

GOLUBOVI'S JOURNEY WITH LAHORES

Hi Readers,



DejanKosarcic(Golubovi)- Is the most reputed and renowned Lahore Breeder and has developed the best Pedigreed Lahores over the year through commitment and his expertise.

Hi

I am DejanKosarcic and I am from Serbia.I started keeping Pigeon while I was 7 years old.My first Pigeon was a snowy white Pigeon and I named him “*whity*”.Pigeons are a symbol of peace and they bring and spread happiness around. For the past 20 years I am keeping Lahore Pigeons in different color. They are very gentle birds with a complicated marking.They almost resemble Penguins. They are too good in nursing their young ones and very calm. As far as I am concerned it’s so tough to explain how to breed a perfectly marked Lahore. Weaning out a perfectly marked Lahore baby is a result of fortune, patience, experience, right selection of pedigree and more over the blessings of almighty. I am not against any club shows but in my personal opinion none of the Pigeons likes attending the shows as it causes a percentage of stress in them even though they receive enough training prior to the shows. Now I realized that Pigeons are not a bird which has to be caged/ prisoned always but they are one among those sacred birds who deserves freedom to live but with enough protection from predators.Pigeons certainly connects equally minded people but for me I enjoy while I am alone and no one is around but just me and dear Lahores.So, my advice to the Pigeon breeder’s fraternity is that “Love your Pigeons like your kids and respect their freedom to live”.With your love, passion and dedication you will certainly get the best **Lahores**.

All the best.

Yours truly

DejanKosarcic(Golubovi)



LIVING LEGENDS IN REVERSE WING MAGPIE POUTERS- AN INTERVIEW WITH MULLERLEILE AND MIKE

Interviewed by Ranjith Balram



1. You are best of the best in Reversewing Pouters, what made you to specialize in this particular breed?

A. The Reversewing Pouter is the most interesting and the most beautiful Pouter for us. The intensive colour, his slim and upright figure, the markings, long legs, full leg feathers and last but not least his tame character makes the Reversewing Pouter to something special of all kinds of fancy pigeons. Breeding top quality Reversewings is very challenging and getting a successful breeding stock is a big challenge for each motivated breeder.

2. How many clubs shows you have attended so far and kindly tell us your achievements?

A. We show our birds only on one big national or international exhibition every year. Sometimes we show some of our birds also in a small aviary on our local club show for making the Reversewing Pouter more popular in our local region. But showing our birds on one big show with many competitors from our German "Reversewing Pouter Club" is most important for us. Some of our results on big national and international shows since 2009/2010: - 2009/2010: "German Master" on the "German Championship Show" in Leipzig. - 2011/2012: "German Master" on the "German Championship Show" in Leipzig. - 2012: 3-times "European Master" in the colours blue, yellow and black. 3-times "European Champion" bird, 3-times V 97 points, 6-times hv 96 points and 11 trophies on the "European Championship Show" in Leipzig. We showed on this exhibition all together 23 birds, 22 of them won a price! - 2013: Special show only for Reverse wing Pouters of the German "Reverse wing

Pouter Club" 6-times V 97 points, 6- times hv 96 points, 7 trophies (all trophies you could win on this show), best result of all breeders on the show. From 26 birds we showed on the exhibition 23 won a price! It was the best result of a breeder of Reverse wing Pouters in the over 100 years old history of our "Reversewing Pouter Club" in Germany! - 2015: "Siegering Championship Show" in Dortmund (Germany): "Federation Winner" and winner of the silver champion ring (the highest award you can win with fancy pigeons in Germany) , 6 times V 97 points, 1- time hv 96 points 8-times sg 95 points and 9-times sg 94 points, best total output (10 best birds of each breeder), best young male in black V 97 points, best young red female V 97 points, best young blue female V 97 points, best young yellow female V 97 points, best old yellow female V 97 points. From 31 birds 26 won a price!! - 2016: "German Championship Show" in Erfurt: 2 times "German Master" in blue and black, best total output: Mike Müllerleile/ challenge trophy of the "German Reversewing Pouter Club" (best 10 reversewing pouters of each breeder), second best total output: Rolf Müllerleile. 3-times V 97 points, 6-times hv 96 points, best young red, blue and black Reversewing Pouter of the exhibition, two tapes from the "German Reversewing Pouter Club" for the best young blue and black. A young red female was nominated for the best bird of the whole exhibition "Best in Show" (22500 birds) / Tape from the "German Pigeon Association".





3. What are the important points to be learned by a beginner who would like to keep Reversewing Pouters?

First you have to get birds from a top bloodline. Only with birds from a good bloodline you are able to breed top quality Reversewing Pouters. Our Reversewings in each colour goes back to each one champion stem mother or stem father. Almost all pigeons in our breeding stock contain the bloodline of their stem pigeon in each colour. Also, very important is the loft. The loft has to be dry, well ventilated, clean and big enough for Reversewings. Last but not least also the feed and the feed additives are very important. Only with a good grain mixture, minerals and good additives you will be successful in breeding Reversewings. We use only natural feed additives and no synthetic vitamins or medicine. We get our feed additives from a German firm called "TeekontorNaturprodukte". We use these feed additives since many years with great success in breeding and showing our birds.



Parents and their young ones

4. Do you breed only standard colours(blue, yellow, black and red) in Reversewing Pouters or are you trying to develop other colours.?

A. We breed only the standard colours yellow, black, blue and red. Other colours are not in the German standard for Reversewing Pouters so you cannot show them on exhibitions. Our aim is to breed champion birds in these four colours for showing them

on big national and international exhibitions. Specialize in one kind of fancy pigeons in limited number of colours is very important for being successful.



5. Do you use foster parents to raise Reversewing Pouters babies or else they are taken care by their actual parents?

A. Most of our Reversewings are good parents but we need a good selection of early young birds for the exhibitions so we use 50% foster birds the other 50% they have to feed independently to maintain the natural instinct for breeding and feeding their own chicks. Using only foster birds would not be an alternative for us. As fosters we keep more or less than 10 pairs “Saddle Racing Homers”. Our breeding stem of Reversewings consists 20 breeding pairs all together in all four colours.



Saddle Homers

6. Please explain the care and Management of in Reversewing Pouters?

A. Reversewings are demanding fancy pigeons. So, they need for staying healthy and fertile special loft and feeding conditions. We use special seats so that the muffs stay clean and undamaged. Also, we have a special big pan for feeding our birds that the leg and neck feathers stays undamaged for the shows. Also, we build big aviaries that the birds can enjoy the sun and fresh air and special bowls for breeding. Our lofts are also very spacious and we clean them one time a day. We feed our birds two times a day with a good grain mixture and we put every day different natural feed additives like colostrum powder, mineral powder etc. under the feed. Also, we use an acid for the drinking water. It helps to keep our pigeons free of viruses and bacteria. We use only natural products to support our birds and no synthetic medicine or synthetic vitamins! Keeping our birds vital, healthy and fertile without using medicine is one of the most important things in our loft management. We made best experiences with the natural products from “TeekontorNaturprodukte” a specialized German firm only for natural feed additives for pigeons.



7. Kindly explain how we have to prepare Reverse Wing Magpie Pouters for the show?

More or less than 7 weeks before the show we pull out the broken leg feathers of our exhibition birds so that they regrow undamaged. A clean and dry loft is very important in this time. Also accustom the exhibition birds to the exhibition cage is a very important point. Before the exhibition we support our birds with colostrum tablets and powder it supports the immune system and the vitality of our exhibition birds. It is a natural product which contains immunoglobulins from milk. Sometimes we have to drive more than 600 kilometers for bringing our birds to a show and they have to stay there for three or four days so a strong immune system and top healthy birds are very important for success on a big show.

The Team NPA is highly obliged to Mullerleile and Mike for this exclusive interview on Reverse wing Magpie Pouters.

ALL ABOUT CLASSIC ORIENTAL FRILLS- Shoibal Sabbir, Bangladesh



Hi Friends,

This is ShoibalSabbir from Bangladesh. A great honor and opportunity I have got from an established Pigeon Club in India named “**National Pigeon Association (NPA)**” as to write an article regarding “**Breeding experiences among Oriental frills**” for their upcoming annual magazine.

How did I come in this hobby?

I am not that much smarter pigeon breeder like all we have now a days, just a simple pigeon caretaker I guess, who has come in this precious hobby by holding his father's hand. The pigeon hobby came in me from my father (**MD. Monzil Hossain**) as he was keeping pigeons/birds in our living town (Pabna,Bangladesh) from his very early age. As I heard he has started keeping localpigeons (Gola,Mookee,Bombay,Daabuk,Koka,Gobindo,Lotan,Rolleretc) from 1978. After

his long journey among pigeons and birds finally he starts his first **Fancy Pigeon** hobby in 1993. My birth year is: 1992; So after one year of my birth my father starts keeping Fancy Pigeons. He had two separate lofts for his pigeons. Day to day I grown up and start to go in the loft with father. I disturbed him a lot in his works (caring birds) by catching birds, pushing on bowl seated birds, poking babies etc. He noticed my interest in birds and decided to make separate wooden chamber for pigeon (40 holes) and bought 6 pairs High Fliers for me. That time I was in Kinder School(class-1,1998). The initial movement of pigeons I learned/observed through those 6 pair high fliers. Each and every part of caring birds I learned from my father and still obeying his instructions & decisions. Slowly the number of my birds increased tremendously, 40 holes of wooden chambers filled up with pigeons and their babies. Pigeons from various areas flew to our place and made nest in my bird's chamber. Thus, my thirsty in this hobby rise more and more.

Beside my birds I also spend times in my father's loft. As much I can remember that time in his loft: Indian Fantail, Lahore, Jacobin, Satinette, Tailmark, German Nun, Chinese Owl, Montuban, English pouter, Milky homer, Bagdad homer, Nurnberg lark, Lily pouter, White scandaron, Bokhara, German beauty, Berb Homer etc, all was in old standard and category. My father has a great enthusiasm to collect new breed that arrives first in Bangladesh. So, it was bit easier for me to keep me in touch with various breeds and learn among them individually. But I had always fond of in flying roller (turkish tumbler). After passing my Secondary School Certificate (S.S.C class-10) I left our living town (Pabna), came to Dhaka and got admitted in college. I left all my birds at our town, only one pair white flying roller (Kagji) I brought with me in Dhaka. At the last of 2011, one evening my father bought a Blue lace spot tail satinette baby from one market in Dhaka and showed me. I said: 'I don't want to keep fancy bird, flying roller is OK for me.' After few days I noticed that satinette doing moults and turning a great lace and spot tail. Day to day I start to like it more than my flying rollers. At its' adult age it became a male bird and I was searching a good quality female for him and found that though. They became a good pair and started breeding continuously. Most of the people from Dhaka asked babies of that pair. From my early age I always seen blue lace and blue bar and very few brown bar satinette here in our country (Bangladesh) and I had only one main breeder pair. One day I found a question: **Why satinettes are found in two/three colors? Why not more?** "Then the game begins." At the year of 2012 I got lots of Pigeon fanciers in Facebook. Luckily, I found a Pakistani satinette group where I had seen various colored satinettes. I asked that group members:"How you guys found those colors? They never gave the right answer. Making colors in satinettes became a great thirsty. So I look forward to work among them and start connecting with lots of smart pigeon breeders through social networks.

Is that Oriental frill a particular breed name?

Before answering I want to add a short history of Oriental frill.

It is a Turkish exhibition breed of pigeon that is specially bred for the Ottoman Sultans. In its homeland it is known as Hunkari: the bird of the Sultans. It is known that upon the sultans' request a special breed of pigeon was bred in the Manisa Palace (an old Ottoman city in western Turkey). The pigeon breeders of the sultan developed this unique breed of pigeon for centuries. The breed was kept away from the common people. This is one of the reasons why Hunkari is still known as the bird of the sultans in its

homeland. The white spot on the tails is called "the seal of the Sultan". That's why it is an important feature in the standard of the Satinettes/Blondinette. The "Hunkari" or as it's known today outside Turkey "The Oriental Frill" which was first imported to England by in 1864 from Izmir. It was first exhibited in National Columbaria Society in 1879 in America. We often notice most of the fanciers called **Oriental Frill** to a particular bird, whereas it is not a breed name, it's a group name which consists of some frill breeds. Those are:

- Satinette
- Blondinette
- Vizor
- Domino
- Turbit
- Turbiteen

Above listed breeds are the members of that group called: **Oriental Frill**. Beside these all other breeds that has frill are also known as **Old Fashioned or Original Hunkari**. Those breeds were developed as classic style at initial stage. And now a days listed breeds are found in two styles: Classic and Modern. Classic are the precursor breeds from which the modern Oriental Frill was created through selective breeding methods.

Above I added only few colored birds whereas they can be many other colors. I tried to clarify about phenotypes as per classic & modern category of breeds of the group called **ORIENTAL FRILL**.

Beside those breeds we often see some full body white frill birds. Some of us allow them as white satinette, but no; they are: **SERAPHIM**. Pure seraphim birds born with white and recessive red feathers and after the complete molts those red feathers turns to clean white and that is the trick of this breed. It is known that **Anne Ellis** was the first creator of this breed. A short script I found in website that written by **Anne Ellis**: 'I was playing around with old fashioned Oriental Frills and surprise! I got a beautiful combination that turns white with the first moult. I was so impressed with the beauty of these angelic birds that I named them "Seraphim." But Seraphim are not your regular, pigeon-type of angel because, although they look white, they are actually genetically recessive red and recessive yellow. She started the Seraphim project in 1986, and had placed over 170 young Seraphim in homes by 1995. In January of 1995 the NPA unanimously adopted the standard of perfection for the Seraphim, and officially recognized the breed.

Alike Seraphim we also see another breed **Tailmark** with spot tail and lace tail. This breed is eventually has come first by cross result of born white (**seraphim x satinette**). They are still not recognized breed in many countries except Turkey, where tailmark breed is allowed in exhibition & judgement. Now a day's many shows in Europe exhibit this breed as show bird and developing to turn them as modern categorize just like modern Satinette/Blondinette. Breeders were developed them for long period and finally reached at an established phenotype. As earlier I added **Tailmark** comes from a cross results of born white seraphim x satinette, so they often

produce by mating back with satinette some different color babies like: white with spot on face and head areas, half side, breaks spot tail etc.

SATINETTE / BLONDINETTE

As I do always keep me among these two breeds so I want to share some common characteristics of these breeds I have observed. They are friendliest breeds I ever seen in my life. I became touched with many others fancy breeds and so can remarks that **Pouter group** and **Oriental group** is the friendliest breeds among all other pigeon breeds. They become tame very easily even if you give very short time beyond them. Small and sweet birds that is good for show purpose and also very good for oriental purpose. They are highly regarded as an affectionate pet that will follow its keeper around. So, for why I have great feel upon them. These breeds are small/medium in body size and can fly with a good capability. Average weight at adult age: 310 to 340 grams. Average body height of the mature pigeon is about 33 cm and if get properly cared lifespan of these breeds can be 7 to 10 years. It would not be wiser to leave these lovely, social and friendly birds alone and isolated.

Do they feed their own babies or need foster parents?

Worldwide fanciers liked these breeds and give great value has another reason that it is bit hard to breed their babies. Most of oriental frill fanciers ask me about baby feeding ways of modern oriental frill breeds. Classic fashioned oriental frills can feed and care their own babies, but modern satinette/modern blondinette needs foster parents to feed their babies. And for that most valued foster parents are: Local gola, homer & some long beaked breeds. I always taking help from long beaked High fliers, Homer & Crossed result birds of other breeds. Though they can feed modern babies well sometimes they face problems to feed modern babies at the age of baby 2weeks just because of top quality punch faces. In that situation we have to hand feed those babies, and that is not always possible for us to find out extra time from our busy schedule. I also faced that situation many times & for that I made a cross result of (blondinette x homer). Truly they are pretty much good at caring and feeding modern oriental babies. So, I will suggest for making some birds as for foster parents by pairing (blondinette x homer). There has another solution to make babies self-depended by put them down from breeding bowl at 16-20days age so that they can learn faster to feed themselves along with parents.

Taking care!

As to care your birds you must be sure that your loft has to be enough ventilation system. Make free airflow by using exhausted fan so the entire loft can get fresh air and temperature can be maintained. Make sure that loft is enough secure from any kind of harmful animals and insects. Make sure that food pots are dry and clean. Always produce clean water and never use same water on next day. Clean the loft's floor every day and never give it to become wet. Never keeps unwanted things that need extra space. Keep birds according to space; never keep more than enough birds in same cages as well as in the loft. Be careful on their relaxations. Never disturb breeding birds, try to make them feel as natural as possible. If possible, release them from cages once in a week, and should keep large body size breeds in down rows of cages so that

maximum times you can release them on floor and they can mate perfectly. Make an arrangement to shower them once in every month or after every complete breeding time. Give them good grit 2 times in a week, never give that all days of week. And stop giving grits when new babies born for 4-6 days. Give them dry mixed grains that is clean and free from any kind of dust or fungus, and add garlic powder while mixing the grains all together. Garlic powder also can be used both in water and food. Put aloe vera in water 2 hours before then give them to drink once in every week, that is most impressive herb all the time. Always try to treat them with natural food.

Vitamin & Medicine.

Vitamins/Nutrition: Vitamins/Minerals for normal growth, nutrition & continuous breeding purposes. Some essential vitamins or minerals have been given below:

- Vitamin-E
- Vitamin-A
- Vitamin-B complex
- Vitamin-C
- Vitamin-D and Calcium

As to high productivity for eggs, healthy babies and crops milk of breeding birds: **Vitamin-E** along with **Calcium & Selenium** is most effective.

Minerals: Sodium Bicarbonate, Sodium Chloride, Potassium Chloride, Glucose etc are best for any kind of stress for long journey, Antibiotic support, Weather changes, Maintenance of basic salt in bird's body, Diarrhea, Dehydrations, Weakness, Dejections, Indigestions of Pigeons.

Deworming: We all may have known that pigeons have various worms both inside and outside of body. We should deworm birds after every three months in low temperature weather through drinking water and through shower water. Keep in mind that never gives high doses which can damage birds as well as bring them to die stage.

- Ivermectin (very effective for both inside and outside worms/bugs)

Never deworm breeding parents while they will feed babies, once they feed that water, babies may would get uneven feather & will unable to cope with that stress.

Common Diseases & Medicines: Besides those vitamins/minerals, medicines are must needed for their sickness. Some common diseases and medicines have been given below:

- E. coli infection: Amoxicillin/Enrofloxacin
- Salmonellosis: Doxycycline/Sarafloxacin hydrochloride
- Canker: Metronidazole/Apple cider vinegar
- Coccidiosis: Amprolium
- Sour crop: Electrolyte/Flagyl syrup

Best bird selection to breed

As most of us may know about standard of them, so I wouldn't write on that, just sharing at below an web link that is probably most new published standard for Oriental Frill: <http://www.nunpigeons.com/www.nunpigeons.coms/info.php?p=3>

Two common faults in satinette and blondinette are:

1. Stray colored feathers in white areas in Satinettes
2. White feathers in colored areas of Satinettes and Blondinettes.

We should always keep in mind that bad blood lineage birds will never produce well quality babies. In some cases, I noticed that parents are well marked but babies are coming with poor quality. It is just because of blood line problem; their grandparents or more back line was not good quality. So, for those issues always select well marked standard bird for breeding purpose. Once anyone wants to work for developing the breed color or standard they should kept one issue in minds, never set any pair like - **Satinette x Blondinette/ Blondinette x Satinette**

Below I listed some points those we should avoid at selecting birds for making pair:

- i. Never select any bird that has color feathers in white marked area(for satinette) & white feathers in overall color area(for blondinette)
- ii. Dark/Bulls eyed blondinette
- iii. Mane breaks & peak crest too low.
- iv. Colored eyed satinette are not good.
- v. Dark horn beak/color on tip of beak satinette is not good.
- vi. White colored beak blondinette should be avoided.
- vii. Colored toenails in satinettes, white toenails in blondinettes
- viii. No Frill, no crest, no grouse muffs should be avoided.
- ix. Wild type bar means that is only solid bar no toy stencil presence.
- x. Lack of lacing on body or lace area mixed with bronzes or sulfur.
- xi. Barred tail with no moon spots or moon spot breaks out tail band area.
- xii. Lace tail with dark color mixed.
- xiii. Uneven bustard feathers.
- xiv. Drooping wings and narrow breast etc.

Genetic Diversity: In Oriental Frill group the factors which give its unique coloring are Toy Stencil(TS) and Frill Stencil(fs)combination. Toy Stencil affecting mainly the body pattern wings shield areas and frill stencil affecting mainly the tail and tip of flight feathers area.

Without these factors in proper combination, various shades of color will be produced from normal to bronzes/sulphurs and root beer coloration with various hues. Toy Stencil and Frill Stencil causes the whitening effect that perfectly seen in a well-marked Oriental Frill.

Regards

Shoibal Sabbir



Dr. Varun George

Salmonella: Salmonella has no age predisposition, it came by the sps. It can affect birds of any age. Not a shy organism. It can spread like wildfire in a colony system and will be a problem for breeders that are beginners and stocking birds from different lofts.

Predisposing factors include: - Stress of transportation stress due to breeding. Stress due to heat. Introduction of new birds into the loft without quarantine.

Stress is a major factor for a salmonella infection. Salmonella has two forms: The acute form which we usually see, where the birds becomes light as paper, stop eating, drinks lot of water and has diarrhea. (Chalky fecal matter is not necessarily salmonella, dehydration can also cause that). In this phase the organism cause inflammation of intestines leading to malabsorption, and even worse the proteins from plasma and blood are lost by leakage through the inflamed intestines. This in turn result in the loss of *** mass. The chronic form are birds that survived the infection of the organism have localized in the joints or reproductive organs causing infertility or lameness. They can carriers of infections.

There are lot of drugs sensitive to salmonella. In kerala the most sensitive I have seen so far is Enrofloxacin 10%, having a very high tissue penetration. All the fuss about the drug causing infertility is unwanted. Not much evidence for that. But rest assured the disease will cause infertility. Usually given 1 ml drug/liter of drinking water or *** small drops through syringe with needle orally for 12 to 14 days. Probiotics started on day 7... Around 5ml vinegar can be mixed along with the water to acidify it. Salmonella are not to happy surviving in an acidic environment. If Enrofloxacin is not effective, do a culture with sensitivity and treat accordingly.

When a pigeon is sick, it shows us variety of symptoms to tell us that it is not well. The most common sign of diseased bird is ruffled feathers. The bird puffs up its feathers and become inactive (although this is also common when it rains). To know what disease the bird has we have to look into its age, sex of the bird, history of transportation (newly brought bird) or egg laying, feeding chicks etc...

The first thing to do is pick up the bird. If the bird feels like paper and weightless that's the next symptom to focus on. Some diseases make the bird to lose the weight so fast, exposing the keel bone and loss of the breast muscles.

Consider the age. If it is in its infancy or just a juvenile bird, it can easily be Trichomoniasis or canker. These diseases are very rare in adult birds. They become immune to these diseases in later periods of their lives.

Trichomonas: It is my belief that trichomoniasis never appear or affect alone. The protozoa usually come along with salmonella or even coccidia if the conditions are wet like in monsoons. These organisms divide *** the crop and its cell lining. They can cause the formation of cheesy yellow *** which we call as canker. scientifically one should not breed again from a pair that has chicks which have canker on multiple clutches. Loss of weight, emaciation and reduced or less interest in having food are the common symptoms. Nestlings are easily infected from the crop feeding of parents.

Ronidazole is the drug of choice, but is an expensive and foreign medicine. Till date I have never used any imported medicine, having controlled all outbreaks with medicines available easily from our locality itself. Metronidazole (Metrogyl) works very well for this disease. I go for combination therapy (Nor. Metrogyl) when I suspect the disease salmonella along with it.

Coccidia: These organisms belong to the group of parasites that live inside the cells. They are protozoans and the organism causing disease in pigeons belong to the Eimeria s p. (E.columbarum, E.labberana). Coccidia is a very significant disease in pigeons, mainly because these parasites live inside the cell of intestine where they reproduce and destroy the whole cells. This leads to bleeding and loss of cellular protein fluids causing sudden loss of weight, dehydration, anemia and eventually death of the bird.

Birds get infected by swallowing the eggs of the parasite which is passed through the feces excretes are seen more often during rainy season when the humidity is ideal for the survival of eggs in the environment, mostly in the loft ***. Diagnosis can only done by microscopic examination of fecal samples.

Birds can be treated with Sulphonamides amprolium, Toltrazuril etc... Commonly available drugs to us is the Poultron medication supercox. Supercox can be given as 0.2y solution in a 3-2-3 schedule. That is 10g/liter for 3 days, give break of 2 days along with supplementation of any multi vitamin on day 4 and day 5. Then continue this treatment for another 3 days.

Day 1	}	10g/l
Day 2		
Day 3		

Day 4	}	Multivitamin
Day 5		

Day 6	}	10g/l
Day 7		
Day 8		

Pigeon pox: As the name represents the disease is caused by pox virus family. It is a large virus and appear around the face, beak, feet and vent areas. Another form of the disease called wet pox occur internally and it is not usually treatable. Dry pox can be treated symptomatically and *** usually crust and fall off within two weeks to four weeks (disease of young birds).

The reality about pox is that breeders should understand is that there is no treatment once the bird is affected. If you can give symptomatic treatment like keeping the pox ***. Pox usually comes along with canker. So, if you feel like the bird is not having food, give it antibiotic syrup like Nor Metrogyl for 3 to 5 days will give the bird a better chance of survival.

Now there are many ways to prevent an outbreak in a pigeon loft. The first and foremost measure is to vaccinate the birds in the loft. Lot of different branches are there including Chevita and Merck (N***). Birds over 6 weeks of age can be vaccinated at the same time. Annual revaccination should be done. The route of vaccine depends on the brand and may include vaccinating on the wing web or scarring and applying it on the wound. Feather can be removed and vaccination can be applied on the ***. A successful vaccination results in formation of a crust like thing on the vaccinated spot.

The *** is very resistant to disinfectants and can remain in the loft for months. Biting flies and other pigeon parasites can transmit the infections. So, dipping the birds and making the loft free from ectoparasites will help to control the infection in the loft.

Paramyxo virus (PMV): This is a virus where the infection is caused by the pigeon Paramyxo virus. The virus causes severe respiratory infections. It infects the gastrointestinal system and cause fluid excretion, increase of thirst and most of all, infect the nervous system resulting in abnormal twisting of neck and disorder body movements.

Since it is a viral disease, no specific treatment is available. Symptomatic treatment can be done with antibiotics, multivitamins like Neurobion and electolytes.

Prevention is much more important rather than waiting for an outbreak or for the treatment. Vaccines are very effective in preventing the outbreak. Young birds above 3 weeks can be vaccinated. Whole loft can be vaccinated at a time. Vaccine done of the neck of the skin. Prior to vaccination, deworming the birds a week back would be beneficial. Vaccinating sick birds are not recommended. Booster vaccines can be given from 8 months later up to a year depending on the brand.

Worms: These are the most difficult intestinal parasites. Birds of all ages can be affected but older birds tend to be more resistant. In young birds, worms can cause severe diarrhea and subsequent weight loss. Increased worm load can cause blockage in intestine leading to death. In pigeons the culprits are mostly roundworms and tapeworms. Roundworms and tapeworms can cause severe inflammation of the intestine. Both lead to weight loss. These worms pass their eggs and they infect the environment through the feces of pigeons. Other birds get the infection when they accidentally ingest the eggs.

Drug of choice for treatment of roundworms are Moxidectin or Ivermectin. Ivermectin injection is easily available. Although unorthodox, three drops of the drug if given orally, is very effective with a wide margin of safety. Water soluble Ivermectin (HITEC) is also available in the market and is good for block treatment. Thorough cleaning of the loft is recommended after deworming. Deworming once in three months is advised.

Tapeworms are different from others. These can be prevented inside insects (intermediate host) and pigeons can get the infection if they are accidentally ingested. *** is the only effective drug. It is available under the trade name of Dronut or IPEAZ. Around one third to one fourth of the tablet can be given to the bird depending on the size of the bird.

Note: All vaccines are different to each other. Specific instructions will be there on the box of the vaccine as to what temperature it should be maintained. If this is not followed properly, the efficiency of the vaccine will be ***.

Another thing to be cautioned is that used needles should not be reused to draw the vaccine from the vial. The vaccine can get contaminated easily.

Always follow the instruction booklet produced by the manufacturers of the medicines.

