

THE

January / February 2021

# BUDGERIGAR

Australia's National Bird

Featured in this issue:

*Opaline  
Budgerigars*



The Official publication of the Budgerigar society of New South Wales.

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combined 44th annual young bird show

*Jim Baker*

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# THE BUDGERIGAR

January / February 2021

The Official Publication of the Budgerigar Society of New South Wales Inc.

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# WORDS FROM THE EDITOR.

Hey again Members,

Welcome to the new year, 2021 is going to be a monumental year, from motions in the AGM that are causing controversy in the budgerigar world to our beloved shows coming back hopefully very soon.

I encourage all members to please be online for the Annual general meeting in February on the 11th at 8pm. Your say matters and having you at the AGM is what helps the management do what you "the members" want. Without attending and having your say, we the management do not know what you all want. Please encourage your branch delegates to pass on your branches wishes.

I look forward to hopefully bringing this great magazine to life for a further year with your votes. I have enjoyed the last two years of editing this magazine to represent our great state and would like to continue to do so. This being said I still encourage you all to please forward me any articles, information, show results and photos you may have from any shows or even from your aviaries.

I want to hear from you all to what you think can be improved whether it be graphics, aesthetic, information, or anything else.

The feedback I have received globally about the magazine brings great delight to represent you all through this magazine. I hope you all have the most prosperous new year both breeding and exhibiting your budgerigars.

I hope to see you all ONLINE at the Annual general meeting on the 11th of February at 8pm. Watch the BSNSW website and facebook page to stay updated with the link for when this meeting goes live, try and be on and ready prior to the event.

Thank you all again and happy new year.

Justin Magnee  
BSNSW Editor

The Budgerigar Society of New South  
Wales Inc is proud to be  
affiliated with the  
Australian National Budgerigar  
Council



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# A FEW WORDS FROM OUR PRESIDENT.

After some easing of Covid 19 restrictions previously, we have again been told to look at how we conduct ourselves in meeting environments. This lead to gatherings being curtailed prior to Christmas and disrupting the festive season. Many Branches & Associates had started planning annual shows, having schedules and dates being placed on the Budgerigar website and have now had to postpone or cancel these events. All pencilled in shows for February and the first week of March have been postponed or cancelled & BRASEA has cancelled its March auction.

We are presently waiting on advice as to the status of the ANBC Show 2021 in Bendigo Victoria which in turn will affect our InterBranch competition and State Team Selection event the week before. At present we are advised that some States are not willing to send a team this year and a decision on the National event will be made shortly.

Entries for the Royal Easter Show are now open but close on the 10th February 2021. It is a 2 day show with Judging on 6th April and the birds remain on show till 7th April. The schedule and conditions can be found on the RAS website.

The Budgerigar Society of New South Wales AGM is on Thursday 11th February 2021 at 7pm. This is an online meeting and the website has the directions to enable attendance. Thank you to those who returned their voting forms and shown interest in the forward direction of the society.

I trust that everyone is well and I look forward to seeing you around the hobby when we are permitted.

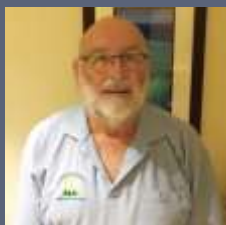
*Steve Wackwitz*

President.

Introducing

Steve Wackwitz

BSNSW President





# WORDS FROM OUR SECRETARY.

It was a great pleasure to be re-elected as secretary for the BSNSW at the previous AGM. 2020 has been a year of unforeseen challenges from the bushfires and COVID pandemic, we have had to adapt and change to ensure we complied with the health orders and still allowed the club to continue to function and grow during this difficult period through the implementation of online meetings. This new style of meeting whilst challenging initially have allowed for the club to continue.

This season has seen surveys being distributed to ensure everyone can voice their opinion on the current issues facing our society. I would like to take this opportunity to thank everyone for their ongoing support in contributing their opinions through the surveys conducted during the past few months.

The votes all showed a distinct majority in favour of each of the proposed changes. This has allowed for it to progress to a motion to be considered by all members moving forward. I urge all members to ensure they have their say and return their form within the specified time.

Currently Steve and myself are working with the ANBC in regards to setting up a new management committee to guide the council forward in the future. We will forward all developments.

I would like to thank all members, clubs, branches and committee members for their hard work in ensuring our society develops further into the future in a positive manner and for all your ongoing support and assistance. With the festive season approaching, it may look a little different this year but I would like to wish everyone and their families a very Merry and more importantly safe Christmas and New Year Period.

*Mark Finnimore*

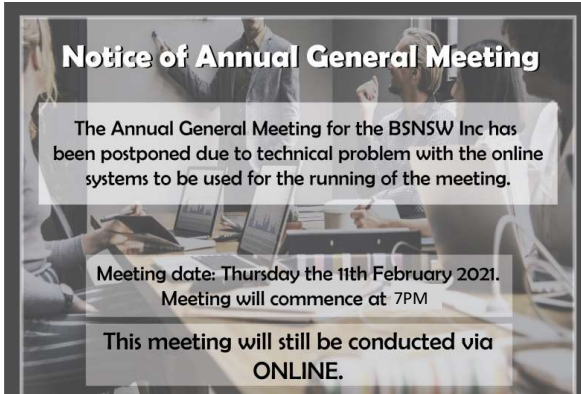
Secretary BSNSW



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**Notice of Annual General Meeting**

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**BSNSW MEMBERSHIP REGISTRAR**

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**ANNUAL FEES: 1st July 2020 – 30th June 2021**

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<b>TOTAL AMOUNT</b>	<b>Cheque / EFT</b>	<b>\$</b>

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# WORDS FROM OUR SHOW MANAGER.

Dear members,

Another year coming to a close with the pandemic Covid 19 having an impact on us all. Unfortunately some clubs, including the B.S.N.S.W. have chosen not to have meetings or shows.

As to the show issues, the Variety Points Competition for 2020 will be carried over to 2021, and include individual varieties and total points, as there has been only a few shows this year.

The proposed date for the B.S.N.S.W. Annual Show is 14th March 2021. Tamworth Club has shown an interest in hosting the show. This is still to be advised.

As was approved at the March Management Meeting, the following paragraph needs to be included on the front page of all Show Schedules for 2021

“ This is a B.S.N.S.W. Variety Points Competition event.  
and includes 1 point each for any age and 1 point for young bird varieties”

## STATUS RE-GRADINGS FOR 2020

Intermediate to Open

Tony Podesta - 10/7/2020

Adrian Corner - 10/7/2020

Ken Denmead - 10/7/2020

Damian Kerr - 25/10/2020

Brian Waters - 25/10/2020

Novice to Intermediate

Trent Hill - 10/7/2020

Phil Ashby - 10/7/2020

All of these status results and variety results have been given to Website Manager to be updated on the Website.  
For all exhibitors information, this is the criteria for achieving points for  
Status at shows in New South Wales.

B.S.N.S.W. Members \* Novice to Intermediate - 6 points ; Intermediate to Open - 15 points.

## POINTS CRITERIA

1. Champion or Best Opposite Sex or Reserve Champion when sex is not a consideration
2. Best of Variety at a Variety Show or Breeders Trophy win.
3. A bird selected to represent the State in the New South Wales Team

## POINTS AS FOLLOWS

1. B.S.N.S.W. INC ANNUAL SHOW. - (2 POINTS)
2. B.S.N.S.W. INC BRANCH ANNUAL SHOWS
3. ASSOCIATED SOCIETIES ANNUAL SHOWS
4. STATE SELECTION
5. B.S.N.S.W. INC BRANCH AND ASSOCIATED SOCIETIES YOUNG BIRD SHOWS
6. VARIETY SHOWS.

Note: In any one show, any one bird can only attain one (1) point

Yours,  
Show Manager for B.S.N.S.W.

*Jim Baker*



## WORDS FROM OUR WEBMASTER.

It has been a bit of a turmoil year with Covid-19 and not many shows on due to cancellations. During this time we have developed an ecommerce site , this includes various products and supplements for you birds and online auction page for those wishing to sell there birds either buy auction or for a fixed price.

All Clubs and Associates have their own page that can be updated at no cost with meeting and event details pictures and result from your shows. Just email the through to the webmaster for updating.

If your are having an event in 2021 please advise the webmaster & Editor for updating on the website and magazine.

If anyone has any feedback on the site or has any suggestions of what they would like to see please let me know at [webmaster@budgerigar.com.au](mailto:webmaster@budgerigar.com.au)

Regards

Webmaster for B.S.N.S.W

*Robert Mead*

## WORDS FROM OUR JUDGES CHAIR PERSON.

Although this is a year we all would happily forget due to the Corona Virus and the bushfires, the lockdown situation has given some people the opportunity to spend more time with their birds than they can normally, with the results showing up in the breeding room and improved quality of stock.

St George Branch e.g. have been holding meetings these last few months under Covid 19 rules and restrictions and they had 120 birds at their table show in November which meant that members are very keen to show, and hoping that shows will take place from February as planned. I do hope other Clubs and Branches have managed to arrange some meetings also. St. George is fortunate to have Trainee judge Stephen Wilson who has been getting plenty of experience and good results.

Sadly earlier in the year Peter Dodd died . He was a man of great knowledge about our birds, a top breeder who has been recognised in the A. N. B. C. Hall of Fame and always was keen to share that knowledge with other Judges and exhibitors. As I advised his family when I sent the condolences from our Panel he contributed greatly to our hobby in so many ways and is sadly missed.

# WORDS FROM OUR JUDGES CHAIRPERSON.

John Carter is now on our retired Judges list and John also has been fully involved in many aspects of budgerigar keeping and breeding and showing. His opinions and depth of knowledge have been very much respected in all the positions and Committees John has held and been part of.

Many thanks to John for his years of dedication to our hobby and I know he is fortunately still very much involved.

This is my last year as Chairperson of the Judges Panel and member of the Judges Committee and I sadly will be unable to judge any Shows until further notice due to ill health, so the bookings I made for early 2021 have already been cancelled.( I love judging so am very sad about that.)

It has been a great honour to be involved in the training of our Judges for quite a few years now and I thank all the Panel sincerely for the support they have given me and the Committee members, whose friendship and comraderie I have enjoyed greatly, as well as the much appreciated shared knowledge and decision making.







May 2021 bring an end to this virus so we can all get back to enjoying our wonderful hobby fully.

Stay safe and best wishes for Christmas and the New Year.



*Jean Painter*

## BSNSW RING ISSUE YEARS

Colour	Visual Colour	Year	Upcoming year
Red		2018	2024
Black		2019	2025
Dark Green		2020	2026
Violet		2021	2027
Dark Brown		2022	2028
Dark Blue		2023	2029

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# NOTICES

## GET TO KNOW YOUR STANDARD!



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# Breeding With Dominant Pieds

By Ghalib Al-Nasser  
Photos by Terry A Tuxford



Brian Sweeting  
Best YB Club Show 2004



Les & Pat Martin  
Best Pied in Show at the 2002 SRVOS

**BUDGERIGARS** with body colour variegation have always fascinated budgerigar fanciers all over the World. The 1930s was the boom for new mutations and among those that first appeared and became established with body colour variegation were the Danish Recessive Pieds in 1932. This variety did not see its way to the shores of the British Isles till 1948 when the late Cyril Rogers brought examples of them from the late Herr C. af Eneljelm who at the time was Curator of Helsinki Zoological Gardens in Finland. However, the first actual pied birds to come to Great Britain as a breeding strain were the Continental Clearflighted, which were initially developed in Belgium by Mon. M. R. Raemaker in 1940. Specimens of this variety arrived in England soon after the end of World War II. In the early 1950s another variegated pied mutation was established in Holland and brought to England, this was the Dutch Pied.

## *Their History*



G & P Norris S&R 2001

It was not until 1957/8 that a further pied mutation was brought to England and purchased from a bird shop in Bristol by A. M. Cooper of Caerleon, South Wales who then established them as a new strain of peds in Great Britain. This new variegated mutation was brought in from Australia and was called the Australian Dominant Banded Pied due to the band of about  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch that cut across the middle of the body just above the thighs. They are now known simply as Dominant Pieds due to their breeding pattern. The Cooper strain originated from two peds that he bought from the bird shop when the import ban was lifted; a Pied Grey and a Pied Green. They were exhibited for the first time at the 1958 National Cage & Aviary Birds Exhibition and aroused considerable interest among budgerigar fanciers of the day.

That early strain to be exhibited were all of the banded type. This new mutation to the British Isles was established as far back as 1933 in aviaries of some prominent fanciers in both Sydney and Melbourne but it was Keith Ings of Sydney who established this banded pied variety in 1935. He bought a pied bird, which was exhibited at the Royal Zoological Society show in Sydney, and its parents (a normal Skyblue cock and an Olive Green hen). This pied bird was described as being a green bird with half of its wings being yellow and a bar of yellow across the body. It is believed that that trio of birds are the ancestors of this wonderful strain of Dominant Pieds that we have today. This pied bird must have been a Dark Green split for blue from the pedigree of its parents.

## *Their Coloration*

As I mentioned above, the initial mutation had a solid body colour (either green or blue) with a band of either yellow (green series) or white (blue series) cutting across the body. The wings having irregular patches of yellow or white with the primary wing flights being yellow or white depending on the body colour. The primary tail feathers also being yellow or white. The initial strain had the head patch and all the six throat spots. Their eyes were black with the white iris ring. The colour of the cere was blue and the cheek patches were violet (or grey in grey factor birds). They were a beauty to look at and I was fortunate enough to buy one (Violet Banded Pied cock) from a pet breeder in 1972 but was unable to breed with it.

Unfortunately Mr. Cooper paired his initial stock of those banded peds to all sort of varieties such as Fallows, Opalines, Cinnamons, Lacewings, Lutinos, Albinos, Recessive Peds, Yellows, Whites and Greywings and before long the beauty of that banded ped was destroyed. Other breeders also crossed them with the Continental Clearflighted as well.

Those outcrosses, especially to Recessive Peds, used in the early days did not result in producing more peds in the nest, as their breeding pattern was well established beforehand, but eventually resulted in peds being produced of random body and wing coloration. It was thought in those early days that by pairing two ped varieties (the Banded Ped to the Recessive Ped) it would result in more peds in the nest, but that did not happen because of the two different breeding patterns; consequently the downside was great.

What we have today across the World are Dominant Peds with missing throat spots, random body and wing colouration, missing head patches, odd dark flight and tail feathers, broken cheek patches and random cere colour. And as with many of the specialist varieties we, the breeders, have only got ourselves to blame for destroying the initial characteristics and the beauty of the variety.

### ***Breeding with Dominant Peds***

It was well established from the outset that there is a dominant gene controlling the production of this ped variety and because of this dominant gene it will be present in either a single factor (sf) or double factor (df) but determination of which is only possible by trial pairing to a non ped. Again because of its dominant character no normal looking bird can be split for this variety.

Following Mendel's Laws of Genetics the various rules that govern the inheritance of the Dominant Ped character irrespective of the actual colour or sex are:

Pairing	Expectation
Dominant ped (sf) x Normal	50% Dominant ped (sf) + 50% Normals
Dominant ped (df) x Normal	100% Dominant ped (sf)
Dominant ped (sf) x Dominant ped (sf)	50% Dominant ped (sf) + 25% Dominant ped (df) + 25% Normals
Dominant ped (sf) x Dominant ped (df)	50% Dominant ped (sf) + 50% Dominant ped (df)
Dominant ped (df) x Dominant ped (df)	100% Dominant ped (df)



Phil Reaney

Fanciers will need to understand that the use of the terminology of "Normal" above is in reference to budgerigars without the dominant ped characteristics and the percentages above is not that of one or two nests but is calculated from 100 offspring from similar pairings.

### ***Judging this variety***

The Budgerigar Society has laid down a Colour Standard for the variety including Scale of Points and Guidelines for Judges and Exhibitors. For example the variety requires six spots like most varieties. The cheek patches should be violet (apart from grey factor birds where they will be grey) and the general body colour of maximum 50% ratio of solid body colour to clear colour. The head patch is optional and a dark flight or tail feather is acceptable (in other

The Scale of Points for all varieties lean towards the budgerigar with a total of 60 points for size including head and 40 points for colour and variety markings. The Guidelines state that Dominant Peds with clear body colour, an unbroken body colour, all clear wings and spillage of the mask colour around the neck and back of head and the absence of one or more spots should all be **penalised**. Also an odd eyed ped (a ped with one eye solid colour and the other eye with a white iris) should be exhibited in the Dominant Ped class and be penalised accordingly.

How often have we seen Dominant Peds winning challenge certificates or major/section specials with some of the faults outlined above for which they should have been penalised. I suppose judges, and I am no exception, will always hide behind the fact that we go for the budgie first because of this 60/40 points ratio.



I will always remember one dilemma that I faced in my second judging engagement after passing my B.S. judging test in 1988. It was at the 1989 South Essex BS championship show when I was invited to judge and one of the colours that were allocated to me was the Dominant Pieds. In those days these championship shows were of 1000 bird benched and there were 5 other judges senior to me invited as well.

In most cases one may expect to find the CC winner for most colours from the champion adult cock class and this was what I looked for when I judged that class first. To my surprise neither the adult cock or hen class winners were of significant value. When the champion cock young bird class came before me I faced my dilemma. The class again was average apart from one, which was outstanding for its time. It was the easy winner for the class but the bird had too much yellow on the body, clear wings and missing spots.



C Gilbert



Brian Sweeting

As a new judge I went and consulted two of my fellow judges and they came to have a look at the class. Their advice was that the bird was far ahead of the others in that class and despite its faults it should win the class. I took their advice and placed it first but by doing so I would face the same dilemma later on. I carried on judging the remainder of the classes and hoped that I would find a class winner near enough in quality without faults. You will have guessed by now that when the best of colour line up of all class winners came before me this bird was still the best. Further advice from two other judges was the same and eventually this bird won the red and blue colour dots and went on to win best young bird in show for Gren & Pat Norris (Norris & Baldry then).

That bird, throughout the show season, became a marked bird and judges either gave it a first and went all the way to give it the challenge certificate or took the safe approach and placed it second in the class and the matter ended then. That bird went on to win the challenge certificate at the B.S. club show as well in that year. Which judges were right in their placing of that bird and which were wrong? This discussion will never end, but food for thought is that we never judge a normal green or blue with similar faults and give them specials.

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# THE DOMINANT PIED BUDGERIGAR



## The Standard

### Mask and Spots:

The mask is to be clear, wide and deep, (not cleft) extending beyond two large cheek patches ornamented by six evenly spaced, large, round black throat spots, the outer two being partially covered by the base of the cheek patches

NOTE: Six spots are optimal but any number may be absent.

### General Body Colour:

Back, rump, breast, flanks and under parts to be a solid and even shade throughout except that ground colour may appear on the chest as a band or as patches on any part(s) of the body. Symmetry in distribution of these patches is desirable. A complete band of ground colour, approximately 20mm wide and extending across the body approximately midway between the lower edge of the mask and the legs is optimal.



A Dominant pied budgerigar  
from 2017 ANBC national

### Markings:

Black and clearly defined on cheeks, back of head, neck and wings – but may be replaced by patches of ground colour in any area. Markings should be symmetrical.

### Wing Markings:

Each covert and flight feather of appropriate ground colour with fine black marking near the

edge.

### Eyes:

Black with a white iris ring.

### Body Colour

Full intensity.

### Feet & Legs

Blue/Grey mottled although pink areas clear of skin pigment may appear on one foot/leg or both.

### PRIMARY FLIGHTS:

Yellow (buttercup) or White are optimal but normal coloured feathers may be present. Symmetry in the distribution of normal coloured feathers is desirable. 38 Amended 2019

### PRIMARY TAIL FEATHERS:

Yellow (buttercup) or White are optimal but normal coloured feathers may be present.

**NOTE 1:** Colours for body, cheek patches, tail quill and tail feather are as for Normal with the exceptions noted above.

**NOTE 2:** Some clubs may provide additional classes which distinguish between the Banded Dominant Pied morph of the Dominant Pied genotype. These are benched and judged under arrangements determined by those clubs.

**DOMINANT PIED GROUP:** This includes Yellow Faced Blue Series, Greywing, Cinnamonwing, Opaline, Fallow and Spangle combinations with Dominant Pied. The Standard for each of these birds is as for Dominant Pied modified by the requirements of the variety and colour with which it is combined.



## Breeding expectations

	Cock	Hen
1.	Dominant Pied	Normal
	50% Dominant Pied S.F 50% Normal	
2.	Dominant Pied D.F	Normal
	100% Dominant Pied S.F	
3.	Dominant Pied S.F	Dominant Pied S.F
	25% Normal 25% Dominant Pied D.F 50% Dominant Pied S.F	
4.	Dominant Pied S.F	Dominant Pied D.F
	50% Dominant Pied S.F 50% Dominant Pied D.F	
5.	Dominant Pied D.F	Dominant Pied D.F
	100% Dominant Pied D.F	

## PIED GROUPS

A Pied Budgerigar displays areas of ground colour in place of body colour and/or markings. There are three genetically distinct Pied varieties: Dominant Pied, Clearflighted Dominant Pied and Recessive Pied, each with variable expression of their Pied gene. Dark Eyed Clear is a composite variety with at least one dominant gene from the Clearflighted Dominant Pied and two recessive genes from the Recessive Pied.

### NOTE 1:

Any Normal bird showing an area of Yellow (green series) or White (blue series) foreign to the variety it represents is pied marked.

### NOTE 2

A ground colour spot on the back of the head or odd ground colour feathers on other parts of the body do not satisfy the requirements for any of The Standard pied varieties.

### NOTE 3:

Pied cheek patches when present are visually white.

### NOTE 4:

The Clearflighted Dominant Pied group consists of the Dutch Dominant Pied and the Clearflighted Dominant Pied. The Dutch Dominant Pied is more commonly found in Australia and has been included in this section and the Clearflighted Dominant Pied has been included under Phenotype Variants.



Double Factor Australian Dominant Pied



Dutch Dominant Pies, Variegated (left) and Flighted (right)

Credit: Ken Yorke



Credit below: Jennie Liebich





# Notice of Annual General Meeting

The Annual General Meeting for the BSNSW Inc has been postponed due to technical problem with the online systems to be used for the running of the meeting.

Meeting date: Thursday the 11th February 2021.  
Meeting will commence at 7pm

This meeting will still be conducted via  
**ONLINE.**

## YOU CAN ADVERTISE IN THIS PUBLICATION

### COMMERCIAL RATES

Two Page Spread	-	\$650	Yearly ONLY
Full Page	-	\$360 / 6 Issues	- \$70 Per single advertisement
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1/4 Page	-	\$120 / 6 Issues	- \$30 Per single advertisement
Business card size	-	\$60 / 6 issues -	\$15 Per single advertisement

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### BRANCHES & ASSOCIATED SOCIETIES, CLUBS, SHOW EVENTS, SEMINARS, AND AUCTIONS.

1 Free 1/2 Page Advertisement per year, any other advertisements will be charged at \$10 per advertisement.

All payments must be made to the society prior to the deadline for the magazine.



# **BSNSW ECOMMERCE WEBSITE**

**<https://www.budgerigar.com.au/bsnsw-store/>**



If you need something and its not listed please contact the webmaster and we will source the product for you

**MEMBERS OF THE BSNSW  
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**[WEBMASTER@BUDGERIGAR.COM.AU](mailto:WEBMASTER@BUDGERIGAR.COM.AU)**

## **FEES AND CHARGES**

Buy It Now Single Listing	\$3.00 per item
Auction Listing	\$3.00 per item
Final Sale / Auction fees	12%



# Staphylococcus

## in budgerigars

While I have a great number of interesting reports concerning Budgerigar breeding, genetics, feeding methods, etc, in my literature collection, I miss reports on Budgerigar diseases and most important of all on their cures. This is why I would like to rouse myself and inform the reader about the attack of Staphylococci and the successful treatment of these bacteria.

In the spring of 1986 I had to ascertain after the breeding of about 50 birds, that their quality was appalling. Thus I procured another batch from a well-known breeder. I bought one cock and three hens. The quality of the birds was excellent; however, it was obvious that hygiene did not play an important role for the breeder. Yet still I yearned for these animals, as it is typical for beginners.

At home, I placed the birds in a breeding box with the provision of food and water. I took care to ascertain the separation between the newly bought and the other birds. On entering the breedingroom the next day, I became aware of a penetrate smell similar to that of a pigsty. There was no doubt about it, the cause were the excrements of the new birds.

The scent however dissipated a few days later and consequently I placed the newly acquired birds together with the others. This was the beginning of a perfect catastrophe. Shortly after, I fail to reminisce; it came to my attention that the birds were suffering from diarrhea. Having fed them carrots the day before, I saw the probable cause in this fact. I bought carbide tablets and mixed them with the bird feed. An automatic improvement was noticeable, but not for long. After 8 days the trouble commenced again. I also noticed that the birds let their wings hang loosely or simply rested them on their perch.

A few days later these particular ones had dark green smeared and sticky anuses. They became thinner and refused to eat. After this, the first birds died. Amongst the remaining sick were the four newly acquired birds. They however only had green smeary diarrhea, like some birds have at exhibitions. The skinny ones were hens, which had had their broods and young birds that had experienced their first moult. I tried again, but in vain to wax a cure with the help of carbide tablets. My last hope was the antibiotic 'Tetraseptin' that can also be applied to psittacosis. The effect was disastrous. The severely stricken birds died successively. During a conversation with a doctor practicing at the Ludwig-Maximilian-University, Institute for Poultry and Bird Diseases, in Oberschleissheim, I was informed that Staphylococci were resistant against most antibiotics, and that the already weakened intestinal flora was almost utterly destroyed as a result. To be brief, I notified the responsible Veterinarian. Excrement samples were sent to the institute in Oberschleissheim at once. After a short while I received the first results: "Destroyed intestinal flora - infection due to "Staphylococci".

After a series of tests, an existing antibiotic was discovered which killed Staphylococci successfully. The Veterinary assured me, that healing the birds would not be so easy. The intestinal flora had to be brought into working order. He advised me to feed urgently the birds with yogurts containing Bacteria cultures. I had to produce the yogurt myself. How I was to feed the birds with the yogurt was yet an untackled problem.

I finally found a solution, with the help of a syringe with a valve hose attached to the end of it, I force fed the birds each with 1.1/2 ml two times daily. I noted no signs of vomiting. After two days the Budgerigars were much stronger. Also the consumption of bird feed increased. Now the remedy against Staphylococci could be applied, the remedy being Chloramphenicol in a 5% solution. The mixture was put in the drinking bowls. After not knowing the mixing proportions, I had to look up medical books till I found the answer in Dr. Kronburger's book "vogelkrankheiten". The mixture to be put in the drinking bowls was proportioned in the ratio 4 ml of the 5% Chloramphenicol solution to a litre of water, 14 days later the tragedy was over.

After an extra thorough cleaning of the aviary, the sickness seemed to have disappeared. This proved to be misleading. Again, after a few weeks, a few birds had weak wings and smeared anuses. After a single and consequent treatment with Chloramphenicol the normal and healthy conditions of the birds were restored. During the treatment I noticed that the two fairly newly acquired hen birds always had slight diarrhea and yet were quite fat. I began to suspect that these two were the cause of this curse.



As after four months the disease kept remaining I acted upon my suspicion and disposed of the two birds. I was right! The disease never plagued me again. Today I can report this pestering incident with a humorous undertone, yet at that time I certainly was at the end of my tether.

### The Home production of Yogurt!

Highly pasteurized yogurt, bought in stores, is useless, as all the helpful bacteria are absent. These are yet very important for the successful treatment of diseased intestinal flora.

There are two production methods:

1: This is the easier and the safer one.

This method includes the use of a yogurt machine consisting of six 118-litre containers and a heating plate. (The machine can be bought in every department store for home-use electrical appliances).

Application: The six containers are filled to three fourths with very fresh dairy milk. Then normal bio-yogurt (without any additions) is supplemented in each of the six containers till they are full. These are then closed tightly and heated for 18 hours.

If not in use, the filled glasses with the newly produced yogurt are to be placed in the refrigerator. Before using, it is advised to have the containers (not more than one is needed usually) standing for a few hours to attain room temperature. It is also advised to retain one glass of yogurt for the next production. So as to keep the production costs low.

2: Normal glass containers which can be procured easily (e.g. jam-glasses) are filled to 3/4 full with milk and 1/4 with normal bio-yogurt and placed in an area of warmth 30°C to 40°C. It takes a bit longer than the first method, but yogurt is guaranteed.

By Helmut Birker; Member of the Illertal  
Budgerigar Club, South Germany.

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Most other varieties available.

All enquiries:  
Jim Baker  
Ph: (02) 9601 1495  
Mobile: 0413 980 334

# Agenda - Annual General Meeting of The Budgerigar Society of NSW INC

Thursday 11th February 2021 @ 7PM—Online Meeting

Presidents Welcome

Attendance

Apologies

*Motion to accept the apologies*

Vales- William Hancock, Jeanette Hancock, Ian Pitts, Tommy Hancock, Bill Cooper, George Graham, Michael Sciberras, Jennifer Tonkin (SA), Peter Dodd, George Duffield, Cliff Cameron, Glenn Dunn, Ron Roarty, Fred Cardona, Margaret Bridgeman (VIC), Cec Gearing (WA) and Michael Auckett.

Minutes of previous AGM meeting 2019

*Amendments to the minutes*

*Motion to accept the previous meeting and any amendments*

Correspondence in

*Motion 1 "All BSNSW Inc. branches become incorporated in their own right"*

*Motion 2 "The current constitution (Rules) be modified as highlighted in the attached document  
(Constitution changes 10<sup>th</sup> December 2020)*

*Motion 3 "To clarify the voting rights of a single person member and a joint membership of two natural persons living at the same address.*

Life members/ Merit Awards

Reports

*President*

*General Secretary*

*Treasurer*

*Show Manager*

*Ring/ Membership*

*Editor*

*Chairperson Judges Panel*

*Chairperson Colours and Standards*

*BSNSW Inc Trustees*

*Webmaster*

Motion to accept the reports

The President to declare all positions vacant and for the returning officer to take the chair and proceed with the election of BSNSW Office Bearers for 2020/21

New President to take the chair and discuss membership fees for 2021/22 that were deferred to the AGM from our October Managements Committee Meeting.

*Motion to accept the membership fees for 2021/22*

President to close meeting



As the budgerigar is the featured avian species at the 2021 Royal Agricultural Societies—Sydney Royal Aviary Birds Show, we encourage all exhibitors of the BSNSW to please support this show as best you possibly can.

This show is a feature public event for our society.

**Download your schedule at:**

<http://www.rasnsww.com.au/globalassets/document-library/rasnsww/competitions/cage-bird/2020-aviary-bird-schedule.pdf>

**Place your entries at:**

<https://www.myras.com.au/res/onlinehowentries/Login.aspx?dir=CageBirdsDefault.aspx>

**Please note the closing date for all entries for the competition is on Wednesday the 10th of February 2021.**

The competition dates are Monday the 6th of April and Tuesday the 7th of April 2021. Your birds will remain on display for these two days, but will be looked after by the society carers on the days.

**Birds must be bumped in on Sunday ,5th of April, from 5Pm. Birds can be dropped off on Monday via arrangement only.**

This year the “feature variety” is Budgerigars.

This means there will be an aviary available for us to place a display in, also there will be an area provided for us to use for promotion of the Society. This could be, but not limited to, information booklets, pamphlets, videos, cages of specific or all varieties.

Volunteers are being organized to care for the aviaries (there will also be another aviary for other species). Hills Delegate, Con, is from the Avicultural Society and is involved in this.

Just something to consider in future years—currently the RAS pays one night’s accommodation for country judges (if required). However as from 2021 such accommodation will only be provided (if required) for the judge of the “feature variety”.

While I acknowledge that we haven’t really gained any new members from our presence at the show, this is still a tremendous opportunity to at least make the public aware of our existence. Members should be encouraged to exhibit and contribute to the promotion of our society.

Ian Manton

Chief Steward



# Breeder Management & Fertility

Disclaimer:  
Please note, the images used in this article are for  
reference purposes and were not supplied with  
the article.

An original article by Mike Rankin

Obviously, copulation is necessary for fertilisation, but it also doesn't guarantee it. One often overlooked practice that improves our birds chances of fertilising eggs is trimming the vent feathers on the cock and the hen. This is especially true of birds, which are of intermediate feather, buff feather or double buff feathering. There is, by the way, no truth to the notion that birds have guide feathers, which 'guide' the sperm to the cloaca of the hen. If you don't have apposition of the cloacas, you don't have passing of sperm from the cock to the hen!

## **One Cock with Multiple Hens**

Budgerigar hens, as is common among a number of species of birds, have the ability to store semen for a limited period of time. Some evidence suggests that this period is up to 20 days long. Biologically, this is quite adaptive as it insures fertilisation of a clutch of eggs if for some reason, such as death by predator, the cock is unavailable. Some knowledgeable breeders, taking advantage of this, have used a single outstanding cock bird to fertilise a number of hens during the same time frame.

This is not a particularly difficult procedure and there are several variations used by different breeders, all of which have been effective. One of these methods is, once having selected three complimentary hens for the cock that is to be used, set them up in breeding cages one above the other.

This arrangement is used so that:

1. They are out of sight of each other.
2. It keeps one from getting confused as to which breeding cage the cock will be rotated to next.

Next take the cock bird and place him in one of the cages and watch for signs of acceptance by the hen, if they are present then leave him with her for one half of a day. The rest of the day do the same in the next cage and on the second day move him to the third hen. If any of the hens reject him, try several others until all three hens find him suitable. For the rest of the second day, place him back in cage one where he stays until the next morning. Then rotate him to cage two for one day and then cage three for one day. From this point on he should be rotated from one hen to the next on a daily basis until the last egg is laid.

If you wish you may leave him with the hen that finishes egg laying last. In this case, the other two hens are left to raise their clutches on their own. These hens cannot be used for a second round as it is too taxing on them, to both lay eggs and feed chicks by themselves.

Alternatively, remove the eggs as they are laid from all three hens, to be fostered to pairs specifically for this purpose or to other nests where there are clear eggs. In this way, you can get the equivalent of two rounds of eggs from each hen without putting any of them in a position of having to raise chicks on their own. This also allows time to rest the hens for a month and then mate them to different cocks. This alternative method is preferable but circumstances do not always favour it.

## **Sawdust**

In the wild, small amounts of wood dust/shavings and feathers are often found in the nest. It is common practice for Budgerigar breeders to do the same. While some believe that the purpose of providing sawdust is to simulate a natural nesting site, a more practical purpose is that it cushions the eggs from contact with the hard surface of the concave when the hen rotates them. As well, sawdust helps keep the eggs from being scattered and accidentally broken if the hen is startled off the nest. Once chicks are hatched, it also absorbs the moisture from droppings, helping the nest box environment remain clean.

What should be remembered is that new sawdust/wood shavings can have a drying effect on the nest box atmosphere if put in a box with existing eggs. This drying effect, by absorbing humidity in the box, can have a disastrous effect on the developing eggs. In light of this, new sawdust and shavings should be left exposed for several days before being used so that they may pick up humidity from the air in the breeding room.

### **Nest Box**

Nest box design, size, shape, and material of construction have been a matter of preference. A standard box is approximately 9" (h) X 6" to 8" (w) X 6" to 7" (d) with an entry hole of 2 inches diameter. The depth of the box is one of preference but should be no less than 9 inches high as shallow boxes encourage chicks to leave the nest early. Generally nothing of consequence will happen to these early exiting chicks other than you have to keep putting them back in. However, this exposes them unnecessarily to attacks by the parents or to extremes in temperatures while partially fledged and quite vulnerable.

### **Step-down Blocks and Double Compartments**

Some nest boxes are provided with a step-down block, which is nothing more than a block of wood placed in the nest box next to the entry hole. A number of fanciers believe that the purpose of the step-down block is that they allow entering and exiting adults access to the nest box without the danger of damaging eggs in the process. However, in reality seldom is there a problem with hens or cocks damaging eggs when not provided with a step-down block. This is true even in box designs where the concave is directly below the entry hole. The primary function of the block is to protect second round eggs from the still unweaned chicks from round one.

Developing fledglings will move to the higher location next to the nest hole where they are fed by the cock. In doing this, they abandon the nest hollow, decreasing the chance that they will damage or soil newly laid eggs. A very interesting design is a nest box divided into two compartments. When the hen enters this nest box, she is in a holding chamber that is higher than and partitioned off from the concave. To get to the concave, she has to enter another entry hole into the breeding chamber. As chicks mature, they are lured by the light of the nest box entry hole and climb through the divider hole into the holding chamber where they are fed by the cock. This removes them from the vicinity of the nest hollow and also allows the hen to proceed with incubation of a second round with little interference.

### **Factors Affecting Nest Box Entry**

There is no evidence supporting the belief that there is an increase in nesting behaviour or readiness to mate by blocking off the nest box hole with cardboard and making a hen chew her way into the box.

There is also no evidence that using two nest boxes on a breeding unit stimulates the natural breeding process by offering the hen a choice of nesting sites. The factors most significantly influencing early nest box entry are:

1. The stimulus of loud warbling by the cock bird during the first few days of breeding cage occupancy.
2. The position of the nest box entry hole in relation to the perch position.

Hens do not show early nest box oriented behaviour when the hole of the nest box is 5cm above or below the perch.

They do, however, show almost immediate exploration of the nest box when the nest box hole is 15cm (5 to 6 inches) above the perch. Once having entered the nest box, it is the soft warble of the cock bird coupled with the relative darkness that the nest box provides that initially stimulates the hens ovarian and oviduct development. Contrary to the common practice of providing air holes or breathing holes during nest box construction, a properly built and positioned nest box should provide as much darkness as possible. Mounting position of the nest box, whether internal or external, is of little consequence as long as it is securely mounted and the nest hole faces in a direction that minimises the amount of external light that enters the box.

### **Concaves**

In nest boxes provided without a nest hollow, but supplied instead with a soft pulp paper nest bottom, hens showed 2-3 times more gnawing activity than hens in nest boxes with a nest hollow. The peak duration of gnawing occurs 4-6 days prior to egg laying but never exceeds 30% of the total time a hen spends in the nest box. It is believed that this gnawing activity is a remnant of nest building behaviour but ultimately it is of little consequence to ovarian development. There are no differences in latency of laying the first egg between groups supplied with a nest hollow or without a nest hollow. As nest hollow gnawing behaviour is exhibited whether a nest box is provided with or without a nest hollow, it would suggest that nest hollows (concaves) are optional in nest box construction. However, they help keep eggs from scattering whenever a hen leaves the nest.

# Budgerigar Society of New South Wales 2020 Nominations for Office Bearers.

Position	Nominated	Number of Nominations	Accept or Decline
President	Steve Wackwitz	3	Accepted
President	Stuart Williams	1	Declined
President	Mark Finnimore	5	Declined
Vice President	Stuart Williams	1	
Vice President	Mark Finnimore	3	Declined
Second Vice President	-	Nil	Nil
Secretary	Mark Finnimore	8	Accepted
Minute Secretary	Aaron Beman	2	Accepted
Treasurer	David Butters	3	Accepted
Membership Registrar	Robert Mead	1	Accepted
Membership Registrar	Michael Heffernon	1	Invalid No Proposer
Ring Registrar	Robert Mead	1	Accepted
Ring Registrar	Michael Heffernon	1	Invalid No Proposer
Editor	Justin Magnee	2	Accepted
Colour & Standards	Andrew Ozoux	1	Accepted
Show Manager	Jim Baker	1	Accepted
Publicity Officer	-	Nil	Nil
Services Section	-	Nil	Nil
Webmaster	Robert Mead	2	Accepted





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HAVE YOUR SAY AND BE HEARD!

CLUBS, PLEASE ENCOURAGE AT LEAST YOUR  
DELEGATES TO ATTEND THE MEETINGS.



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# BSNSW INC. BRANCHES

## CANBERRA

For Further information regarding meetings please contact the secretary of this branch.

**Chairperson** Stuart Foster

Ph: 0439898472

Email: stuart.foster@optusnet.com.au

**Secretary** Rita Corbett

Ph: 0417 044 023

Email: rita.stuart@optusnet.com.au

## CENTRAL COAST

Meetings: 2nd Tuesday of each month at 7.30pm

Tuggerah Hall, Anzac Rd, Tuggerah

**Chairperson** Col Taylor

Ph: 0414 327 085

E: colt.2012@hotmail.com

**Secretary** David Frame

Ph: 0466 267 573

E: davidframe42@gmail.com

## HILLS DISTRICT

4th Friday of each month at 8:00pm (except December) Don Moore Community Centre, Nth Rocks Rd, North Rocks

**Chairperson** Daniel Child

Ph: 0410 628 691

E: fordano@hotmail.com

**Secretary** Cliff Spare

Ph: 0421 070 118

E: clicky.bill@bigpond.com

## HUNTER

1st Tuesday of each month at 7:30pm Thomas Morgan Pavilion, Maitland Show Ground (entry Anzac St)

**Chairperson** Tony Mills

Ph: (02) 4932 8826

**Secretary** Tony Schafer

Ph: 0400 373 000

E: hunterbudgieclub@outlook.com

## ILLAWARRA

Meeting is 3rd Monday of the Month at Balgownie Community Hall. 113 Balgownie Road Balgownie at 7.30pm.

**Chairperson** Walter Bell

Ph: 0490 021 883

E: illabsbudgies@tpg.com.au

**Secretary** Darren Burgess

Ph: 0475 186 635

dbbudgies@gmail.com

## SHOALHAVEN

3rd Thursday of each month at 7:30pm (except June, July & December) Shoalhaven Library Meeting Room, Berry St, Nowra

**Chairperson** Dennis Tipping

Ph: (02)4446 0289

E: dennistipping@iprimus.com.au

**Secretary** TBA

## WEST SYDNEY

1st Tuesday of each month at 7:30pm

Dining Hall Blacktown Showground enter off Kent Road

**Chairperson** Bruce MacCarthy

E: maccabruce@outlook.com

**Secretary** Robyn Wilson

E: robyn5918@outlook.com

## MACARTHUR

1st Friday of each month at 8:00pm Beverley Park SSP School, 100 Beverley Rd, Campbelltown

**Chairperson** David Butters

Ph: (02) 6241 3585

E: davecbutters@yahoo.com.au

**Secretary** Ian Cocks

Ph: (02) 4628 4237

E: ian.cocks@gmail.com

## MURRUMBIDGEE IRRIGATION AREA BREEDERS

Time, Date and Venue of meetings to be advised by Newsletter. Please enquire via club email.

**Chairperson** Estelle French

Ph: (02) 6947 3391

E: horatiofrench@bigpond.com

**Secretary** Horatio French

Ph: (02) 6947 3391

E: horatiofrench@bigpond.com

## NEW ENGLAND

Meeting Date and Venue of meetings to be advised by Newsletter

**Chairperson** Terry Smith

Ph: 0459116443

**Secretary** Yvette Smith

Ph: 0400 246 000

E: shredder2@bigpond.com

## NORTHSIDE

1st Tuesday of each month at 7:30pm Senior Citizen Hall, 259 Pacific Highway, Lindfield

**Chairperson** Dennis Beckett

Ph: 0412 211 183

E: the\_becketts@hotmail.com

**Secretary** Kathleen Sharp

Phone (02) 9626 0300

E: ksharp7@live.com.au

## PENRITH VALLEY

1st Friday of each month at 7.30pm Community Hall Opp. Llandilo P/School, Seventh Ave, Llandilo

**Chairperson** Stuart Williams

Ph: 0422 956 248

E: penrithvalleybudgerigar@gmail.com

**Secretary** Robert Mead

Ph: 0420 906 552

E: penrithvalleybudgerigar@gmail.com

## ST. GEORGE

3rd Friday of each month at 8:00pm Bexley School of Arts, Forest Rd, Bexley

**Chairperson** Steve Wackwitz

Ph: 0417 024 875

E: sdwackwitz@bigpond.com

**Secretary** Lisa Safi

E: lisa.safi@yahoo.com.au

# BSNSW INC. ASSOCIATES.

## BUDGERIGAR IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY

**President** Wayne Altman  
Ph: 0428 423 369  
All enquiries to be directed to the secretary.  
**Secretary** Heather Dunn  
Ph: 0419 259 550  
E: budgerigar.improvement.society@gmail.com

## MID-STATE BUDGERIGAR CLUB

1st Wednesday of the month, Contact branch for details.  
**President** Rob Pepper  
Ph: 0447 669 234  
E: rjpeffer@hotmail.com  
**Secretary** Garry Pymont  
Ph: 0427 401 267  
E: midstatebudgerigarclub@gmail.com

## NEWCASTLE BUDGERIGAR CLUB INC.

4th Friday of the month Maryland Community Centre, Maryland  
**President** Darren Peters  
Ph: 0410 412 006  
E: dkazza5@outlook.com  
**Secretary** Tony Keogh  
E: tonykeogh@bigpond.com

## ORANA AVICULTURAL SOCIETY INC.

Meets Bo-Monthly, 2nd Tuesday of the month at the Railway Bowling Club, Dubbo  
**President** Steve Draper  
Ph: 02 6882 9098  
**Secretary** Ian Todhunter  
Ph: 02 6884 2896  
E: toddy.3@hotmail.com

## PIED BUDGERIGAR SOCIETY

2nd Friday of the month at Canley Vale Public School (Canley Vale RD, Canley Vale)  
**President** Matt Holyoak  
Ph: 02 9150 5875  
E: m.holyoak@bigpond.com  
**Secretary** Ken Denmeade  
E: kmndenmeade@outlook.com

## WASSEC

**Chairperson** John Walker  
Ph: 0417 044 654  
Email: whiskeyjc@optusnet.com.au  
**Secretary** Brad Kerr  
Ph: 02 4256 0005  
E: wassec@outlook.com

## BUDGERIGAR RARE & SPECIALIST EXHIBITORS OF AUSTRALASIA "BRASEA"

**President: Warren Wilson**  
Ph: 02 9747 6642  
FAX: 02 9715 7165  
E: warren@brasea.com www.brasea.com

## SOUTH WESTERN NSW BUDGERIGAR SOCIETY INC.

Bi-monthly 4th Sunday of the month, 10.30am at Belling Hall June 5/ Ground  
**President** Tony Butt  
Ph: 0418 577 400  
E: tony@tline.com.au  
**Secretary** Wendy Glynn  
E: wmcglynn@aussiebb.com.au

## TAMWORTH BUDGERIGAR SOCIETY INC.

**President** Tom Davis  
Ph: 0412 336 063  
E: thomasandberyl.davis@gmail.com  
**Secretary** Paul Hull  
Ph: 0427 400 271  
E: paul.hull@bigpond.com

## CANBERRA BUDGERIGAR CLUB

**President** Dennis Harrington  
E: shares29@hotmail.com  
**Secretary** Ann Hand  
Ph: 0487 801 217

## EBAG

**Chairperson** James Matthews  
Ph: 0411 050 849  
E: jamesmatthews@mppl.net.au  
**Secretary** Matthew Troy  
Ph: 0422 447 752  
E: matt28u@icloud.com

PLEASE BE SURE TO UPDATE INFORMATION AND SHOW DATES WITH THE BSNSW SECRETARY, JUDGES, SHOW MANAGER, AND EDITOR. SO THAT THE MEMBERS CAN BE KEPT UP TO DATE WITH WHAT'S HAPPENING IN THE BUDGIE WORLD.

ALSO DON'T FORGET TO SEND THE EDITOR YOUR SHOW ADS, THESE CAN JUST BE THE FRONT PAGE OF YOUR SHOW SCHEDULE IF YOU WISH



# THE IMPORTANCE OF BALANCED PROTEIN IN THE DIET OF GROWING PASSERINE AND PSITTACINE BIRDS

Dr Michael Evans

Avian Nutritionist

Young growing birds need significant nourishment in order to develop properly and grow. Altricial birds have the capacity to grow extremely fast and therefore need significant nutrients in adequate amounts and in the correct balance. In captivity, birds are solely reliant on us to provide them with necessary nutrients, particularly protein, amino acids, vitamins and minerals, such as calcium and phosphorus, to grow tissues, skeleton and feathers.

Grains alone cannot provide all the necessary nutrients to support the early growth, feathering and development of young budgerigars. Many of the soft foods available on the market that are being used as supplements, when examined more closely, do not provide the necessary essential nutrients to fill the gaps (deficiencies) in the amino acids coming from grains. It must be remembered that protein is not a single nutrient, but a combination of other building-block components called amino acids. Amino acid composition of protein can vary from ingredient source to ingredient source. For example, the millets are particularly deficient in a number of key essential amino acids, such as lysine and methionine, which if not provided in adequate amounts, can slow growth and development of the young chick and impair feather growth and quality. All grains are also particularly deficient in calcium, and if calcium is not fed to the chick on a daily basis will lead to poor skeletal development and in some severe cases adversely impact on muscle function and blood clotting ability. The choice of soft food has to be on the basis of filling the gaps and correcting the deficiencies in the nutrients coming from the main food sources, i.e. the grains. Otherwise you just might as well feed straight grain.

Applied Nutrition has researched and developed a specific nutrient specification for growing birds from hatch to maturity. For newly hatched chicks, key essential amino acid daily intake is critical to their development and functioning as an adult bird. A comparison of this specification with the nutrient composition of seeds and seed mixes allows us to determine which nutrients are missing and therefore guide us in the correct supplementation. This is the principle approach used in developing our TummyRite range of products.

Applied Nutrition's **Prosperity™** is a complete bird starter food that has been designed and developed to provide a complete complement of nutrients, including protein, key essential amino acids, vitamins, trace minerals and major mineral such as calcium and phosphorus to support good tissue and feather growth and skeletal development in young birds, particularly during the first 14 days of life. **Prosperity™** is designed to be fed to the breeding birds who in turn feed it to their young chicks. In addition, **Prosperity™** contains **TummyRite™** components, such as herb extracts, yeast functional fibres and enzymes, that aid the bird to develop its own natural immunity to disease challenges and to digest major feed components respectively.

The protein in **Prosperity™** is pre-digested, but not a denatured protein, which ensures the protein is more bio-available to the bird, resulting in improved nutrient absorption. The pre-digested process reduces allergenic reactions in birds by removing the allergenic protein components,  $\beta$ -conglycinin, glycinin and lectins that are responsible for these allergenic reactions. **Prosperity™** contains lactic acid generated naturally through the fermentation process leading to a product of low pH and excellent palatability. The product stimulates high feed intake and assists favourable GIT micro flora and therefore assisting to reduce the pathogenic bacteria challenges in the gut. The improved digestion of major feed ingredients helps to reduce excessive gaseous emissions and reduces the impact of feed on the environment.

Amino acids are the essential building blocks of protein. During the production of body tissues, feathers and eggs, birds require the correct amount and balance of amino acids in their feed for them to do this efficiently, to minimise waste and optimise growth and development. **Prosperity™** provides those key essential amino acids and includes methionine, cystine, lysine, threonine, tryptophan and isoleucine.

Even birds fed at maintenance (i.e. to maintain good condition), the protein supplied in the diet should be well-balanced. Combining the best of the major ingredients in the diet will rarely result in a completely balanced diet, therefore, small amounts of essential amino acids will need to be provided to completely balance the diet. These key essential amino acids can be provided via **TummyRite™ Standard or TummyRite™ Plus. Prosperity™** can be used as a soft food to supplement grains, insects and nectar particularly during periods of high nutrient demand, such bird going through the moult. Birds going through the moult will benefit greatly from having access to **Prosperity™** daily.

**Prosperity™** can be fed dry, mixed with a small amount of water to make a crumble or mixed with a large amount of water to make a very runny slurry. Feed in a separate container from seed. Replace daily or if soiled. It is recommended that **Prosperity™** be fed before breeding at pairing and fed separately until the chicks have fledged. Thereafter it can be also blended with seed 30% seed 70% **Prosperity™**. Once the young birds are feeding on their own and separated from their parents, feed 50% seed 50% **Prosperity™** until the bird reach their mature body weight.

Once the birds reach their mature body weight, feed seed blended with **TummyRite™** at the recommended rate. Note: there is sufficient calcium in **Prosperity™** for the proper growth and development of the chicks. However, hens may need additional calcium if they are still laying eggs. This calcium can be provided in the form of **CalciRite™**, a source of good quality limestone grit, in a separate bowl or finger drawer. The addition of extra calcium in the water is another option, or if feeding calcium in the water is not convenient, feed **TummyRite™ Plus**, which contains additional calcium and electrolytes, instead of **TummyRite™ Standard**. We need to be mindful that budgerigars in general do not drink water as much as other bird species (personal observation). This makes in difficult when trying to administer nutrients or medicines via the water. Bird keepers need to make a judgement as the best way to do this to ensure adequate nutrient intake.







# THE BUDGERIGAR PUZZLER!



**A. Can you find the bunny with the unique pattern?**

Which bunny has no pair? Which bunny has a unique pattern?

### Division Impossible

Can you divide the following shape into 4 identical pieces?

*Remark: The pattern is not important.*



A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
W				I				C						V						T					

<u>A</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>T</u>	X	L	<u>I</u>	F	C	L	W	F	R	V	Q	C	I	M	K	O	D	Y	I

























































## Unscramble

Submit your entries and one lucky entrant with the whole crossword complete will get a mention in the next “Budgerigar Puzzler”.

Happy Puzzling :)



**Budgerigar**  
SOCIETY OF NSW

XES LEKNID								
BAELYCORD								
GINACLWE								
NONNIMCA								
IANOLB								
TUONIL								
OENAPLI								

H			
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# BSNSW INC. WHAT'S ON! 2021

## FEBRUARY

Canberra Branch Annual Show 28th **Cancelled** St Jude's Primary School, HOLDER, Australia

## MARCH

Hills Branch Annual Show 6th **Cancelled** North Rocks

Penrith Valley Branch Annual Auction 13th Sub Branch Hall Market Street, Riverstone, Australia

South Western Budgerigar Society 14th June

Penrith Valley Branch Annual Show 28th Sub Branch Hall Market Street, Riverstone, Australia

## MAY

Macarthur Branch annual show 2nd Location TBA

## JULY

Hills Branch Super Budgerigar Auction 4th **Cancelled** North Rocks

**MORE  
INFORMATION  
COMING  
SOON!**

## OCTOBER

South Western Budgerigar Society YBS 10th June

## NOVEMBER

Mid State Budgerigar 6th Location TBA

Please make sure to send any intentional show dates to the Show manager, once your dates are confirmed please forward these dates to the webmaster and to the editor for insert into the correct places.

## **Dear Club Secretaries and Budgerigar Enthusiasts**

### **Supporting Letter for the formation of an ANBC Management Committee**

At the ANBC Delegates meeting held on the 31/07/2020 the meeting called for volunteers to form a Sub Committee to investigate ways going forward with regard to the ANBC. This committee has now met on multiple occasions and investigated many avenues of possible improvements to the way we conduct the business of running our hobby. We have decided on seven key areas of critical needs for our hobby and have listed them in order of importance.

- Growth of membership in each zone
- National responses regarding animal welfare matters
- Outwork the future of the National show
- Develop a forward-looking strategic plan
- Attract high level national sponsorships
- Establish relationships with Australian Federal and State Governments. Department of Agriculture
- Support and develop Avian research

The biggest single obstacle facing the ANBC is our dwindling membership. The current membership is mostly an aging membership with few younger members and very little in the way of junior members. We need to form policies for attracting newer members. This hobby can be a great family adventure and we need to promote it as such. If we can get families involved, the children gain an appreciation of the hobby and although they may leave for educational purposes, to form their own families and such, they will most likely return to the hobby in later life, and maybe their parents will remain within the hobby as well. There are a plethora of people that are retiring and recent empty nesters that are looking for a hobby or such to occupy their later years. We should be targeting those people.

Animal welfare is a critical area and we need to develop definite, sensible strategies and a single national "Code of Practice" that suits our hobby and satisfies the requirements of the various Federal and State Government Departments. We must note there are various animal welfare groups that are lobbying the Federal and State Governments to curtail the keeping of domestic pets. We need a plan to counteract these groups that are attempting to force unrealistic controls on our great hobby.

The National Show is respected world wide! This showpiece of our hobby needs to be promoted and expanded to satisfy the needs of our current and future members Australia wide. Rather than relying on a few overworked members of the various States and Zones that currently do heavy lifting to organize and run the Show we should consider outworking the management of the National show to an authorized committee in conjunction with the host State or Zone. The need for increased sponsorship for the show is another factor we need to investigate as well as the promotion of the show to a wider audience to encourage the already mentioned growth of membership.

The ANBC and its affiliated members are required by Federal and State Governments for organization's whether they be large or small businesses, not for profit groups, charity organizations or sports and recreational groups to have precise and recorded Governance procedures in place. If, as a group, we fail to provide such governance measures they will set them for us. Do we want government bureaucrats with no knowledge or interest in our hobby to set the rules of how we operate or do we as the ANBC set our own rules and still satisfy the governance requirements? This sub committee recommends that we set our own governance matrix covering government interactions, animal welfare agenda's, updated codes of practice and conduct and risk assessments for our activities.

## Recommendation for a NEW ANBC Management Committee

How do we achieve these abovementioned goals? This sub committee recommends that the ANBC form a Management Committee made up of seven (7) people.

Comprising:

- Chairperson
- Secretary
- Treasurer
- Membership/Promotions/Marketing Co-Ordinator
- Events Manager
- Colour & Standards Co-Ordinator (as per existing)
- National Judges Co-Ordinator (as per existing)

This Management Committee would be the work horse delegated to investigate and formulate ideas for the successful running of the ANBC, then present those ideas to the ANBC Delegates for approval. If approved the Management Committee would then be tasked with implementing those ideas and recommendations. The Management Committee would need to liaise with the various Government departments in regards to various governance issues and grants, animal welfare matters and various businesses regarding sponsorship.

This Management Committee would in short be doing the day to day work of the Council. The Council would however retain control over the major decision making.

The proposal is that this Management Committee would be formed by calling for expressions of interest from within our membership on a voluntary basis for a term of three (3) years and would meet bi-monthly. This may change as circumstances change.

In conclusion we feel that the hobby will be better served by having a Management Committee that focuses on the operational aspects of the ANBC by meeting on a regular basis. This committee needs to be able to deal with the ongoing threats to the hobby – such as declining membership, animal welfare issues and financial challenges that impact on our hobby.

Signed

The Members of the Sub Committee

Colin Flanagan

Leigh Downey

Catherine Charlesworth

Dave Ganzer

Russell Ogden

Peter Thurn

# AVIAN VETERINARIANS IN NSW AND SURROUNDS.

## Avian Reptile and Exotic Pet Hospital

Address	415 Werombi Rd, Camden NSW 2570
Phone	(02) 4655 0798
Email	vetscience.areph@sydney.edu.au
Website	<a href="https://www.avianreptileandexoticpethospital.com.au/">https://www.avianreptileandexoticpethospital.com.au/</a>

## Railway Row Veterinary Clinic

Address	1 Station St, Emu Plains NSW 2750
Phone	(02) 4735 3268
Email	INFO@RAILWAYROWVETS.COM.AU
Website	<a href="https://railwayrowvets.com.au/">https://railwayrowvets.com.au/</a>

## Bird & Exotics Vet Sydney

Address	995 Bourke St, Waterloo, NSW, 2017
Phone	(02) 9319 6111
Email	clinic@birdvet.com.au
Website	<a href="https://www.birdexoticsvet.com.au/">https://www.birdexoticsvet.com.au/</a>

## Avian and Exotics Service

Address	335 Mona Vale Rd, Terrey Hills NSW 2084
Phone	(02) 9452 2933
Email	info@northsidevetspecialists.com.au
Website	<a href="https://avesvet.com.au/">https://avesvet.com.au/</a>

## Canley Heights Veterinary Clinic

Address	Canley Heights Veterinary Clinic, Shop 6, Harden Street & Avoca Rd, Canley Heights, NSW
Phone	02 9604 9792
Website	<a href="https://www.localvet.com.au/canleyheights/">https://www.localvet.com.au/canleyheights/</a>

## Cannon & Ball Veterinary Surgeons

Address	461 Crown St, West Wollongong NSW 2500
Phone	(02) 4229 8888
Email	N/A
Website	<a href="https://www.cbvets.com.au/">https://www.cbvets.com.au/</a>

## Carlingford Animal Hospital

Address	772 Pennant Hills Rd, Carlingford NSW 2118
Phone	(02) 9871 6036
Email	robmarshall@birdhealth.com.au
Website	<a href="https://www.birdhealth.com.au/">https://www.birdhealth.com.au/</a>

## Practice name

Address	
Phone	
Email	
Website	

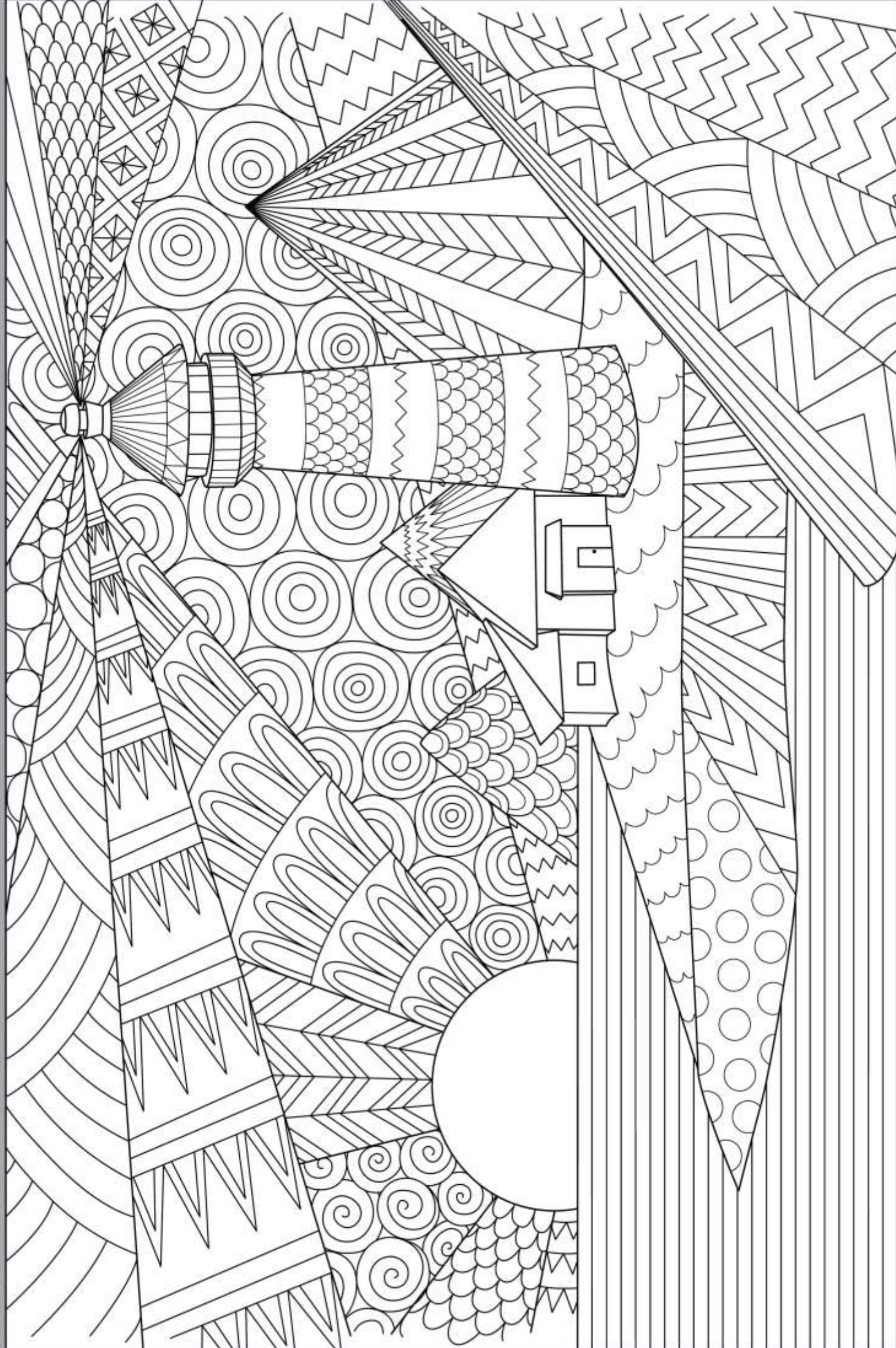
## Practice name

Address	
Phone	
Email	
Website	

## Practice name

Address	
Phone	
Email	
Website	





# BSNSW JUDGES PANEL

## Senior Panel

Baker	Jim	Moorebank.	2170	0413980334	jimandbrendabaker@gmail.com
Bevan	Terry	Orange	2800	0263651131	heatherbdunn@bigpond.com
Bourne	Andrew	Wanniassa.ACT	2903	026231 8612	a.mbourne@iinet.net.au
Buckingham	Craig	Carlingford.	2118	0408602381	ultexp@bigpond.net.au
Capasso	Mario	Coombs ACT	2611	0411 012 415	mario.capasso@iag.com.au
Doull	Wayne	Lethbridge Park.	2770	0412312840	waynedoull@gmail.com
Gazzard	Gary	*** Louth Park	2320	0411 834690	garry.gazzard@bigpond.com.au
Manton	Kathy	O'Connell NSW	2795	0411 835 757	iankathymanton@bigpond.com
McCauley	Allen	*** Windang.	2528	024297 3914	almau7@bigpond.com
Ozoux	Andre	Gladesville.	2111	0418 272 870	idandre@iprimus.com.au
Painter	Jean	*** Colo Vale.	2575	024889 4926	jean.painter@bigpond.com
Reid	Allan	*** Pennant Hills.	2120	029449 4563	allanfreid@bigpond.com
Wilson	Warren	Croydon.	2132	029747 6642	warren@brasea.com
Wood	Geoff	Manila	2346	0437546800	
		*** Indicates ANBC Judge			

## Panel

Butt	Tony	June	2663	0418 577 400	tony@tline.com.au
Matthews	James	Collector	2581	0411 050 849	jamesmatthews@mppl.net.au
Peffer	Rob	Molong	2866	044 766 9234	rjpeffer@hotmail.com
Wise	Barry	Bellbird Heights	2325	0458271504	bmwise@westnet.com.au

## Probationary

Wilton	Mark	Kings Langley	2147	0438 567 820	mark@wilton-partners.com
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## Cadet

## Trainee Judges

Starcevic	Anthony	Berkeley	2506	0404698783	anthony_dana@bigpond.com
Wilson	Steven	Oran Park	2570	0414907415	steven@hotmail.com

## Retired Senior Panel

Carter	John	Revesby	2212	0415050841	johncarterbnb@gmail.com
Hunt	Ron	*** Glenfield	2167	0296055473	
Nicholls	Keith	Nabiac	2312	026554 1688	knico2@bigpond.com

To book a judge for your show, please contact:

Mark Wilton  
0438 567 820  
mark@wilton-partners.com

A tip from our judges!

**A WELL PRESENTED BIRD,  
MAKES YOUR BIRD STAND  
OUT ON THE SHOW BENCH.**

# 18 Day egg laying chart for a leap year

Jan	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Jan
Jan	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	Feb
Feb	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	Feb
Feb	24	25	26	27	28	29	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Mar
Mar	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Mar
Mar	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Apr
Apr	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	May
May	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	May
May	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Jun
Jun	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	Jun
Jun	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Jul
Jul	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	Aug
Aug	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	Aug
Aug	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Sep
Sep	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	Sep
Sep	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Oct
Oct	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	Nov
Nov	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Nov
Nov	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Dec
Dec	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	Dec
Dec	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Jan 20

To read: Note date egg laid and add 18 days to find when the egg is due to hatch (ie the number next row same column)

Example: If an egg is laid on the 1st of January it would be due to hatch on the 19th of January or the 21st of February would be due to hatch on the 10th of March, or the 15th of October would be due to hatch on the 2nd of November.



# TEMPERAMENT

## THE MAJOR SHOW POINT OF ALL

This article has been composed by Alistair Home

In November I judged a show for 'Unbroken Caps' in the north of Tasmania. I think you should always regard these shows as social occasions and pay less attention to the results than you might give to the major open shows. After all, it is a bit of a lottery to see which birds are in condition for the show, and most of us would not spend time preparing babies in the way we would prepare older birds. It did occur to me though that some birds seemed to handle the situation better than others.

Generally babies are at their best between forty and fifty days. Their feathers are still in good condition and they haven't learnt the wildness that can come from flying in the aviary. Probably they are still very familiar with their owner's hand and often they are quite tame. They then go into a really scruffy phase, although I will admit that I've seen some babies that seemed to improve just before going into their first moult. People who do not fly their babies early seem to be able to keep the birds in a reasonably quiet frame of mind in the stock cage.

Another factor that seems to help the very young is that they naturally puff their feathers out as a way of attracting attention when they want to be fed. This makes their heads seem better than the heads of birds not displaying. I think we often under-estimate the young cock birds because they don't start to show the adult male display patterns until after they moult, and often it takes a second moult to bring them to full display. Young hens show the width of face that is so desirable quite early and often we hear breeders saying that their young hens are better than their young cocks. You will usually find that the story changes as the birds get older.

Maybe there is another important feature - temperament. I believe this can be inherited just like other show features, and we should select for that feature just as carefully as we select for show points. The calm bird that is even a little bit bold and ready to come to the front of the cage will give itself every chance of beating other birds with stronger show points. The bird stands straight and shows every feature to advantage. How can a judge award success to a bird running all over the floor, or somersaulting around the perches? Naturally the judge will try to persuade every bird to give of its best, but some birds are determined to conceal their best features.

Many exhibitors will tell you about their training methods, and it is certainly true that a couple of our best exhibitors can get the best from every bird. How much easier that is if the bird is a 'natural shower' with an in-built steadiness.

I had the best demonstration of how behaviour can be inherited years ago when I owned two springer spaniels. They had never been outside a suburban backyard, but when I took them for their first walk in the bush you would have sworn that I had trained them as gun dogs. They ran fifty metres in front, moving in sweeps from side to side, returning to me every few minutes, exactly as though they knew that their job was to startle prey out of hiding. Some months later I bought three pheasants and installed them in a run. My dogs, who were familiar with ordinary domestic fowls, went into fits of excitement at the smell, again as though they knew that these strong smelling birds were game to be hunted, not just feathered creatures of mild interest and amusement. These features must have been inherited as a result of long and careful selective breeding carried out by skillful dog breeders.

It seems that we have the opportunity to develop strains of birds with very definite character traits. I for one will be attempting to do so, not only for showing purposes, but because I believe calm, bold birds are also the best breeders; the ones that tend their chicks most carefully, and almost have to be lifted off their chicks and eggs. These are the birds that can hatch out five and six chicks and will feed them all with enthusiasm. So, if I am right and these two things go together, temperament is the most important show feature for us to breed for, because it gives a foundation on which everything else can be built.



## **Some Matings**

I'll start by quickly reiterating the main points of my first two sections of this article. Initially I presented a point of view that the pursuit of birds just because they were "English" in the hope that there was an easy way to breed winners would be a sure way to disappointment. If the birds do not carry the desired features they will be no use to you whether they are "English" or not. Selection and planning will still be the only reliable way forward, and even then you need a fair slice of luck. I went on to say that features may be carried visibly or in a hidden form. I illustrated my explanation with examples from colour breeding. The inheritance of show features is determined in just the same way as the inheritance of colour. If you can understand colour inheritance you are on the way to understanding the inheritance of show features. The conclusion I would draw from all of this is that you should plan the whole of your breeding program basing your mating's on close observation of your birds, good records concerning the breeding of your birds (and that doesn't mean having a few ring numbers. You need to know what features the parents had) and some idea of how the various show features may be inherited. You will not have any birds that carry all of the desired features, but you should set out a breeding plan so that wherever possible a desired feature is carried either visibly or in hidden form on both sides of each mating, and every feature is carried somewhere in the overall breeding plan. You won't be able to avoid having some mating's that are not visually ideal, but every mating should be for a purpose. This article sets out to illustrate this idea using my own birds as examples. I can also give some indication of whether my plans have worked out as I hoped. One thing I am sure of is that it is better to have a plan than to try to breed winners without one.

### **Pair Number One.**

This pair set out to add greater length to an imported cock bird which was very strong in feather quality but short in body. He was mated to a greygreen hen which is very long and solid in body, but very poor in spots. Her mother was very well spotted and I know that she produces a number of off- spring carrying her body shape. She is also split for greywing and I know that the cock carried English clearwing. The mating resulted in six chicks; two greywing greygreen cocks and four normal light green hens. All of the chicks show the desired solid body shape and one of the hens has excellent feather around the head. The overall standard of the chicks is very high.

### **Pair Number Two:**

This pairing set out to give greater impact to the family of birds descended from an imported Erie Lane bird. This bird is very stylish and has everything in proportion. He is what the English call a 'yellow feathered' bird. He was mated to an opaline sky-blue hen with very strong spots and head features. The results have shown that the Lane bird produces chicks which are very like their father in stylishness. It remains to be seen if they will moult out with greater impact in feather, mask and spots.

### **Pair Number Three:**

The imported birds from Mrs. Angela Moss have produced a number of outstanding descendants. Last year the best daughter was mated back to her father and two outstanding cock birds were bred. The cock in pair three is one of those cocks. He has length, substance and balance, but he lacks showiness in his deportment. He was mated to a hen which had won best young normal in an open show and had all the presence and impact you would hope for. The young appear to have combined the best from both sides, but I'll have to wait until they moult through to judge their feather quality. I could go on to cover all my mating's, but you will see what I mean when I say each mating has a purpose. I am always thinking of the potential for next breeding season.

### **Other Mating's**

Other mating's this season have included two half brother / half sister mating's from Eric Lane birds aimed at bringing to the surface any recessive features that may be carried in this family. I have also mated the Lane cock to his best daughter in the hope of breeding something even better. Most of the other mating's have been aimed to combine more impact in the feather around the head, mask and spot areas of the birds with the style that the best birds have. It was obvious that the winning birds at national level are high impact birds and our best Tasmanian show birds did not have the necessary power in comparison.

# Penalty and Disqualification Clause for Head Marking

As of January 1<sup>st</sup> 2020 the Penalty and Disqualification clause for Head Marking in the ANBC standard will be introduced and applied at all future shows.

This article will try and explain how the judges apply this clause and how they interpret the varying degrees of head marking. It is important for Exhibitors to understand what birds will be penalised and what birds will be disqualified.

It is very important that we use the correct terminology in explaining Head Marking. Calling it Head Flecking only infers one type of Head Marking and will be very confusing going forward.

Firstly let's explain the different types of Head Markings.

**Flecking.** Flecking is the cap feather with a spot in the feather, can be round or elongated but distinctively spotting in the feather and probably the most common form of head marking.

**Ticking.** This is identified by a vertical strip down the centre of feather and is the second most common form of head marking.

**Grizzling.** This is the least common form of Head Marking as it usually occurs on certain varieties. The easiest way to explain is that it is a marked feather with no mixed pattern but is usually streaky following the direction of the feather barbs.

If you now have an understanding of the different types of head marking, it is important to understand that there can be different shades of marking; very deep in colour and very distinguishable and they can also be very light. Not to be confused with

## Head Markings—HEAVY



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## Head Markings—LIGHT



Below is the Penalty and Disqualification Clause in Standard at present

### Extract from the current ANBC Standard

#### Heavy Head Markings:

I hope the information above helps Exhibitors select their show team with confidence in knowing which birds will be acceptable and which won't.

Please be accepting of judge's decision as there will always be varying decisions when it comes to interpretation of the standard and its application.



Written by Gary Gazzard on behalf of the NSW Judges Committee

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