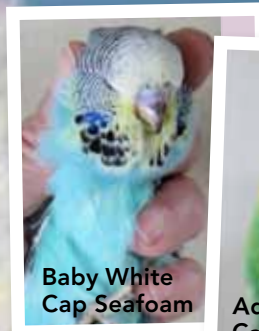


BUDGERIGAR

AUSTRALIA'S INTERNATIONAL BIRD

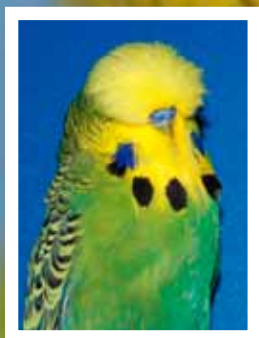
FEATURED IN THIS ISSUE:
WHITE CAPS!



White Cap Green,
Yes they do exist!



EUROPEAN
CHAMPIONSHIP
RESULTS



ST GEORGE BRANCH
SHOW RESULTS



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Edition*

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EDITORIAL

Welcome to the first Email edition of the BSNSW Magazine. As you can see, it is in full colour and has lots of photos – which would not be possible with a posted-out paper magazine. Important stories like the White Cap article in this issue would be boring and useless without colour photos.

This edition was approved by the Annual General Meeting of the Budgerigar Society of NSW. The AGM approved my plan to completely re-invent the BSNSW magazine, without using any of the previous magazine components or systems at all and to send it out to members by email alone. When asked to stand as Editor, I gave very precise details of what I would do if elected, prior to the members voting. Apart from the above, my agreement was that I would do one issue only, after which the BSNSW would decide whether they wished to continue this email magazine with me as editor and I would decide whether I would go on as editor too.

Thus, my design team and I have tried to design a much more interesting magazine. Above and beyond all else, we have tried to serve the general membership much better. We want many more articles, photos and stories from ordinary members.

Most members have an email address, but some don't. Perhaps these people could give their son's, daughter's or neighbour's email address to us, and we will send the magazine to that email address. The recipients could then print off a hard copy for them. Equally, clubs could print off hard copies for members to pick up at meetings.

For future editions of the magazine:

TELL US WHAT YOU ARE DOING WITH YOUR BIRDSAND HOW MUCH FUN YOU ARE HAVING!

THIS IS YOUR MAGAZINE! NO BIRD IS NOT GOOD ENOUGH AND ALL MEMBERS ARE IMPORTANT TO US.

WRITE IN WITH YOUR QUERIES TOO!

Since most members haven't been encouraged to write in in the past, for this first new edition we have been forced to use much of our own stories etc. But next edition, we want these to be YOUR STORIES. This edition serves merely to show you the beginnings of what can be done. Please accept my undertaking that I will support you... whoever you are.

This edition of the magazine was put together with a huge amount of help from Kathy Manton. Without Kathy's help, it would not have been done. We also received great help from Ted & Barbara Wallis who work tirelessly for the BSNSW.

And lastly, please tell us what we have forgotten to do.... Tell us about a better way to do this magazine. It is your magazine: we don't know best and we ARE ready to learn.

To quote Jeff Fenech: "We love you all!".....And we mean it!

Don Burke: editor@budgerigar.com.au

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Dec 2013 / Jan 2014

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the white cap or seafoam

There is a new mutation of budgerigar that has just appeared in Australia, and it is turning out to be very strange indeed. The original birds had a soft greenish-blue body colour, a yellow* coloured mask and a near-white forehead (ie cap). At the time of writing, it has been accepted by the ANBC that the official name will be the White Cap.

On closer inspection, the entire back of the bird, from the cere back (excepting the rump) has no yellow* at all. So, in normals, the wing markings are black and white.

They were produced in the aviaries belonging to Graeme Kerle in Townsville in Queensland. He worked with Kevin O' Callaghan of Rockhampton to get this variety going. Graeme's original pairing which produced the mutation was an Ernie Wise English Yellow Faced Opaline Cobalt hen to a Robert Manvell Spangle grey cock.

Astonishingly, this mating produced three mutant White Cap babies and one Spangle sky cock. The White Caps were made up of two White Cap spangle sky cocks and one White Cap spangle sky hen.

Nigel Tonkin of South Australia was the next on the scene and he joined

with Graeme and Kevin in developing the variety. Kevin also sent me a glorious trio of these stunning birds. Nigel's partner, Jennie Liebich wanted to call the variety the Seafoam, but Nigel, Graeme and Kevin decided to name it the White Cap.

In my view, and in the light of my discoveries about this weird mutation, both names are needed. It appears from my

This is one of the early White Cap spangle sky cocks. From Kevin O'Callaghan.



This is a photo of a White Cap Green spangle (photo from Nigel Tonkin).

test matings that this mutation is partially dominant to blue where the single factor bird is possibly a White Cap Seafoam and the double factor bird is a White Cap Green. That is, as with spangle, this mutation has two different appearances due to partial dominance. It is early days yet.

This is SUCH a fun variety to breed! Every nest full of babies is a treasure trove of new colours. Below is a current nest containing two White Cap Seafoams, two White Cap Greens and one normal. Due to the superbly healthy birds from Kevin and Graeme, they just belt out the babies. This is how budgies should be developed.



This is the largest bird in the photo above, a White Cap Seafoam Sky, just ready to leave the nest.



Five babies in this nest, from left to right in order – a White Cap Light Green, a normal Sky Blue, a White Cap Seafoam Sky and another White Cap Seafoam Sky. Notice the creamy-white wing pin feathers on the White Cap Light Green on the left and the just visible cream mask feathers on the White Cap Seafoam Sky second from the right. Both parents are White Caps.



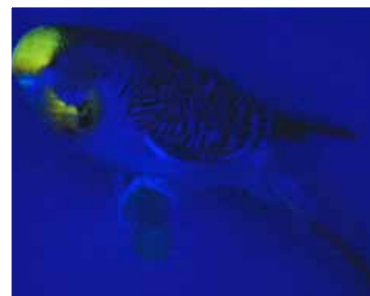
This is a Whitecap Light Green, about one week from leaving the nest. Apart from a richer greenish hue on the body, notice the strong True Yellow colour above the cere. The white areas are further back on the crown of the head as they are characteristically in all White Cap greens. As this bird moults out, the rich green body colour and the bright golden mask will appear.

So What is this Mutation??

Well this is where the fun starts. This is the second most complex budgie mutation after the crested. The mutation does two main things: It moves the Ultraviolet (UV) cream pigment from on the cap and beside the cheek patches to virtually all over the bird (see photos below). Secondly, it changes the intensity and spread of the True Yellow pigment – ie the one in all green varieties and golden faces.



This is an Australian Goldenfaced Sky Blue under normal light.



This is the same bird under black UV light. What you can see here are the UV areas on the cap and beside the cheek patches. Note that the UV pigment IS NOWHERE ELSE. This is exactly the pattern of UV pigment in all green budgies – including 100% of wild budgies.



Left is a juvenile White Cap Seafoam spangle sky under normal light.

Below is the same bird under black UV light. Note the fluorescence starting to appear as the new feathers emerge on the mask and cap (the bright yellow areas), also on the wings and tail and the greenish fluorescent areas on the body. The dark purple areas on the body are just the original baby feathers reflecting the colour from the light. As with all White Caps, there will be UV pigment all over the bird at maturity.



****True Yellow Pigment***

So far, we have only looked at the UV cream pigment - which, by the way, is the only “yellow” pigment on English yellow faces. That is English yellow faces have no true yellow pigment on them at all – they only have cream UV pigment. But the Whitecap seems to have quite a lot of true yellow pigment in the double factor bird aka the White Cap Green. I am at a loss to explain the mechanism here; it seems to run counter to normal genetic rules. But it gets a lot weirder...



Look VERY CLOSELY at the bird's face above. Did you see it? There are whitish tips to some of the feathers adjacent to the cheek patches, down towards the centre of the mask.

So what, you might say. Well where does the lack of yellow on the cap come from? In all green budgies almost all of the bird has yellow colour all over it EXCEPT for...You guessed it, the cheek patches. There is no yellow pigment on the cheek patches. So maybe the White cap is an extension of the strange cheek patch gene. That is it is a fundamental re-working of the mechanism that con-

trols the distribution of both types of yellow pigment.

And maybe the whitish patches on the mask could be selectively developed to create a fully white-faced Green. Or perhaps a purple faced green? As it is, we know that the yellow pigments on the feathers of both types of White Caps are strongest at the base of each feather and fade towards the tip.

Heredity

This is a bit difficult to understand so far. There are stories that normal blues bred from White Caps are breeding

Whitecaps when mated to other blues. There are stories that 70% of babies from a whitecap mated to a normal blue are whitecaps. Not all of this will stand scrutiny.

My own breeding results simply seem to point to two types: the single factor White Cap Seafoam (split for blue) and the double factor White Cap Green. But we need lots more statistics yet before we get the final answers. So far, for instance, no study of the results of mating a White Cap to a normal green has been done.

Don Burke 7/11/13.



THE AUSTRALIAN GOLDENFACE

The Australian goldenface is fast becoming popular all over again. Soon, hopefully, the Rainbow will be a recognised variety again too - remember that the Rainbow is a single factor Australian goldenfaced opaline clear-wing skyblue (although the proposed standard allows other variants as well).

The mature single factor Australian goldenface has a deep golden face plus a rich blue-green body-colour with very little true blue colour visible on the body at all. The wings are also a rich yellow colour in between the wing markings. Perhaps a little blue is visible around the vent in some cobalts, violets and mauves. The double factor Australian goldenface, however, at maturity has (in good specimens) a golden cap & mask which contrasts with the pure blue body colour and whitish-cream wing colour. This is the true goldenface. The violets have the best body-colour and the skys the worst as a general rule.

However, as they leave the nest things are very different. Babies of the single factor form look stunning at this stage with a rich golden face as well as golden wing colour and a fairly good blue body colour. The double factor Australian goldenfaces are rather insipid in comparison: their

cap & mask is pale lemon-coloured, their wings are whitish but at least the body colour is blue. Being able to pick which babies are double factor for Aussie goldenface is quite important as, if they are good quality budgies, THESE ARE THE ONES TO KEEP.

To this end, the attached photos of yet-to-leave-the-nest babies may prove helpful. The violet is a double factor Aussie goldenface. Note his whitish wing colour, his white pied body markings and with his insipid cream face colour.

The mauve bird is a single factor Aussie goldenface. Note his yellow wing colour and richer golden face colour. The same two birds are in all photos. Both are Miniature Opaline Banded Pies.



LUTINO QUERY

Has anyone seen this sort of wing pattern in a baby lutino? A white tip to the wing feathers and white flights. Does it moult out? The other babies (second photo) in the very well fed batch all had normal yellow colour, however some are split for albino since the 5th chick in the batch was an albino.



Have you got any interesting, odd birds? Or just great birds? ...Send their photos and a few words on their story.

NEXT MONTH, THESE PHOTOS COULD BE OF YOUR BIRDS; SO, SEND IN PHOTOS AND DETAILS

NEW BUDGERIGAR VARIETIES AND COLOURS

Recently a friend, Lyn Spiers, sent me a strange, outrageously golden-faced whitish-grey male budgie: essentially a white bird with a dazzling golden face. In an amazing coincidence, Don Parkyn gave me a very similarly coloured hen: another whitish bird with a dazzlingly golden face. She too was a grey. The really weird thing is that usually the grey gene profoundly weakens the depth of yellow face colour in both Australian Goldenfaces and normal greygreens. In other words, these “whites” should have had insipid creamy-coloured faces like an English Creamface.

On top of that, dilute, double factor spangle and albino always look pretty bad when combined with either goldenfaces or creamfaces - the yellow seems to spread all over the bird, ruining the basic look of a yellowface. Yet in these birds it doesn't. The end result is a spectacularly pretty bird. Isn't that what we all want to breed?

OR IS IT? All of our classes at shows are MUTATION-BASED. This happened because in 1930 Dr H Duncker and Consul-General Cremer published the superb genetic basics of budgerigar genetics which became the bible for the development of varieties of the modern budgerigar. In chicken clubs or pigeon clubs or dog clubs or cat clubs or horse clubs (etc), the vast majority

of classes are based on colour, not mutation. That is, the look of the colour or variety is the issue, not the genetic mutation involved. Thus, one variety may have several different genetic bases. Equally, some different varieties may have the same genetic makeup - just developed in different ways to create very different looks. The reason for this is that their chickens, pigeons etc were developed long before the discovery of the laws of genetics. This led to the development of many more exquisite colour combinations than we have in budgies.

What if we established some classes in budgie shows where the actual appearance is the only issue? Already there is one such class on the horizon; the Rainbow. In principle, this is a single

factor Australian goldenfaced opaline clearwing skyblue. But this variety could have as many as 10 or more different genetic makeups based on variations including the English creamface, the dark factor (cobalt & mauve) and even violet.

Perhaps The “Golden Top” Could Be The Next New Variety.

Below are two not-yet-out-of-the-nest baby miniature “Golden Tops”. There are six in the nest, all are similar. What do you think of them? Could these be the beginning of a new variety? Could we get the colour even more golden??

For the record, the birds seem to have dilute, spangle, opaline and clearwing in their makeup (as well as goldenface & grey) - but who cares???



PLEASE SEND IN PICS OF YOUR BUDGIE STORY: WE WANT TO SEE AND HEAR IT.

HERITAGE CLEARWING
BREEDER'S DREAM.

This is a sample of what we want from you!
Please send in your thoughts, your photos....Whatever.

MANUKA HONEY – DOES IT SAVE BUDGIES' LIVES??



This is the 500g Bee Products Active Manuka Honey from Woolworths used in this research.

Manuka honey from New Zealand has been proven by scientists to contain natural antibiotics and general health-promoting and Prebiotic ingredients. It is used to cure mouth infections, help stomach and gut health and to solve many other problems in people. It is also used on the base of plant cuttings to stop infection and to thus promote better striking successes. Behind all of this is solid scientific research.

I had a sickness problem with my current season's budgie chicks in the nest. Not a horrific problem, but a worry with five pale, or dry and shrunken chicks dying over a few days in a total of 55 breeding cabinets. The problem was growing and was shaping up to be a major disaster. I decided to try Manuka honey in their drinking water (one half of a level teaspoon per litre of water). The problem totally disappeared within 48 hours of beginning treatment. All sick babies recovered and no more sick

babies occurred. This is a very small sample (55 breeding cabinets) over a small period of time (4 weeks). About 200 babies were growing up at the time. Usually I test things for 3-5 years before opening my mouth.

As all of my babies grew up, they turned into by far the biggest, plumpest and healthiest babies that I have ever bred. Absolutely spectacular results, which is why I am releasing these results so prematurely. One bad downside though – most of my miniature budgies are just too big. Still not a bad problem to have.

One could argue that sugar alone (which is a large part of honey) has given the babies a lift. Nonetheless, the results are encouraging and I thought that I should mention them in case any other breeders have had similar results with Manuka Honey.

I also have tried this same treatment on adult birds in cages where some just didn't seem right. In this case, I haven't seen any improvement. My suspicions at the time were that coccidiosis was to blame.

I also had a problem with some exhibition poultry dying from an apparent bacterial gut infection. I lost about 11 birds, but when it came to the 12th bird – my most loved and valuable young cockerel, I went to an avian vet. He assured me that he could cure the very valuable cockerel and did many tests including pathology, an x-ray, etc etc. Five hundred dollars later, I took the poor bird home and went through an exhaustive series of prescribed complex sets of chemical treatments over a number of days. The poor bird suffered an agonising and miserable death. I was totally devastated and upset at losing one of my most-loved birds. Days like this make you feel like getting out of birds altogether. However,

when this cockerel's brother came down with the same problem, he rapidly recovered when I used Manuka honey. As with the budgies, I used half a teaspoon of honey per litre of water in his drinking water, but to be sure, I mixed some of this solution with hand-rearing mix and gave it to him via a chicken version of the crop needle. I also treated the rest of the flock via their drinking water and no more sick birds have occurred. I will grit my teeth and say nothing about the avian vet involved other than to say that he refused to make a refund.

Please note that these results with Manuka honey could be a complete coincidence. I did not maintain a control group (ie a group NOT on Manuka honey) as I usually do. The test is therefore not at all conclusive, but it could save babies' lives if it is correct. Please try it and let me know how you get on. At the very worst, the treatment should do no harm.

Manuka is the KIWI name for *Leptospermum scoparium*, the common Australian tea tree; the only plant to be native to both Australia and New Zealand. Manuka honey is made from the flowers of this tea tree growing naturally in New Zealand. You can pay around \$60 for 500g of Manuka Honey (UMF* 15+) at the Pharmacist, but I used one that Woolworths sell: Manuka Honey (UMF Total Activity 8+) from Bee Products Active for \$11.49 for 500g or \$10.49 from Woolworths online. These prices are as at November 2013.

What are your secret tips for budgie health? Please share them with us.

Don

*UMF is the numerical scale for the Unique Manuka Factor which refers to its ability to kill bacteria.



EUROPEAN BUDGERIGAR CHAMPIONSHIP SHOW

AUGUST, 2013

Thanks to Dieter Keller from Germany for kindly supplying these photos and details of the European Budgerigar Championships



Best in Show, Best Adult, Best Dark Factor, Dark Green Cock, Jo Mannes.



Best Opposite Sex, Best Adult Opp Sex, Opaline Cinnamonwing Hen, Jo Mannes.



Best Breeder Bird, Best Grey, Grey Cock, H. Kehrer.



Best Breeder Opposite Sex, Spangle Cinnamonwing Sky Hen, C. Back.



Best Light Green, Light Green Cock, C. Winkelhofer.



Best Sky Cock, F. Buttner.



Best Grey Green, Grey Green Cock, F. Buttner.



Best Euro. or Australian Yellowface, Opaline Cinnamonwing Sky Yellowface, Jo Mannes.



Best Cinnamonwing, Cinn. Sky Hen, Jo Mannes.



Best Opaline, Opaline Grey Green Cock, F. Bock.



Best Greywing, Greywing Sky Cock, T. Moritz (This bird is actually a dilute - Ed)



Best Clearwing, Clearwing Sky Cock, T. Binggeli. (This could also be a dilute - Ed)



EUROPEAN BUDGERIGAR CHAMPIONSHIP SHOW CONTINUED.



*Best Youth Class,
Cinnamonwing Grey Hen,
L.E. Dietrich.*



*Best Intermediate Class,
Grey Green Hen, P.S.
Bleibaum-Erdem.*



*Best Ino, Albino
Cock, A. Conrades.*



*Best Pair, Grey Green Pair,
P.S. Stieglmaier.*



*Best Recessive Pied, Rec. Dark
Blue Yellowface Cock,
M. Weiss.*



*Best Dominant Pied, Dom. Pied
Cinnamonwing Grey Green
Cock, B. Cebulj.*



*Best Spangle, Spangle
Cinnamonwing Grey Green
Hen, Jo Mannes.*



*Best Spangle DF, Spangle DF
Yellow Hen, H. Kehrer.*



*Best Crested, Crested
light Green Cock*



*Best Texas Clearbody, Tex.
C'body Light Green Cock,
F. Buttner.*



*Best Lacewing,
Lacewing Yellow
Cock, B.S. Heckner.*



Best Collection, Grey Cocks, M. Hapke.

THOUGHTS FOR THE FUTURE

I think that most members would agree that the current state of the Society is, at best, “stagnant”. Membership numbers have varied little in recent years and the average membership age is growing.

It is imperative that we, all Members, should be looking for ways to improve and grow the Society. We must look at ways to **RETAIN** existing members, **REGAIN** members who have left in disillusionment and **REBUILD** the Society.

A starting point I believe, is **PROMOTION**. We need to “sell” the Society/hobby - to make it even more interesting and exciting. Make it the “club” anyone breeding birds would want to belong to.

There are three main areas that could be far better utilised to promote the Society. These are:

1. “BUDGERIGAR”.

The current magazine has served us well for many years, but is now looking very dated and becoming a huge drain on the Society’s finances. At the recent AGM the new Editor elected has given us the opportunity to move into the 21st century by producing an “e-magazine” (ie a magazine that can be forwarded to members by email and also placed on the Society’s website.) This can be produced with coloured pictures, more articles and links to similar sites. It would also be produced at a fraction of the cost. I see the e-magazine as a terrific promotional tool. It may have huge potential to attract new members as well as attracting advertisers (ie income).

2. WEBSITE.

This is another resource that has fantastic potential. I acknowledge the work done by past and present Web Managers and I’m sure all members appreciate their efforts. This said I believe that in due course, it could be rebuilt/modernised to include additional “tabs” such as “Members Only

Section” (maybe where we could place the e-magazine) and a “Members’ Forum” where members could have their say, ask for tips, share problems etc or the Society could run surveys/seek opinions). There could also be articles related to the hobby. In short, anyone wanting information about budgie breeding or the Society can find it on the site. If the website has most of the above then I think it would also attract advertisers (again potential to generate income).

3. ANNUAL SHOWS.

With a little bit of effort Annual Shows offer the opportunity to promote the Society/hobby to the members. I have been a member of the Society for about 30 years and I don’t think shows have changed (apart from the odd budgerigar variety). Shows could/should be about “showing off” what the Society has to offer.

Things that could be considered are:

- hold a lecture or two
- have a formal “birds for sale” section
- invite local media

Another area that would be worthy of consideration is FACEBOOK. I don’t know much about this medium except that I heard a statistic on the radio recently that stated “50% of all communications in Australia is via Facebook”. If this correct then there is a huge untapped audience.

Does anyone else have any ideas? Your thoughts and opinions matter and I would love to hear them (either send them to BSNSW.committee@gmail.com or to the Editor.

In closing, and at the risk of ruffling a few feathers (pun intended), I will say that nothing will change unless we all pull together, and not be afraid of saying what we think.

Ian Manton (Vice President)

MIA BRANCH XMAS MEETING

Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area Breeders

Our Xmas meeting was held on Sat 23rd November 2013 and was held at Marion & Gary Watson’s home in Leeton.

A warm welcome greeted all members and new member Greg Kellaher who arrived on his super Harley Davidson custom. Greg was one of Australia’s top Pigeon Judge & Breeder who has already displayed a great eye for the modern day budgerigar.

Some outstanding specimens were viewed by all with many agreeing that most have surpassed our current standard perhaps it’s time we look at taking the current standard further.

Looking back over 2013 many enjoyed great success on the show bench with Estelle & Horatio French winning 5 of the 6 Champion awards at the Yass Annual Show Brian Goldsmith winning Best Albino in show; & ResChamp/Intermediate at MID State - plus many others at previous shows. Glen Schillier was very unlucky not to win Best young bird at the BS NSW 2013 Annual.

A bbq lunch was enjoyed by all and Marion’s famous trifle was a treat. Estelle handed out her home made Xmas cakes to members, also Watto had the Crownies on ice.

Marion surprised everyone with xmas presents.

Watto wished all members a safe and Merry Christmas and all the best for the New Year!

GO MIA BRANCH 2013

rainbows ahead

With the inclusion of Rainbow budgies in the nationals looming as a possibility, these are some very young Clearwing English yellowfaces to get you thinking...

PLEASE SEND IN YOUR PHOTOS AND COMMENTS OR QUESTIONS FOR OUR NEXT MAGAZINE ISSUE. WE ALL WANT TO SEE YOUR BIRDS AND SETUPS.



STICKS!

Here are a few ideas to keep your birds stimulated and exercised:

I like to provide as many fly-ways as possible for the birds in my relatively small establishment; lengthways, sideways, vertically, diagonally – also with some obstacles they need to dodge around. Thoughtful placement of perches can optimise limited flying space. Observe how your birds move in your flights and you may find they have limited flight paths.

I have a number of suspended branches which rock and move as the birds land and take off, particularly those using only one suspension point. You have to be lucky or search particularly for



*This is the Lemon-scented tea-tree *Leptospermum scoparium* used for budgie food and perching.*

branches which balance, rather like a see-saw. This has to be beneficial for the birds as they have to balance, even when the perch is not rocking. For suspended perches, cup-hooks fastened to the branches make it easy to hook them onto links in lengths of chain.

When cutting fallen limbs from trees I watch for those which form bridges and select and cut those so that they only touch small areas of the floor. Young birds, in particular, like these. If you have enough of these available you can rotate them, putting them out in the weather for months at a time as a hygienic practice.

I collect timber which has started to age and disintegrate and put it in nest boxes, and in large quantities on shelves in the flights. One of the best indicators of a hen's readiness to breed is her activity in exploring and tearing that timber to shreds. The shredded timber can also be useful to put in nest boxes as bedding. When the pieces of timber have been chewed and there is only hard-wood left, replace it with fresh.

I keep hollow logs (also rotated outside to be in the weather) which I move from time to time within the flights. The

logs are stimulating to the birds – but placed and monitored so that hens do not start to lay. Hopefully, you have been observant and hens are not waiting too long before being given a mate and a breeding cabinet. I often fill the hollow logs with litter and small pieces of wood.

I also use perches in most of my breeding cabinets which I make from sticks of varying diameter and with bark on if possible. Drive a nail into one end of the stick, clip the head of the nail off which then gives you a spike to push into the back wall of the cabinet. These are quick and easy enough to make - you can afford to throw them out and make new ones when you need them.

And, of course, fresh branches are fantastic. Each week my flights get lemon-scented ti-tree branches and, occasionally, eucalyptus branches. I have heard there are other possibilities too. I have hooks in the flights against the back wall which I use for this purpose – but there's no reason why you couldn't suspend those fresh branches in the same way as described at the beginning of this article.

Readers may have some other ideas or comments to share.

looking after our most precious possession – hens

Almost every budgie breeder who contacts me says the same thing: “Have you got any spare HENS?”

One huge wastage problem is caused by sex-linked genes. So many unwanted opaline or cinnamonwing hens “appear” in the nest of varieties like normals, clearwings and blackeyed yellows and whites. Since these are often seen as undesirable for future breeding, they effectively are a dead hen.

It also seems that breeders lose hens at an alarming rate. Hens have to go through a massive bodily change when they breed, which accounts for some losses. They lay down medullary (surplus & temporary) bone inside their leg bones to be used as the calcium source for egg shells yet to be laid.

After mating they store their mate’s sperm ready for fertilizing several eggs to come. The egg itself is filled with egg white and yolk made up of many different chemicals including proteins, and calcium for bones. The egg goes down an assembly line inside her where the bits are added to one another as the process progresses, and last of all, the shell is deposited around everything.

She has to locate and prepare her nesting cavity then work out the need to lay each egg inside of it (not elsewhere). She has to rehearse feeding from her mate and then to settle down in a zombie-like state (broodiness) to incubate her eggs.... I could go on.

The hen is incredibly vulnerable during many of these processes. The relatively carefree male mostly just stands around and has occasional sex.

SO, GIVEN THAT THE HEN CAN’T FLY OFF TO GET THE MANY FOODS ETC THAT WILD BUDGIE HENS WOULD SOURCE, WHAT MUST WE DO TO HELP HER ALONG?

The best attitude to develop is to regard ALL problems with hens as a management problem on your part.

To begin with the bleeding obvious, the hen needs HEAPS of calcium to make her eggs. BUT she will struggle to get enough calcium from shellgrit, cuttlefish bones or calcium blocks. These forms of calcium are fairly indigestible and hence she may be in trouble. If you put her in an enclosed birdroom, she will simply not get enough UVB light to absorb the calcium that she has eaten anyway. There are a number of critical issues here:

1. Ideally she needs special lighting which emits UVB light: Sylvania Reptistar fluorescent tubes. Remember that UVB light DOES NOT travel from outside through glass or any other clear material to inside the birdroom.
2. She also needs soluble (chelated) calcium with added Vitamin D3: Calcvet or similar. This should have commenced 3 weeks prior to pairing up so that she can store it in her medullary bone deposits ready for egg production.
3. This is still not enough Vitamin D3 in an enclosed birdroom. Vitamin D3 has been proven to be a steroid hormone that drives the bird’s immune system. Without enough Vitamin D3, she, more so than her mate, will run out. Then she will not have enough

Vitamin D3 to put into her eggs, which in turn means that her chicks will start off their lives with impaired immune systems. This leaves them open to every disease, including polyomavirus (French moult) and circovirus (flightless and tailless wonders). For added Vitamin D3 I use Vetafarm Soluvite D Breeder in their water.

4. She needs a high protein soft food. This can just be sliced sweet corn, carrot and silverbeet, but many breeders make up advanced soft food mixes in blenders or similar. Some, like me, also add baby chicken starter crumbles with added coccidiostats (see below for a warning on coccidiostats); eg Barastoc Pullet Starter crumbles. A coccidiostat is a product that holds coccidiosis at bay – it is particularly useful for babies with their immature immune systems. In my opinion, coccidiosis weakens the babies and leaves them open to even more diseases. Many breeders use sprouted seeds as part of their soft food mixes. This is nutritionally quite good, but it is a lot of work and if it goes sour, birds can die. So if you are very busy, avoid sprouted seeds.

There are a few other points to note. The Sylvania Reptistar fluorescent tubes cease emitting UVB light after 5 or 6 months, so I put a dated tag on each tube at installation time. They still emit lots of light after 6 months, but they don’t emit the UVB part of the spectrum. There has been one person who claimed that some powerful UVB lighting caused blindness in his albinos & lutinos. UVB is what causes “Snow Blindness” in people. So try to put all red-eyed birds well away from the glare

of UVB lights: there are always areas in the birdroom where little there is less light. That is, these areas are shadowed from the lights.

Hen Selection

This is really important. Hens must be randy and ready to breed. If they are not, egg laying may kill them. So how do you know when they are ready? There are many signs of readiness. Randy hens will be chatting up the boys and the boys will be chatting them up too. The boys know when a hen is "on". Selecting a loving, committed pair from a flight is also a good way to get fertile eggs.

Hens that are ready to breed will be seen actively chewing wood or anything else available. Some breeders place nesting holes (not full boxes, just the fronts) in the aviary to see which hens are ready. This is very smart because hens tend to ovulate when they see nesting holes. This starts the whole procession of bodily changes needed before a hen can lay an egg.

When you put a pair in a cage, it pays to watch what they do. Hens that are ready will start to explore both the nest box and sexual activity. They also may

be very aggressive. Aggressive hens are often ready to breed.

Fat hens are a problem. Birds have their sexual organs inside: both hens and cocks. Birds don't normally put on a lot of fat because heavy birds can't fly. But they can put on internal fat around their sex organs. This is a HUGE problem because (unlike us) birds' sex organs shrink away to almost nothing when they are not breeding – to save on weight. When they get fat, the fat builds up around the internal ovaries and testicles, which stops them enlarging to normal operational sizes when breeding begins. That is, fat birds are usually infertile birds.

Which brings us to the lean period over winter. A pheasant breeder told me that pheasants and peafowl are far more fertile in spring if they are fed a lean diet over winter to keep them thin. As spring comes, he gradually improved their diets to get them zinging on a rising plane of nutrition. This system gets horses, cattle, sheep and budgies very fertile for the breeding season and significantly improves the number of babies. Save your rich supplements for late winter or early spring.

I am not sure, but I suspect that hens get fat over winter because they are after protein in their diets. Maybe one supplement to offer over winter to keep their weight down might be the Barastoc Pullet Starter crumbles. BUT if they start to get fat, then discontinue it.

Problems

Many problems can occur beyond this stage. Some hens don't know to feed their chicks. If you check the chicks' tiny crops daily, you might consider fostering any new hatchlings that still haven't been fed by the second day after hatching. Usually a novice hen may not know to feed the first chick, but will feed the second one and then the rest.

Plucking of the chicks' feathers by the hen is almost certainly a dietary problem with the hen; adding protein to her diet is the best answer. You could try chicken starter crumbles added to her soft food mix (due to suspicions that some crumbles contain a coccidiostat that may reduce the fertility of the hen, try to use organic starter crumbles), or you could even add finely chopped up chicken meat to her soft food. I have seen spectacular results with feeding the hen extra protein – hens will often stop feather plucking within 24 hours. If this doesn't work, consider coating the chicks with Nivea hand cream or fostering them to another pair. I always pair up one pair in ten for fostering purposes – just in case. These foster pairs are second quality birds that are almost good enough to breed with. If there are no fostering duties for them, keep their chicks anyway. Occasionally these chicks are even better than those from your best birds.

It is frustrating when chicks develop splayed legs. Some breeders gently tie the legs of the chick together with pipe cleaners and this might work sometimes. However, the problem here is most likely to start with a calcium deficiency leading to very weak legs and joints. You need to urgently add Calcivet or a similar liquid



This hen has a white cere and a hunched tail - she needs better management.



This is more like a hen that has been well managed - a brown cere and a fit and eager body language.

calcium supplement that has added vitamin D3 to the drinking water. Since the problem may well have begun while the chick was still in the egg, recovery is not always assured. But this is a clear indication that you may need to re-evaluate your hen preparation procedures: especially your use of liquid calcium products. If you are not using one of these products, then you clearly need to start.

Using Manuka honey will also ensure healthier, bigger babies, so look for my article on this. This new research is potentially a huge breakthrough.

As the babies leave the nest, some hormone enraged hens (and occasionally cocks) will seek out their own baby daughters and kill them. My observation is that if the cock is trying to "chat up" his daughter, the mother sees her as a rival hen. Thus, a low table or similar structure for the babies to hide under is a good idea. Keep a very close eye on all babies as they leave the nest to be sure that they are not being beaten up. Look for the odd feather missing from the back of their heads etc. Ideally, the babies should be up on the perches: this indicates very gentle parents. If trouble occurs IMMEDIATELY REMOVE THE MOTHER HEN. Do not put her back in with the cock until the babies have been moved into the nappy cage. If the hen has eggs and she needs to be removed, foster the eggs to another pair.

As always, I would appreciate any feedback about other or better ideas for hen management. There must be many great systems out there that we all have no idea of. For the record, I constantly have far more hens than cocks – because I work really hard at looking after my girls.

Don



Once again the debate is hotting up over the exhibition of Unbroken Caps (nest feather birds).

As per the Society's By-Law 2 (a), clause 9, "Unbroken Cap birds are not eligible for entry at any Society or Branch Annual Show".

This decision was discussed at length a couple of years ago (at a forum attended by nearly all Branches and Affiliates), taken back to individual Clubs for further discussion, and subsequently agreed upon accordingly by a majority vote.

Why? What makes it OK to show an Unbroken Cap budgerigar at a Young Bird Show, but not at an Annual Show? It doesn't really make sense? Surely it's OK or it's not OK?

From a welfare point of view, many breeders believe that Unbroken Caps should never be shown at all, full stop!! As a NSW senior panel judge I have seen baby budgies that have barely left the nest on the show bench. It is absolutely heart-breaking to think that an exhibitor would pull a baby away from its parents just to take it to a show. What is more important I ask? To win a place card or trophy, or to do

what is best for the health and wellbeing of one's birds? Would we lock an infant child inside a room for the day to fend for itself? We all know that our own youngsters and children have little immunity from diseases, and that young babies need feeding several times a day. Why on earth would we take a young baby budgie away from its nest mates, without its usual food and / or water just to maybe win a trophy? If we put on classes at shows for Unbroken Caps are we literally encouraging Novice or trophy-hunting exhibitors to do just that? The exception might be to show a very robust and vital-looking, older Unbroken Cap (that is almost ready to break its cap) at a show not too far from home.

As a judge I am happy to judge whatever is placed in front of me, regardless of my own opinions (although NSW Panel Judges are now prohibited from judging UBCs at Annual Shows). I can also live with Unbroken Cap classes at Young Bird Shows, as we have had for many years.

I would hope however, that before choosing to exhibit any Unbroken Cap budgie at a Young Bird Show, all exhibitors give careful consideration as to whether their bird is vigorous / old enough to handle a day in the show cage.

Kathy Manton 20/11/2013

DANIEL LÜTOLF – LECTURES IN ADELAIDE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA JUNE 2014

The Budgerigar Council of South Australia is privileged and honoured to be able to present to the Australian fancy and overseas guests a lecture from Daniel Lütolf on Monday the 23rd June at the Hotel Grand Chancellor.



This, the 40th Australian National Championship show deserves something special and the acceptance by Daniel and the wonderful venue in Adelaide in 2014 should give all fanciers something to celebrate.



Daniel had been breeding budgerigars for a number of years now and is considered one of the most influential budgerigar breeders of our time.



DANIEL LÜTOLF

"First of all I would like to introduce my person and how I became a budgie breeder. I am currently working as a college teacher for students of the age between 14 and 17 years.

Show budgie breeding became a hobby for me since 1980. It is a very intense hobby that became a very important part of my life since more than 30 years now.

The rest of my free time belongs to my family: Together with my wife Daniela I have two girls (Rubina and Neve), aged between 6 and 1 years. Another hobby is soccer. I am currently active as a coach and player for the veterans of FC Würenlos. I am also enjoying some good books and like to discuss them in a literature club forum".

This is a once in a lifetime opportunity for fanciers serious about the hobby to obtain an understanding of Daniel and his breeding principals and understand how he has changed the style of birds over a period of time.

Daniel will be available to chat with fanciers over the weekend as well as giving us of himself on the Saturday and Monday.

Please welcome Daniel, Daniela, Rubina and Neve to South Australia and give them the good old Australian hospitality that we are known for.

The Budgerigar Council of South Australia



Rule 303: This bird is 303mm long and is ruined by his long and often missing flights.

LONG FLIGHTS

If there is one thing that bedevils budgie breeders it is the dreaded issue of Long Flights (and tails). Particularly when you try to up-grade old-fashioned varieties, long, untidy flight feathers (both primaries and secondaries) are a real nuisance. For simplicity I will refer to long flights and curly, messy flights etc as long flights in this article since my discoveries confirm that they are the same basic thing.

Back in the 1960s when the first English budgies arrived in Australia, the Australian judges used to often wrong-class long-flighted budgies. They refused to judge them. During those early introductions virtually 100% of the hybrid Australian/English birds had excessively long flights.

It is now more than fifty years later and it has taken me this long to work it all out. And the theory is a weird one:

A. There is no gene specifically for long flights

B. But long flights are hereditary

This is a fifty-odd year mystery for me, so perhaps it is useful to explore the mystery as it unfolded.

About sixteen years ago I decided to try to upgrade two primitive varieties: Clearwings and Australian clearbodies (aka Darkwings). So I crossed a tiny purebred clearwing with fine feather to a modern exhibition normal with modern coarse feathering. All of the babies had enormously long flights. But both parents had very short flights. Every feather on the parent clearwing was fine and very short. The exhibition normal parent had overall coarse feather and lovely, short and tidy flight feathers.

This cross between two lines each of which was totally purebred for the characteristics under scrutiny (ie feather length and short flight feathers) is precisely the method pioneered by Gregor Mendel for identifying the underlying pattern. I bred around three hundred babies from this type of cross: primitive with short flights to modern with short flights to produce three hundred babies all with long flights.

It was this mating of purebred old style to purebred new style that yielded the answer. This is the classic sort of cross used in genetic research to this day and it is the lack of this type of disciplined mating (combined with meticulous record keeping) that has prevented budgie breeders from making urgently needed breeding breakthroughs. Mating two relatively modern showbirds together will never allow you to discover the underlying mechanisms. Can you guess the answer that emerged to the long flight issue?

The problem was not with the budgies

but with myself. The hybrid birds that I had produced had long feathers on the head – great! Long feathers on the body – great! And long feathers on the wings – Yuck! The birds all had proportionately longer feathers all over – what else would you expect the long feather gene to do? This is what the basic long feather gene does. It was only my hang-up that screamed “the flights are too long”.

The Theory

So I thought that I should try to come up with a theory that explains what could be going on. Obviously a gene that increases the length of a budgie's feathers will lengthen ALL of the budgie's feathers equally: including the wing and tail feathers. To tidy the longer-feathered birds up a bit, exhibition breeders must have found another mutation that shortens ONLY the wing and tail feathers. The theory goes this way:

- 1.** The gene (or genes) for long feather originated in England or Europe and proliferated because of the cold weather and also from selection pressure from exhibition breeders.
- 2.** This long feather gene (or genes) is probably co-dominant with short feathers*.
- 3.** Originally all long-feathered birds had long flights, which looked messy.
- 4.** Eventually a mutation for disproportionately short flights occurred at a different gene locus. That is, a gene that allowed the feathers on the head, mask and body to stay long but which shortened the flight feathers.
- 5.** This gene for disproportionately short flight feathers is recessive to the gene for proportionate-length of all feathers.

So clearwings are homozygous for the dominant gene for proportional feathers: the feathers in all parts, including the flight feathers, are proportionately the same. They are also homozygous for the gene for short feathers all over. Modern show budgies are homozygous for the recessive gene for extra-short flights and also homozygous for the co-dominant gene for long feathers all over.

All of the hybrids from a first-cross hybrid are heterozygous for everything: Long feather gene + short feather gene = medium feather phenotype. Proportionate flights gene + extra short flights gene = proportionate flights phenotype. That is, the hybrids should be fairly coarse (compared to the original clearwings) with rather long flights. This is exactly what you get.



The classic example of messy, long primary & secondary flights, caused by trying to improve the overall feather in a primitive variety.

The Proof

If the theory is correct, when you mate two of the F1 hybrids from the mating above together, you should get (roughly):

1 in 16 birds with long feathers and short flights

3 in 16 birds with long feathers and long flights

2 in 16 birds with medium feathers and short flights

6 in 16 birds with medium feathers and medium flights

(which are still too long)

1 in 16 birds with short feathers and disproportionately short flights

3 in 16 birds with short feather and short (normal) flights.

It is the second-last of these results that will prove or disprove the theory. I went back over my detailed records to see if the results confirmed all of the predictions of the theory. Did I get roughly one bird in sixteen that had short feathers in general and flights so short that it looked silly? Yes I did. Some had very short flights indeed. Did the rest of the predictions pan out? Yes they did, but as usual, some of the numbers were a tiny bit out. Since the original proposal of this two gene theory, I have raised hundreds more babies from various crosses and all of the results support the theory.

What Does it Mean?

What it means is this: to breed short flights you can't just select for parents with short flights. You need to select for birds with long feathers overall but with short flights as well. Equally, hybrid long flighted birds which have one parent with both long feathers all over AND short flights will, when mated together, produce one baby in four with short flights – some of these will also have long feathers on the rest of their bodies. So, within strains of modern show budgies, short flights behave like a simple recessive gene.

To upgrade primitive varieties, choose normals with very long feather but very

short flights. Don't expect short flights in the first generation, but you should get about three birds in sixteen in the F2 (two hybrids mated together) with reasonable length of feather but short flights. These birds should breed true for short flights and tails if crossed together since the short flight and tail feather gene is recessive.

You must avoid back-crossing your new modernised primitives to the original primitive stock. For primitive variety (eg Clearwing) breeders PLEASE NOTE: Once you breed a modernised primitive variety with coarse feather and a short flight and tail feathers, a backcross to an old-fashioned fine feathered bird will

bring back the awful issue of messy flight and tail feathers all over again. Stick to breeding your modernised primitives to each other....And be patient while you attend to varietal characteristics.

I would be interested in other breeders' views on this new theory. So far, it works for me.

One Last Bit: This is a way-out guess but there could be a link between tail-less wonders (circovirus) and the disproportionately short flight feather gene. My new gene reduces the length of flight and tail feathers. It could also reduce the vigour of the flight and tail feathers. This fits in with my observation that I have nwing observation is that none of my old-fashioned birds get wing or tail feather cysts either.

So, as I said at the start – there is no specific gene for long flights. We are merely failing to notice that the long feather gene gives us long feathers all over the bird. But there is a gene for **disproportionately short flights**.... And it is recessive.

* Co-dominant means partially dominant. That is, it behaves a bit like Spangle – cross a double factor spangle to a normal and the single factor spangles produced are roughly half way between the two parents in appearance. In feather length, cross long to short and you tend to get medium. New research indicates that most if not all genes have both on/off switches and volume control mechanisms as well. These can produce 'blending inheritance' rather like co-dominant genes do and these are probably the major cause of the typical blending inheritance that we see in most highly variable exhibition characteristics. So, on top of the basic mutations here, we also have gene volume controls adding a bit more of refinement to feather length and width etc. These switches and volume controls were once thought to be "Modifier Genes" – this concept now seems rather obsolete in most cases – the newer discoveries have revealed a far more functional and sophisticated system.

Don Burke 18/9/05 – updated 10/10/13.

FOSTERING RARE AND NEW VARIETIES

Ken Yorke has generously accepted the position of Rare Budgerigar Varieties Officer for the BSNSW. In my opinion, there is no-one else in the world who could do this job as well as Ken. His research on budgerigar varieties is without equal. Each issue Ken will endeavour to provide an article on another RARE variety and I for one will eagerly devour them all. Editor.

The BSNSW has recently created a new position of Rare Budgerigar Varieties Officer of which it appears I am the first incumbent (for better or worse). The duties of this new position will no doubt evolve somewhat over time, however initially a large part will be provision of information on rarer varieties, old and new, for the members via the BUDGERIGAR magazine.

In the longer term it is hoped that the position can be used to help foster and co-ordinate newer varieties and even just relay interesting unusual tidbits to the members as they appear.

If any members have any unusual birds (preferably with photos) that they would like to share or have any questions they would like to have answered regarding rarer varieties, then please contact me at kyorke@tpg.com.au and mention "BSNSW RARES". Chances are that if you have questions, then someone else does too. It makes the magazine a bit more interesting and

interactive. Items can be treated anonymously in the magazine if desired.

WHAT COLOUR IS THAT VIOLET?

To get the ball rolling in this issue I will show a few Violets I bred which have just left the nest. The three birds pictured below were bred from the following mating:-

Violet(single factor) Cobalt	X
Violet(single factor) Sky Blue	=
12.5%	Cobalt
12.5%	Violet(double factor) Cobalt
25%	Violet(single factor) Cobalt
12.5%	Sky Blue
12.5%	Violet(double factor) Sky Blue
25%	Violet(single factor) Sky Blue

At first glance all three birds appear to be visual violets but based on the above breeding expectations what colour violet are they?

Well from left to right they are Violet(double factor) Sky Blue, Violet(single factor) Cobalt and Violet

(double factor) Cobalt. The latter bird even has a very slight Mauve hue in some lights but Mauves are not possible from the mating.

In normal circumstances it would be difficult to distinguish between these three colours without them being side by side and all being siblings. Guess what, when they moult and get their adult feathers they will all probably undergo subtle changes in colour.



Looking at tail feathers in violets can be some guideline in determining correct colour but is not foolproof due to natural variation between individual birds and in particular between different families. In the photo below the leftmost bird, Violet(df) Sky Blue, has a blue tail with a slight turquoise or sky tint near the quill, the centre bird, Violet(sf) Cobalt has a blue tail and the rightmost bird, Violet(df) Cobalt has a blue tail with a violet tint throughout.

You can see by the similarity of colour on these three birds why breeding violets can be confusing. All three of these birds will breed completely different genetically when they grow up. So next time you aren't sure what colour violet you have bred, just remember that even the "experts" get it wrong, and often.



introducing myself

If my articles are to appear in the magazines of the “big two”, NSW and Victoria, I thought I ought to introduce myself and let you know what I am on about when I am writing so much. I have been involved with Budgies for a long time – my first birds were a present in 1952 and my tenth birthday present that year was a copy of *The Cult of the Budgerigar* by W Watmough. I showed for the first time in 1958 and became involved with budgies at a national level in 1983. I have had seven wins at the National Show (two in partnership with Andy Howard). Two of those wins were “quinellas” – once in Cinnamons and once in Greywings. I am Tasmanian through and through.

In these articles I am not writing on behalf of anyone else. The views I express are my own, although I admit to being willing to change my mind when I am convinced that someone else's idea is an improvement on what I have said. So, quite often, my ideas are derived from the opinions and ideas of others. I often forget where I picked up an idea, so I don't usually include a list of references.

Recently, I have been trying to improve the decision making process in our hobby, but, so far, with little success. My concern is that our decisions seem to be just battles of will. Whoever is more determined in debate wins the day. Delegates are sent along with inflexible voting instructions so there is no need to listen to the views of others. As a result we are either frozen into being unable to make any decision at all, or we are obliged to go along with something we don't really support. I believe debate is completely unproductive. Just look at our politicians. One of them even wrote a book with the title, “Whatever it takes”! They want to win the argument and are not even mildly interested in what is right or wrong. They are only concerned with winning the debate so that they can gain power. Debate always works like that. It is a sort of game in which there is a winner and a loser. I am not interested in playing such games. I am

interested in getting the best result for the hobby as a whole.

Over the last two years I have tried to run an on line “think tank”. It has not been a great success with only a small group of people contributing to the discussion. I don't know why this hasn't worked, so now I am hoping that I might be able to stimulate some discussion via this column.

Next year we will be making decisions concerning the form of the National Show that will determine the pattern of showing across the country because the format of that show has a huge influence on what is done at state and local level. I am deeply disappointed that I have heard barely a peep about what that decision ought to be. It is the major show for the second biggest Exhibition Budgerigar country in the world, and it involves more breeders and exhibitors than any other show through the team selection process, yet the format and structure of final show weekend is being treated as though it really requires little improvement. I would like to see many suggestions for improvement out on the table for discussion, and I would like the views of the membership as a whole to be heard, not just the views of the various Management Committees.

So here are my views on the future of the National Show.

It seems to me that the National Show weekend is something of an anti climax unless you happen to be one of the lucky ones to have a bird doing well on the bench. We have an opportunity to open the show to many more exhibitors and to have many more birds on show if we make the right decisions. Here is what I would like the future to hold: I would like to see

More than seven teams competing.

What about giving more opportunity to the exhibitors in the larger states? I know there are some who would like to see addi-

tional teams entered from regional areas. It works in Queensland. Why not elsewhere?

Twenty six classes and provision for more to be included, depending on demand.

When a class is introduced into the National the quality of the birds in that variety skyrockets every time because it opens up opportunities for even more participation. Let us keep the opportunities expanding.

Let's judge all the birds on one day.

Saturday could be judging day and Sunday morning could be for viewing. Pack up early Sunday afternoon and then party into the evening. A sausage sizzle/barbecue where everyone is invited would be more fun than yet another sit down, over priced dinner.

Simpler handling of the birds. Do we have to have our current elaborate process of bringing birds into a holding area? Why not bring the birds in on Friday afternoon and cage them in the show cages on Friday night? Two days in a show cage is less stress for a bird than being chased around a holding cage (sometimes more than once). The holding cages are not peaceful places where birds can settle down and, I understand, some people believe infections have been passed on in these cages.

I know that these ideas would require substantial changes in the way we approach the show, but I believe we should work out what show we want and then solve the problems of how to make it happen. We shouldn't let the problems dictate what the show can be.

In my “Angle” articles I hope to be a bit provocative, but, I hope I can always be positive. I believe we should always be prepared to acknowledge that opinions contrary to our own have some validity. We should try to build on the things we have in common. In one of my articles I will write about the Italian National Show in which there were three hundred “Colour” budgerigars shown. They looked like pet shop birds, but is that a fair way to think about them?

Alistair Home

PENRITH VALLEY BRANCH- EMERGES AS A SYMBOL OF OUR SOCIETY'S FUTURE



Penrith Valley Branch has finally emerged, and is growing from strength to strength!

It has been a long, tough struggle but Penrith Valley have a new identity, a new team, and a whole new enthusiasm. At a time when many Clubs are struggling for members, Penrith Valley are surging ahead in leaps and bounds - largely with new and Novice breeders, many of whom are school age. Mums, Dads, kids and even Grandparents are all getting involved.

For many, many years the Jennifer Bell and Ross Christie duo in particular, somehow endured and kept Riverlands Branch (as it was originally known) alive. It was so very pleasing to see these two long time Branch and Society members being rewarded for their outstanding efforts at the Penrith Valley's Annual Show presentation last weekend (Sunday 10th November 2013).

Under the guidance of the Branch's highly respected new Chairman, Gary Hyslop, and their amazingly creative and talented Secretary, Anna Shaw, this Branch have created a club that is building on commitment and enthusiasm. They now meet on the 1st Friday each month at 7pm at a new venue - the Community Hall opposite Llandilo Public School.



Ross Christie and Jennifer Bell being presented with their special awards in recognition of their service to the Penrith Valley Branch.



How good are these pics??!! No wonder Ross and Jennifer were so chuffed with their awards!! (Ross an avid Yellowfaced Blue breeder and Jennifer a Clearwing fan). Both are original artwork by Branch Secretary, Anna Shaw.



Their Annual Show attracted 240 entries, with exhibitors travelling from as far as Tamworth to attend. Bird Boxes Galore and Avian Vitality were major sponsors of the event. Their support of the show was appreciated by all who participated.

Show results on page 23.



Penrith Valley Branch - Annual Show Results



Once again Society Show Manager, **James Matthews** took top honours: - winning Grand Champion with an Any Age Spangle Double Factor Cock, as well as 5 Best of Variety in Show awards.



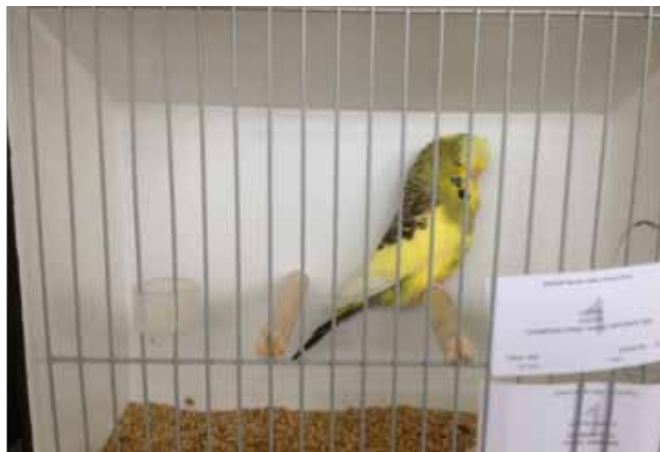
Ian & Kathy Manton from Hills Branch collected 4 x BOV in show awards and won Champion Any Age Opposite Sex with Opaline Hen.



Tim Gleeson won Best Intermediate Young with an outstanding Clearbody Cock and Intermediate Opposite Sex went to **Gavin Tilse** with a Spangle AOSV.

Best Novice Young was won by **Ray & A Rogers** with a Dominant Pied Cock and Novice Opposite Sex to **Allan Dalrymple** with a Cinnamonwing Hen.

Best Junior Any Age was won by **Cody Shaw** and Junior Opposite Sex went to **G & W Dunn**



Laurie Cauchi won Champion Open Young and Champion Open Young Opposite Sex - both Dominant Pieds.



*Champion Adult Feather exhibited by Open breeder, **Andrew McFarland**. (Note the length of mask, lateral feather at the cere, and length of feather over the head). This Normal Green cock bird has great showmanship, outline and length and was a worthy winner on the day.*



*Champion Intermediate Adult Feather exhibited by **Kelvin Cadman**. This Cinnamonwing Sky was in immaculate condition, and whilst a strong, well-proportioned bird, it just lacked that "bit extra".*



ST GEORGE AND ILLAWARRA YOUNG BIRD SHOW HELD 27TH OCTOBER 2013

St George and Illawarra Branches upheld their long-established tradition of a combined Young Bird Show, with St George playing host to this year's 37th Annual event.

The show was particularly well supported by the St George / Illawarra contingence, and attracted 291 entries from 34 exhibitors.

The day really belonged to Andrew McFarland, who won Champion Adult Feather with his outstanding Normal Green Cock, in addition to picking up 5 x Best of Variety Adult Feather awards along the way.

With debate continuing on the showing of Nest Feather Birds, the number of Unbroken Caps exhibits were down, with a number of Varieties not even represented at this show.

Whilst there were some notable exceptions, the overall quality of the exhibits was somewhat disappointing for the

Judges (Allan Reid, Craig Buckingham and Kathy Manton) to pick from.

The current show season is proving to be remarkably successful for Society Show Manager, James Matthews, who accumulated yet another 5 x BOV awards at this event.

The effort of the clerical/computer team of David Thorsby and Craig Geering was very much appreciated.

Show Managers, Jim Baker and Allen McCauley were supported by stewards from both Branches to make the show run very smoothly. Once again we were delighted to have David Lawless-Pyne organise a lovely lunch for us, and Nola Bradford and Margaret Morgan were on hand with a continuous morning tea which was available to keep everyone satisfied.

Many thanks to two of our new members Rebecca Legge for working so hard with our setting-up process and stew-arding, also Vince Hudson for bringing along the warm Quiches for our early morning breakfast.



*Best Open Unbroken Cap (perfect baby plumage) Normal Yellowfaced Blue Cock exhibited by **Abi Haider***



*Best Novice Unbroken Cap Normal Green exhibited by **Dennis Beckett***



Novice Adult Feather - Recessive Pied Cock shown by **Andrew Clifton**. A lovely example of the Variety in both Colour and Markings and great to see this quality in a Novice bird.



Best Intermediate Unbroken Cap (almost ready to break his cap) Yellowfaced Blue Spangle Cock shown by **Tarpis Family**. (This bird is regarded as a Normal Spangle under the current ANBC Standard)



St. George Branch News

October Meeting

Colin Morgan provided DVD presentations on his recent trip to the Bali Bird Park, and the Carnaby Parrot in Western Australia. Thanks Col for stepping in at the last hour. I know all our members enjoyed your travels.

Aviary Tour – Sunday, 3rd November, 2013

16 St. George Branch members and 5 Illawarra Branch members hired a bus and had a wonderful day visiting two leading bird studs in the Hunter region. Firstly we travelled to Gary and Mary Gazzard's lovely country home to view his magnificent bird room and aviaries. Gary showed us some of his champion stock, with plenty of young ones in the nests and training cages. Our newer Illawarra members had the opportunity to ask plenty of questions and Gary was only too eager to advise them all about his breeding and feeding routines. We all enjoyed a lovely morning tea with them and a sausage barbecue lunch before heading off to visit Alan and Pam Druery's home about 30 minutes away. Here we spent some time in their



breeding room, again admiring all the great birds in the cabinets and in the flights. Alan also answered many questions about his breeding techniques, and I am sure everyone went home a lot wiser for their visit. Pam provided a lovely Devonshire afternoon tea, so the bus was a lot heavier on the way home, with all the food we had consumed on the day in a relaxing atmosphere. Thanks to both families for a wonderful day "up north".

November Meeting

Our entertainment will be the second half of that great DVD on this year's National Show held in Toowoomba. This presentation is very interesting and the first half was most appreciated by our members. A powerpoint presentation by Nola Bradford on the 2013 State Team Challenge Competition and National Show will be shown at our January Meeting.

Visitors to our meetings are always welcome.

Nola Bradford, Publicity Officer

Shoalhaven Branch 2013 Young Bird Classic

Show Results 17th November 2013

JUDGES: JOHN CARTER, ANDRE OZOUX & JEAN PAINTER

MAJOR AWARDS	ADULT FEATHER	UNBROKEN CAP
CHAMPION	MYERS & CAMERON	D TIPPING
CHAMPION OPPOSITE SEX	A HAIDER	
CHAMPION OPEN	D & K CHAPMAN	J MATTHEWS
CHAMPION OPPOSITE SEX OPEN	A HAIDER	
CHAMPION INTERMEDIATE	MYERS & CAMERON	F & A BATE
CHAMPION OPPOSITE SEX INTERMEDIATE	MYERS & CAMERON	
CHAMPION NOVICE	L FREEMAN	D TIPPING
CHAMPION OPPOSITE SEX NOVICE	A & J BROWN	
VARIETY - BEST IN SHOW	ADULT FEATHER	UNBROKEN CAP
NORMAL GREEN	MYERS & CAMERON	J ELIAS
NORMAL GREYGREEN	McCAULEY & O'REGAN	J MATTHEWS
NORMAL BLUE	HARRO	R & D GIBSON
NORMAL VIOLET	MYERS & CAMERON	NIL
NORMAL GREY	D & K CHAPMAN	BOURNE & HAND
YELLOW FACED BLUE	G W STEWARD	BOURNE & HAND
AUST. GOLDEN FACED BLUE	P HOUSE	BOURNE & HAND
BLACK EYED SELF	WACKWITZ FAMILY	NIL
DILUTE	NIL	NIL
LUTINO	R A BURTON	F & A BATE
ALBINO	G W STEWARD	J BAKER
CLEARWING	EVANS FAMILY	EVANS FAMILY
GREYWING	R COWBURN	D & K CHAPMAN
CINNAMONWING	J MATTHEWS	D TIPPING
SPANGLE DOUBLE FACTOR	R COWBURN	J MATTHEWS
OPALINE	D & K CHAPMAN	J MATTHEWS
OPALINE AOSV	MYERS & CAMERON	D TIPPING
CLEARBODY	J & G SMITHERS	NIL
LACEWING	R COWBURN	J MATTHEWS
FALLOW	HARRO	NIL
SPANGLE (NON COMPOUND)	J MATTHEWS	D TIPPING
SPANGLE AOSV	J MATTHEWS	J MATTHEWS
DOMINANT PIED	A HAIDER	J BAKER
DANISH RECESSIVE PIED	J BAKER	WACKWITZ FAMILY
DARKWING	J ELIAS	NIL
SADDLEBACK	NIL	NIL
DARKEYED CLEAR	NIL	R COWBURN
CRESTED	NIL	NIL
NON STANDARD	J MATTHEWS	NIL

WHAT'S ON?

AROUND THE STATES IN 2014

FEBRUARY

- 2 Illawarra Branch Annual Show
- 9 Shoalhaven Branch Annual Show
- 15 Northern NSW BBS Annual Show
- 16 St. George Branch Annual Show
- 23 Newcastle BS Annual Show
- 23 Canberra Branch Annual

MARCH

- 2 Hills District Branch Annual Show
- 2 South Western NSW BS Annual Show
- 9 Central Coast Branch Annual Show
- 23 Tamworth Budgerigar Society Show
- 30 BRASEA Auction Sydney

APRIL

- 6 BSNSW Annual Show
- 10 Sydney Royal Easter Cage Bird Show
- 11 Sydney Royal Easter Cage Bird Show
- 27 New England Branch Annual Show

MAY

- 4 Macarthur Branch Annual Show
- 18 West Sydney Branch Annual Show
- 18 Hunter Branch Annual Show
- 25 BRASEA Auction - Sydney

JUNE

- 1 BSNSW KK Auction
- 1 Orana Avicultural Society Annual Show
- 6 - 8 Cage Bird National
- 14 BSNSW State Team Challenge Competition & National Selections
- 19 - 25 ANBC National - Adelaide SA
- 22 BIS Annual Show (TBC)
- 29 Canary & Cage Bird Improvement Soc/BRASEA Variety Show

JULY

- 12 Invitational Lawn Challenge Show-Northside, Penrith Valley, West Sydney & Pied Society (TBC)

Illawarra Branch ANNUAL SHOW

Sunday
2nd February 2014

At the
KOONAWARRA
COMMUNITY HALL

Fowlers Rd Koonawarra

A Clearwing and Elenbee
Bird Products
Competition Event

ST. GEORGE BRANCH BUDGERIGAR SOCIETY OF NSW and THE PIED BUDGERIGAR SOCIETY

**COMBINED ANNUAL
SHOW - SUNDAY, 16th
FEBRUARY, 2014**

VENUE: Masonic Lodge Hall,
480 Forest Road, Bexley.

PHONE ENTRIES: Thursday,
13th February, 2014
between 6.30 p.m. and 9.30 p.m.
to David Thorsby,
Phone 9576-5504,
Mobile 0402-413-557.

Lucky email exhibitor to receive
a Bag of Budgie Mix.
stgeorgebudgie@yahoo.com.au

BENCHING: 7.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m.
Sunday, 16th February, 2014.

JUDGES: Gary Gazzard, Geoff Wood,
Andrew Bourne, Brett Martin (BCV).

ENQUIRIES AND SCHEDULES:
Contact Show Manager,
Jim Baker, Tel: 9601-1495

IRENE DARMAN MEMORIAL AWARD:
Perpetual Shield and \$100 cash
prize for Maximum Specials,
plus numerous other special awards.

THE HILLS DISTRICT BRANCH

ANNUAL SHOW

Judges

Brett Martin (BCV)
Matt Campbell
Andrew Plunkett

Don Moore Community Centre
Cnr North Rocks Road and Farnell Avenue
North Rocks

For a copy of the Show Schedule go to:
www.hillsbranch.com.au

Enquires: Harry
Charalambous
0417 209 416 or
harry@planassist.com.au

Sunday 2nd March 2014



ANBC STANDARD AMENDMENTS

Amendments to the ANBC Standard were approved and passed at the recent Nationals as follows:

- **Grey factor is now permitted in the Black Eyed Self Colour group.**
- **Name change from Suffused to “Dilute” and the wording thereof.**
- **Acceptance of an optional show cage door stopper.**
- **Renaming Yellow Faced varieties.**
- **Acceptance of the Australian White Cap mutation and nominal wording amendments.**

For a full e-version copy of the ANBC Standard, go to:
www.anbc.iinet.au and click on “Colour & Standards”, then click “The Standard”

APOLOGIES On Page 6 of the recent interim magazine, New England's Young Bird Show results were detailed under the heading “NorthSide Branch News”. We apologise sincerely to both New England and Northside Branches for this error.

2015 RING ISSUE

A decision has been taken by the ANBC Executive that rings will be sourced from a significant European supplier for 2015 and beyond.

The rings will only be encoded with an ANBC symbol and a State or Zone symbol along with numerals only for the 2015 issue and will be mailed in late December 2014.

This means that your 2014 (BLACK) rings will be used until 31st December 2014

Ordering your rings for 2015 must be sent to the NSW Ring Registrar by the middle of June 2014

Prices for the 2015 rings have not been finalised.

Barbara Wallis (Ring Registrar)

MUTTERINGS FROM MANAGEMENT

A Operational Sub Committee approved to carry out day to day activities that arise in between management meetings

B The “Budgerigar” magazine will be produced as a coloured e-copy. Branches, associates and non aligned members will be supplied with DVD copies. It is envisaged a black and white copy may be available via respective Branch secretaries in the future.

C The 2014 BSNSW Team Carers for the National in Adelaide are: Ian Hanington, Geoff Wood and Andre Ozoux. Gary Gazzard is the Reserve.

D Peter Dodd has resigned from the Judges' Panel and was thanked for his contribution to the hobby

E John Carter tendered his resignation as General Secretary.

F Jean Painter and Bruce Bradford were nominated to be the BSNSW 2014 organisers of the Kelwyn Kakoschke Auction to be held in June, 2014.

G The BSNSW Annual Show will be held on Sunday, 6th April, 2014 at Kellyville.

H Our current Ring Manufacturer is retiring, ANBC are sourcing a new preferred supplier which will result all rings being uncoded. Costing remains an issue at this point.

I Privacy of email addresses supplied by members recently have been guaranteed by BSNSW management

J Nola Bradford was elected the 2014 BSNSW Official Photographer

K Duty statements from both Vice Presidents were tabled and accepted

BS NSW RING ORDER FORM

(MEMBERS ONLY)

SEND TO: RING REGISTRAR

Barbara Wallis 19A Woodlawn Ave MANGERTON 2500 Email: woodlawn22@bigpond.com

Aluminium Rings are sold in multiples of 10

Minimum order for Coded Rings is 20

A \$1.00 surcharge will be applied to all Coded Ring order of less than 100

Plastic Rings to be ordered in multiples of 10

Ring orders should be with the Ring Registrar by the 15th March 2013 for issue from the 1st Sept 2013 but late orders will be accepted,

Please add postage as below

Please Supply:

2014 Black Rings:

.....Uncoded Closed Rings \$58.00 per 100 plus \$3.00

Postage

.....Coded Closed Rings \$60.00 per 100 plus \$3.00 Postage

\$.....

\$.....

\$.....

\$.....

\$.....

Add Extra to above for Express Post \$10.00

\$.....

.....Plain Plastic Rings @ \$2.60 for 10

\$.....

Surcharge for less than 100 Coded Rings \$1.00

\$.....

TOTAL ENCLOSED

Society/Club Ring Code: (e.g. NBC or NSW or MBC)..... Personal Code.....

Member No:Name.....Tel.....

Street.....City.....PostCode.....

Colours of Plain Split Plastic Rings are: Red, Yellow, Orange, White, Mauve, Light or Dark Pink, Light or Dark Blue, Light or Dark Green, Black. Expanding Tool supplied free **on request**.

STRICTLY PAYMENT WITH ORDER. MAKE CHEQUES PAYABLE TO THE BS NSW INC.

OR PAY BY DIRECT DEPOSIT TO BSNSW A/c - BSB: 082-133 A/C: 50790 3428

(Please ensure you provide your Name & it is for Rings as payment reference)

BRANCHES PLEASE NOTE: NO REFUND WILL BE MADE FOR UNCODED RINGS RETURNED TO THE RING REGISTRAR

BUDGERIGAR SOCIETY OF NSW INC.

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION OR RENEWAL FORM

NOTES: Members join either through a Branch (where some funds go to the Branch), or as a non-Branch member. Clubs or Societies join as Associates. If you want to be a Branch Member send this form to the Branch Secretary. Branch Secretaries: this form is to be forwarded to the Membership Registrar as soon as possible after having taken a copy for your records. Non-Branch members and Associates should send this form to the BS NSW Inc Membership Registrar.

Ted Wallis 19A Woodlawn Ave MANGERTON 2500

Email: woodlawn22@bigpond.com

ANNUAL FEES: 1st July 2013 – 30th June 2014

Senior Membership (per Household)	\$50.00
Student Member (16 to 25 Years)	\$30.00
Pensioner (per Household)	\$30.00
Junior Membership (16 years & under)	\$10.00
Association Fee (for a Society/or Club	\$100.00
Extras	
Late Renewal fee	\$ 5.00
Research (Donation)	\$
Joining after 31 st January Add	\$12.00
Joining after 31 st March Add	\$ 6.00

TOTAL ENCLOSED:

\$

MAKE CHEQUES PAYABLE TO THE BS NSW INC.

OR PAY BY DIRECT DEPOSIT TO BSNSW A/c - BSB: 082-133 A/C: 50790 3428

(Please ensure you provide your Membership Number as payment reference)

Branch Member Yes/No* or Branch Name.....

Associate Society or Club.....

Surname.....Membership Number.....

Given Names (or Secretary Name)

(Names of all members of a Family must be given to vote at General Meetings)

Address:..... PostCode.....

If Not for Publication Y/N* TEL:

Email:..... Exhibition Name:.....

Junior Date of Birth:.....Pensioner No:.....

Circle One: New Member* Renewal* Late Renewal (Including Late Renewal Fee)*

New Member Background: Breeding Budgerigars forYears Showing for.....Years

Have you been a member of the BS NSW before.....? Approx When

BSNSW BRANCH MEETINGS

CANBERRA

Meetings: For further information please contact the Branch Secretary

Chairperson: Denis Harrington

Ph: (02) 6286 4101

35 Brookman St. Torrens ACT 2607

Secretary: Christine Spencer

Ph: 0467 511 599

7 Stanfield Close, Kambah ACT 2902

Email: christine.spencer@anu.edu.au

CENTRAL COAST

2nd Tuesday of each month at 7:30pm

Tuggerah Hall, Anzac Rd, Tuggerah

Chairperson: Matt Welchman

Ph: 0438 347 477

62 Swadling Street, Long Jetty NSW 2261

Email: chairman.ccbsnw@gmail.com

Secretary: Andrew Graham

Ph: 0419 608 452

6 Burke St, Swansea NSW 2281

E: secretary.ccbsnw@gmail.com

HILLS DISTRICT

4th Friday of each month at 8:00pm

(except December) Don Moore

Community Centre, Nth Rocks Rd, North Rocks

Chairperson: Harry Charalambous

Ph: 0417 209 416

PO Box 990 Wahroonga NSW 2076

Secretary: Kathy Manton

Ph: (02) 9627 7748

44 Clifton Rd. Marsden Park NSW 2765

E: hillsbranchsecretary@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

44 Jenkins Lane Oakhampton NSW 2320

Secretary: Wally Capper

Ph: (02) 4930 8013

PO Box 43 Abermaine NSW 2326

E: wallycapper@gmail.com

ILLAWARRA

Last Wednesday of each month at

7:30pm Towradgi Public School, Carters Lane, Towradgi

Chairperson: Ted Wallis

Ph: (02) 4228 3545

19A Woodlawn Ave. Mangerton

NSW 2500

Secretary: Geoff Berwick

Ph: (02) 4256 3609

15 Kingston Street, Oak Flats

NSW 2529

E: cobaltg@tpg.com.au

MACARTHUR

1st Friday of each month at 8:00pm

Beverley Park SSP School, 100 Beverley Rd, Campbelltown

Chairperson: David Butters

Ph: (02) 6241 3585

38 Samford Place, Kaleen ACT 2617

Secretary: Nadine Spicer

Ph: (02) 4627 7244

42 Gabriel Crt, Blair Athol, ACT 2560

E: nadinespicer@bigpond.com

MURRUMBIDGEE IRRIGATION AREA BREEDERS

Time, Date and Venue of meetings to be advised by Newsletter

Chairperson: Glenn Schiller

Ph: (02) 6382 5959

12 Jordon Place, Young NSW 2594

Secretary: Horatio French

Ph: (02) 6947 3391

126 Lambie Street, Tumut NSW 2720

E: hfrench1@westnet.com.au

NEW ENGLAND

Time, Date and Venue of meetings to be advised by Newsletter

Chairperson: Ernie Wise

Ph: (02) 6762 0497

58 Warwick Road, Tamworth NSW 2340

Secretary: Terry Smart

Ph: 0488 654 357

P.O. Box 3162 Tamworth West 2340

E: maxmirra@hotmail.com

NORTHSIDE

1st Friday of each month at 8:00pm

Senior Citizen Hall, 259 Pacific Highway, Lindfield

Chairperson: Pam Giles

Ph: 9939 1183

170 Pitt Rd. North Curl Curl NSW 2009

Secretary: Brenda Downie

Ph: (02) 9419 2433

22 Cameron Avenue, Artarmon

NSW 2064

E: downiefamily@iprimus.com.au

PENRITH VALLEY

1st Friday of each month at 7.00pm

Community Hall Opp. Llandilo P/School, Seventh Ave, Llandilo

Chairperson: Garry Hyslop

Ph: 0411 796 939

E: garry@voyagerair.com.au

Secretary: Anna Shaw

Ph: 0428 412 757

E: artbyanna@bigpond.com

SHOALHAVEN

3rd Wednesday of each month at 7:30pm (except June, July & December)

Shoalhaven Library Meeting Room, Berry St, Nowra

Chairperson: John Smithers

Ph: (02) 4447 4145

PO Box 163 Culburra Beach NSW 2540

Secretary: Terry Evans

Ph: (02) 4421 0117

6 Terara Place, Nowra NSW 2541

E: rollyevans1@bigpond.com

ST. GEORGE

3rd Friday of each month at 8:00pm

Bexley School of Arts, Forest Rd, Bexley

Chairperson: Bruce Bradford

Ph: (02) 9344 0779

5 Byrne Avenue, South Coogee NSW 2034

Secretary: Jean Painter

Ph: (02) 4889 4926

1630 Wilson Drive Colo Vale NSW 2575

E: jeanpainter@bigpond.com

WEST SYDNEY

4th Friday of each month at 8:00pm

Old Dining Hall, Blacktown Showground (entry off Kent St) Blacktown

Chairperson: George Caryofilis

Ph: (02) 9676 4030

E: doplphi_blue@optusnet.com.au

Secretary: Mark Wilton

Ph: 0448 170 745

55 Plymouth Cres, Kings Langley, 2147

Email: mark@wilton-partners.com

Please advise the Editor of any changes in the details of your meeting times or Chairperson and Secretary A.S.A.P.

ASSOCIATED SOCIETIES

BUDGERIGAR IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY

3rd Sunday of the month at 9:00am

Westmead Scout Hall, Good St,
Westmead

President: Wayne Doull

Ph: 02 9628 9368

Secretary: Jim McCormick

Ph: 02 9982 2801

48 Heather St, Wheeler Heights 2097

BUDGERIGAR RARE & SPECIALIST EXHIBITORS OF AUSTRALASIA "BRASEA"

PO Box 141, Croydon 2132

Ph: 02 9747 6642

FAX: 02 9715 7165

Mob: 0418 916 685

E: warren@brasea.com

www.brasea.com

GULGONG & DISTRICT AVICULTURAL SOCIETY INC.

President: Gary Phillips

Ph: 02 6374 1348

Secretary: Ed Hasarrt

Ph: 02 6362 0656

154 Gladstone St, Mudgee NSW 2850

E: wyndot@winsoft.net.au

MID-STATE BUDGERIGAR CLUB

1st Wednesday of the month

President: Lindsay Fardell

Ph: 02 6362 8605

Secretary: Terry Bevan

Ph: 02 6365 1131

PO Box 730, Orange NSW 2800

E: heatherbdunn@bigpond.com.au

NEWCASTLE BUDGERIGAR CLUB INC.

4th Friday of the month Maryland

Community Centre, Maryland

President: Chris Moyle

Ph: 02 4955 0082

Secretary: Ken Yorke

Ph: 02 4988 6539

10 Gwandalan Close, Brandy Hill NSW

2324

Email: kyorke@tpg.com.au

ORANA AVICULTURAL SOCIETY INC.

Meets Bi-monthly, 2nd Tuesday of

month at The Macquarie Club, Dubbo

President: Steve Draper

Ph: 02 6882 9098

Secretary: Ian Todhunter

Ph: 02 6884 2896

PO Box 4056, Dubbo 2830

E: toddy.3@hotmail.com

PIED BUDGERIGAR SOCIETY

2nd Friday of the month The Young

Explorers Club, Weston St, Panania

President: Bob Pitt

Ph: 02 9150 5875

Secretary: Andrew Clifton

Ph: 0408 414 074

31 Snowden Ave, Sylvania 2224

SOUTH WESTERN NSW BUDGERIGAR SOCIETY INC.

Bi-monthly 1st Sunday of the month,

11am at Junee

President: Tony Butt

Ph: 0418 577 400

Secretary: Lance Rodd

Ph: 02 6922 6214

18 Myall Crescent, Lake Albert 2650

E: joan.rodd@bigpond.com.au

TAMWORTH BUDGERIGAR SOCIETY INC.

President: Robert Smith

Ph: 02 6767 1375

Secretary: Paul Hull

Ph: 02 6760 5060

PO Box 162, Kootingal 2352

E: paul.hull@bigpond.com

KEMPSEY MACLEAY BIRD CLUB INC.

President: Neil Burke

Ph: (02) 6563 1056

Secretary: Margaret Burke

192 Spooners Ave, Greenhill NSW 2440

E: info@mesopotamia.com.au

NORTHERN NSW BUDGERIGAR BREEDERS ASSOC. INC.

President: Ian Hanington

Ph: 02 6585 1213

Secretary: Don Harper

Ph: 02 6649 3209

20 Armidale Rd Coutts, Crossing 2460

El: dharper26h@yahoo.com.au

W: www.northernnswbudgerigar.com

IN OUR NEXT ISSUE:

* A FEATURE ON
MEGABACTERIA (AKA
AVIAN GASTRIC YEAST).

* A feature on crested
budgies. We will look at pro-
posed changes to exhibition
point scores, as well as how
to breed crested and the
hereditary patterns involved.

* A feature on half-siders
and mosaics (aka
chimeras). Including some
astonishing photos.

* YOUR STORIES AND
THOUGHTS ABOUT BUDGIES.

BREEDERS DIRECTORY

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Rod Skivington (03) 9752 5571

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All enquiries

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Mobile: 041195875

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editor@budgerigar.com.au

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Spangles, Lutinos, Albinos and
Dominant Pies

- 23 Birds have represented NSW
at National Level with one
National Winner.
- Latest success – Grey Yellow
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editor@budgerigar.com.au

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N.Violet & 3rd A.O.S.V. Opaline
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- 2013 Grand Champion at
Macarthur A.S. &
New England A.S.

All enquiries

Email: geoffreyandmargaret@
bigpond.com.au
Ph: 0409369303

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Contact the Editor
editor@budgerigar.com.au

BUDGERIGAR

AUSTRALIA'S INTERNATIONAL BIRD

The official publication of the Budgerigar Society of NSW Inc

GENERAL ENQUIRIES

Allan Reid (02) 9449 4563 Email: bsnsw.committee@gmail.com

MEMBERSHIP INQUIRIES INCLUDING NON ARRIVAL OF "BUDGERIGAR" MAGAZINE

Ted Wallis (02) 4228 3545 19A Woodlawn Ave., Mangerton NSW 2500

SUBSCRIPTIONS Budgerigar is available to interested fanciers outside NSW for a subscription rate of \$40 per annum - (6 issues) within Australia. Overseas rates, on application. Subscriptions payable to: **BSNSW Inc.** 44 Clifton Road Marsden Park, NSW 2765

OFFICE BEARERS OF THE BSNSW INC COMMITTEE 2013/2014

PRESIDENT

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PO Box 105, Pennant Hills, NSW 2120
Email: president@budgerigar.com.au

VICE PRESIDENTS

Ian Manton (02) 9627 7748
44 Clifton Road, Marsden Park, NSW 2765
Email: iankathymanton@bigpond.com

Bob Pitt (02) 9150 5875
64 St Elmo Pde, Kingsgrove, NSW 2208
Email: robertpitt47@optusnet.com.au

GENERAL SECRETARY

Vacant
Correspondence may be addressed to any Committee Member or to:
Email: bsnsw.committee@gmail.com

TREASURER

Kathy Manton (02) 9627 7748
44 Clifton Road, Marsden Park, NSW 2765
Email: treasurer@budgerigar.com.au

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