



Budgie Bulletin



MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE 2015-2016

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NORTH EAST B.S. NEWSLETTER

Issued bi-monthly for the members

The opinions and ideas expressed in this newsletter are not necessarily those of the North East Budgerigar Society of South Australia Inc.

CLUB OBJECTIVES

TO PROMOTE FEELINGS OF GOOD FELLOWSHIP AND SPORTSMANSHIP AMONG ITS OWN MEMBERS AND ALL OTHER PERSONS INTERESTED IN THE BUDGERIGAR.

TO PROMOTE THE IMPROVEMENT OF EXISTING VARIETIES AND THE PRODUCTION OF NEW ONES.

TO ENDEAVOUR TO PROMOTE, ENCOURAGE AND STIMULATE THE BREEDING OF BUDGERIGARS.

MEMBERSHIP FEES

All subscriptions become due 1st January 2017
(Except new members who joined after 1st October 2016)

SINGLE \$15.00 DOUBLE \$22.50

FAMILY Single fee (\$15.00), plus 50% single fee for each person over 18 years of age.
Under 18 years – no charge in family situation)

JUNIOR \$9.75 (65% normal fee)

PENSIONER Single \$12.00 (80% normal fee) **Double \$18.00**

PARTNERSHIP \$11.25 per person (75% normal fee)

BCSA Membership fee: \$15.00 per person.

Members must be financial with North East Budgerigar Society and BCSA to purchase 2016 rings.
Please ensure that your membership card accompanies your order for rings.

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EDITORIAL

What a great sight it is to see budgies attacking a eucalyptus branch which has been hung up in the aviary. They just love it! However most of us do not have regular access to eucalyptus trees, so aside from the many “greens” available from the local fruit and veggie shop, what else might be available in our own gardens as an alternative?

The most obvious are any of the Australian native trees and shrubs. Most, if not all, natives are suitable. My birds delight in being given branches from my Bottlebrush, Agonis Flexuosa and Melaleuca trees. They attack them with the same vigour as if they were a eucalyptus branches. Saltbush is also loved by my birds. This very hardy and drought tolerant native shrub is now commonly used in landscaping throughout the suburbs and all breeders should have one growing in their garden.

Some breeders provide branches from their stone fruit trees such as apricot and nectarine. As I do not have any of these I use cuttings from my grapevine. They really enjoy them, both the old and new growth as well as the leaves.

So what else might be available in our gardens?

Capsicums are always featured in my summer veggie patch. Interestingly, while my birds will not eat the actual capsicum fruit they readily get stuck into the branches and leaves.

I have an area where I grow a few herbs and I have been surprised at how much my birds love them. My birds quickly descend onto any parsley, thyme or oregano that I place in the aviaries. However, their all-time favourite is basil. I have a perennial form of basil which grows to the size of a small shrub. They consume every part of it, flowers, seeds, leaves and branches and leave behind the fragrance of crushed basil! Rosemary is another favourite as well as fennel.

You do need to be a bit cautious with some so called herbs as they can be toxic. The plant that my birds like and which really surprised me was my wormwood which is said to be a herb. I have always thought it to be an insect repellent but it never seems to repel any of my insects! My birds especially enjoy it when it is in flower/seed even though it is said to have a bitter taste. I have read that in the past it was, and still is, used by humans for a number of ailments including to eradicate intestinal worms so that could be a beneficial aspect for the birds. However, I only use Wormwood sparingly as it is also said that it can be toxic if taken regularly for long periods.

Several years ago I planted the herb, rue, after seeing it growing in a friend’s garden. It is described as a hardy, quickly growing and low spreading plant and I thought, here is another herb that I can feed to my birds. Also known as the Herb of Grace, it has been used for centuries as a medicinal herb. However, I have since read that it can be quite toxic if not used correctly and can cause skin irritations when handled. Potentially it is more toxic than wormwood. Needless to say I have not given this herb to my birds! So if you are not completely sure about any plant, either do not use it or at least do some research on it.

I grow my own silver beet and the only “greens” that I buy is fresh corn on the cob. I also grow my own weeds especially chickweed and milk thistle, both of which self-sow each year and are loved by the birds.

Whatever the time of the year I can always find something around the garden to give to the birds. This provides them with variety in their diet as each plant/tree has different nutritional value. It also keeps the birds active and healthy.

I am sure that your garden also has suitable plants that your birds would not only appreciate and enjoy but which would also be a great addition to their nutritional requirements.

Dennis Lomman

2016 Ring Issue

Rings (Orange) for 2016 are now available for purchase.

Members should either purchase or order their **total** 2016 ring requirements by the **May meeting on 11 May 2016**. If required, an order for additional rings will be placed in June. However, NEBS will only order additional rings if there is a **known** shortfall for 2016.

Because of the smaller internal diameter of the 2016 rings, **it is recommended that members ring their chicks at least two to three days earlier than usual.**

Rings (Dark Blue) for 2017 will be ordered in August 2016.

Dennis Lomman
Ring Officer



NEBS TRADING TABLE



The Trading Table has a range of products which are available for purchase at the NEBS Monthly Meetings or from Sue and Colin Norris on (08) 85246155 or at colinandsue7@bigpond.com

Nutritional supplements which are popular with members include;

Passwell Liquid Gold Vetafarm Multivet/Moulting Aid

Passwell Budgie Starter Vetafarm Soluvite D

Murphy's Minerals Vetafarm Breeding Aid

Calcium & Iodine Bells Vetafarm Spark

Mineral Blocks Elliott's Sulpha D

Other popular products include Vetafarm Triple C* **antibiotic**, Vetafarm **Probiotic*** and Passwell Multi-Clens **disinfectant** as well as various **Wormers** and **Scaly Face** treatments.

A range of **accessories** are also available including; Mason Jars and Bases, Drinkers, Wire Fronts for Show Cages, Finger Drawers, Show Cage Carriers, Ring Cutters**and more!**

Also **New and Quality Used Show Cages.**

All of these products are available at better than the normal retail price. Some items, e.g. those above with an "*", may not always be immediately available due to their shorter use by dates however they can be readily reordered.

Other items can also be ordered on request.

FOR SALE

Old copies of budgerigar world

Price 50c per copy

You can purchase them from the club treasurer or Graham Bell

Avian Vet – Dr Anne Fowler

Dr Anne Fowler's new clinic, Adelaide Bird and Exotics Vet Centre has now opened and is located at 129 Richmond Rd, Richmond (Phone: 08 8443 4838).

Anne is qualified and experienced in avian health, wildlife health and unusual pets.

More information can be found on her website at

<http://adelaidebirdandexoticvet.com.au/>

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▶ Canary seed	▶ Paswell products	▶ Rat traps...and more!



BCSA and NEBS New Websites

BCSA and NEBS Websites

The **BCSA** website can be viewed at www.bcsa.com.au.

Results of all Club and State shows are posted on the website. The Photo Gallery features photos of the winning birds.

The **NEBS** website is a subset of the BCSA website and can be accessed by clicking on the NEBS logo on the BCSA Homepage or directly at www.bcsa.com.au/nebs/.

Information available on the site includes the NEBS Monthly Meetings Program and the Night Show Schedule.

OPALINE AND OPALINE AOSV: Bird of the month for February

Normal, cinnamonwing and opaline are perhaps the main varieties seen in aviaries of exhibition budgerigars. The striations which extend from the top of the head, down along the neck and between the wings in normals are deleted or greatly reduced in their intensity in opalines. Ideally in opalines the posterior of the ground coloured cap extends further and merges with body colour on the back, forming a “V” devoid of markings located between the wing butts. In contrast to normals, where melanised markings on the wings are separated by ground colour, in opalines the markings are interspersed with body colour. Down feathers in the nestlings are white, rather than grey as seen for normal, allowing early identification.

The reality is that a clear “V” is generally associated with so called “thumb-prints” on the wings, which are areas of reduced melanisation. This was how the original mutation is said to have presented when first seen in small budgerigars. Although The Standard suggests that a clear “V” is the ideal The Standard also requires presence of normal intensity of the wing markings. The two features generally do not go together so we rarely see exhibition standard opalines with a clear “V”. Furthermore, the cap of most opalines benched at shows in Australia exhibit ticking at best, or flecking at worse.

The UK and Europe have addressed the problem by disqualification of flecked birds. Opponents to using the same remedy in Australia suggest that such a measure would drastically reduce the quality of opalines. Contrary to that opinion, opalines very competitive at national level with clear caps have been regularly benched by a SA breeder. That proves it can be done. Are we too lax when it comes to penalising flecking? Are we benching opalines bred as by-products of breeding normals and cinnamonwings rather than breeding opalines as a variety in their own right selected for the desirable clear “V” varietal feature?

How can the problem of flecking, or ticking in its milder form, be tackled? Markings according to The Standard accounts for a mere 15% of the overall mark when judging budgerigars. So if flecking is regarded as a marking then very little can be deducted for flecking. An alternative interpretation may be required. The picture of the ideal budgerigar on the front of The Standard clearly shows the markings but nowhere do we see markings in the cap. Thus, it might be argued that the 15% penalty does not apply to flecking because that is not part of the normal pattern of markings on the exhibition budgerigar. Taking that approach, regarding flecking as an abnormality subject to disqualification, would eliminate the problem. Try exhibiting an opaline with no ticking or flecking but displaying a clear “V” with associated thumb print. Likely it will immediately be eliminated from contention and beaten by a flecked opaline. Other varieties such as dominant and recessive peds, fallows and clearbodies are often bred on opaline backgrounds and can also be afflicted with flecking, seen even in the top positions at the national event.

It has been said that another problem with opalines is that they can take over in an aviary. In reality, that demonstrates lack of control by the breeder, who is the one who does the pairing that sends the aviary in that direction. The same complaint has unreasonably been levelled at cinnamonwings and in recent times it has even been prophesied that yellowface will do the same merely by changing its position in the Matrix. These varieties only take over if our pairings make it so. Lutinos and albinos have the same sex-linked recessive mode of inheritance as opalines and cinnamonwings but are never accused of taking over an aviary.

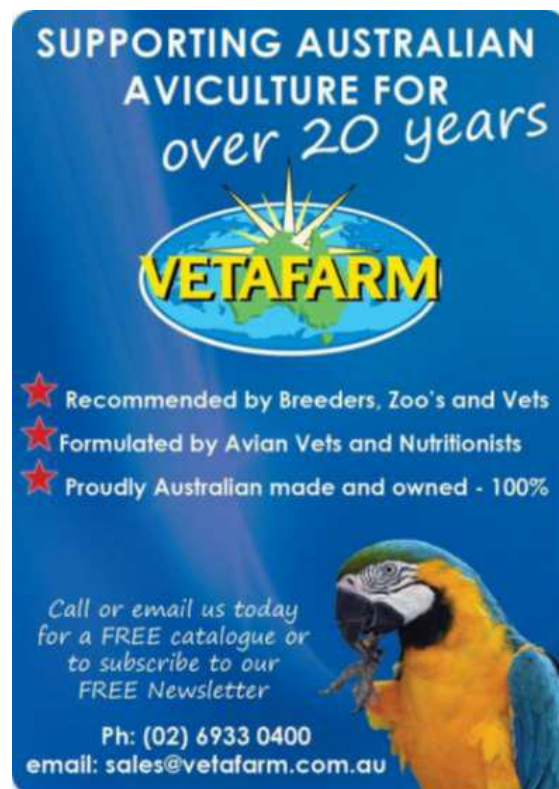
Opalines were recognised in the early 1930's. Mr Brown in Scotland bred one in his aviary in 1933 and called it a “ped”. Descendants of this bird were renamed “Marbled”. Mr Terrill in Adelaide in about 1933 identified and purchased one among thousands of native budgerigars sent by trappers to the Adelaide market. Mr Byfield of Hobart suggested the name “Opaline” in 1936 inspired by the vivid body colour. Later that same year Mr Terrill was responsible for spreading the name “Opaline” internationally. It then dawned on Mr Riley of Yorkshire that he had bred an Opaline in 1930 or 1931. After breeding additional of what he regarded as “mis-marked” budgerigars he eventually disposed of them. Opaline arose independently in 1935 in the aviary of Mr Raymaekers in Brussels. There is only one opaline gene since all opaline by opaline matings

give only opalines. Whether or not all opalines have an identical mutation within the DNA sequence comprising the opaline gene must await its molecular characterisation.

The 1930's are regarded as a period of rapid evolution of visible mutations defining a lot of the varieties we see today. All dominant mutations are seen immediately they occur. Recessive mutations can remain hidden in the population for many generations long after they arise, except in the case of those recessive mutations that are sex-linked (like opaline) where the mutation is soon seen in hens with just the one X chromosome allowing the mutation to be fully expressed. Recessive mutations can easily be lost from the population by chance and population genetic theory predicts average number of generations to extinction for both the X-linked and autosomal recessive mutations. However, in large outbreeding populations of wild budgerigars these mutations are always present at low level determined by the balance between new mutational input and elimination by natural selection when two mutations come together in the one bird. Move small samples of the population into an aviary, add some inbreeding, and then the recessive mutations are soon seen. They are able to survive in the new protected environment. Likely trapped wild budgerigars transferred to smaller aviary populations with associated inbreeding accounts for the timing of these mutations being visualised in captivity in the 1930's.

John Mulley, February, 2016

Some articles for this magazine are supplied from:
Budgerigarworld.com
The international website for the hobby worldwide.



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NORTH EAST BUDGERIGAR SOCIETY
RARE VARIETY MINI SHOW
Wednesday 11th May, 2016

Entry is for **owner bred 2015 purple rung birds.**

Entry fee is 50 cents per bird.

The 1st, 2nd & 3rd positions overall will be decided on points accumulated.

Prizes will be Trading Table vouchers: 1st \$20, 2nd \$15, 3rd \$10

These will be awarded to Open, Intermediate and Novice Exhibitors.

Exhibitors must be current financial members of the North East Budgerigar Society

Entries **only on official entry form** to John Mulley, 13 Dunkley Ave., Firlie. SA 5070 or jmulley@bigpond.net.au
by **wednesday 4th May**

NO LATE ENTRIES PLEASE. BE AWARE THAT STANDARD MAIL DELIVERY NOW TAKES UP TO SIX WORKING DAYS,
FOUR DAYS FOR PRIORITY MAIL

Postal entry Option 1: Entry fee to accompany the entry form with a stamped self-addressed envelope with **Priority mail sticker** and cheque or money order payable to the North East Budgerigar Society (donation optional). **Extra 50¢ in lieu of Priority sticker**

Postal entry Option 2: Send stamped self-addressed envelope with **Priority mail sticker** with entry form and pay entry fee at the door in sealed envelope labelled with name and amount as per entry form (donation optional). **Extra 50¢ in lieu of Priority sticker**

Email Option: Email electronic version of the entry form as an attachment and pay entry fee at the door in sealed envelope labelled with name and amount as per entry form (donation optional), **but adding additional \$1.50 for postage of cage stickers**

- Class 1. Normal visual violet (not yellowfaced)
- Class 2. **Normal double factor** golden faced blue
- Class 3. Golden faced AOSV (**including single factor golden faced**)
- Class 4. Blackeyed self
- Class 5. Dilute
- Class 6. Clearwing
- Class 7. Greywing
- Class 8. Clearbody
- Class 9. Fallow
- Class 10. Recessive pied
- Class 11. Crested, darkeyed clear or darkwing

Intermediate Breeders place 'I' and Novice Breeders place 'N' on entry forms

NO SEED IN CAGES PLEASE

SPOTTING NOT NECESSARY WITH MAJOR SHOWS TO FOLLOW

HOT WEATHER POLICY: If on the previous evening the temperature forecast is **above 32 degrees** NO BIRDS WILL BE BENCHED

ADVANCE NOTICE OF NEW 2017 MEMBERSHIP FEES

All subscriptions become due January 1st, 2017

(Also applies to new members who join after October 1st, 2016, who will be financial for 2017)

SINGLE \$20.00, DOUBLE \$30 (Single fee plus 50%)

FAMILY Single fee (\$20.00) plus 50% single fee for each person over 18 years of age
Under 18 years – no charge in family situation

JUNIOR \$13 (65% normal fee)

PENSIONER Single \$16, **Double** \$24 (Both 80% of normal fee)

PARTNERSHIP \$15 per person (75% of normal single fee)

BCSA Membership fee: \$15 per person

SHOW SCHEDULE FOR MONTHLY NIGHT SHOWS 2016

Class 1: Normals (GreenSeries, Blue Series, Normal Yellowfaced Blue Series & Normal Goldenfaced Blue Series)

Class 2: Dilute, Blackeyed Self, Clearwing, Greywing, Fallow & Recessive Pied

Class 3: Lutino, Albino, Cinnamonwing, Opaline ASC & AOSV, Clearbody & Lacewing

Class 4: Spangle Double Factor, Spangle ASC & AOSV & Dominant Pied

Class 5: Crested, Darkeyed Clear, Darkwing & Saddleback

Class 6: Bird of the Night (Double points, combined status class)

Note that classes now include the four colours: Green, Blue, Yellowfaced blue and Goldenfaced blue (single factor golden faced will be penalized for colour)

NO ENTRY FEE. Night shows will be held where the Program includes a Bird of the Night.

Entries will be for Junior, Novice, Intermediate and Open owner bred **Young** birds rung with the current ring year or the previous ring year rings. Young birds rung with the previous year rings cease to be eligible as Young birds on **September 1 of the current ring year**.

Points will be accrued in the above six classes at night shows for both Young (January to November) and UBCs (September to November). 1st = 3 points, 2nd = 2 points, 3rd = 1 point for each Class and Status. Points will be awarded for each Class even if there is only one bird entered in that Class.

Best bird of each Status will be awarded a certificate and be chosen from Young birds, **except for September - November** when best of each Status will be chosen from UBCs.

Bird of the Night will be chosen from Young birds, **except for September - November** when Bird of the Night will be chosen from UBCs. Bird of the Night will be awarded a Certificate.

Old birds may be exhibited at any night show but will be judged separately in a single combined Status and Class and will not accrue points or certificates.

UBC's may also be exhibited at any night show and will also be judged separately in a single combined Status and Class and will not accrue points or certificates, **except for the months of September - November** as per the above.

At the end of each calendar year the member with the highest aggregate points in each Status will be awarded a \$30 Trading Table Voucher or a Show Cage. **To be eligible a member must show birds at a minimum of three monthly night shows.**

HOT WEATHER POLICY: If on the previous evening the temperature forecast is **above 32 degrees** NO BIRDS WILL BE BENCHED Revised January 2016



REGISTRATION INFORMATION: 2016 NATIONAL SHOW

Registration for the 2016 Australian National Budgerigar Championship Show in Hobart, Tasmanian Friday 17th June - Wednesday 22nd June is now open.

This is available on: <http://www.nationalresults.net/display/NAT2016/National+2016+-+Registration>

Available to you in 2 Options:

- **On-Line Registration:** This is the preferred registration method for the 2016 National Show. Our automatic PDF form is easy to fill out and does all totals/calculation automatically for you!
- **Off-Line Registration:** If you prefer to do an off-line registration you can still easily do that. *Just follow the steps provided.*

All further Information re tours, accommodation etc. available on: <http://www.national2016.com>

MARCH MINISHOW RESULTS

Novice: First: Ken and Janet Harris; Second: Ben Hale; Third: Michael and Paul
Intermediate: First: Geoff Murch; Second: Vicki Sanford
Open: First: J & W Weidenhofer; Second: Dennis Lomman; Third: John Mulley

Judge: Peter Glassenbury

Number of entries: 122

Pairing Skills – Terry Tuxford UK

Selecting pairs of budgerigars, which breed youngsters of quality, is a skill which makes the difference between success and failure for the exhibitor. Occasionally luck occurs and produces a winner from an apparently poorly matched pair. However, producing winner's year after year suggests that something more than luck is at work. Even so, when a carefully chosen pair breeds a top quality youngster it often also produces brothers and sisters which are not so visually appealing.

It is important to make a distinction between show birds and stock birds. Most show birds are well balanced and attractive to the eye and portray as many of the positive features of an exhibition budgerigar as is possible. A good stock bird however, has a surplus of some feature such as height above the perch, browiness and thickness through the neck. Unfortunately, countering the excess of a desirable feature there is usually a fault such as bad wing carriage, so giving the impression of imbalance.

Chicks of Less Quality



Nature has the habit of regressing from an excess and the outstanding features of any Budgerigar tend to be diluted in its young. Even two well balanced show birds usually produce chicks of less quality than themselves when paired together. Loss of size is the problem most often encountered in the young of such matings. Spreading desirable qualities through a stud dilutes them. If we could find a way of increasing a desirable quality we would have solved the problem of consistently breeding top quality livestock, but nature is not so obliging.

When selecting breeding pairs today we must take into account flecking, which was not so much of a concern when I first came into the fancy and we cannot afford to ignore it in the breeding room. Intelligence needs to be employed when using flecked Budgerigars in breeding programmes or else we could lose the beautiful clean caps that the best exhibition birds possess. Many breeders believe there is a link between flecking and quality, and this is much stronger in hens

than it is in cocks. Hens with grizzled caps are often far ahead of their clean counterparts in respect to overall head qualities and size.

This is far less true of cocks. Grizzled males are seldom ahead of clean ones in quality. For this reason, it makes sense to limit the flecked Budgerigars in the breeding team to hens, which also ensures that flecking is limited to one side of each pairing only. Even this is not completely foolproof as some Budgerigars carry the fault of flecking recessively in hidden form.

No Place in Any Stud

A quality Budgerigar that is flecked can bring benefits to a stud but flecked individuals of only average quality have no place in any stud at all. Some fanciers buy in a flecked Budgerigar in the belief that quality is always allied with the fault as they believe that their studs will be improved. In most cases they may increase the size of their Budgerigars' throat spots but the problems they introduce completely outweigh the benefits. A flecked headed hen will often produce clean headed cocks but which in turn breed dirty-headed daughters.

It would be best if all pairings consisted of two clean headed partners but unfortunately such individuals capable of breeding winners are few and far between. If they can be obtained they are priceless and should never be put with flecked partners.

When selecting pairings, my considerations are influenced mainly by what I can see followed by what I know about the family from where they came from. When an outcross is brought in, more account must be taken of visual properties due to your lack of knowledge of its pedigree than that of one of your own birds. Some breeders will bring in an outcross but then use it with the lesser quality birds in the stud. This is just crazy because if a budgerigar is worth obtaining then it is worth the best partner you can find.

Getting Down To Basics



Whatever methodology you use in selecting pairings in the bird room you need to get down to basics. Each of my breeding cages is fully prepared with sufficient food and water to minimise disturbance of the pairs for their first few days together.

The cocks in my breeding team will have been selected as a matter of course in the months prior to breeding through daily observation. My first consideration is overall quality and only the top cocks are used for breeding. Some pairings select themselves because they were very successful the previous year. I have heard it said that little progress will be made if pairings are repeated from year to year. My view is why change a good thing when you've got one.

The cocks are placed into their breeding cages and the most suitable hens are selected from the flights. Of course fitness does govern the timing of this activity. It is usual that the best cock is paired with the best hen but even so, this does not often produce the top quality youngsters. Top quality Budgerigars are paired and produce chicks which are useful but not outstanding. The best youngsters come from the young of the top quality parents from the following year. So the Budgerigars retained and used for breeding are not always the best looking ones. Very often it is the brothers and sisters of the most striking individuals who breed the specials winners. This situation has been confirmed by breeders for many years.

A Change In Partner

Once paired and seen to be getting on together, the Budgerigars are left. To get full eggs followed by chicks requires the cooperation of both the cock and the hen and if a pairing fails it can be either bird that is at fault. There are times when a change in partner is needed. Some cocks just do not have the libido to stimulate the hen into successful mating. I am never too quick to return a hen to the flight as a failure. I try another cock as a partner first.



Introducing a new partner to any Budgerigar calls for vigilance in case there is fighting and this is even more important when one partner has already reared a nest of chicks. In my experience a hen which has reared accepts a new partner more readily than a cock in the same situation. To minimise the risk of problems it is best to put the pair into a cage which is new to both the cock and the hen. However, make sure the nest box is in the same location.

Many of the problems encountered during the course of the breeding season are caused by imposing your selection of a cock to a particular hen. Of course doing this is essential to any pedigree livestock breeding programme and so the difficulties have to be accepted and attempts made to overcome them.

Directional Feathering

By Florian Böck

When we examine our birds we tend to look at features in different ways.

The classic example is easily seen by judges who do exactly that, which can cause problems especially if they are not accustomed to breeding a new advancement of this or that feature.

During the past 8 years, such a feature has become highly desirable. This is a change in the way the feathers grow from their follicles in a different direction in the head region.

It is understandably called “Directional Feathering” and is now perhaps the most wanted feature by most breeders around the world.

The high-headed narrow-faced budgerigar is a matter for the past and there is little doubt that those great breeders, who have regrettably passed on, would be amazed at the strides that have been made with feather length and direction in such a short space of time.

How to Breed with Directional Feathering

If you want to breed a stud that is prepotent (i.e. every bird possesses the genetic background to consistently breed a specific feature to whatever it is paired), then each bird you use to begin with has to exhibit that visible feature.

You may have to buy it in to start with and then work hard to spread it across the stud.

It should be emphasised that the result of directional feathering is when the bird is examined from head on. The line that is created with the feathers either side of the beak, begins low down and sweeps up and around the cere before dropping down on the opposite side.

Gerald Binks called this line “The Buffalo Effect” in 2004 when accidentally pencilling the feathering line, just described, on a photograph and it jumped out at him that the line duplicated the horns of the water buffalo.

The phrase is now part of budgerigar terminology.

It is important to remember, that to start with, it is the **direction** of the feathers of the pairs selected that is vital. Their length is not so vital to begin with. That will follow. Once you have the direction fixed you are on your way.

Conclusion

There are dangers to be mentioned.

In the process of developing our “buffalo faces”, we have to be aware that the body feathers are also lengthened.

These may result in a very untidy and loose feather appearance to the rest of the body and indeed the face.

So here is the next challenge! How do we achieve the quality “Buffalo Effect” at the “top end”, but at the same time retain type and stance with the feathers clear of the perch, in conjunction with the overall length of the exhibit?

It is entirely possible that the directional feathering can be overdone to the detriment of bird(s) in question, so that to be perfectly factual you end up with what can only be described as an ugly specimen and hardly worth the name of a “budgerigar”.

We as fanciers have to tread a very fine line as we improve, so watch the type as you strive for width and “Buffalos”.

Success is the opposite of failure. The former can only be realised when we breed many Best in Show Winners.

Examples of Directional Feathering

.





Minutes of the North East Budgerigar Society

General Meeting

HELD: Kilburn Hall, 49 Le Hunte St. Kilburn on Wednesday February 10, 2016

WELCOME: President Lloyd Edwards declared the meeting open at 8.05pm

APOLOGIES: Graeme Alchin, Bill and Kate Davis, Ian Marshall, Paul DiCaterina

NUMBER OF MEMBERS ATTENDING: 20; MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING: Taken as read

BUSINESS ARISING FROM PREVIOUS MINUTES: Nil

CORRESPONDENCE RECEIVED: Invoice from Canary and Cagebird Federation for affiliation and third party insurance; February Newsletter from Southern Cagebirds; January-February Budgie Digest from BSSA;

Notification from Talking Birds magazine that from now on with increased postage it will only be distributed by email; Notification from the BSSA that their Novice Only championship show has been expanded to include Intermediates and has been renamed "The BSSA Murphy Classic – Future Champions Show". Date has been changed from Saturday April 2 to Saturday April 9

CORRESPONDENCE OUT: To Vetafarm regarding availability of vouchers for our shows

BUSINESS ARISING FROM THE CORRESPONDENCE:

Two \$50 Vetafarm vouchers received. Thanks Vetafarm for your support

TREASURER'S REPORT: Term Deposit \$12,500.00; Incentive Saver \$5,462.41; Cheque Account \$3,492.03. Total Funds \$21,454.44

RING OFFICER REPORT: Plenty of 2016 rings on hand. Last chance to order more rings will be April or May. Note that the smaller than usual inside diameter of the 2016 rings Australia wide means that chicks will need to be rung 2-3 days earlier than in the past

TRADING TABLE REPORT: Items including birdwormer, cagefronts, moulting aid and finger drawers were highlighted as being available tonight at reasonable or reduced prices

BCSA REPORT: Next meeting February 19

NEW MEMBERS AND VISITORS: George and Beverley Jones, welcome as new members

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND GENERAL BUSINESS: The March MiniShow schedule is on the table; Magazines are available out the front. Last issue to non-financial members

ENTERTAINMENT: Presentation on Dominant Varieties was given by John Mulley with discussion involving breeders who breed those varieties

QUESTION AND ANSWER SECTION: Nil; NIGHT SHOW: Cancelled due to temperature

LUCKY ENVELOPES: Bill Davis won the \$20

NIGHT RAFFLE: First: Michael Smith; Second: Shiralee Reardon; Third: Michael Smith

ANY OTHER BUSINESS: Nil; NEXT MEETING: March 9 which will be the MiniShow

REMINDERS: Magazines are out the front for pickup; Pick up show schedules for the MiniShow in March; Please stack your chair at the back of the hall prior to supper

MEETING CLOSED: 9.15pm

Lloyd Edwards, President

Minutes of the North East Budgerigar Society

General Meeting

HELD: Kilburn Hall, 49 Le Hunte St. Kilburn on Wednesday March 9, 2016

WELCOME: President Lloyd Edwards declared the meeting open at 8.05pm

APOLOGIES: Shiralee Reardon; NUMBER OF MEMBERS ATTENDING: 25

MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING: Taken as read

BUSINESS ARISING FROM PREVIOUS MINUTES: Nil

CORRESPONDENCE RECEIVED: From BCSA, timeframe for ordering 2017 rings has been extended from June to August; From BSSA, show schedules for the Novice and Intermediate Future Champions Show to be held on April 9; Newsletter from United Bird Societies of SA plus Bird Price Guide and forms to update club contact details and to nominate Councillors; BRASEA March Auction Catalogue and Autumn Bulletin on the table – please take from the table; March Newsletter from Southern Cagebirds; Feathered World Newsletter from Canary and Cagebird Federation

CORRESPONDENCE OUT: Attended to the UBSSA correspondence

BUSINESS ARISING FROM THE CORRESPONDENCE: Nil

TREASURER'S REPORT: Term Deposit \$12,500.00; Incentive Saver \$5,483.26; Cheque Account \$4,013.86. Total Funds \$21,997.12

RING OFFICER REPORT: Final ring order will go in from the May meeting

TRADING TABLE REPORT: Several specials as usual, including feeders for breeding cages

BCSA REPORT: Show schedule for the Logan Shield will soon be ready to send out. It will contain names of BCSA members involved in the organisation of the show including contact details for a representative from each club to act as the contact point for that club. The hens class will revert back to a separate class, as it once was

NEW MEMBERS AND VISITORS: Welcome Paul Schroeder

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND GENERAL BUSINESS: The Fisher Annual Show schedules are on the table – please take; Show schedules for the BSSA sponsored Novice and Intermediate Future Champions Show are on the table – please take if you are a Novice or Intermediate; 2016 club membership subscriptions are now overdue for anyone not yet paid up; Josh Van Houten from Freeling is one of our Novice breeders and has asked if anyone has budgies for sale, any variety; Does anyone know of anyone who would like budgerigars just to look at, for flying around in an aviary. Some of us have birds known to be infertile to give away; Nominations needed for NEBS delegates to the BCSA for an election at the April meeting should there be more nominations than positions available. Current delegates are Dennis Lomman, John Mulley and Shiralee Reardon; For information: the next NEBS meeting in April will be the NEBS 42nd birthday

ENTERTAINMENT: Ben Hale gave an interesting presentation on Japanese helicopters and crest genetics in terms of penetrance and expressivity supported by visual aids and statistical data while the MiniShow was being judged.

QUESTION AND ANSWER SECTION: Many questions and comments arose from the presentation

MINISHOW SHOW RESULTS: 122 entries were received from three Novice, two Intermediate and six Open breeders with large class sizes to give exhibitors a good idea where their birds sit prior to the serious show season beginning in May – a great effort. Judge Peter Glassenbury said it was worth the trip down to judge this show and gave some insights into the birds presented. There were some very strong birds and other very strong birds unfortunately spoiled by flecking (not just ticking) which needs to be controlled

Results of the MiniShow:

Novice: First: Ken and Janet Harris; Second: Ben Hale; Third: Michael and Paul

Intermediate: First: Geoff Murch; Second: Vicki Sanford

Open: First: J & W Weidenhofer; Second: Dennis Lomman; Third: John Mulley

LUCKY ENVELOPES: None filled; NIGHT RAFFLE: First: Barry Hayes; Second: Kate Davis; Third: Dennis Lomman

ANY OTHER BUSINESS: Nil

NEXT MEETING: April 13. Entertainment will be a PowerPoint presentation on Sex-linked Varieties

REMINDERS: Pick up show schedules for the Fisher Annual Show on May 7 and the BSSA sponsored Novice and Intermediate Future Champions Show on April 9; Please stack your chair at the back of the hall prior to supper

MEETING CLOSED: 9.07pm

Lloyd Edwards, President

THE NORTH EAST BUDGERIGAR SOCIETY HONOURS AND AWARDS

NATIONAL CLASS WINNERS WHO REPRESENTED NEBS IN THE LOGAN SHIELD

1996	Helen Brooks	Fallow	Cairns
1997	Rob McKie	Opaline	Melbourne
2000	John Mulley	Opaline AOSV	Adelaide
2001	M & R Rafferty	Opaline AOSV	Freemantle
2002	S & C Norris	Dominant Pied	Hobart
2003	John Mulley	Blackeyed Self	Cairns
2007	Marshall Family	Albino	Adelaide
2009	Peter Glassenbury	Blackeyed Self	Burnie
2014	Dennis Lomman	Normal Violet	Adelaide
2014	Marshall Family	Recessive Pied	Adelaide
2014	D & R Lange	Crested	Adelaide

NATIONAL JUDGING APPOINTMENTS WHILE A NEBS MEMBER

1994, Malcolm Loveridge, Perth;

1999, Shiralee Reardon, Gold Coast; 2000, Peter Glassenbury and Nigel Tonkin, Adelaide;

2002, Malcolm Loveridge, Hobart, 2003, Peter Glassenbury, Cairns;

2007, Nigel Tonkin and Peter Glassenbury, Adelaide; 2008, Peter Glassenbury, Busselton;

2010, Malcolm Loveridge, Rockhampton, 2012, Peter Glassenbury, Geelong;

2014, Nigel Tonkin, Adelaide

NATIONAL SHOW MANAGER WHILE A NEBS MEMBER

2000 & 2007, Bruce Stafford, Adelaide; 2010, Nigel Tonkin, Rockhampton;

2014, Doug Lange, Adelaide

NEBS LIFE MEMBERS

Gordon Lowe (dec); Bob Hancock (dec); Betty Fisher (dec); John Fisher (dec); Arthur Harvey (dec); Coral Harvey; Julie Kakoschke; Kelwyn Kakoschke; Brian Marshall; Bette Marshall; Bruce Stafford; Marion Stafford; Lloyd Edwards; John Mulley; Graham Bell; Helen Edwards; Lea Todd

Please notify the Club Secretary if you know of any errors or omissions in the above