



Budgie Bulletin



MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE 2020-2021

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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 January 1st, 2022.

(Also applies to new members who join after October 1st, 2021, who will be financial for 2022)

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)

**For electronic transfer of membership fees use your name as the reference, and Bank SA BSB
105-146, Account number 547328040.**

BCSA Membership fee: \$15 per person

Members must be financial with North East Budgerigar Society and BCSA to purchase 2020 rings.

**Club meets at Kilburn Hall at 49 Le Hunte St, Kilburn, at 7.30pm on the second
Wednesday of every month except December.**

Email Address: nebssa@gmail.com

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IMPORTANT DATES

Saturday 1 st May	BSSA	Stan Watson Breeder Show
Sunday 2 nd May	Pt Pirie	Port Pirie Annual Show
Saturday 8 th May	NEBS	Lloyd Edwards Breeder Show
Sunday 16 th May	BCSA	Logan Shield State Show
Saturday 12 th June	BSSA	Ron Norman/BRASEA Annual Show
Saturday 19 th June	NEBS	Fisher Annual Show
Saturday 10 th July	Pt Pirie	Port Pirie Young Stock Show
Saturday 17 th July	BCSA	Auction and AGM

RINGS

2021 RINGS

2021 Ring Issue

NE coded club rings for 2021 (Violet) are still available for purchase. They are 50cents each in multiples of ten.

To ensure that you have all the rings that you are likely to need for the breeding season, you should purchase all of your rings **now**. If you get halfway through the breeding season and find that you are going to need additional rings, then you may find yourself asking other members if they have any spares that can be transferred to you.

A supplementary ring order for 2021 rings can be made in June, however the club will only order rings for those members who have requested them.

Dennis Lomman
Ring Officer
April 2021

*****NOTICE TO MEMBERS*****

As of the April 2018 Meeting
The start time for the meeting will be 7.30pm.
The day will still be the second Wednesday of the month.

NORTH EAST BUDGERIGAR SOCIETY
MINI SHOW: DOMINANT VARIETIES, ALL COLOURS
Wednesday May 12th 2021

Entry is for **owner bred birds rung with a closed green 2020 BCSA ring.**
No entry fee.

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

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 **on official entry form** to John Mulley, 13 Dunkley Ave., Firls. SA. 5070 or jmulley@bigpond.net.au
by Wednesday May 5th

NO LATE ENTRIES PLEASE. STANDARD MAIL DELIVERY CAN TAKE UP TO SIX WORKING DAYS, PRIORITY
MAIL NO LONGER AVAILABLE

- Class 1. Normal Green Series (Greens & Grey Greens)
- Class 2. *Normal Blue Series (Blues & Greys - excluding Visual Violet)
- Class 3. *Normal Visual Violet
- Class 4. *Normal Yellow Faced Blue Series
- Class 5. *Normal Golden Faced Blue Series
- Class 6. Spangle Double Factor
- Class 7. Normal Spangle
- Class 8. Spangle AOSV
- Class 9. Dominant Pied
- Class 10. **Crested and ***Dark Eyed Clear
- Class 11. Any Other Dominant Variety including ****White Cap

*Normals are **dominant varieties**. Blue and Yellow Faced Blue are recessive to Green, but these are colours not varieties, as per the biochemistry of colour determination.

Crested is most likely **dominant with incomplete penetrance and variable expressivity. ***Dark Eyed Clear requires the Dutch **Dominant** Pied gene for its expression.

****Australian White Cap appears to be dominant to Blue Series.

Entries in line with The Matrix as per the ANBC Standard

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

Continued.....

NO SEED IN CAGES PLEASE
ONLY CAGES WITH POWDER COATED FRONTS ALLOWED
SPOTTING NOT NECESSARY WITH MAJOR SHOWS TO FOLLOW

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

regarded, as reflected in points awarded and to encourage continued breeding of all the varieties including those that do not generally attain Major Award status at the club shows. Both State and National rosettes are already awarded to all 84 birds selected in the SA Team. Viewing of the birds with place cards attached will now need to be delayed until after the judging of the Major Awards takes place after completion of all class judging, rather than viewing throughout the morning as the team develops as has been the custom in the past.

DID YOU KNOW?

YOU CAN SELL BIRDS AT ANY CLUB MEETING
PUT A PRICE ON THE CAGE WITH RUNG NUMBER, YEAR AND SEX
IF THE BIRD SELLS, THEN DONATE \$2 TO THE CLUB

Sponsors of the North East Budgerigar Society Raffle Table.....

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574 MAGILL ROAD, MAGILL

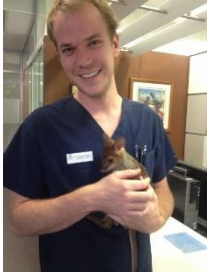
Suppliers of all types of seeds and products for animals, whether they be bird, fowl, dog, cat or livestock. Quality stockists of:

- | | | |
|------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| ▶ Millet Sprays | ▶ Fisher Mix | ▶ Kitty litter |
| ▶ Bandicoot Oats | ▶ Wood shavings | ▶ Dry dog food |
| ▶ Grey Sunflower | ▶ Pigeon foods | ▶ Hay bales |
| ▶ Red Panicum | ▶ Medications | ▶ Garden requirements |
| ▶ Canary seed | ▶ Paswell products | ▶ Rat traps...and more! |



Splayed Legs

Dr Hamish Baron BVSc (Hons) FANZCVS (Avian Medicine and Surgery)



There have been discussions on the Budgerigar Society Facebook page around the issue of splayed legs in budgerigar hatchlings and many questions posed as to how to overcome this problem in our breeding programmes.

Having also replied to several splayed leg posts on the Budgie Society of New Zealand Inc. Facebook page I think now is as good a time to address the reasons behind splayed legs in our birds. The fact of the matter is splayed legs in budgerigar chicks are not natural and it means that we as breeders are doing something wrong. For those new to the hobby or those who have yet to have a chick in a nest with splayed legs, I will introduce the concept and the pathophysiology first.

There are two types of splayed legs in budgerigars, the first is a congenital form (acquired before birth) where the chick hatches with mal-positioned legs, having been sitting in the egg in the wrong position. These chicks are unlikely to improve without immediate intervention, and even then, their prognosis is poor. The second type of splayed legs is an acquired form – this is the one that we can prevent (and treat) through better husbandry and management.

Acquired splayed legs are the result of a number of factors, but the end product is a chick whose legs sit in an abnormal position, either splayed out both sides like an airplane's wings or both splayed to the same side, so one leg tucks under the baby's body. Both forms of splayed legs run the risk of further complications – the longer the baby's legs are splayed, the higher the possibility that the baby will develop hip luxation. Hip luxation is where the head of the femur pops out of the pelvic socket and the result is a bird whose legs will never be normal. Therefore, it is critical to correct these babies as early as possible.

The Causes

So, what causes splayed legs? As I said, it is – more often than not - something that we are doing wrong. The most common cause is an incorrect diet that does not meet the metabolic requirements of the parents and, therefore, the babies. Most often it is attributed to a low calcium level in the diet, but it can also be related to protein levels and any other mineral required for correct bone formation. It is for this reason that feeding a complete diet **long before** the breeding season starts is so important. It is not suitable to start supplementing calcium and soft foods when we pair the birds up, or when the chicks hatch – the fact of the matter is, the nutrition that the hens are able to put into the yolk comes from the diet we feed long before they lay their eggs. Having yolks full of nutrients and energy is going to help with hatchability, as well as having healthy chicks in the nest box.

Hens that sit too tightly early on is something that we can address easily by either placing a block of wood at the edge of our concave or by placing a 20mm marble in the nest which does not allow the chicks to be squashed. Leaving un-hatched eggs in the nest allows newly hatched babies to have something to lean on and will also keep the hen from sitting too tightly. These do, however, end up getting very dirty and should be removed once the chicks are about 10 days old.

Lastly, the easiest way to avoid producing chicks with splayed legs is to have the correct substrate in our nest boxes. Every week I deal with breeders who got tired of refilling the nest with substrate after the hen had cleaned the box out – this is no excuse. Raising chicks on a wooden nest box floor is asking for trouble. Having done all the hard work to pair birds and to have had the eggs hatch, there is no excuse for not having substrate in the nest box. Most hens will forget about cleaning out the substrate once she has laid her first egg. We use pine wood shavings; I know of others who use coconut husks and peat. It is a matter of finding the substrate that works for you and providing it for the chicks to have something to grip on when they are moving around the nest.

Early Detection

If a chick of yours does develop splayed legs, if it is detected early enough it is easy enough to fix by placing a splint on their legs. There are various methods you can use but the most common is to use soft foam. I like the soft foam method but do find that sometimes the holes become too tight for the growing chick's legs. An alternative to this is a pipe cleaner or wool tied between the chick's legs.

Many breeders utilise their society rings and put a ring on either leg, this allows the legs to be tied together using a pipe cleaner, wool or string without risking making the loops too tight – it is a good idea if you have spare rings!

To repair splayed legs, it is best if the chick is on its back and there are two people as it makes it easier to bind the legs together.

Firstly, wrap the pipe cleaner around one leg just above the ankle and twist the pipe cleaner to make a loop around the ankle, not too tight but not loose enough for the chick to slip its foot out. Then put the legs together to just less than the normal standing position and wrap the pipe cleaner around the other leg making another loop around the ankle, making sure to cut off any excess pipe cleaner.

The splint will need to be left on for anything from a few days or up to three weeks depending on severity and the age of the chick. Remove the splint every few days to see if the chick can walk. If it is ok then leave the splint off and keep an eye on the chick's progress, but if the legs are still splayed then replace the splint.

If splayed legs are not treated early enough then the chick will remain abnormal for the rest of its life. As the chick grows older and develops, its bones calcify, meaning that the bones will have hardened and are no longer soft and pliable and therefore cannot be corrected, so any correction must be done before the chick is two weeks old. Longer, and the treatment is much more complicated and the outcomes less favourable. Although chicks survive and do learn to adapt (with our help) with one splayed leg, having two splayed legs is difficult as it will never perch normally and end up placing a lot of pressure on its internal organs causing pressure sores and illness.

In summary, a great diet, good planning and an attentive breeder means that we can work to make splayed legs a thing of the past – it is a condition which we have the ability as breeders to manage out of our studs and I implore you to take up the challenge next season to try and produce round after round of healthy chicks by providing your adult birds all they need during the off season to produce great youngsters for you during the breeding season.

Acknowledgement

This article by Dr. Hamish Baron is supplied by the World Budgerigar Organisation (www.world-budgerigar.org), as part of their encouraged exchange of research information, and supplied to the WBO with kind permission by the Budgerigar magazine of The Budgerigar Society, U.K.



Splayed Legs



Foam Splints

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

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.





NEBS TRADING TABLE



The Trading Table has a range of products which are available for purchase at the NEBS Monthly Meetings or from Vicki Sanford on (08)82637369 or at vickisanford@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-Cleans **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 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.

CRESTED BUDGERIGARS – THE ULTIMATE CHALLENGE

John Mulley April 2021

What are they?

Crested budgerigars are budgerigars of any colour and any variety with a disturbance in the feather pattern, ideally restricted to the head, that affects the outline of the bird. The presence, position and type of crest is determined by complex inheritance. This simply means that the underlying genetics is polygenic, with more than one gene involved.

Crested budgerigars are classified into three distinct exhibition types. However, in practice there can be a degree of continuity between these forms since there is continuity in the position of the crest locus:

- Full circle crested: This is the preferred phenotype with a raised ring of feathers radiating from a central locus around the top of the head.
- Half Circle Crested: This expression is a raised half circle of feathers around the front of the head, radiating from a central locus. The fringe can be oriented up or down.
- Tufted Crested: This form varies from a cockatiel like tuft to a cluster of disturbed feathers just above the cere. It arises when the locus of the crest is close to the margin of the cere.

Apart from these three ideal exhibition forms of the crest as described in The Standard there are other expressions:

- Asymmetric feather swirl over one eye: This occurs when the locus of the crest is close to the margin of an eye, rather than close to the margin of the cere, as in the Tufted.
- Double crest: Commonly seen as two full circles, one on top of the head and one on the backskull or back of the neck. But positions vary. For example, a rare expression can be two small full circles either side of the cere positioned roughly in the region between where loci for tufted or half circle crests would form.
- Triple crest: As for the double crest but with an additional full circle crest on the back. Again, there are variations, commonly with two of the three full circle crests positioned closely and centrally on the top of the head. Multiple crests have been popularised in Asia and the Middle East since the 1980's.

Not all feather disturbances associated with the crested gene are expressed as crests as defined above. Feather disturbances indicating the bird carries the crested gene are:

- A single feather on the top of the head out of place.
- One or a few feathers on the head out of place seen in the nest when feather quills start to appear. Phenotypically such feather disturbances disappear during development due to the weight of surrounding normal feathers.

Breeders who specialise in breeding crests in large numbers would be able to describe additional complex crested patterns. To summarise, the type of crest is dependent upon the position of the crest locus. The position of the crest locus is continuous rather than discrete so the neat Full Circle, half Circle and Tufted classifications can sometimes be ambiguous but the ideal expressions of these three manifestations are the exhibition forms that are recognised and described by The Standard.

History of Cresteds

Historically crested were first described in Sydney, Australia, in the 1920's. They appeared in the UK and Europe just prior to World War II and in Canada just after WWII. Spread of the Cresteds via unrecognised Crestbreds or by independent mutations might be difficult to disentangle. The

Crested Budgerigar Club of Australia was founded in 1992 to promote the variety in Australia and published a Crested Handbook in 2002, edited by Frank Jefferies, with the encouragement and input from Ghalib Al-Nasser and the Crested Budgerigar Club UK. During 1993-1998 Shiralee Reardon was the Coordinator of the Crested Club of Australia with "Coordinator" in essence covering the *de facto* roles President, Secretary, Treasurer, Membership Officer and Editor of their magazine. The inaugural management structure was formalised in 1998 with Frank Jefferies as President, Rob Hugo as the Secretary/Treasurer and Shiralee Reardon as the Editor of their magazine the Full Circle. This was the driving force behind the acceptance of Cresteds as a national class by the ANBC from 2003 onwards. A second edition of the Crested Handbook edited by Ken Yorke, Rob Hugo and George Clarke was published by the Crested Budgerigar Club of Australia in 2015 and can be found on the BRASEA website. It covers additional complexities not covered here.

Breeding and Exhibiting Cresteds

Cresteds were an exhibition class at the Australian nationals 2000-2002 before acceptance as a class for points. The winning birds in those years were bred by Rob Hugo. The first inaugural winner for points at the 2003 Cairns national show was a South Australian crested bred by Kelwyn Kakoschke. That bird and the runner up also bred by Kelwyn had substantial full circle crests on bodies far in advance of the competition at that time, as far as I can recall as one of the SA Bird Carers at that show. The playing field has been somewhat evened out since then as the popularity of crested spread and overall quality continued to improve. Kelwyn won again in 2005 and Doug and Ruth Lange won the class for SA in 2014 when the nationals were last held in Adelaide. Although few breeders take on the Cresteds, South Australia has sent a full team of three Cresteds to the nationals each year since 2003, as far as I can recall.

Crested Genetics

The genetic basis for crest formation needs to be conceptualised to enable the crest breeder to formulate a breeding strategy. The presence, position and type of crest is under polygenic control. Under this model, there are multiple genes where individually each of the genes follow Mendelian inheritance, but the effect of each gene is not strong enough for the inheritance of a phenotype associated with each of the genes to be independently tracked.

This genetic model can involve at least one dominant gene with incomplete penetrance. Ken Yorke in 2002 proposed this concept of partial dominance in the context of Cresteds.

Incomplete penetrance means that the gene is required for expression of a crest but having the gene does not necessarily lead to expression of a crest. The crest gene can only produce a crest with the help of other genes, known as modifier genes, to enable expression of a crest. The extent to which these modifier genes affect the position and type of crest is referred to as variable expressivity. This serves as a working hypothesis in the absence of evidence to the contrary. There may be random additional non-genetic developmental effects that also effect expressivity, such as positioning the crest locus off centre, to further complicate the picture.

The concept of penetrance and expressivity in the context of crested budgerigars was tested in recent times by George Clarke in a series of articles dating from 2004. He carried out a statistical analysis of breeding records from more than 3,000 progeny supplied by members of the Crested Club of Australia. The data fitted what he referred to as the PE Theory where P referred to penetrance and E referred to expressivity. This model provided a better fit to the data than the earlier Inhibitor and Initiator models. The combination of incomplete penetrance of a dominant gene with variable expressivity is not new. It is an established model that explains the inheritance of some human genetic disorders. Various rare familial human epilepsies are classic examples.

Breeding Expectations

These are average values with broad ranges taken from a George Clarke article that I may have copied from an issue of the Full Circle magazine. Broad ranges arise because we don't know if the Crested parent, we use is single factor or double factor for the dominant Crested gene with incomplete penetrance and we don't know the distribution of potential modifier genes in either parent. Crest bred refers to any non-Crested bird that has a Crested parent, and any Crestbred may or may not carry a partially dominant Crested gene. Rough breeding expectations are:

- Full Circle Crest X non-crested outcross: Expect 14% Crests but my experience is not anywhere as high as this, for which I have no clear explanation other than suggesting the possibility that some of the non-crested outcrosses could have been crest bred.
- Crest bred X Crests: Expect 31% Crests
- Crest X Crest: Expect 53% Crests

Breeding Strategies

Cresteds are the most difficult of all budgerigars to breed to an exhibition standard. Crestbreds with minor feather disturbances such as a single feather out of place in the cap, or a few abnormally directed feathers at the stage of quill formation, for the purposes of breeding are considered to have the Crested gene. When breeding all non-Crested colours and varieties we endeavour to maintain and improve Type, Colour and Markings. The same principles apply for maintaining Type, Colour and Markings in Cresteds, but in addition the challenge is to breed the preferred Full Circle Cresteds. Because of the small proportion of Full Circle Cresteds that we breed we may need to keep them all, or most of them, so we lose size in the absence of the necessary selection pressure to maintain or increase size. The only answer is to devote more of the breeding room to Crested pairings to breed more Cresteds to have enough to only select the largest Full Circle Crested to keep.

Moving now into the specifics of breeding strategies, and noting that different Crested breeders might have different strategies to the basic ones I attempt to follow:

- Year 1: Full Circle mated to a non-Crested outcross. The purpose of this pairing is to increase size and counteract excessive inbreeding within the Crested family. Rarely does this pairing produce a crest, so the objective is to breed Crestbreds that carry the crested gene to then cross to a Full Circle Crest the following year. For outcrossing I prefer to use Blue and Yellow faced Blue Series, and Dominant Pieds and Spangles in the Green Series. Breeding Cresteds produces a lot of wastage, that is, small Crestbreds with no crests. The colours and varieties that I use as outcrosses facilitates disposal of the wastage through the pet trade. To that end, I never mate grey to green because that produces small grey greens that are not so easy to unload as pets. Intuitively from a purely physical perspective the best outcross might be a hen since a small Crested cock probably finds it easier to mount a large hen than does a large cock find it to mount a small Crested hen desperately clinging to the perch.
- Year 2: Crestbreds from year 1 mated to Full Circle Crests. The purpose of this pairing is to determine which Crestbreds produce Cresteds, so this step is essentially a test mating. Only half of the Crestbreds from the Year 1 mating will inherit the Crested gene, unless the outcross was mated to a Crested that was double factor for the Crested gene. Preference is given to pairing with Full Circular Cresteds to skew the progeny toward the preferred Full Circle expression if there is some heritability for the type of crest produced. The previously mentioned modifier genes may be part of that underlying genetic architecture favouring Full Circle Cresteds. Crestbreds derived from outcrossing that breed Cresteds are valuable assets within the breeding strategy.

- Year 3 and onwards: Full Circle Cresteds mated to Crestbreds derived from the outcross and known from the test cross to breed Cresteds. The purpose is to breed show birds with full circles or crests of any other type for use in the breeding program.

Ideally the above pairings will give you the show birds provided you devote enough breeding cages to maintain a critical mass of Cresteds. I breed too many other varieties to specialise in breeding Cresteds, so the following pairings associated with loss in average size are required as insurance to maintain the Crested family.

- Any year: Quality Crestbred with visual features such as a single feather out of place in the cap mated to a Full Circle Crested. The purpose of this mating is to produce Cresteds of reasonable quality in numbers to maintain the family.
- Any year: Crested mated to Crested. Purpose is to maintain numbers of Cresteds if the above pairings fail to produce sufficient Cresteds to guard against extinction. I avoid Full Circle mated to Full Circle in case that mating has increased propensity to breed Double Cresteds and Triple crested, but in reality, any Crest X Crest mating can produce these. To my surprise I bred two Triple Cresteds during 2020, one from a pair where both parents only had a single feather in the cap out of place and the other from a Full Circle Crest mated to a Crestbred. I have never succeeded in breeding from a Triple Crest.

As can be seen above, my breeding strategies are heavily weighted toward having a Full Circle Crest as one member of the pair in case there is any genetic predisposition for the positioning of the crest locus. However, in practice one is often short of enough Full Circles so you may need to breed from pairings that do not involve a Full Circle. The type of crest produced by any pairing cannot be predicted with any degree of certainty.

Exhibition Features as described in the Standard.

Since 2013 the quality of the crest on the head has been allocated a maximum of 30 points, with the remaining 70 points allocated proportionately for Type, Colour and Markings specific to each variety. Directing significant focus onto the quality of the crest was designed to penalise large budgerigars with insignificant or off-centre crests.

- The crest now needs to be large and complete in feathering such that it is a prominent feature of the exhibit.
- Three ideal forms of crest are recognised on the show bench: Full Circular, Half Circular and Tufted.
- Multiple crests or a crest outside the areas described are penalised.
- The Full Circular Crested is the ideal expression and the preferred version over the Half Circular Crested which in turn is preferred over the Tufted Crested. Prior to 2014 no preference was officially recognised between the three forms, but in practice judges preferred the Full Circular Crest with its more prominent expression.

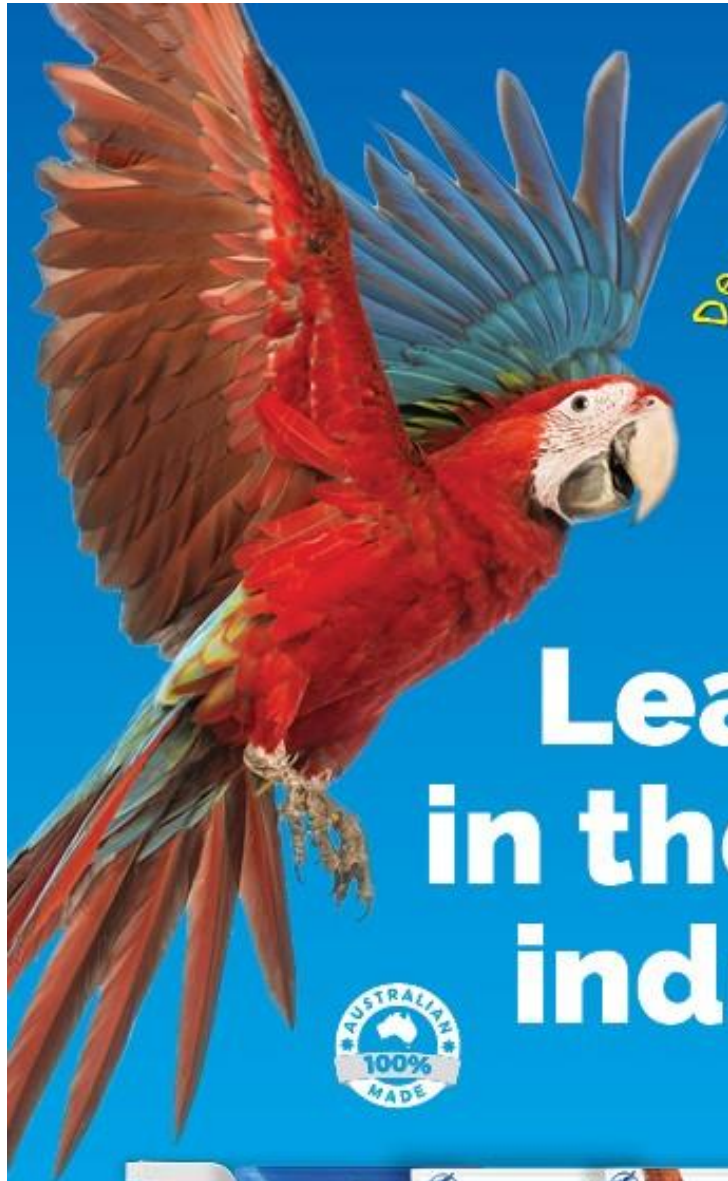
The Standard in its present form for all varieties has evolved into a larger and far more prescriptive document than it once was. In relation to Cresteds:

- The Full Circular Crest should be a full flat round crest with feathers radiating from the centre of the head, seen as a neat and complete circle around the head.
- The larger the diameter of the full circle swirl the more feathers that are affected and hence the stronger the crest.
- The Half Circular Crest should be a forward facing half circle of feathers radiating from the midline of the head rising or falling ideally 8mm in a fringe above or over the cere.
- The Tufted Crest should have an upright crest of feathers ideally 8mm high rising from just above the centre of the cere.

- Flecking affects the Cresteds and needs to be disqualified or penalised in line with the way it is judged in the other exhibition classes. For the Full Circular Crested the flecking is seen as a full circle of melanised dots near the outer edge of the crest.
- Apart from the maximum of 30 points allocated for the crest, the remaining 70 points are proportionally assigned for Type, Colour and Markings as described in the Standard for each of the Colours and Varieties. Cresteds are assessed and penalised for the same exhibition features and faults as seen in non-Crested budgerigars.

The purpose of this treatise on Crested budgerigars is to raise an awareness of Cresteds and stimulate interest among breeders who are looking for a genuine challenge.





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The Matrix and Matrix Explained

The Matrix is an important reference document for the show season. It lists the Standard Colours and Varieties, provides guidance for Breeders and Judges, acts as a reference for exhibitors in determining classes in which to enter their birds and guides show managers in the compilation of show schedules. Show schedules only need to state "Entries as per the ANBC Standard & Matrix" to automatically specify which birds are accepted in each class. Applied to auction catalogues the Matrix enables accurate and succinct descriptions of the Primary Variety, other Varieties in combination with the Primary Variety if applicable, and Colour, in that order. The Primary Variety is the variety with the largest number in the numerical list of Sections and Combinations in the Matrix. It can be irritating when auction catalogues ignore the Matrix when describing auction lots.

The Matrix is structured into three Groups. The first Group covers the Normal Variety in its Colour mutations and Colour Modifier mutations. Colours are determined by different levels of yellow body pigmentation (psittacofulvin) controlled by genetic variation within a single gene. This gene when fully active is responsible for wild type green. Mutations conferring stepwise reduction in gene activity reducing the level of psittacofulvin are responsible for Golden Faced Blue, Yellow Faced Blue and Blue. These basic Colours are modified further by mutations at three other genes that confer Darkness, Violet or Grey.

The second Group in the Matrix includes the mutations away from Normal. These mutations define the Varieties other than Normal. These Varieties occurring in all their Colours. They are, in descending numerical order of Sections, Black Eyed Self, Dilute (the same mutation as Black Eyed Self but without selection for yellow colour modifiers), Red Eyed Self, Dark Eyed Clear (a composite of the Dutch or Clearflighted Dominant Pied and Recessive Pied Varieties), Clearwing, Greywing, Cinnamonwing, Spangle Double Factor (which is simply two doses of the partially dominant Spangle mutation), Opaline, Clearbody, Lacewing (a composite of the Red Eyed Self and Cinnamonwing Varieties), Fallow, Spangle, Dominant Pied Group, Recessive Pied and a group that includes other Varieties for which there is a Standard (Saddleback, Darkwing and White Cap).

The third and final Group (of one) is the Crested, which is a feather pattern mutation affecting the outline of the budgerigar. It is bred and exhibited in all possible Varieties and Colours described in the first and second Groups.

John Mulley, April 2021

USE OF THIS STANDARD - MATRIX

1. For describing Standard Varieties.
2. As a guide and reference for Breeders and Judges. Continued.....
3. As a guide and reference for exhibitors in ascertaining the classes in which to enter their exhibits.
4. As a guide for compiling show schedules.
5. Combinations of varieties accepted as standard are listed as groups under the primary variety in the combination. Such birds are described as:
Opaline (primary variety) Greywing (other variety) Yellow Faced Sky Blue (colour).

For combinations of more than two varieties to be accepted as standard, every combination of the varieties involved must appear in the groups.

Standard Primary Colours & Varieties	Section Number	Recognized Combinations											
Primary Colours		As with any Green and Blue Series the Yellow Face Series Blue is recognized and accepted in sections 4-20											
Normal Green Series	1												
Normal Blue Series	2												
Yellow Faced Blue Series	3												
Primary Varieties													
Black Eyed Self	4												
Dilute	5												
Red Eyed Self	6												
Dark Eyed Clear	7												
Clearwing	8												
Greywing	9												
Cinnamonwing	10												
Spangle Double Factor	11												
Opaline	12	4	5		8	9	10						
Clearbody	13								12				
Lacewing	14								12				
Fallow	15					9			12				
Spangle	16					9	10		12			15	
Dominant Pied Group	17					9	10		12			15	16
Recessive Pied	18					9	10		12			15	16
Any Other Standard Variety (AOSV)	19												
Crested	20	Recognised in 1 to 19 and above groups											

Standard Primary Varieties 12-20 may combine with one or more than one of its group varieties but will remain the primary variety for exhibition purposes. The largest number listed in the numerical list of sections and combinations is always the primary variety.

NOTE: The "Section Number" is the code number for *The Standard* Primary Variety it represents and includes any birds displaying the Violet Colour Intensity Modifier.

Minutes of the North East Budgerigar Society General Meeting

HELD: Kilburn Hall, 49 Le Hunte St. Kilburn on Wednesday February 10, 2021, at 7.30pm

WELCOME: President Graeme Alchin opened the meeting. Please ensure that you have filled in the attendance register or registered using the hall QR code. Duty COVID Marshall for tonight: Dennis Lomman

APOLOGIES: Bill and Kate Davis, Lloyd and Helen Edwards, Marshall Family, Ken and Janet Harris, Krystal Scanlon, Janet Smith and Marcus Strudwicke

NUMBER ATTENDING: 13; MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING: Taken as read

BUSINESS FROM PREVIOUS MINUTES: Nil

CORRESPONDENCE: Cancellation of the national show as received from the ANBC

TREASURER'S REPORT: Total club funds \$23,004.47

RING OFFICER REPORT: Purple 2021 rings are still available.

TRADING TABLE REPORT: Moxidectin available plus all the usual gear including show cages. Sue Norris has a 6' X 4' inside aviary for sale for \$100 and holding cages at \$25 each.

NEW MEMBERS AND VISITORS: Alan and Ollie Tenny welcomed as new members

BCSA REPORT: Summary of the minutes from the meeting on January 29 has been published in the February magazine. Main points are that all SA clubs are committed to holding their usual shows and the format of the Logan State Selection Show will be expanded to include Best and Reserve Best bird for each status.

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND GENERAL BUSINESS:

1. Free samples of Trill Vitablend small bird pellets are on the table to take. Feedback is sought by Simon Jenkins Sales and Marketing Manager for Birdcare at Mars Pet Nutrition. Email address is Simon.jenkins@marsbirdcare.com.au
2. Show schedules for the March MiniShow are on the table to take.

ENTERTAINMENT: Cresteds – The Ultimate Challenge by John Mulley

NIGHT SHOW RESULTS: No birds tonight due to temperature

NIGHT RAFFLE WINNERS: Tony Van Den Brink, Colin Norris and John Farrugia-Gay

ANY OTHER BUSINESS FROM THE FLOOR: Nil

NEXT MEETING: The next General Meeting will be held on March 10 and will be the Recessive Varieties MiniShow

REMINDERS: Please make sure you have signed the attendance register before leaving and have collected your magazines

MEETING CLOSED: 9.00pm

Graeme Alchin, Chairperson

Minutes of the North East Budgerigar Society General Meeting

HELD: Kilburn Hall, 49 Le Hunte St. Kilburn on Wednesday March 10, 2021, at 7.30pm

WELCOME: President Graeme Alchin opened the meeting. Please ensure that you have filled in the attendance register or registered using the hall QR code. Duty COVID Marshalls for tonight: Dennis Lomman and John Mulley. APOLOGIES: Nil

NUMBER ATTENDING: 40; MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING: Taken as read

BUSINESS FROM PREVIOUS MINUTES: Nil

CORRESPONDENCE: Adelaide Animal Expo offered free display space in October

TREASURER'S REPORT: Total club funds \$22,871.23

RING OFFICER REPORT: Rings for 2021 are still available.

TRADING TABLE REPORT: Show cages and show cage floor liners, tear drops and latch hooks available among many other items.

NEW MEMBERS: Jim Butterworth and Jonathan Trubshaw partnership, Barbara Fisher and Michael Brooks welcomed as new members and Michael Sloper welcomed as a returning member.

BCSA REPORT: Logan Shield State Show will go ahead despite there being no national show this year. Show schedule will be available next meeting.

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND GENERAL BUSINESS:

1. Show schedules for the Lloyd Edwards Breeder Show will be available next meeting.
2. Show schedules for the BSSA Novice and Intermediate Show are on the table and if none are left then they are available on the BSSA website.
3. Reminder that there will be a sale of birds here at the June meeting and in July at the BCSA auction

ENTERTAINMENT: Judging the Rare variety MiniShow. Purpose of the show:

1. Opportunity for show training for birds shortlisted for the Young Bird Shows in May
2. Opportunity to see a range of recessive and sex-linked recessive varieties all together
3. There are entries in every class and for anyone who has not seen Darkwings there are several entered in Class 1 that are easily distinguishable from the Black-Eyed Self's

SHOW RESULTS: Breeders in the first three places in each status in each class were read out as the judging progressed through the classes. Novice, Intermediate and Open birds were judged together from first place right through to the end to give an indication to breeders where their birds sit in the bigger picture. Winners of the Trading Table vouchers for overall points:

Novice: First \$20 Michael Smith; Second \$15 each to Ian & Gina Wise and Tony Brink

Intermediate: First \$20 Michael Sloper; Second \$15 Vicki Sanford

Open: First \$20 John Mulley; Second \$15 Malcolm Loveridge
Third \$10 each to Dennis Lomman and Marshall Family

Thanks to the judges Wayne Bandt, Shiralee Reardon and Malcolm Loveridge for their fine work and comments on the birds.

NIGHT RAFFLE WINNERS: John Farrugia-Gay, Ian Marshall, Michael Smith and Brodie Sloper

ANY OTHER BUSINESS FROM THE FLOOR: Nil

NEXT MEETING:

The next General Meeting will be held on April 14. Entertainment will be Ian Marshall describing the development of a line of Normal Light Greens and Cinnamonwings. Bird of the Night will be Normal Grey Green.

The Committee Meeting planned for next Tuesday has been postponed by one week to be held Tuesday March 23rd at the usual place.

REMINDERS: Some assistance dismantling the staging would be appreciated. Thanks for your entries, assistance with running the show and your attendance tonight.

MEETING CLOSED: 9.30pm

Graeme Alchin, Chairperson

THE NORTH EAST BUDGERIGAR SOCIETY HONOURS AND AWARDSIN THE BC SA ERA

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
2018	Troy Holmes	Normal Grey Green	Penrith

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, 2019, Peter Glassenbury, Brisbane

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(dec); Julie Kakoschke; Kelwyn Kakoschke; Brian Marshall; Bette Marshall; Bruce Stafford; MarionStafford; Lloyd Edwards; John Mulley; Graham Bell; Helen Edwards; Lea Todd; Dennis Lomman

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