



Budgie Bulletin



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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, 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

Members must be financial with North East Budgerigar Society and BCSA to purchase 2017 rings.
Please ensure that your membership card accompanies your order for rings.

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Editorial

I was recently looking back on some past Budgie Bulletins. Looking for some inspiration, perhaps, on what to write about in this current editorial. As I peruse through various copies as far back as fourteen years ago, our past editor Peter Oswald lamented on the "current world tensions". Fourteen years on, I can't help but feel not much has really changed. He spoke of "middle east events" and a "terrorist attack in Bali". I could have been reading the news paper from last week!

As I write this editorial, we are currently still undecided as to who will govern our great nation. With our population so divided on what we perceive to be the best scenario, as to who will guide us as a whole, perhaps our leaders need to concentrate on that very word, to " lead".

I'm sure most of us, in this particular part of the world, are ready for a little bit of warmer weather. The rain this year in the Adelaide hills has been quite significant. The ground is well and truly saturated now and with the added "thrill" of driving wind, my birds would perhaps benefit more from being a community of Emperor penguins, than a stud of budgies. All huddled together in solemn thought, but no! They are as active as ever and chattering as though it was the middle of spring.

How did your show season go? Another year gone by where I guess we can either have a smile on our face or scratch our heads in wonder! Try to emulate the success of the season or scratch our heads in wonder! Make room for our new trophies and ribbons or scratch our heads in wonder! I'm going to stop the subject here, I'm just getting a sore head!!!

Well done to all those who were successful on the show bench this season. We have, after all, an exhibition based hobby. It is through the efforts of everyone who enters birds in our shows, we realize part of the essence of our society. As show manager for the past five years or so, it has been my privilege to have been involved with a dedicated group of people I am happy to call friends. It is with a certain sense of achievement (and relief), when a show comes to a conclusion. You realize only too well, that it is with the help of these people, which enables the smooth running and enjoyment of these very shows.

Good luck for the coming season.

Graeme Alchin.

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

2016 Rings

I only have a very small number of 2016 rings left.

With the breeding season already under way, members are reminded that 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.**

2017 Ring Issue

Rings (Dark Blue) for 2017 will be available as from 15 December 2016. The ANBC has advised that the 2017 rings will have the correct and larger internal diameter.

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.

NEBS 2017 Subscriptions

Members should note that NEBS subscriptions will increase in 2017 as follows;

Single \$20.00/Double \$30.00

Junior \$13.00

Pensioner: Single \$16.00: Double \$24.00

Partnership \$15.00 each

Family \$20 + \$10.00 for each over 18 years

Show date changes for 2017

Members should also note that in 2017 both the State/Logan Show and the BCSA Auction will be held earlier than in recent years.

The Logan will be held **on Sunday 21 May 2017**. This change is as a result of the ANBC bringing forward the date of the Nationals from June to 27/28 May 2017.

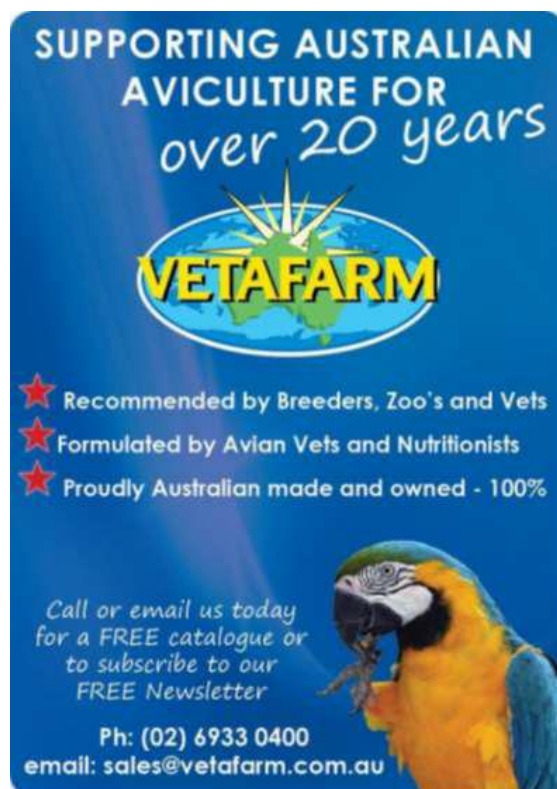
The BCSA Auction and **AGM** will be held on **Saturday 17 June 2017**.

The change in dates for the Logan and Nationals has also meant a change to NEBS Fisher Show and Breeders Show dates for 2017.


The **Breeders Show** will be held on **Saturday 13 May 2017**.

The **Fisher Show** will be held on **Saturday 24 June 2017**.

Dennis Lomman




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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

PROGRAM For 2016

Continued

**North East Budgerigar Society
of
South Australia Inc.**

PROGRAM For 2016

Continued

**North East Budgerigar Society
of
South Australia Inc.**

JULY

Wed 13 th Club Meeting

**National Winning Birds
By Ian Marshall**

July 2 nd - Ron Norman & BRASEA Show

July 9 th - Port Pirie Annual Show

Bird of Month

Black Eyed Self

October

Wed 12 th Club Meeting

**Problems arising during breeding
season**

Panel - Q & A

October 8 th - NEBS/BSSA Interclub Challenge

October 22 th - MTG Unbroken Cap Show

Bird of Month

*Normal Blue (Excluding Grey, Violet &
Yellowface)*

AUGUST

Wed 10 th Club Meeting

Annual General Meeting

Gorillas By Nick Bishop

No Bird of Month

November

Wed 9 th Club Meeting

**Gordon Rich From Passwell
On Nutrition**

Bird of Month

Albino

SEPTEMBER

Wed 14 th Club Meeting

**Yellowface Review
By Peter Glassenbury**

Bird of Month

Lacewing

December

Christmas Function

**Dinner at
Buckingham Arms**

B.C.S.A.

LOGAN SHIELD SHOW 2016

	Points	Placed
BSSA	780	1
Mt Gambier	106	4
NEBS	653	2
Pt Pirie	291	3

BIRDS ENTERED 332

BIRDS BENCHED 312

PARTICIPATING MEMBERS 29

Logan Shield Entries For 2016

	Club			Birds Entered	Points
1	BSSA	Sue	Adams	3	27
2	BSSA	Stephen	Elliott	5	32
3	BSSA	George	England	31	98
4	BSSA	Graham	Evans	15	57
5	BSSA	J & W	Weidenhofer	32	232
6	BSSA	Kakoschke & Rice	K K & Rice	47	334
7	Mt Gambier	Laurie	Barber	5	25
8	Mt Gambier	Doreece	Brunton	1	6
9	Mt Gambier	Frank	Tilley	2	9
10	Mt Gambier	Nigel	Tonkin	3	12
11	Mt Gambier	Ray	Slade	5	54
12	NEBS	Bob	Deverson	10	37
13	NEBS	L & H	Edwards	5	44
14	NEBS	Doug	Lange	13	65
15	NEBS	Dennis	Lomman	20	155
16	NEBS	Ian	Marshall	14	88
17	NEBS	John	Mulley	20	142
18	NEBS	Geoff	Murch	14	13
19	NEBS	Sue	Norris	11	73
20	NEBS	Vicki	Sanford	5	27
21	NEBS	Michael	Smith	8	15
22	Pt Pirie	Peter	Glassenbury	9	51
23	Pt Pirie	Dean	Grantham	3	17
24	Pt Pirie	Polly	Heel	6	33
25	Pt Pirie	George & Bev	Jones	8	41
26	Pt Pirie	Malcolm	Loveridge	10	75
27	Pt Pirie	Trevor	Russell	10	38
28	Pt Pirie	D & R	Simpson	2	9
29	Pt Pirie	Robert	Simpson	5	21
30	Pt Pirie	Kevin	Smith	10	0

332 1830

Club Points By Class

		B S S A	Mt GAMB	N E B S	Pt PIRIE		
1	Normal Green	48	0	9	21		
2	Normal Grey Green	24	0	45	9		
3	Normal Blue	13	0	59	2		
4	Normal Violet	0	0	57	0		
5	Normal Grey	29	12	20	17		
6	Yellow Faced Blue (Eng)	7	0	22	34		
7	Yellow Faced Blue (Aust)	23	0	19	0		
8	Black Eyed Self	0	33	18	24		
9	Dilute	39	10	8	11		
10	Lutino	38	0	0	30		
11	Albino	21	0	23	34		
12	Clearwing	42	6	24	0		
13	Greywing	43	0	0	20		
14	Cinnamonwing	36	0	16	25		
15	Spangle Double Factor	41	0	22	0		
16	Opaline	73	0	5	0		
17	Opaline AOSV	57	0	5	6		
18	Clearbody	38	10	27	0		
19	Lacewing	26	0	36	10		
20	Fallow	12	0	21	0		
21	Spangle	58	0	16	4		
22	Spangle AOSV	12	19	32	0		
23	Dominant Pied	26	5	12	35		
24	Recessive Pied	16	0	57	4		
25	Dark Eyed Clear	0	0	33	0		
26	Crested ASC / ASV	7	0	56	0		
27	Hens Class	51	11	11	5		
Final Scores		780	106	653	291	1830	

NEBS FISHER ANNUAL SHOW RESULTS

Show held Saturday May 7, 2016

GRAND CHAMPION	John Mulley
CHAMPION OPPOSITE SEX	Sue & Colin Norris
RESERVE CHAMPION COCK	Wayne Bandt
RESERVE CHAMPION HEN	John Mulley
THIRD CHAMPION COCK	Marie & Kerry Murphy
THIRD CHAMPION HEN	Marie & Kerry Murphy
FOURTH CHAMPION COCK	Sue & Colin Norris
FOURTH CHAMPION HEN	Marie & Kerry Murphy
FIFTH CHAMPION COCK	Lloyd & Helen Edwards
FIFTH CHAMPION HEN	Marshall Family
BEST OPEN BIRD	John Mulley
BEST OPEN OPPOSITE SEX	Sue & Colin Norris
BEST INTERMEDIATE BIRD	Wayne Bandt
BEST INTERMEDIATE OPP SEX	George England & Sons
BEST NOVICE BIRD	Ken & Janet Harris
BEST NOVICE OPP SEX	Ben Hale
BEST NORMAL GREEN	George England & Sons
BEST NORMAL GREY GREEN	George England & Sons
BEST NORMAL BLUE	Doug & Ruth Lange
BEST NORMAL VISUAL VIOLET	Dennis Lomman
BEST NORMAL GREY	John Mulley
BEST YELLOWFACED BLUE	John Mulley
BEST GOLDENFACED BLUE	John Mulley
BEST BLACK EYED SELF	John Mulley
BEST DILUTE	Doug & Ruth Lange
BEST LUTINO	Marie & Kerry Murphy
BEST ALBINO	Lloyd & Helen Edwards
BEST CLEARWING	Marie & Kerry Murphy
BEST GREYWING	Wayne Bandt
BEST CINNAMONWING	Sue & Colin Norris
BEST SPANGLE DOUBLE FACTOR	John Mulley
BEST OPALINE	Marie & Kerry Murphy
BEST OPALINE AOSV	Ben Hale
BEST CLEARBODY	Dennis Lomman
BEST LACEWING	Marshall Family
BEST FALLOW	Lloyd & Helen Edwards
BEST SPANGLE	Marie & Kerry Murphy
BEST SPANGLE AOSV	Marie & Kerry Murphy
BEST DOMINANT PIED	George England & Sons
BEST RECESSIVE PIED	Sue & Colin Norris
BEST DARK EYED CLEAR	John Mulley
BEST CRESTED	Doug & Ruth Lange
BEST LADIES EXHIBIT	Sue Norris

BLACK EYED SELF – BIRD OF THE MONTH FOR JULY

The black eyed self budgerigar originated in a slightly different form, the dilute. The dilute with its noticeable green suffusion was the first of the recognised budgerigar mutations and occurred at low frequency (and probably still does) among flocks of wild budgerigars. Once exported and domesticated, European breeders as long ago as late in the 19th century applied careful selection to enhance the yellow colour, and in that way the presentation of the large effect dilute mutation was transformed into the black eyed yellow that we see in Australia today. The process would have been assisted by inbreeding which would have exposed recessive alleles that modify colour, known as modifiers, to selection. The genetic basis for the transformation was likely to be selection for alleles that modify colour at an unknown number of separate genes, all having a small effect on colour. Similarly, in the blue series, they became known as black eyed whites with the same colour modifiers reducing and preferably eliminating the blue body suffusion. Now that the yellow faced blue series is recognised as a weaker manifestation of the gene that produces yellow pigment that makes the wild budgerigar green, the black eyed self can be bred in the yellow faced blue series as well. The colour in the latter is pale yellow and as such is not recommended for the show bench as the body colour departs drastically from the current Standard for this variety. The true black eyed yellow and black eyed white is now present only in Australia. But now, even in Australia, with breeders striving for improved feather and head qualities, it is difficult to find an exhibition quality pure yellow or pure white black eyed self without some level of green or blue suffusion. The recent introduction of the dilute as a separate class may remind breeders that to prevent overlap they should strive to eliminate suffusion in the black eyed self. Not any easy task though, given that Type accounts for 60% forcing judges to look at the bird first and variety second. A 50:50 split rather than 60:40 may be required if the variety is to have any chance of routinely presenting as a pure yellow or white bird again.

Now that we are clear on what the black eyed self is, we can talk about its genetics. It is inherited as an autosomal recessive, meaning that normals can be split for black eyed self. In practice, to improve black eyed selfs they are outcrossed to cinnamonwings which, when the splits are crossed back to black eyed selfs, convert the pale grey markings to a less visible pale brown and tend to dampen to some extent the propensity for body colour suffusion. The dilute mutation, and its modified presentation as the black eyed self, is not only recessive to normal, cinnamonwings and opalines, for example, but recessive to the other mutations at the same gene. Two of the other mutations, forming a series of multiple alleles at the same gene, are greywing and clearwing. Thus, at any time dilutes can pop out of greywing and clearwing families that carry dilute in hidden form. However, since there can only ever be two alleles present at once on the one bird for any one gene, normals, cinnamonwings and opalines can only ever be split for one of the greywing, clearwing or dilute (black eyed self). Similarly, the hybrid greywing-clearwing (known as the full body coloured greywing) cannot be split dilute because the pair of relevant chromosomes can only carry a total of two alleles at the mutated black eyed self gene.

Until recently the grey factor was banned from the black eyed self on the show bench. That caused some frustration to black eyed breeders who could pick the grey content only to be frequently beaten on the show bench by a bird that contained grey content. The solution was to allow grey content but for the Standard to emphasise the importance of buttercup yellow (for black eyed yellows). It remains to be seen the extent to which this is adhered to when blacked yellows are judged. Generally the introduction of grey into black eyed yellows changes the colour to a mustard yellow, distinctly different to buttercup yellow. A more extreme form of the mustard yellow is seen in dilute greygreens, otherwise known as grey yellows. Black eyed whites are rarely seen on the show bench because blue suffusion in the white is more difficult to conceal than the green suffusion in the yellow. It will be interesting to see if the use of grey (as now allowed) will mute the blue suffusion in the black eyed selfs, as it does in albinos for example, leading to the emergence of black eyed whites as genuine competitors in the black eyed self class.

The following article was contributed by Don Burke

HOW TO BREED THE CLEARWING BUDGERIGAR.



Photo of superb heritage clearwings – a dark green and a violet.

The original (Australian Heritage) Clearwings are breathtakingly beautiful budgerigars. Even people who have no interest in budgies swoon at the sight of a stunning Australian Heritage Violet Clearwing with its snowy white wings and deepest violet body colour.

However, Clearwings are almost certainly the most difficult and frustrating of all budgerigar varieties to breed to a high exhibition standard. They break people's hearts. In general, most of the top breeders of exhibition budgies simply steer well clear of these oh-so-difficult birds. Hence my attempt in this article to try to work out why people have such trouble with Clearwings, and whether or not the trouble can be fixed.

For over 80 years the Clearwing variety of budgerigar has been regarded as a separate mutation occurring as one of the (dil locus) allelic series which includes normal, dilute, greywing and, of course clearwing.

Armed with this theory, it should have been a relatively simple task to breed genuine clearwings all over the world. Clearwings were sent overseas (mostly to the UK.) from Australia from the 1930s onwards until around 1960.

True mutations (ie genes) always segregate in various ratios in crossbred progeny – if not in the first hybrid generation, certainly in subsequent generations. So clearwings crossed to greywings or normals should have produced identifiable clearwings within 2 or 3 subsequent generations of backcrossing.

This didn't happen. After 80 years of trying, true clearwings still seem almost exclusively confined to Australia – and even then mostly in more or less pure strains of clearwings that trace

back to the original 1930s birds. Somewhat similar birds do occur in Europe and other countries, and tiny numbers of what may be true clearwings also exist in some areas outside of Australia. In the UK, their best clearwings have excellent body colour but very grey wings. Many European “clearwings” are obviously dilutes with slightly darker body colour than other dilutes. In general, really well coloured clearwings ie with **clear wings**, are confined to Australia.

Why?

It is proposed here that the multiple allele theory is incorrect: certainly it has failed to produce the results that the theory predicts. My research clearly shows how the multiple allele theory leaves the clearwing breeder unprepared and unable to reliably breed clearwings after any outcrosses have been done. That is you pretty much burn your bridges when you currently outcross the original Australian clearwings.

Here we will look into two different aspects of the clearwing controversy:

1. The historic evidence for the development of Clearwings and the subsequent implications for the hereditary basis of this colour pattern.
2. The results of my current test matings over a fifteen year period.

This method of coming at the same problem from two totally different angles will, I believe, show that both scenarios support the same theory: that clearwings are the result of modifying the greywing mutation. That is, that no separate mutation for clearwing exists. Furthermore, once you throw out the multiple allele theory, breeding beautifully coloured Clearwings becomes far easier.



This is the best-coloured clearwing that I have ever bred or seen. Almost always, clearwing hens are significantly clearer on the wings than the cocks are. This current year Sky Blue Heritage Clearwing cock is perfectly clear.

1. The Historic Evidence

On page 123 of the first (1933) edition of ‘Budgerigars in Bush and Aviary’, Neville Cayley quotes the breeder who developed the clearwing variety, Mr H. E. Peir of Peakhurst in Sydney as saying: “I have produced...., **greywings** in olive, **royal blue (deep cobalt)**, mauve and sky blue”.

The key birds are illustrated (see illustration below) in full colour paintings by Cayley opposite page 90 as: greywing cobalt and **greywing** (royal) cobalt. The two greywing birds have identical

grey wing colour, but the Royal blue (deep cobalt) has very intense body colour, equal to that of a normal. These intensely body-coloured **greywings** were to go on to become the brilliantly coloured **Clearwings** of the future.

It is worth noting that Neville Cayley is perhaps the greatest of all of Australia's bird artists, writing the words and painting all the exquisite water colour illustrations of the bird species in the spectacular book 'What Bird is That?' He was also one of the leading budgie breeders of his day and a pioneer of our original Budgerigar Club. His paintings were **very accurate** indeed. He did not get his colours wrong. He also painted the first Budgerigar Standard of Perfection for the fledgling Australasian Budgerigar Council in 1936.

It is clear that everyone was astonished by these richly body-coloured greywings, so much so that as a matter of great pride, a pair of these "Royal Blues" (ie presumably cobalt Clearwings as they would eventually be known) were despatched to Mother England to be presented to His Majesty King George V by the NSW government. These were accepted by the King for inclusion in his royal aviaries in 1935 and thus the name of "Royals" for these intensely coloured birds became established. They were also known as "Austral's".

Plate V

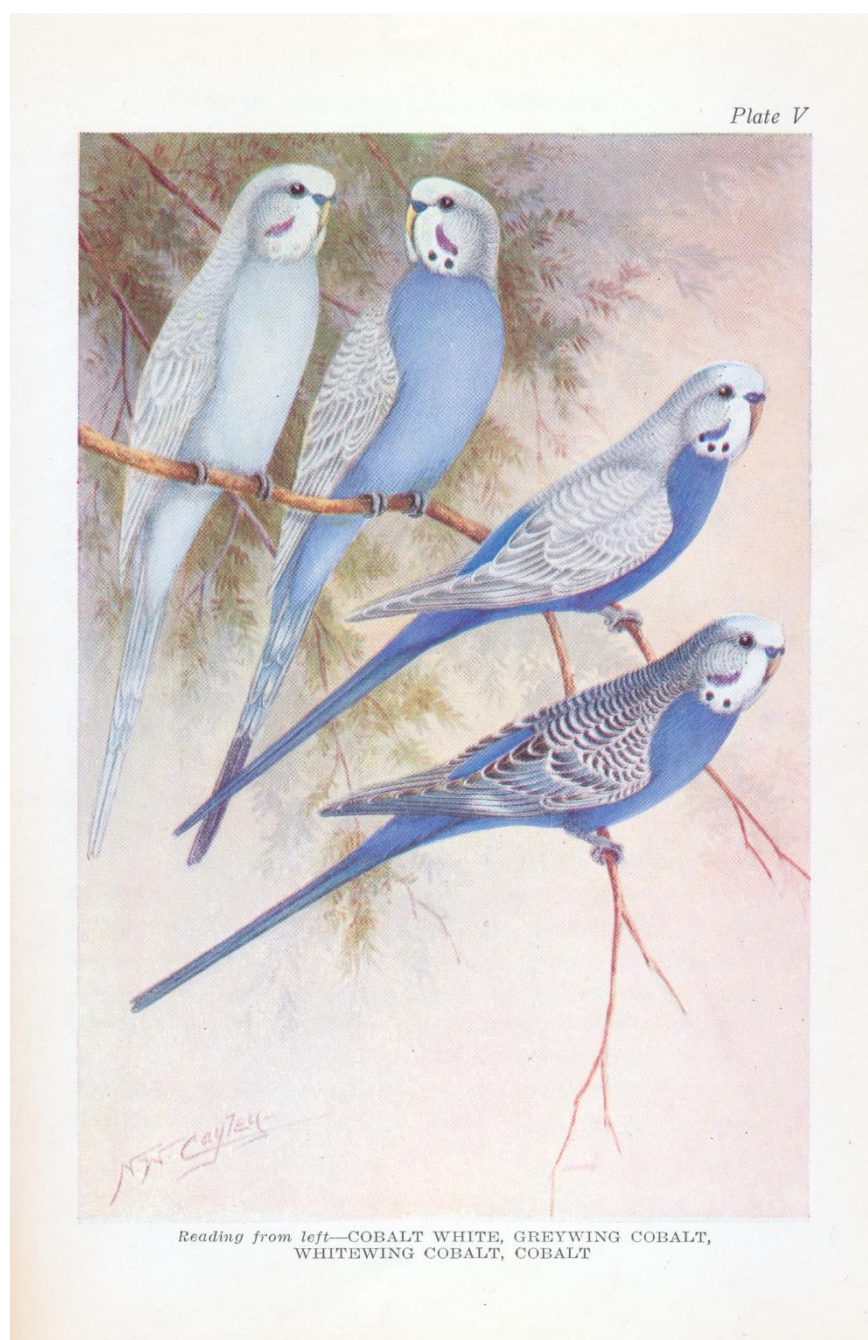


Reading from left—White cobalt; greywing cobalt; greywing (royal) cobalt; cobalt.

PROOF THAT CLEARWINGS ARE NOT THE RESULT OF A SEPARATE MUTATION.

This original painting from opposite page 90 of the 1st edition in 1933 of Neville Cayley's book 'Budgerigars in Bush and Aviary' shows one White and three Greywings. The middle Greywing is called a "greywing (royal) cobalt" to distinguish it from the common Greywing cobalt to its left. NOTE that the wing markings on both of these Greywing cobalts are an identical shade of grey. The only thing that distinguishes these two birds from each other is the depth of their body colour: to repeat, wing colour does not come into it. Remember that Cayley was present as clearwings were being developed by Harold Peir. NOW look at the same picture in the 1935 edition of the very same book.

By the time of the 2nd (1935) edition of 'Budgerigars in Bush and Aviary', the thinking and vision had changed: so superb were the colours of these deep body-coloured greywings that in the very same painting (and also on page 90), the exact same greywing (royal) cobalt had its name changed to "**Whitewing** Cobalt" (see illustration below). Harold Peir had realised that, if they accentuated the wing/body colour contrast with some careful breeding, the royal greywing could be turned into a work of fine art. Their vision was to make the wing colour as white as possible to produce the Whitewing: so they changed the name accordingly. This inspired vision rather than one single gene mutation created the Whitewing....and subsequently the Yellowwing.



This is the picture from opposite page 90 of the 1935 2nd edition of Cayley's book. Note that it is exactly the same picture as is in the 1933 edition, but now, the "greywing (royal) cobalt" has had its name changed to "**Whitewing** cobalt". Nonetheless, this cobalt bird still has the same grey wing pattern as before. Whitewings were an inspired dream, not a separate mutation. QED.

For the record, Harold Peir bred his Clearwings in specialised Clearwing colonies in large aviaries; he never used individual breeding cabinets. He culled unwanted birds, selecting for better colour or size and shape by simple old-fashioned bit-by-bit selection: the development of Clearwings was accomplished by what we now call modifier elements.

The proof of this theory lies on page 84 of Cyril Rogers' book 'World of Budgerigars' (5th edition revised by James Blake). In reference to "Royal Blue" Budgerigars, Rogers quotes Neville Cayley, Chair of The Budgerigar Club of New South Wales: "These birds are classified as Greywing Cobalts and the strain is popularly known as Royal Blues.....Mr Peir has definitely established a strain of birds with pure cobalt blue body colour, and is at present experimenting in the production of a strain of bicoloured birds possessing the same intensity of body colour but with white wings and upper parts. He states that the period occupied in producing and establishing his Royal Blue strain of budgerigars was seven years."

Neville Cayley adds strong support to this argument by stating on page 46 of 'Budgerigars in Bush and Aviary': "In the forefront of the many varieties of Budgerigars, noted for beauty of colouration and contrast, are the Yellow-wing Greens and the White-wing Blues. These birds are the product of **blending inheritance** and keen selective breeding.". Cayley was there in Harold Peir's aviaries at the time of the development of the very first clearwings – so he should know.

What a superb imagination and what outstanding breeding abilities must the inventor of the CLEARWING have had. Invented by Harold Peir and perfected by Harley Yardley of Fivedock in Sydney.



Photo of a dark green heritage clearwing.

In 1957 as a wide-eyed 10 year old Budgerigar Society member, I tagged along with senior budgie breeders on a visit to Harley Yardley's aviaries. I was gobsmacked by his aviaries full of Blackeyed yellows and Clearwings in particular. This vision still drives me to this day. After Harley's premature death, Harold Newbury passed on some of Harley's best clearwing stock to me: I had absolutely no idea of the heavy responsibility that this was. I was then 13 years of age and had no idea of the enormous compliment and honour that this was. I was just a scruffy kid passionately in love with Clearwings. Maybe Newbury and Yardley saw this passion. To this day I regret that I never went back to visit Harley's aviaries after my initial visit – as a kid I knew my place and I never had the courage to ask.

But what did these pioneers of the Clearwing budgerigar do? How did they create the Clearwing? Well we know that they accidentally discovered a gene mutation for very intense body colour in Greywings; this is very clear in Cayley's paintings and words in 'Budgerigars in Bush and Aviary'. This intense body colour turned out to be the result of a dominant gene that affects greywings and probably dilutes as well. It is a tribute to the UK clearwing breeders that the dominant

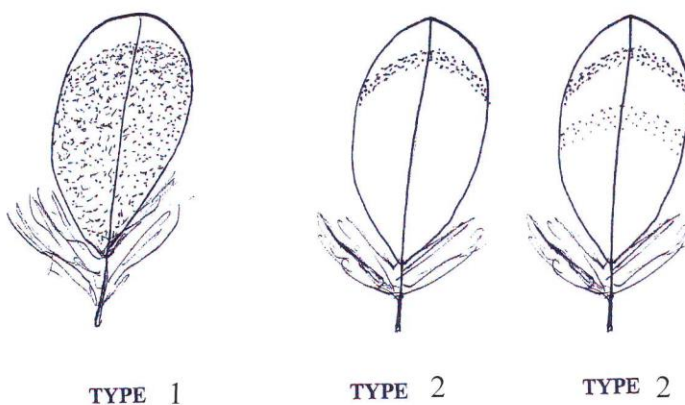
intense body colour gene is present in the best UK clearwings to this day. Sadly, elsewhere in Europe, this intense body colour gene appears to be missing from their clearwings.

On the 11/9/2015, I interviewed Harold Peir's grandson, Richard Henry Peir on the origin of his grandfather's Clearwings in the early 1930s. Richard stated that he was very interested in his grandfather's budgies and he helped feed them and clean out the aviaries. He was acutely aware of the development of the "Royal Blue" budgies which was accomplished by putting selected birds into separate aviaries to breed naturally. Harold neither owned nor used breeding cabinets.

Richard observed his grandfather selecting for ever-better coloured clearwings over a number of years. He was adamant that no original mutation turned up, but rather that, by gradual selection, the colour contrast of the Clearwing gradually evolved (see later on for clarity of wing colour).

Next it seems that Harold Peir crossed his early Blackeyed yellows or whites that he was breeding to the Royal Blues to try to lighten their wing colour. According to Richard Peir, he was present when grandfather Harold Peir received a box of these very yellow budgies from the visiting Chinese captain of a Burns Philp ship that came from Asia, probably Japan. Richard said that the Chinese ship's captain and Harold became good friends and had many visits together. These imported budgies apparently carried a recessive modifier gene for clearer-looking wing colour. This modifier gene drastically reduces the area of grey on a greywing's wings – it almost looks like spangle EXCEPT that it doesn't produce the white rump or halo throat spots that spangle does. And it appears to have no effect on normals, unlike Spangle.

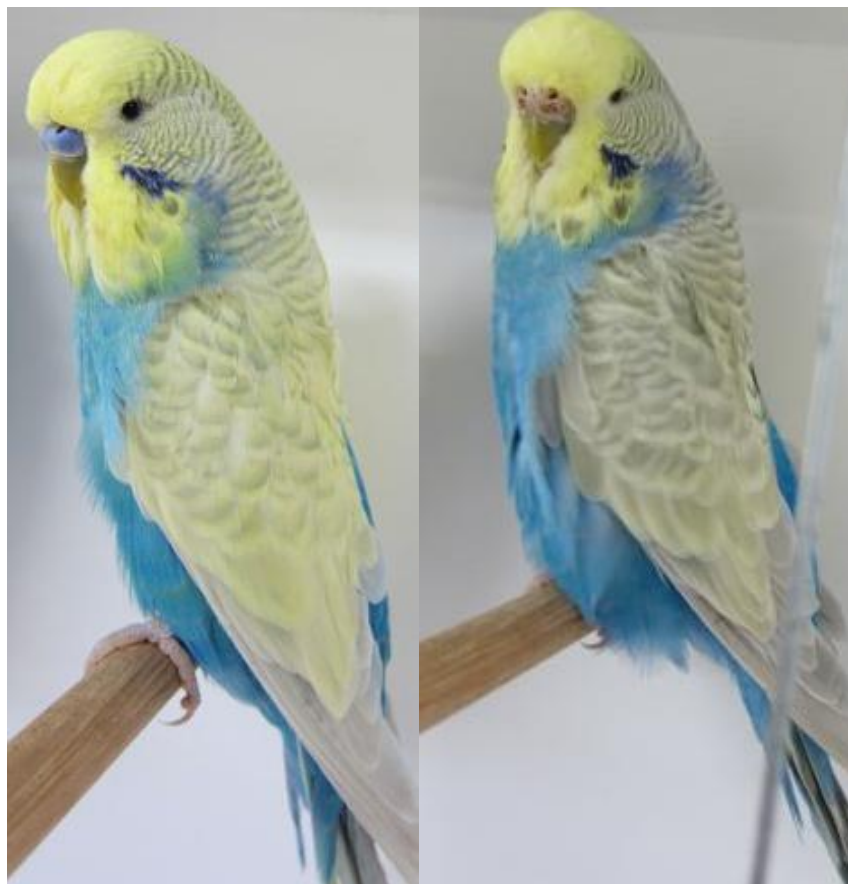
It turns the mostly grey wing into a mostly white (or yellow) wing with thin grey curved lines on each wing covert feather. The wild-type mostly grey wings I have called type 1 (see diagram) and these mostly white wings with the thin crescent grey markings I have called type 2 wings (see diagram).



Drawing of wing covert feathers showing Type 1 and type 2 wing patterns.

It is the recessive type 2 wing mutation that underpins THE REALLY CLEAR WINGS. Only the type 2 wing mutation can produce (with help) the PERFECTLY CLEAR wings. Even if you do get fairly clear wing colour with the type 1 wing pattern, the flight feathers almost always seem to remain grey. The type 2 mutation is fundamental to both Clearwings and Blackeyed Yellows and Whites. Blackeyed Yellows and Whites are exquisitely clear coloured dilutes developed in Australia by Harold Peir and perfected by Harley Yardley: the best ones are pure yellow or pure white. To the best of my knowledge these birds, which appear to have come originally from Japan around 1930 (see above), today are unique to Australia. When I have experimented with the type 1 wing pattern I found that even if you manage to get the wings fairly clear, they tend to throw back to dirty greyish wing colour all the time. So Type 1 is a very genetically unstable mutation which seems to produce poor wing colour when crossed with the type 2 pattern. That is, it is

almost certainly a gene modifier AKA a hereditary gene volume control. The type 2 modifier appears to be absent from all countries apart from Australia.



Photos of two siblings – the cock is Clearwing wing type 2 and the hen is type 1. Notice that the colour of the wing markings in both is the same, but the AREA of grey in the cock's markings (type 2) is far smaller, making the wing seem much lighter in colour. Both are violet-sky English Yellowfaced Clearwings.

After talking with Richard Peir and realising that the early clearwings got their really clear wing colour from previously unknown crosses to the earliest exhibition yellows, I found the following quote on page 46 of Neville Cayley's 'Budgerigars in Bush and Aviary'. It relates to the fact that clearwings were then totally confined to Australia and that the English breeders had failed to develop clearwings themselves. Cayley is amazed that they hadn't used some of the really clear winged exhibition yellows to create their own UK clearwings, and even quotes the English budgerigar expert Cyril Rogers to support his case. Caley writes:

*"..it is difficult to realize how the English breeders failed to appreciate the possibilities of such productions [ie of clearwings] when they really had the stock birds evolved to do it. Cyril Rogers, in his book, 'Budgerigars', makes this reference to Dark Yellows: "These are really stock birds and are not much use for exhibition as they carry a very heavy suffusion of dark green colour which is quite opposite to what is wanted in good Yellows. Many of them are quite pretty birds, especially when they have a good depth of body colour and fairly clear wings. They were known at one time as 'Gold-wings' ". [Cayley goes on to say]....I know of only one stock bird better than the one referred to by Cyril Rogers and that is the very heavily suffused Olive Yellow, produced from the mating Olive/Yellow X Mauve White. **This bird dominates the production of [Australian] Yellow-wing Green and indirectly the White-wing Blue.**"*

Like the true Australian Clearwings, Blackeyed Yellows and Whites are also man-made varieties, not the simple result of one mutation. In the 1930s, really smart breeders cobbled a series of subtle modifiers together to turn dilutes into clear yellows and whites.

We used to call these Modifier Genes, but the vast majority of them aren't genes at all – they are gene regulatory mechanisms (more or less gene volume controls) that make up most of the DNA

in all animals. Probably all genes have volume control mechanisms that control the genes' actions. These are what mostly drive both evolution and domestication. These are what we use to create Show Champions too. And they cause blending inheritance – big mated to little tends to produce middle-sized.

Genes are things that produce gross effects on any organism. These modifier elements (tandem repeats, microsatellites etc) subtly alter the effects of the genes but there are usually many of them for each gene, so subtle changes can rapidly be turned into major changes in appearance by simple selection (in this case) for ever clearer wings. They facilitate movement towards the TOTALLY CLEAR wing colour. These mechanisms are by design rather unstable and mutate about 100,000 times faster than the genes themselves. **They are both FAST MOVING and VERY FLEXIBLE.** For the most part, the clearer wing modifiers appear to be absent from countries outside Australia.



A nest full of 5 violets and 1 cobalt Heritage Clearwings – all totally clear.

2. The Results of my Matings.

I crossed spectacularly coloured Clearwings to normals and produced normals supposedly split for Clearwing. When I crossed two splits together, they produced 25% GREYWINGS most with very intense body colour (plus some with pale body colour) and 75% visual normals. This immediately appears to disprove Taylor & Warner's clearwing genetics (in the book 'Genetics for Budgerigar Breeders'). According to them, this mating could only produce visual Clearwings and normals.

When I mated spectacularly coloured Clearwings to Dilutes, I got 100% greywings with very dark body colour. Again this appears to prove Taylor & Warner wrong. It should have produced 100% Clearwings. When I mated these intense body coloured greywings split for dilute to each other, I got a small percentage of greywings with very pale body colour. Again this seems to be proof that Taylor & Warner got it wrong.*

So Where To From Here?

Well the answer is not too difficult to understand. There is no clearwing mutation – it is a modified Greywing. On top of the original greywings, a (dominant) modifier gene darkened the body colour and a (recessive) modifier gene (type 2) washed out most of the wing colour. This brought us about 75% of the way to a perfect Clearwing. Modifier elements did the rest. That is, smart breeders selected for ever-clearer wing colour and ever-darker body colour. Fortunately

the gene that darkens body colour has little or no effect on wing colour and the gene that lightens wing colour has little or no effect on body colour.

Hence the development of perfect Clearwing colour in Australia within about 10-15 years of developing the first prototype Clearwings. The imagination of perhaps only 2 people (Harold Peir & Harley Yardley) created and perfected the most beautiful Elite Exhibition Budgerigar colour ever produced.

CLEARWINGS ARE A CREATION OF THE HUMAN MIND – NOT A SIMPLE MUTATION.

*Taylor & Warner's book 'Genetics for budgerigar Breeders' is overall an excellent book that has stood the test of time very well indeed. But there have been many genetic discoveries since 1961, its date of first publishing, that affect their theories. Their greatest problems with Clearwing genetics seem to relate to the fact that there were very few to zero true Australian clearwings to experiment with in the UK or in Europe in general. While I contend that Taylor & Warner got the genetics of clearwings wrong, their predicted results when you cross UK "Clearwings" to UK Greywings, are superficially identical to mine. According to my theory, European clearwings are the original greywings with two copies of the dominant intense body colour modifier gene. When you mate them to plain European Greywings, you should get 100% greywings with intense body colour, which is exactly what Taylor & Warner predicted. A similar effect happens when you cross European Clearwings to Dilutes. European Clearwings may have a very few modifier elements for slightly clearer wing colour, but I suspect that there are very few or none that have the Type 2 wing colour modifier genes. Without the Type 2 recessive modifier gene, I contend that really stable, clear wing colour is probably impossible.

While I am now 100% certain that all true clearwings are greywings, there is a possibility that there are two different types of greywing mutations, but I doubt it. I have not conducted research into this because the results will not help my fellow breeders to breed better Clearwings. Equally, for reasons of caution, I have never allowed birds classified as greywings onto my property to avoid contamination of any of my experimental results or of my birds.

Further proof that Taylor & Warner got this group wrong comes from Alistair Home a leading budgie breeder and an Australian national judge who is also a trained scientist. Alistair is a leading breeder of Greywings and in relation to the full body coloured Greywings, he wrote in an article on Greywings:

"The evidence does not support the theory that dark Greywings are the product of the combination of Greywing and Clearwing. If these darker birds are such a combination the result of mating two dark Greywings together should be to produce offspring in the ratio 1:2:1 light Greywing : dark Greywing : Clearwing. In fact, mated together they do not produce any Clearwings among their progeny. They may produce examples of the two forms of greywing (*see photo below*), but I know of no cases where a clearwing has been produced from such a mating."



Photo of ANBC auction cobalt Greywings to show possible 2nd type of greywing. It is perhaps more likely that they are greywings with an unidentified wing marking intensifier. If so, this makes the greywing the most fundamentally alterable of all budgie mutations.

BOX #1

How does an ordinary Punter breed really superbly coloured clearwings?

This is actually quite achievable as long as you are only focussed on colour:

Step # 1 – Acquire some of THE VERY BEST-COLOURED AVAILABLE CLEARWINGS. In particular, seek out the type 2 wing pattern birds . These are the ones with the mostly white or yellow coloured wing feathers with thin crescent-shaped faint grey markings on them. It is also essential to seek out Clearwings with the intense body colour (these may or may not have deeply-coloured cheek patches). It is not essential for all stock to have BOTH type 2 wing pattern AND the intense body colour.

Step # 2 – Write down how each modifier gene works:

The desirable type 2 wing pattern modifier gene is recessive to the type 1 wild-type modifier gene that is carried by most budgies. So, birds showing the mostly grey type 1 wing pattern will be split for the desirable type 2 gene if either of their parents visibly has this type 2 pattern. The intense body colour modifier gene is dominant to the paler body colour found in Clearwings. So no Clearwing can be split for deeper body colour – what you see you get. (For the curious, the intense body colour gene appears to have no effect on the intensity of body colour in normal budgies – it only affects Clearwings, Greywings and probably Dilutes).

Step # 3 – Simply select for ever-clearer wing colour and ever-darker body colour and try to avoid Clearwings with grey flight feathers.



Photo of violet clearwings, dad & mum: dad has the desirable type 2 wing pattern, mum has type 1 (but is split for type 2). Note that mum is also a visual "Greywing" but she was bred from totally pure Clearwings.



Photo of sibling violet clearwing babies from pairing in photo above showing segregation into type 1 (on the right) & type 2 wing patterns.

THE REMAINING PROBLEM

There is a huge unmentioned problem here. Maintaining the exquisite colour of Heritage Clearwings requires 100% focus on colour. But, in modern exhibition budgie breeding we are all forced to constantly outcross our show birds to catch up with the ever-changing standards of perfection. We need ever bigger heads, ever-longer masks, more and more directional feather etc, so every few years you need to outcross to really good normals yet again.

Outcrossing Clearwings is very problematic since so many genes and modifier agents are involved. Every time that you outcross Clearwings to “improve” their general exhibition qualities, you all but destroy their colour. If you do manage to improve the head size, length of mask etc while re-establishing moderately good colour, by then it will be time to outcross the clearwings yet again to try to catch up with the standard of perfection that has moved on even further. This will do even more damage to their colour. There are also monumental problems with the production of semi-modernised Clearwings having dreadfully long flights and tail feathers. These are very difficult problems to fix.



A young English Yellowfaced cobalt Heritage Clearwing. This is a very beautiful budgie indeed.

The solution to this is a simple lateral idea. We must create HERITAGE CLEARWING classes to preserve these precious living works of art. These Heritage Clearwing classes would have a totally different standard of perfection, perhaps permanently set around 1962 when Clearwings peaked in Australia. Smaller birds with perfect colour. These would not replace the mainstream Clearwing classes at shows – they should stay as they are. The Heritage Clearwing classes are conservation classes to preserve these beautiful birds in case we need them for future breeding. Who knows, in the years ahead the standard of perfection may move back to an emphasis on perfect colour and maybe even smaller size.

I arranged for experimental Heritage Clearwing classes to be held at a few exhibitions in Australia and so far all seems OK. We have now set up The Australian Heritage Budgerigar Association Inc. to oversee the process of preserving Clearwings and other almost extinct Australian varieties (eg Banded Pies and Blackeyed Whites & Yellows).

WITHOUT URGENT ACTION, THE WORLD MAY SOON LOSE TRUE AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE CLEARWINGS FOREVER.

BOX # 2

Discussion

At the risk of getting involved in arguments, I nonetheless must try to sort out the mess where many birds are misidentified as Clearwings in Europe in particular. It is not uncommon to see

what appear to be Dilutes with slightly darker body colour winning Clearwing and Greywing classes at shows in Europe (see the photo of the European Clearwing and Greywing champions which both appear to me to be dilutes with deeper body colour). While these are probably not true Clearwings, they are very pretty birds, so perhaps in time there should be classes for these "Pastel Clearwings" – perhaps this class might include Cinnamon Clearwings as well. Very few European "Clearwings" would pass muster as being true to the original clearwing as exported from Australia. This is very problematic for the future of the variety. Even in Australia, True Heritage Clearwings are teetering on the edge of extinction. This is not just being pedantic about mutations either. We breed ORNAMENTAL budgerigars: all that they are bred for is to look attractive. Yet the prettiest Elite Exhibition Budgerigar variety ever developed is about to become extinct.



Future Class? These are dilutes bred from Heritage Clearwings that carry the dominant gene for darker body colour and the recessive gene (type 2) for clearer wings. On the left are two dilute sky cocks and on the right are two English Yellowfaced Sky hens.



Future Class? Photo of a Cinnamon violet Clearwing – to me this is a stunningly beautiful bird, the first budgie to have genuine PINKISH tones: we are now calling them 'Amethysts' in Australia.

Minutes of the North East Budgerigar Society

General Meeting

HELD: Kilburn Hall, 49 Le Hunte St. Kilburn on Wednesday June 8, 2016

Normal proceedings were suspended for the night and replaced by 74 birds entered for sale.

ANNOUNCEMENTS:

1. Program for monthly meetings for the 2nd half of the year are on the table by the door
2. Club business cards and membership application forms are on the table by the door.
3. Magazines for members who don't receive it electronically are available tonight out the front.
4. Our club AGM will be held during the August 10 meeting so nomination forms for Committee positions are on the table.
5. The state Logan Shield show will be held next Sunday June 12. Thank you to NEBS members who entered birds in support of our club.
6. Winners of the two \$50 Vetafarm vouchers for aggregate points accumulated over our recent Fisher Annual Show and Breeder Show were Dennis Lomman for the Open section (closely contested by Wayne Weidenhofer and John Mulley) and Wayne Bandt for the Intermediate/Novice section (closely contested by Ben Hale and Vicki Sanford). The club thanks everyone who supported our shows with their entries.
7. The BCSA Auction and BCSA AGM (AGM at 9.00am) will be held Saturday July 16 at the Enfield Community Centre. The catalogue will be on the BCSA website prior to the auction and is currently being assembled.
8. Correspondence: Received the May-June Budgie Digest from BSSA; the Southern Cage Bird Society Newsletter for June; the May Newsletter from the Fleurieu Peninsula Cage Bird Society; the April Newsletter from the United Bird Societies of SA; biosecurity advice from the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources in Canberra that a review is to be undertaken on the importation of psittacine birds (note that this includes budgerigars) and from BSSA and placed on the table by the door the show schedules for their Ron Norman Annual Show combined with the BRASEA Show to be held Sunday July 3.
9. Trading Table: Specials tonight are mason jars and bases plus a host of quality second hand item at greatly reduced prices.
10. NIGHT RAFFLE: First: Dennis Lomman; Second: Bob Deverson; Third: Ken Harris; Fourth: Visitor. Thanks to Paul Arnup who donated one of the raffle prizes.
11. LUCKY ENVELOPE: Michael Smith won the \$20.
12. REMINDERS: Don't forget to pick up your magazines and the various handouts on the table by the door before you leave.
13. NEXT MEETING: Wednesday July 13, 2016, which will be a slideshow of the winning birds at the national show to be held in Hobart. Bird of the month will be Blackeyed Self.

Bird Sale: (Inspection and offers to be made from now for about the next half hour).

- Starting price – breeder’s choice as written on the cage. Spare biros are available for anyone who forgot to bring one
- Minimum increment is \$5 but not restricted to \$5 if you really want the bird
- Time will be called after about half an hour during a window of no buyer activity
- Notice of 5-15 minutes will be given before calling time
- Finishing time will be called without notice
- Name of anyone who writes a bid down after time is called will be crossed off
- Seller to sign and write paid on the tender form when their money is collected
- Seller to move the bird from their cage to the buyer’s cage
- Anything not attracting a bid can be sold any time any price after time is called
- Decanting area – tables will be placed in front of the staging after time is called.

Lloyd Edwards, President

Minutes of the North East Budgerigar Society General Meeting

HELD: Kilburn Hall, 49 Le Hunte St. Kilburn on Wednesday July 13, 2016

WELCOME: President Lloyd Edwards declared the meeting open at 8.00pm

APOLOGIES: John Mulley, Sue +Colin Norris Paul Schroeder

NUMBER OF MEMBERS ATTENDING:24

MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING: Taken as read Bill Davis

BUSINESS ARISING FROM PREVIOUS MINUTES: Nil

CORRESPONDENCE RECEIVED:

NIL

CORRESPONDENCE OUT:

NIL.

BUSINESS ARISING FROM THE CORRESPONDENCE:Nil

TREASURER’S REPORT: Term Deposit \$12,500.00; Incentive Saver \$5567.77 ; Cheque Account \$5061.23 . Total Funds \$ 23,129.00

RING OFFICER REPORT: Rings in stock 20. 2017 Coded Rings requirements by today. NEBS will place a bulk ring order for 2017.

TRADING TABLE REPORT: Trading Officer not present tonight

BCSA REPORT: BCSA auction and BCSA AGM will be held next Saturday July 16. The auction raises about \$2,000 commission for the BCSA annually so is extremely important for keeping memberships as low as they are. The BCSA AGM is programmed for 9.00am

NEW MEMBERS AND VISITORS:Michael +Kyam Sloper welcome to new members.

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND GENERAL BUSINESS:

1. There will be some Committee vacancies at the NEBS AGM in August. Nomination forms for Committee positions are on the table for anyone interested in keeping the club viable
2. Hand out rosettes from Hobart to members who had birds in the National Show they were Dennis Lomman, Marshall Family,Sue+Colin Norris, John Mulley L+H Edwards

ENTERTAINMENT: Slideshow of winning national birds by Ian Marshall who was one of the Bird Carers at the Hobart National Show

QUESTION AND ANSWER SECTION: none

NIGHT SHOW RESULTS: Novice: ; Intermediate: ; Open:

BIRD OF THE NIGHT BLACKKEYED SELF: No Birds benched

LUCKY ENVELOPES:

NIGHT RAFFLE: First:Michael Smith ; Second:Ben Hale ; Third:Dennis Lomman

ANY OTHER BUSINESS: Dennis Lomman talked about the amendments to Wild Life Permits and

presented a petition for people to sign.

Vicki Sanford reminded all Committee members that the next committee meeting would be at her residence.

Shiralee Reardon was thanked for making herself available as a judge for the night.

NEXT MEETING: August 10 which will be the NEBS AGM and an interesting talk on gorilla conservation

REMINDERS: Please stack your chair at the back of the hall prior to supper

MEETING CLOSED: ~9.30pm

Lloyd Edwards, President

NIGHT SHOW AGGREGATE POINTS ACCUMULATED UP TO APRIL

	Points	Shows entered
Novice		
Ben Hale	6	1
Intermediate		
Vicki Sanford	13	1
Geoff Murch	15	1
Open		
Dennis Lomman	25	1

Highest aggregate points in each section each year win either a \$30 Trading Table voucher or a show cage. To be eligible need to enter birds in a minimum of three of the available six night shows, temperature permitting

THE NORTH EAST BUDGERIGAR SOCIETY HONOURS AND AWARDSIN THE BCSA 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

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(dec); 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