



Budgie Bulletin



MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE 2016-2017

<u>POSITION</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>PHONE No.</u>
PATRON	BILL DAVIS	N/A
PRESIDENT	LLOYD EDWARDS president.nebs@gmail.com	8522 4317
VICE-PRESIDENT	BEN HALE publicity.nebs@gmail.com	0450649484
SECRETARY	JOHN MULLEY secretary.nebs@gmail.com	83310097
ASSISTANT SECRETARY	JANET HARRIS ken.harris5@bigpond.com	83552563
TREASURER	VICKI SANFORD treasurer.nebs@gmail.com	82637369
SHOW MANAGER	LUKE JAMIESON showmanager.nebs@gmail.com	N/A
ASSISTANT SHOW MANAGER	MICHAEL SMITH entries.nebs@gmail.com	N/A
RING STEWARD	DENNIS LOMMAN rings.nebs@gmail.com	83448363
TRADING TABLE OFFICER	SUE NORRIS tradingtable.nebs@gmail.com	85246155
COMMITTEE	LEA TODD	N/A
	MICHAEL SLOPER	
	KEN HARRIS	N/A
	HELEN EDWARDS	8522 4317

* * * * *

AUDITOR		
BCSA COUNCILLORS	DENNIS LOMMAN	83448363
	SHIRALEE READON	83962563
	JOHN MULLEY	83310097
MAGAZINE EDITOR	LEA TODD editor.nebs@gmail.com	N/A



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, 2018

(Also applies to new members who join after October 1st, 2017, who will be financial for 2018)

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.

Email Address: nebssa@gmail.com

ADDRESSES: -

Secretary
Mr John Mulley
13 Dunkley Ave
FIRLE 5070
(08) 83310097

Treasurer
Mrs Vicki Sanford
2 Baymor Crt
MODBURY 5092
(08) 8263 7369

Ring Steward
Mr Dennis Lomman
10 Muriel St
PROSPECT 5027
(08) 8344 8363

Editorial

Most of us by now would have cleaned out the breeding room (or know that we need to) as a prelude to sorting our stock into culls, keepers for breeding and show teams. There may be a few stragglers still in the nests if we bred throughout summer to start using some of our 2017 blue rings. Note that the ring colour sequence in Australia is now synchronised internationally with that of the World Budgerigar Organisation. The birds bred particularly well during the past Spring and the milder and wetter than normal Summer.

The schedule is now available for the first of our two Mini Shows. That show will be held at the March General Meeting, assuming the forecast temperature the evening before does not exceed 32^oC the next day. Hard copies of the schedule will be at the February meeting, an electronic version was distributed with the meeting reminder to those members on email and it will be printed in this magazine to make sure everyone has access to it.

The Committee decided it was time for a revamp of our two Mini Shows. The **March** Mini Show now becomes the **Mini Show: Dominant Varieties, all Colours**. The **May** Rare Variety Mini Show now becomes **Mini Show: Recessive Varieties, all Colours**. The inclusion of the varieties comprising Class 10 (Crested and Dark Eyed Clear) as dominant varieties may raise a few eyebrows, but the reasoning is explained on the schedule and in the case of Crested expanded upon elsewhere in this current issue of Budgie Bulletin. Perhaps White Caps should in future be added to Class 10.

We revamped the two Mini Show formats for three reasons. Firstly, we aimed to roughly equalise the number of entries between the two shows. The equivalent 2016 shows received 122 and 63 entries respectively. Secondly, new members are encouraged to concentrate initially on the traditional dominant (Normals, Spangles, Dominant Pieds) and sex-linked varieties (Cinnamonwings and Opalines). That meant participation of new members was often restricted when the show was based on the so-called "rare" varieties. Finally, the term "rare variety" is now obsolete. Once the Australian Budgerigar Council (ANBC) includes them into the national show format they are no longer rare since every State/Zone needs them for accumulating points. They become as valuable in the Teams as the more traditional Varieties. This filters down to state and club level where show schedules are automatically based on ANBC classes.

Judging at the Mini Shows will be completed prior to the start of the business part of the meeting to give the show manager time to collate show results. It is envisaged that all NEBS based judges and any other judge with entries in the Mini Show will be available to participate by judging just a few classes each, to get through the show quickly, with judges assigned as usual to classes where they have not entered birds.

John Mulley, January 2017

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

2017 Ring Issue

Rings (Blue) for 2017 are now available for purchase.
The cost of the rings is 50 cents each in multiples of ten.

Members should either purchase or order their **total** 2017 ring requirements early in 2017 as there will only be one opportunity for NEBS to purchase additional rings in 2017. This is likely to be before the middle of the year. NEBS will only order additional rings if there is a **known** shortfall for 2017.

A few members underestimated their 2016 ring requirements. However they were fortunate that there were several members who had a poor breeding season and who had surplus rings that could be transferred between members. It should not be expected that surplus rings from other members will always be available.

Members should note that the internal diameter of the 2017 rings is 4.4mm compared to the 2016 rings which were 4.2mm.

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.

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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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.

CRESTED – Bird of the month for February

Crested outrank the difficult Clearwing and Black Eyed Self varieties as the most challenging Variety to consistently breed to an exhibition standard. It's a "numbers game" applies to all three. Breeders just entering the hobby are advised to stick with the Normal, Opaline, Cinnamonwing, Spangle and Dominant Pied and enjoy some success with them on the show bench before taking on the other varieties. Easier recessive varieties include Dilute, Greywing, Fallow and Recessive Pied. Black Eyed Self and Clearwing are a little more difficult. Most challenging are the Cresteds because of their **complex inheritance**. Ever since they were first recognised in Australia in the 1920s there have been a small band of enthusiasts taking up the challenge and after they were introduced as a class at the national show in Cairns in 2003 both their popularity and quality has increased. The first and second placed birds at that show in 2003 were from SA and arguably remain two of the best specimens ever benched in Australia.

What is complex inheritance? We are very familiar with simple Mendelian inheritance with predictable outcomes based on dominant, autosomal recessive or sex linked recessive mutations at single genes applied to either Varieties or Colours. At the other end of the spectrum are exhibition features under complex polygenic control such as body size determined by many genes acting simultaneously, unknown in number but each of small but not likely to be equal in effect. Less extreme but complex inheritance nevertheless is the situation where effects are not equal, and a mutation is sometimes (but not always) strong enough to be expressed, with the assistance of smaller effects from genetic variation at other genes. This scenario is referred to in the genetic literature as dominance with incomplete penetrance and variable expressivity, a concept well established in human genetics in relation to many genetic diseases. This is the likely mechanism underlying the Crested feature in budgerigars.

Various theories were put forward in the 1960's attempting to explain the observations from matings involving Crested budgerigars. The Inhibitor Theory and the Initiator Theory were the most plausible but still did not adequately explain observed ratios of crested offspring in all matings. George Clarke from Western Australia recently proposed the **PE theory** as an explanation for the Cresteds and backed it up analytically to show a close fit with extensive breeding data supplied by a number Crested breeders in Australia. P stands for penetrance and E stands for expressivity. Penetrance is the probability that a single factor dominant mutation when present can be seen visually. The effect when double factor would likely be stronger, by analogy with observations of the effect of double factor dominant mutations in some human genetic diseases. Expressivity is the variation in the way that dominant mutation is seen visually. It is hypothesised that expressivity is determined by the combination of an unknown number of other genes of smaller effect than the primary gene, referred to as modifier genes or genetic background, which can determine if the dominant gene is expressed and if it is expressed, in what form. George Clarke has several articles that delve deeper into the subject, presenting extensive empirical evidence supporting the PE model, but in practice for the purposes of breeding crests the judicious application of the set of three matings outlined below are sufficient to succeed in breeding crests. Putting a good crest onto a good bird is another matter entirely.

Crested is a feather structure Variety superimposed on any other recognised Variety and on any Colour. They are listed at the bottom of The Matrix so any budgerigar with a crest qualifies for exhibition in the Crested Class, since clubs generally base their show schedules on The Matrix and ANBC classes. Crested breeders generally are advised to steer clear of incorporating the autosomal recessive varieties into their Crested family so as not to further complicate the ability to breed quality budgerigars with crests. Discrete expressions in the form of full circular, half circular and tufted crests are recognised but can have imperfections such as incomplete, decentralised, doubled and tripled crests, crests on the back between the wings and crests diminished to the extent of just one or a few displaced feathers visible for a limited time as the feathers on the chicks begin to develop. Crestbreds

do not show a crest and are generally defined loosely as offspring where at least one parent shows a visual crest. Some use a stricter definition, limiting the term to chicks that display a very minor feather disturbance that can disappear when the chick is fully feathered. Chicks with a feather disturbance can be relied upon to breed crests when mated to crests but chicks without such feather disturbance may or may not carry sufficient genetic material to breed crests when backcrossed to visual crested.

Since the crest is the feature that defines the Variety the crest must be the prominent exhibition characteristic. There were times at the national level where the structure of the bird over rode the prominence of the crest, prompting reaction from crested breeders since the crest is meant to be the feature that defines the variety. The outcome of the rewrite of the Crested standard: the crest itself is now allocated 30% of the points, with Type, Colour and Markings proportionately reduced to 70%. Furthermore, it is now spelt out in the Crested Standard that the Full Circle is the preferred expression, although in practice this was always the case. Regarding the bird itself, generally these are smaller in size than the non-crested varieties probably because to breed sufficient crested birds to maintain a viable breeding population selection for size needs to be relaxed.

Breeders generally use three pairings, manipulating the proportion of each to maintain a balance between numbers of crests and the size of the bird:

1. Crested to Crested. This breeds plenty of Cresteds, of all types, but not necessarily many of exhibition standard. Size of the bird and size and type of crest, and its location, can be a lottery. However, this does lead to birds that are double factor for the Crested mutation and more likely to show a crest and more likely to breed crests when backcrossed to Crestbreds.
2. Full Circle Crested to Tufted Crest. Generally, over "several" pairs, this gives enough Cresteds to stay viable as a Crested breeder and a few of exhibition standard. Crestbreds are automatically discarded unless they are of superior Type or show a displaced feather in the nest since Crestbreds from the next recommended mating are preferable for maintaining or improving quality.
3. Full Circle Crested to unrelated outcross. This rarely gives a Crested (then usually only a Tufted Crest) but does fit with the theory that the Crested gene is dominant with reduced penetrance. This mating is necessary from time to time to maintain or increase size in the Crested family when Crestbreds (or Cresteds if we are lucky) from this pairing are crossed back to Full Circle Cresteds. The initial outcross must be an outstanding bird. Any quality crestbreds that produce crests when crossed back to a crest need to be retained. Some think that when a Crested is mated to a non-crest outcross and produces a crest the outcross must have had a Crested in its ancestry, but dominance with reduced penetrance is a more likely explanation. Only half the Crestbreds from this mating will carry the Crested gene in hidden (nonpenetrant) form and we don't know which half, unless the crested parent is double factor in which case all the Crestbreds will carry the crest gene.

The type of crest does not breed true and in the case of the desired Full Circle Crest the locus is not necessarily located centrally, as desired. To what extent these undesirable variations are genetic and could potentially be influenced by selection is difficult to predict but since they are under genetic control, albeit complex, then in theory they should to some extent be amenable to selective breeding. Most important, the above matings need to be managed such that enough crests are bred to guard against extinction of the Variety from the aviary.

It would be interesting to hear opinions from other Crested breeders.

John Mulley, February 2017

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Christmas Raffle Results

Thanks to everyone who purchased or sold tickets in the club's Christmas raffle.

The raffle was drawn at our Christmas dinner held on December 14.

First: \$100 Bunnings voucher. Won by Rob Hendy.

Second: \$50 Bunnings voucher. Won by Alicia (phone number supplied).

Third: Theatre tickets. Won by Lloyd Edwards.

Fourth: Two bottles of wine. Won by Bill Davis.

2017 MEMBERSHIP REMINDER

NEBS MEMBERSHIPS FOR 2017 ARE NOW DUE TO ENSURE
CONTINUED RECEIPT OF THE MAGAZINE
PLEASE DISREGARD THIS REMINDER IF MEMBERSHIP
RENEWAL HAS ALREADY BEEN PAID

BUDGERIGAR IDENTIFICATION

The following is a summary of the January presentation. There is a requirement for accurate Variety and Colour identification in the description of budgerigars because:

- We need correct descriptions on auction catalogues,
- Trainee Judges and Judges seeking promotion need to answer questions using the correct nomenclature on theory test sheets, as set out in The Standard,
- Judges in their comments at shows need to correctly describe entries of merit they are highlighting in their judge's summaries,
- Authors of budgerigar articles need to correctly describe the subject of their articles,
- Show Managers need to set out their show schedules in line with terminology in the National Standard.

Regarding auction catalogues, some of the descriptions that vendors supply with their entries to the BCSA auction each year have been abysmal.

The convention for describing budgerigars is simple. Variety is named first, followed by the Colour. This ensures uniformity in describing budgerigars right across the hobby transcending club, state and national boundaries. When in doubt, simply refer to the latest version of the Australian National Standard, currently the 2016 version.

The first part of the descriptor is the Variety and will be one of the following: Normal, Black Eyed Self, Dilute, Red Eyed Self, Clearwing, Greywing, Cinnamonwing, Spangle Double Factor, Opaline, Clearbody, Fallow, Spangle, Dominant Pied, Recessive Pied or Crested. Note that crested is a feather structure Variety that can be present on top of any other variety, or combination of varieties, and takes precedence in the variety name because The Matrix is designed to be read from the bottom up.

Other varieties include composites such as Lacewing (Cinnamonwing combined with Red Eyed Self) and Dark Eyed Clear (Recessive Pied combined with Dutch Dominant Pied). Their varietal names precede the Colour descriptor, as for the single varieties.

Spangle AOSV and Opaline AOSV are classes in show schedules that accommodate heterogeneous combinations of varieties. The varietal descriptor for each combination encompassed within these AOSV classes is determined as always by reading The Matrix from the bottom up.

Once the Variety is determined we then describe the Colour. The primary colours are genetically determined by the degree of suffusion of the yellow psittacofulvin pigment through the body feathers. Wildtype green relies on full expression of psittacofulvin. Mutations of the psittacofulvin gene progressively diminish the amount of yellow pigment finding its way to the body feathers. The Golden Faced Blue mutation partly reduces production of psittacofulvin, the Yellow Faced Blue mutation reduces it further and the Blue mutation completely shuts down its production. Acceptance of this concept is fundamental to the application of a logical framework for maintaining national consistency in the description of colour within budgerigar nomenclature, as set out in The Matrix.

That takes care of the starting point, the four primary colours. Each of these colours can be modified by additional unrelated genes which when mutated further affect the colour. These additional modifier genes are responsible for Dark Factor, Grey Factor and Violet Factor and can occur in combination with any of the mutations that effect the primary colours and in combination with each other. The colour portion of any budgerigar descriptor includes the primary Colours or as modified by any of the Colour Modifiers.

All Varieties (apart from wildtype Normal) and all Colours (apart from wildtype Light Green) are based on gene mutations. The Matrix lists the Normal Variety in their complete Colour Series at the top followed by the mutant varieties. Show schedules are generally based on ANBC classes and allow all Colours for all Varieties, as for the Normals. Bear in mind though, judges apply substantial penalties for yellow body suffusion in the de-melanised varieties and in varieties with reduced melanin.

Now for some examples, which in the January presentation to members were supported by representative photographs. Correct answers are given below these examples:

Bird 1: Looks exactly like a wildtype budgerigar but is of exhibition standard.

Options: Green, Lightgreen, Light Green, Normal Lightgreen, Normal Light Green.

Bird 2: Same Variety as Bird 1 but differs by being sky blue in colour.

Options: Normal Sky Blue, Normal Skyblue.

Bird 3: Same as Bird 2 but the blue body is modified by the addition of the Dark Factor and the head and face is

a deep buttercup yellow.

Options: Golden Faced Cobalt, Australian Golden Faced Cobalt, Normal Golden Faced Cobalt, Normal Australian Golden Faced Cobalt, Normal Double Factor Australian Golden Faced Cobalt.

Bird 4: Same as Bird 2 but the blue body is modified by the addition of the Grey Factor and the head and face is a pale creamy yellow.

Options: Normal English Yellow Faced Grey, Normal Yellow Faced Grey.

Bird 5: Same as Bird 2 but the blue body is only about 30% of full intensity and the markings, *cheek patches and spots are pale.*

Options: Greywing Sky Blue, Dilute Sky Blue, Suffused Sky Blue, Black Eyed White.

Bird 6: A bird with a buttercup yellow body, no markings and black eye with an iris ring.

Options: Double Factor Spangle Yellow, Spangle Double Factor Yellow, Lutino, Dark Eyed Clear.

Bird 7: An opaline with brown markings and grey green body

Options: Opaline Cinnamonwing Greygreen, Cinnamonwing Opaline Grey Green, Opaline Cinnamonwing Grey Green.

Bird 8: An opaline with black markings, grey body and pale creamy head and face.

Opaline Yellow Faced Grey: *entered in which class?* assuming the show qualifies as a BCSA status moving show based on ANBC classes listed in the show schedule?

Bird 9: A cinnamonwing with characteristic brown markings, grey body and pale creamy head and face.

Cinnamonwing Yellow Faced Grey: *entered in which class?* assuming the show qualifies as a BCSA status moving show based on ANBC classes listed in the show schedule?

Answers:

Bird 1: Normal Light Green; **Bird 2:** Normal Sky Blue; **Bird 3:** Normal Double Factor Australian Golden Faced Cobalt; **Bird 4:** Normal Yellow Faced Grey; **Bird 5:** Dilute Sky Blue; **Bird 6:** Spangle Double Factor Yellow; **Bird 7:** Opaline Cinnamonwing Grey Green; **Bird 8:** Opaline class; **Bird 9:** Cinnamonwing class

A major anomaly in The Standard was recently corrected with relevance to some of the above answers. Prior to an understanding of the biochemical basis for colour in budgerigars the Yellow Faced Blues were misplaced in the Variety section of The Matrix, as pointed out to me back in 1992 when I first came into the hobby. That was excusable back in the 1950's given knowledge available at that time, the time when DNA structure had only just been determined to provide the molecular basis for Mendel's laws of inheritance. The Standard has now been corrected to ensure its credibility in the modern era rather than perpetuating a myth that only served to mislead new enthusiasts coming into the hobby.

There remain a few other anomalies in The Standard that could be addressed in later revisions:

Cinnamonwing remains erroneously classified as a wing variety. Normal black wildtype markings comprise two types of melanin: black eumelanin and brown pheomelanin. The Cinnamonwing mutation removes the black eumelanin leaving behind the brown pheomelanin. This brown melanin is distributed throughout the body wherever melanin is deposited and not just restricted to the wing. The correct name should be Cinnamon, not Cinnamonwing, and is correctly referred to as a Cinnamon in the World Budgerigar Organisation Standard. Australia needs to fall into line with international convention.

The term Australian Golden Faced Blue (either the show bird, the Australian Double Factor Golden Faced Blue, or the form that should only be restricted to the breeding room, the Australian Single Factor Golden Faced Blue) was submitted as Golden Faced Blue in the ANBC Yellow Faced Blue Review. Some of the States/Zones are still fixated on this being an Australian mutation so required that "Australian" be retained as part of the name. As a member of the review team I needed to compromise on that one point to have the remaining content of the review adopted. The mutations for Golden Faced Blue, Dilute, Opaline, Dark Factor and Sky Blue as a few known examples were exported either hidden in carriers or visually in the case of opalines and dark factor when wild trapped budgerigars were exported to Europe in the years when that trade was allowed. We don't refer to Australian Dilutes, Australian Opalines, Australian Dark Greens or Australian Sky Blues so for consistently it is illogical to retain "Australian" as part of the descriptor for Golden Faced Blue. Dropping "English" from the description of Yellow Faced Blue was not opposed, to exacerbate the inconsistency! Note that I have dropped "Australian" from Golden Faced Blue as a protest when I have compiled the NEBS show schedules.

The Australian **Single Factor** Golden Faced Blues (which appear **green** in mature specimens) will be disqualified from the Golden Faced **Blue** class from 2019 onwards. That brings this variety into line with how it was judged prior to the Yellow Faced Blue imports that displaced the Golden Faced Blues on the show bench during the 1990's. That should not have been necessary but many judges were not penalising heavily green suffused birds for not having blue bodies as required by The Standard.

The two ANBC reviews I have been involved in aimed to remove country names from the Variety descriptor due to the ubiquitous distribution of these mutations. Danish was removed from the Recessive Pied without objection. English was removed from Yellow Faced Blue without objection. But “Dutch” was not removed from Dutch Dominant Pied, a necessary compromise with the pied people if we were to have the rest of the Pied review implemented. That particular pied in my view should be called a Clear Flighted Dominant Pied. The mutation affects the same gene as for the Continental Clear Flighted Dominant Pied in Europe as evidenced by the fact that both when crossed to Recessive Pies lead to the production of Dark Eyed Clears.

Finally, I need to highlight the two classes where birds are most often wrong classed. This has followed the addition of Spangle AOSV to show schedules. Frequently Spangles on a Normal background are now incorrectly benched in the Spangle AOSV class and Spangles on an Opaline background are now incorrectly benched in the Spangle class. Spangle Opalines lack the clearly defined striations on the cheek (ear coverts) and on the back of the neck and head and show body colour suffusion on the wings between the melanin markings. Spangles on a Normal background have clearly defined striations on the cheek and on the back of the neck and head and ground colour rather than body colour on the wings between the sharply defined melanin markings near the edge of the feathers.

John Mulley, January 2017

NORMAL GREY GREEN – Bird of the month for January

Grey green is one of the colour expressions of the Normal variety, within the Normal Green Series. Grey and Green are determined by different genes, with the grey modifier changing the appearance of the underlying green to an olive-like green. Some think that because grey is part of the Blue Series that a Grey Green is automatically split for blue. Not so. Grey Green is not necessarily split for blue because the blue mutation and the grey mutation are variations of different genes, rather than allelic variants of the same gene.

Some time ago the Normal Grey Green was separated from the rest of the Green Series for exhibition purposes. That was done after Grey Greens were consistently dominating the Green Series class at the national level, implying that on average Grey Greens were the superior budgerigar. That probably is due to their coarser feathering likely caused by the deposition of extra melanin within the feather, associated with the grey mutation.

Grey Greens are distinguished from the other members of the Green Series by having grey cheek patches and black primary tail feathers. Otherwise at first glance they can appear similar in body colour to Dark or Olive Greens which can be distinguished from Grey Greens by their violet cheek patches and dark blue primary tail feathers (Dark Greens) and dull blue-black primary tail feathers (Olive Greens). As for any of the Normals, in Normal Grey Greens the areas of yellow ground colour between the melanised markings on the wings, cheek coverts and backskull need to be free of body colour “bloom” to avoid penalty on the show bench.

On a practical note, excess Grey Greens are not as easily disposed of compared with other colours deemed to be more attractive. Pairings engineered to produce Grey Greens should therefore be restricted to the best quality budgerigars so that any excess Grey Greens are likely to be of sufficient quality to be sought after by other breeders when it is time to move them on. Similarly, pairings engineered to breed Grey Greens should avoid creating Grey Greens that are double factor grey. Double factor grey used in the breeding room can quickly overload an aviary with Grey and Grey Greens, unless that is the intent.

John Mulley, January 2017

NORTH EAST BUDGERIGAR SOCIETY
MINI SHOW: DOMINANT VARIETIES, ALL COLOURS
Wednesday March 8th 2017

Entry is for **owner bred 2016 gold rung birds**

Entry fee is 50 cents per bird

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

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

These will be awarded to Open, Intermediate and Novice Exhibitors

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

Entries **on official entry form** to Luke Jamieson, 34 Wellock St., Modbury. SA 5092 or

lukejameson60@yahoo.com.au by **wednesday March 1st**

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

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

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

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

- Class 1. Normal Green Series
- Class 2. *Normal Blue Series (Excluding visual violet)
- Class 3. *Normal Visual Violet
- Class 4. *Normal Yellow Faced Blue
- Class 5. *Normal Golden Faced Blue
- Class 6. Spangle Double Factor
- Class 7. Spangle ASC
- Class 8. Spangle AOSV
- Class 9. Dominant Pied
- Class 10. **Crested and ***Dark Eyed Clear

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

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

Entries in line with The Matrix as per the 2016 ANBC Standard

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

NO SEED IN CAGES PLEASE

SPOTTING NOT NECESSARY WITH MAJOR SHOWS TO FOLLOW

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



MONTHLY EVENTS FOR 2017

North East Budgerigar Society of

South Australia Inc.

Details Listed Are Subject To Change

JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	
Wed 11 th Club Meeting	Wed 8 th Club Meeting	Wed 8 th Club Meeting	
Entertainment	Entertainment	Entertainment	
Bird Identification	Butterflies In Your Garden	Mini Show Dominant Varieties	
	Please Note : This month will be the last Magazine issued to un-financial members so pay up now & continue to enjoy your hobby as a member of the NEBS	No Bird Of Month	
Bird of Month	Bird of Month	No Bird Of Month	
Grey Green	Crest		
APRIL	MAY	JUNE	
Wed 12 th Club Meeting	Wed 10 th Club Meeting	Wed 14 th Club Meeting	
Entertainment	Entertainment	Entertainment	
Show Preparation, Especially Spotting	Mini Show Recessive Varieties	SALE OF BIRDS BY TENDER	
43 th Anniversary	No Bird Of Month	No Bird Of Month	
Bird of Month			
Clearbody			

BUDGERIGAR

EVENTS IN

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

FOR 2017

✿	SAT	25th March	BSSA	Future Champions & Novice Show
✿	SAT	13th May	NEBS	Breeder Show
✿	SUN	21st May	BCSA	State Pre Selection Show (LOGAN)
✿	SAT	27th & 28th May	ANBC	NATIONAL'S - (Mackay)
✿	SAT	3rd June	Mt Gambier	Diploma Show (Young & Adult Birds)
✿	SAT	10th June	BSSA	Stan Watson Annual Show
✿	SAT	17th June	BCSA	Auction & AGM
✿	SAT	24th June	NEBS	Fisher Annual Show
✿	SAT	1st July	BSSA	Ron Norman Show
✿	SAT	8th July	Pt PIRIE	Annual & Breeder Show
	SAT	19th August	KADINA	Agriculture Show
		26th & 27th August	GAWLER	Agriculture Show
	SAT	23rd September	BALAKLAVA	Agriculture Show
	SAT	14th October	CLARE	Agriculture Show
✿	SAT	21st October	Mt GAMBIER	UBC Show
	SAT	28th October	BSSA / NEBS	Inter Club Challenge Show

✿ Indicates Potential Status Points Show

Dates may be subject to change

Minutes of the North East Budgerigar Society

General Meeting

HELD: Kilburn Hall, 49 Le Hunte St. Kilburn on Wednesday January 11, 2017

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

APOLOGIES: Sue Adams; NUMBER OF MEMBERS ATTENDING: 27

MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING: Taken as read

BUSINESS ARISING FROM PREVIOUS MINUTES: Nil

CORRESPONDENCE RECEIVED: Renewal notice for the club's trailer registration; BSSA November-December Budgie Digest; United Bird Societies of SA December newsletter; Fleurieu Peninsula Cage Bird Society November newsletter; Feather World October-November Newsletter from Canary and Cagebird Federation; Invitation from Queensland North and Central Zone to attend the National Show in Mackay to be held May 26-31

CORRESPONDENCE OUT: Nil

BUSINESS ARISING FROM THE CORRESPONDENCE: Nil

TREASURER'S REPORT: Term Deposit \$12,500.00; Incentive Saver \$5,662.49; Cheque Account \$4,058.69. Total Funds \$22,221.18

RING OFFICER REPORT: Plenty of 2017 rings are now available but the Ring Officer urged members to buy early to assist the club in determining if or to what extent a midyear supplementary order needs to be submitted to the overseas ring manufacturer

TRADING TABLE REPORT: Usual products were available and a member donated silver beet to anyone who wanted it

BCSA REPORT: Next BCSA meeting to be held on February 24

NEW MEMBERS: Joeseeph Lamonby was welcomed and presented with his name badge

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND GENERAL BUSINESS: Program for the first half of 2017 on the table to take; 2017 membership fees are due; Winners of the Christmas raffle were First Rob Hendy (\$100 Bunnings voucher), Second Alicia (\$50 Bunnings voucher), Third Lloyd Edwards (Theatre tickets), Fourth Bill Davis (Wine); An enthusiast from Valley View wants to buy a fertile lutino cock if anyone has one for sale, but nobody present has one for sale

ENTERTAINMENT: Budgerigar Identification by John Mulley

NIGHT SHOW RESULTS:

Judge's Comments: There were few birds due to the temperature and some were difficult to judge due to their young age. The best class was the grey greens.

Best Novice Young bird: Ben Hale; Best Open Young bird: John Mulley

WINNER OF THE YOUNG BIRD OF THE MONTH: Normal Grey Green: Dennis Lomman

LUCKY ENVELOPES: None filled

NIGHT RAFFLE: First: Ken Harris; Second: Michael Sloper; Third: Janet Harris

ANY OTHER BUSINESS FROM THE FLOOR: Nil

NEXT MEETING: Bird of the Month for double points will be Crested; Entertainment will be Butterflies in Your Garden

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

MEETING CLOSED: 8.45pm

Lloyd Edwards, President

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

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