



Budgie Bulletin



MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE 2015-2016

<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	DENNIS LOMMAN	83448363
SECRETARY	JOHN MULLEY secretary.nebs@gmail.com	83310097
ASSISTANT SECRETARY	JANET HARRIS	
TREASURER	VICKI SANFORD treasurer.nebs@gmail.com	82637369
SHOW MANAGER	GRAEME ALCHIN showmanager.nebs@gmail.com	8380 5803
		0437099455
ASSISTANT SHOW MANAGER	MICHAEL SMITH entries.nebs@gmail.com	
RING STEWARD	DENNIS LOMMAN rings.nebs@gmail.com	83448363
TRADING TABLE OFFICER	SUE NORRIS tradingtable.nebs@gmail.com	85246155
COMMITTEE	LEA TODD	N/A
	COLIN NORRIS	85246155
PUBLICITY OFFICER	BEN HALE publicity.nebs@gmail.com	0450649484
	HELEN EDWARDS	8522 4317
* * * * *	* * * * *	* * * * *
AUDITOR		
BCSA COUNCILLORS	DENNIS LOMMAN	83448363
	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, 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 2016 rings.
Please ensure that your membership card accompanies your order for 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

2016 Ring Issue

The final supplementary order for 2016 rings has now been placed with the manufacturer. The order only included specific ring orders for two members. However I do have a small number of 2016 rings remaining which are for sale. 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

The NEBS order for 2017 rings (Dark Blue) needs to be finalized by the end of July. Our usual NE coded rings will be bulk ordered and will be based on historical ring sales. However members requiring personally coded rings will need to place their order with me by the July general meeting (13 July).

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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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.

DEFUSING THE YELLOW FACED BLUE SUFFUSION CONFUSION

The Yellow Faced Blue mutation has always been present, has always been judged the same way and has always been bred across all of the varieties for the same reasons as it has always been. Why then has the Yellow Faced Blue suddenly become controversial?

Legitimate aspects of our hobby include genetic experimentation in the backyard, breeding pretty birds for the pet trade and breeding exhibition budgerigars, all of which relies on the application of a knowledge of genetics at some level.

In relation to the breeding of **exhibition budgerigars**, which includes most of us, there are three varietal categories of Yellow Faced Blue that may be benched, though some have never been competitive due to their yellow body suffusion. None of that has changed.

1. Melanised varieties (for example Normals, Opalines and Cinnamonwings)

The Yellow Faced Blues in these varieties are not penalised by judges because there is no obvious visible yellow body suffusion. This aligns Australia with other parts of the world.

2. Varieties with reduced melanin (for example Fallows, Clearbodies and Dilutes)

The Yellow Faced Blues in these varieties are penalised for visible yellow body tinge, so in order to be competitive have to significantly exceed their Green and Blue rivals for Type.

3. De-melanised self-coloured varieties (for example Spangle Double Factor Whites, Albinos and Blackeyed Whites)

The Yellow Faced Blues in these varieties are severely penalised for the heavy yellow body suffusion, usually to the extent of 40%. The principle applied is the same as for penalising blue suffusion in these varieties, but is far more serious than the blue suffusion since the yellow is far more obvious.

The above guidelines are implied in the current Standard. The same principle has always applied to the Single Factor Golden Faced Blues. Irrespective of whether Yellow Faced Blue was located between Spangle and Fallow in The Matrix as in the past, or located as a Colour Series in the current national Standard and the Matrix within, or that colour is excluded by a club from show schedules from the single Variety classes below Normals, nothing should have changed in the way budgerigars of that colour are judged or for expectations that any exhibitor might have if they bench these birds.

The Working Party appointed by the ANBC in Mandurah to carry out the Yellowface Review has recommended revised wording for the national Standard that is more prescriptive in order to simplify interpretation. The Matrix remains a valuable teaching aid for clubs to instruct new members and the one simple document which when read from the bottom up functions as a guide for show managers in setting show schedules, exhibitors in determining what class to enter their birds and judges in adjudicating on the correct placement of the show entries. There is nothing sinister about the Yellow Faced Blues once the basis for colour determination in budgerigars is understood.

Comments on the ANBC Yellow Faced Blue Review

John Mulley, May 2016

Summary: The Yellow Faced Blue review was completed for submission to the ANBC Colour and Standards Committee for its meeting at Hobart in June 2016. It reaffirmed the position of the Yellow Faced Blue Series in the Matrix and the convention of describing all budgerigars by Variety followed by Colour. Colour determination in budgerigars was explained and that formed the basis for the recommendations. Wording for inclusion in the national Standard, including the Penalty and Disqualification Clauses, was revised to be more prescriptive in order to simplify interpretation and remove confusion. Yellow Faced Blue and Double Factor Golden Faced Blue can be categorised as follows: Melanised varieties (for example Normal, Opaline and Cinnamonwing) are devoid of yellow body suffusion so the yellow face is accepted without penalty. This aligns Australia with other parts of the world. Varieties with reduced melanin (for example Fallow, Clearbody and Dilute) are penalised for visible yellow body tinge, so are not competitive unless they significantly exceed their Green and Blue rivals in Type. The de-melanised self-coloured varieties (for example Spangle Double Factor White, Albino and Black Eyed White) are severely penalised for their heavy yellow body suffusion, usually to the extent of 40%. The principle applied is the same as for penalising blue suffusion in these de-melanised varieties, but is far more serious than the blue suffusion since the yellow is usually more obvious. These guidelines have always been implied irrespective of where Yellow Faced Blue has been located in the Matrix. Single Factor Golden Faced Blues continue to be heavily penalised because they depart from the prescribed blue body colour by presenting as a variation of green, due to their underlying yellow body pigmentation.

The two yellow faced mutations have been bred and exhibited in Australia for many years; however, judging by motions submitted to the Australian National Budgerigar Council (ANBC) Colour and Standards (C&S) Committee in 2015 the simple act of correcting their location in the Matrix a few years ago appears to have created confusion among some fanciers. The paler of the two mutations has traditionally been referred to as English Yellow Faced Blue and the brighter one traditionally referred to as Australian Yellow Faced Blue. Geographic naming is not descriptive, so dropping “English” and “Australian” has been recommended, leaving us with the simpler terminology of Yellow Faced Blue and Golden Faced Blue.

Concerns vary from yellow faces taking over the aviary to yellow faces wrecking the established de-melanised varieties. The yellow faces have been present without taking over the aviary and without wrecking the de-melanised varieties ever since I have been breeding budgerigars. Furthermore, the myth persists that the yellow in yellow faces is restricted to the face, but even in the most heavily melanised of the yellow faces, the Normal Yellow Faced Blue, simple observation shows that the shade of the primary body colour is slightly altered by the “yellow face” mutation. This level of effect the Working Party defined as MINIMAL, and as such acceptable, and ensures that the melanised Yellow Faced Blue varieties can compete without penalty for Major Awards. The three colour modifiers dark, violet and grey assist with masking the effect of the underlying spillage of yellow pigment from the mask through the body.

I bred yellow faces into the de-melanised varieties more than 20 years ago just to see what they looked like. Yellow face is a misnomer as the yellow tinge always suffuses beyond the face into the body and because of that they have not generally been exhibited. This applied when yellow faces were previously located between the Peds and Fallow in the Matrix. Yellow Faced Blue never took over the Peds, Spangles and Crests at that time, nor should they take over any of the additional varieties located below them with their current position in the Matrix, with the other colour series Green and Blue.

The series of motions in 2015 imply that changing the position of yellow face in the Matrix has created a sudden desire breed and bench yellow face into Black Eyed White, Albino, Spangle Double Factor White, Clearbody blue series, Lacewing whites and Fallow blue series. The way they are judged

in relation to descriptions of yellow face in the Standard does not encourage that, and has not changed, so should not be confusing to judges. Clubs need to educate their members if they imagine otherwise. The yellow body suffusion remains heavily penalised on the show bench (by up to 40%), just as it has always been. There is nothing to stop anyone benching these birds, because the Matrix is designed to accommodate every recognisable variety, but if they do bench these birds they have to be aware of the instant starting penalty for colour. Only after overcoming that with vastly superior Type can they win the class. As for yellow faces taking over the aviary, if that happens it could only be brought about if WE as breeders use yellow face blues as parents in too many of the crosses that WE set up. Actively introducing yellow faces into the above de-melanised varieties makes no sense other than if we were breeding for the pet trade or interested in genetic experimentation in the backyard. Sometimes one might buy a Green Series outcross split for undeclared yellow face, but that isn't new. I first saw that happen more than two decades ago.

One of the motions suggested introduction of Yellow Face AOSV positioned at the bottom of the Matrix, to keep yellow face out of varieties other than Normal. That is already achieved where necessary in the de-melanised varieties by judges applying penalties in line with the Standard. Corrupting the Matrix would undermine its utility and cause confusion since it contradicts the way the Matrix is routinely applied to exhibition budgerigars and explained to new members. The Matrix is designed for consistency in interpretation and simplicity of usage for show managers, exhibitors and judges alike.

There are already 81 birds to be housed and transported by each State/Zone to the National Show. That number of birds is not trivial for both the travelling states and the logistical demands now being placed on the host state. We do not need a heterogeneous collection of varieties added as a new class bound together only by their colour, which would then filter down to state and club show schedules. The ANBC have already created two classes for Opaline when it would be preferable to concentrate on breeding for one class of clear headed Opaline that would match the Standard. Then they introduced a second class for Spangles for breeders who could not breed Normal spangles. Clearwing and Greywing breeders manage to keep Opaline and Cinnamonwing out of those varieties for the purpose of exhibition. The same should be applicable to anyone needing to keep Yellow Faced Blue out of the de-melanised varieties.

The yellow face topic as a whole was too complex to easily resolve at just one annual meeting which prompted the ANBC Delegates to establish a Working Party to compile a Yellow Face Review for presentation to Council in Hobart in June 2016. This approach was previously used in updating what was previously the confused presentation of the Pied Standard. Broad Terms of Reference for the Review were as follows:

- Genetic correctness is essential
- Formatting to be in line with the current '*Standard*'
- Colour descriptive and wording is to be easily understood by all
- The use of technical descriptive/terminology should be minimal
- Actual testing by visual representation should be a goal
- A complete formatted presentation to Council is to be the end goal
- A summary with descriptive comments on outcomes would also assist
- A quarterly update to the Executive until finalized is also requested

The Working Party consisted of the national C&S Coordinator Peter Glassenbury as the central liaison with the four nominated State/Zone representatives being Peter Thurn BCV, Neale Love SQBBA, John Mulley BCSA and Jean Painter BSNSW. Between them they represent well over a century of experience breeding and exhibiting budgerigars, all are Major Award Judges with four of them accredited National Judges. The Matrix and classes in all club, state and national show schedules are based on gene mutations so it was advantageous to have two members of the group with postgraduate qualifications and experience working in animal genetics. Following extensive deliberations Peter Glassenbury submitted a complete review to the ANBC in correct C&S format.

The following is a rephrased version based on the official C&S submission with some of the wording retained but in a style aimed at club magazines. I have added some additional comments of mine and these may or may not be the views of the other members of the Working Party who deliberated on the Yellow Face. The official C&S submission by the Working Group was more succinct and was presented in the C&S format compatible with inclusion direct into The Standard.

What gene determines body colour in budgerigars?

Consider firstly, for simplicity, the Normal variety at the top of the current Matrix. All of them have the same gene or genes that determine the expression of melanin giving the Normal its characteristic pattern of markings. Furthermore, all of them have the same set of developmental genes that determine the structure of the feathers distributed over the body of the bird. Feather structure and the distribution of melanin within are two of the three components that determine body colour in budgerigars. The third component in combination with the above two is the yellow pigment psittacofulvin which from now on will simply be referred to as yellow pigment. Since the amount of yellow pigment is the one variable that changes the primary colour of the body that we see in the Normals, the gene that controls production of the amount of this yellow pigment will now for simplicity be referred to as the colour gene. The distinction between Variety and Colour is recognised by the hierarchical naming convention where we describe budgerigars first by their Variety followed by their Colour; for example, Normal sky blue, Clearwing light green, Cinnamonwing grey green, Opaline yellow faced grey, Spangle double factor white, etc. etc.

How does the yellow pigment produced by the colour gene affect feather colour?

For anyone who might wish to delve deeply into the technical basis for how the interaction between melanin, feather structure and yellow pigment affect colour the Working Party referred to, as an example, the following research paper published in 2013 in the Journal of Experimental Biology volume 216, pages 4358-4364 entitled Spectral tuning of Amazon parrot feather coloration by psittacofulvin pigments and spongy structures, by the research scientists Jan Tinbergen, Bodo D. Wilts and Doekele G. Stavenga. The psittacofulvin referred to in this article is the exact same chemical substance as the yellow pigment in budgerigars.

Expressed simply, we see blue and black in the feathers of the Normal budgerigar because of the distribution across the body of melanin and barb and barbule structures within the feathers. The small feather barbs and barbules together with melanin embedded within the feather reflect blue light so we see a blue bird. Add the yellow pigment to these structures and this pigment acts as a spectral filter. The yellow pigment absorbs blue light on its way into and on its way out of the feather barbs. What is left is reflected green light, which we see as a green budgerigar. Thus, green in budgerigars is a combination of yellow pigment superimposed upon what would otherwise be blue determined by the combination of feather structure and the distribution of melanin in the feathers.

How does the genetically determined variation in amount of yellow pigment produced from the colour gene affect feather colour?

Firstly, it needs to be understood that apart from sex-linked genes in female budgerigars (for example Opaline, Cinnamonwing and Ino) all genes exist in pairs because the chromosomes that carry the genes are paired in each nucleated cell in the bird's body.

The Blue mutation is recessive to Green so it is only expressed as a Blue bird in its double factor form (meaning that at the colour gene both members of the gene pair are Blue). The Blue mutation in two doses shuts down production of yellow pigment so we see blue light reflected from the feathers due to the combined effect of feather structure and the distribution of melanin within the feathers.

The Yellow Faced Blue mutation, dominant to the Blue mutation but recessive to wild type Green, inhibits production of much but not all of the yellow pigment, just leaving a pale residual amount of yellow pigment mainly spread across the face, head and secondary tail feathers when in combination with the Blue mutation, which it is assumed contributes none of the yellow pigment.

It appears that the second dose of the Yellow Faced Blue mutation in the double factor form further inhibits production of the yellow pigment and thus a white faced bird with no visible yellow pigmentation is the result. Such a bird is obviously benched in the Blue class because that is how it appears and we

know that this appearance as seen by the exhibitor and by the judge can be determined by two different genotypes of the colour gene.

The Golden Faced Blue mutation (previously known as the Australian Yellow Faced Blue), also dominant to Blue but recessive to Green, may be visualised as a much milder mutation of the same colour gene and takes away less of the yellow pigment than the Yellow Faced Blue mutation when it is in combination with the Blue mutation. Hence, in the Single Factor Golden Faced Blue there is enough yellow pigment left to cause easily seen green body suffusion, largely masking the pure blue body colour, after the bird goes through its first moult. The effect increases as the bird ages. The suffusion can to some extent be masked by the dark and violet colour modifiers, but for those who breed and keep this variety they are easily recognisable as Single Factor forms of the Golden Faced Blue.

It appears that the second dose of the Golden Face mutation in the Double Factor Golden Faced Blue takes away more of the yellow body suffusion as compared with the Single Factor form. We suggest that less yellow pigment is removed in the Double Factor Golden Face than in the Single Factor (English) Yellow Face with the yellow on the face and head remaining more intense (golden) than on the (English) Yellow Face. The Double Factor form of the Golden Face is the only form of the Golden Face that retains the blue body colour and as such is the only form that can be exhibited without heavy penalty for colour directed against the yellow suffusion, seen as green or grey green in the Single Factor Golden Faced Blue.

To summarize, the Yellow Face, Golden Face and (Whiteface) Blue mutations occur at the same gene and all differentially effect colour by exactly the same mechanism. The colour differences are determined only by the degree of removal of the yellow pigment as determined by the activity of the one gene responsible for production of the yellow pigment. That was the reasoning a few years ago behind the ANBC correcting the position of the Yellow Faced Blue in the Matrix, which amounted to grouping all of the colours and colour modifiers together. As an extension to that, it is a biological fact that all of the varieties below the Normal can also be bred in all four colours with their additional three colour modifiers. Blue, Yellow Faced Blue and Golden Faced Blue are all mutations of the same gene and all recessive to wild type Green so logically all need to be treated the same insofar as positioning the colours in the Matrix is concerned.

A precise mechanistic explanation for the above must await determination of the DNA sequence of these gene mutations and then how the small differences in the mutant DNA sequences translate to the expression of the amount of yellow pigment produced. Whether Blue occurred before Yellow Faced Blue, or vice versa (both would have remained hidden as recessive mutations long before they were seen), or whether one mutated to the other or whether both mutated independently direct from Green is not known. Scientists have recently sequenced the large budgerigar genome but as yet none of the mutant DNA sequences that underlie any of the Colours or Varieties set out in the Matrix have been characterised. Apart from the gene that determines the four primary colours referred to above, separate genes modify these primary colours. The colour modifiers are Grey, Dark and Violet and like the primary colours can be present in all varieties. Prior to the correction to the position of the yellow faces in the Matrix Yellow Faced and Golden Faced Blue were the only Colours not officially recognised as such, and not correctly placed.

How do Yellow Face and Golden Face mutations affect body colour in the melanised varieties?

Comparison of any Normal in the Blue Series against the same body colour in the Normal Yellow Faced Blue Series reveals a slight difference in colour purity caused by an underlying spread of yellow pigment in the Yellow Faced Blue Series. This is evident as an unmistakable heavy yellow tinge in the self-coloured varieties where there is no melanin, and is somewhat evident in varieties with reduced melanin. This is part of the characteristic expression of “yellow face” and can never be eliminated in these varieties. **The same spread of yellow pigment is always present in the Normal variety and other melanised varieties but is largely masked by melanin, with additional help from grey, dark and violet colour modifiers when present; hence, the very slight effect on the purity of body colour compared with the non-Yellow Faced Blue Series is what was defined by the Working Group in the Review as MINIMAL.** This subtle effect was not taken into account in the wording of early versions of the Yellow Faced Blue Standard. Minimal effect on body colour is a characteristic feature of this

mutation so is not to be penalised in the melanised varieties. Suffusion beyond “minimal” is penalised in proportion to the departure from minimal, just as degree of flecking in the Normal, Cinnamonwing and Opaline is penalised, the amount of blue suffusion in Albinos and Double Factor Spangle Whites is penalised, the amount of green suffusion and departure from buttercup yellow in Black Eyed Yellows is penalised and the loss of wing clarity in Clearwings is penalised.

The same phenomenon of minimal yellow suffusion applies to the Double Factor Golden Face but the effect of the underlying yellow pigment in the Single Factor Golden Face is strongly evident, only muted to some extent by its combination with the dark, violet and grey modifiers. Even so, the colour after the first moult in a Single Factor Golden Faced Cobalt or Violet is nothing like the Cobalt or Violet seen in the non-Yellow Faced Blue Series despite claims to the contrary that the Single Factor and Double Factor Golden Face can't be easily distinguished from each other.

Yellow Face and Golden Face Hybrids

The Working Party was aware that some breeders are mixing the Yellow Faced Blue and Golden Faced Blue to produce hybrids. We were unable to get firm information on why they were doing this or firm information on the appearance of hybrids, so this was not included in the Review. We could speculate that body colour might be blue due to the combined effect of the two mutations reducing the yellow body pigmentation and that the yellow on the head might be paler or at least similar to that seen in the Golden Faced Blue if the latter was completely dominant to Yellow Faced Blue. If it turns out that the hybrids cannot be easily distinguished from the Double Factor Golden Faced Blue by a judge, then the class may need to be discontinued.

The point in introducing Golden Faced Blue into the National Show was to preserve this mutation from extinction. The higher degree of difficulty in breeding the Double Factor Golden Faced Blue meant that it was not competitive against the easier to breed Yellow Faced Blue which took over the yellow face class after the English imports. Prior to the English imports into Australia in the late 1980's the yellow face on the show bench was the Double Factor Australian Yellow Faced Blue, the bird referred to above as the Double Factor Golden Faced Blue. Back then, breeders and judges had no problem distinguishing between the Single Factor and Double Factor forms because only the Double Factor form had a blue body. After the English imports, the English Yellow Faced Blue, the bird referred to above as the Yellow Faced Blue, completely displaced the Double Factor Golden Faced Blue on the show bench. As far as I know, it is only since the Golden Faced Blue has been introduced as a separate class in show schedules, many years after the advent of the English imports, that breeders have recently started hybridising.

If the hybrids are not easily distinguishable from the genuine Double Factor Golden Faced Blue there can be one of two outcomes. One outcome would be to delete Golden Faced Blue as a separate class, and merge them back into a single category of yellow face which includes the “English” form but specifying buttercup yellow, as was the case in the past. Another possible outcome would be to live with the hybrids and be satisfied that this at least saves the Golden Faced Blue mutation from extinction. Justification for this second option might be that we have already accepted hybrids since the advent of the English imports, between the Yellow Faced Blue mutation and the Blue mutation, which is what the Yellow Faced Blue actually is. So the whole area is more complicated than might have initially been realised, and in the end show managers can only set the classes, and judges can only judge what they can see in front of them. What remains to be done is for someone with knowledge of these hybrids to compile a detailed description to enable a decision to be made on the practicality of separating the two yellow faces on the show bench.

Albino, a further example of the Complexity

By definition, the pink eyed Albino mutation blocks the synthesis of melanin through deactivation of the gene that encodes the enzyme tyrosinase. Normally tyrosinase acts on the amino acid tyrosine in a biochemical pathway leading to melanin. Take away melanin when tyrosinase has been deactivated and in the blue series bird that leaves us with our familiar white feathered and pink eyed Albino budgerigar. Take away the melanin from the green series bird with the inactive tyrosinase and we still technically have an Albino due to deactivation of tyrosinase, but modified by heavy yellow suffusion retained by

the wild type activity of the unrelated colour gene that produces the yellow pigment. That bird is the Lutino. Both were exhibited together as the Ino variety until divided into separate Ino classes based on colour at the National Show some years ago. That leaves us with no class for the Albino associated with limited production of yellow pigment, namely the Albino “yellow faces”. There are two solutions: one is to create another class for these birds with intermediate yellow pigmentation, or penalise them heavily for colour if entered into either the Albino (because of their yellow suffusion) or Lutino class (because the yellow is too pale). The pragmatic approach is to maintain the status quo, rather than introducing yet another class, and to regard them as Albinos since they are deficient in tyrosinase, which is the biochemical definition of albino. These yellow suffused Albinos or pale Lutinos were previously heavily penalised when entered into the Yellow Faced Blue class. That should not change if entered into the Albino class after the Yellow Faced Blue position in The Matrix was corrected a few years ago. Scientifically, the Yellow Faced Albinos will always be pink eyed Albinos.

The same argument can be used for the other de-melanised varieties or varieties with reduced melanin with mechanisms not involving defective tyrosinase. They were never accepted on equal terms with green and blue when judged as Yellow Faces. Maybe some time into the future they will be, but currently there is insufficient support from the majority of fanciers for departing from the traditional green (yellow) and blue (white) presentations on the show bench for the de-melanised varieties. Yellow face has always been allowed in the Pieds and Spangles and it has not “taken over” in those varieties because the genetic knowledge to guard against that is extremely simple, if that is the goal of breeders.

The MATRIX in the Australian Standard

The purpose of the Matrix is to concisely display a placement on the show bench for any of the vast number of possible combinations of the known mutations. The simplicity of the Matrix in achieving its aim, without increasing its complexity with exceptions, is the envy of many countries throughout the world. Simplicity and ease of understanding allows show managers to compile show schedules with classes listed in a prescribed order and provides exhibitors with the guidance for placing entries into the correct class, irrespective of Varietal and Colour combinations. The document is utilized by the ANBC as a basis for exhibition at the National Championship Shows. Any club can vary the scheduling of classes at their shows to meet their particular needs as is now the case with the Pied Society, for example. But the way classes are included on show schedules should not be confused with the way the Matrix needs to be compiled for consistency of interpretation.

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Novice/Intermediate	Points	Place	Open	Points	Place
Wayne Bandt	73	1 st	Dennis Lomman	84	1 st
Ben Hale	67	2 nd	J & W Weidenhofer	70	2 nd
Vicki Sanford	54	3 rd	John Mulley	66	3 rd

Winners

Novice/Intermediate section: Wayne Bandt

Open: Dennis Lomman

NORMAL GREY – Bird of the month for April

Grey is one of the colour expressions of the Normal variety, within the Normal blue series. Grey and blue are determined by different genes, with grey a modifier of the underlying blue. Blue is one of the four primary body colours (green, goldenfaced blue, yellowfaced blue and blue) determined by an allelic series of mutations (mutations of the same gene). Grey is one of the three colour modifiers of the four primary colours (modifiers being grey, dark factor and violet) all of which are determined by separate genes, separate from each other and separate from blue. Thus, in the melanised varieties and varieties with reduced melanin we see in blue series budgerigars the body colour as grey when modified by grey factor, where “factor” is the old fashioned layman’s term for gene as frequently used in budgerigar literature.

Mutations that de-melanise the feathers leave us with the default buttercup yellow ground colour taking over as the visible body colour in the green series, paler yellow ground colour as the default body colour of single factor goldenfaced blues, much paler yellow ground colour as the default body colour of double factor goldenfaced blues and (English) yellowfaced blues and white being the default body colour on blues and double factor (English) yellowfaced blues. In the absence of melanin, yellow is therefore the body colour associated with the green series, white is the body colour associated with

blue series and pale yellow is the body colour associated with the yellowfaced blue series. Expression of grey is subtle in these self-coloured varieties and utilized by breeders to mask blue suffusion in the whites but it tends to dull the colour in the yellows.

The four primary colours (green, goldenfaced blue, yellowfaced blue and blue) are determined by the amount of yellow psittacofulvin pigment superimposed upon the feather structure with its melanin inclusions which appear as blue in the absence of yellow. All can be modified with the addition of the colour modifiers and all represent the colour variations that we see in all of the mutant varieties. Wild type activity of the gene determining yellow pigmentation gives a bird its green body colour when combined with feather structure and melanin inclusions. Reduced activity of the gene determining yellow pigmentation, through mutation of the wildtype gene, gives less yellow pigmentation in the goldenfaced blues and yellowfaced (English) blues until there is no yellow pigment produced at all in the blues and double factor yellowfaced (English) blues. As an aside, that is the logic behind moving the yellowfaced blue and goldenfaced blue into that part of the Matrix where the colours are grouped. All classes in show schedules are based on visual appearance and all of the classes are judged on visual appearance but ultimately the appearance of all varieties apart from the Normal green are based on genetic mutations or combinations of mutations away from Normal green.

To repeat, the three colour modifiers grey, dark factor and violet are each determined by different genes all of which are distinct from the gene determining the primary colour via the level of yellow pigmentation. There is a misconception by some that a greygreen is split blue because the grey factor is part of its makeup. The confusion arises because grey is a blue series bird. But it can be easily understood that greygreen is not necessarily split blue once it is understood that the blue colour and its grey modification are determined by different genes, and grey is understood not to be one of the primary colours but is understood to be a modifier of the four primary colours and under separate genetic control.

Like so many of the budgerigar mutations the grey (sometimes referred to as the Australian grey since it arose in Victoria) was recognised during the 1930's. Mode of inheritance is autosomal dominant. A few years ago normal grey was separated from the rest of the blue series for exhibition purposes. That was done after greys were dominating the blue series class at the national level, implying that this mutation conferred added strength to the exhibition budgerigar. Maybe this strength is the impression conveyed through coarser feathering. The same was observed in the greens, leading to the separation of greygreens from the rest of the green series for exhibition purposes.

Interestingly, the so-called English grey mutation appeared in the 1930's at about the same time. However, its inheritance was described as autosomal recessive, so was clearly a different mutation. A closer look at the descriptions documented at that time indicate that it was in fact a partial dominant rather than a strictly defined recessive mutation. The mutation was subsequently lost to the fancy. Likely it has reappeared in 1998, but under a different name, the Anthracite, since descriptions and pattern of partial dominance are a match.

John Mulley, April 2016

RESULTS: RARE VARIETY MINISHOW

Held Wednesday May 11, 2016

Entries: 63

Judge: Ian Marshall

Winners: Novice Ben Hale; Intermediate Vicki Sanford
Open: John Mulley, Wayne Weidenhofer, Dennis Lomman

The following article was contributed by Don Burke:

THE HEREDITARY NATURE OF PATTERNS IN AUSTRALIAN DOMINANT PIEDS.

AKA: HOW TO BREED BANDED AND COLLARED PIEDS.

I began a project to try to unravel the heritability of patterns in Dominant Pieds in 2010. To cut to the chase, it is now quite clear to me that most if not all seemingly random pied patterns are hereditary and what's more, they are quite easy to breed.

It seems that there has been no previous systematic attempt to get to the bottom of pied patterns. Straight away my initial studies into many patterns collectively grouped under the vague term of "Variegated Pied" or "Reverse Pied" showed that there were indeed many strikingly different patterns that were both different **and** hereditary. Some of the truly lovely hereditary patterns discovered were:

1. The "Rumped Pied" this is a reverse pied (ie predominantly white or yellow) with a small area of stripes on the head and a spectacular splash of body colour on the rump.
2. The "Collared Pied" which has a white band around the back of the head joining mask to mask around the back. Collared Pieds can be Reverse Pieds or even Banded Pieds. The collar pattern is part of the **STRAIGHT LINE** Pied pattern that I have discovered (see below). This pattern is massively important in pied breeding, but until now has never been recorded. It forms the essential ruler-straight line seen in Banded Pieds and it tidies up most general pied patterns. It also appears to assist with the bilateral symmetry seen in many peds.
3. There are many more pied patterns that are quite stable within families. Reverse Pieds with small flecks of body colour could easily be stabilised if breeders liked the look of them....Maybe "Starburst Pieds"?

THE STRAIGHT LINE PIED PATTERN.

This is a huge breakthrough in pied breeding. The Straight Line pattern is without doubt what early Australian pied breeders used to create the stunning ruler-straight "Australian Banded Pieds" of yesteryear. There was a culture of secrecy with the breeders of the 1930s, 1940s and 1950s. For instance, Clearwings, Yellows and Whites were all mysteries to most Australian budgie breeders. The initial breeders kept their techniques and methods to themselves. For example Harold Peir, the creator of the Clearwing and probably of the creator of Yellows and Whites, according to his family was very secretive about his methods even refusing to tell family members his secrets. He took his secrets to his grave.

Harold Peir was also exhibiting Banded peds in the 1930s and it seems likely that he may have developed the Banded pied as well.

The Banded Pied breeders who followed on from Harold Peir also appear to have left no record of how they bred these lovely birds – maybe they bred them by sheer luck! This lack of information presumably led Ken Yorke to write in his Budgie Bible in reference to Banded Pieds, Clearflighted Pieds and Variegated Pieds: "These types are ideals only, the actual pattern is virtually impossible to control, being probably subject to modifiers and random development patterns during growth". My research disproves this statement. I can now pump out large numbers of precisely-patterned pied budgies quite reliably.

Please bear with me as I recount my experiences with other animals. I have bred pied cattle (Belted Galloways and Holstein-Friesians), pied horses (Tobianos, Overos, Sabinos and Splashed Whites), pied mice, pied finches and pied parrots: believe it or not, the hereditary patterns in all of them are reasonably similar.

Just as it is easy to breed beautifully-marked Belted Galloway cattle, it is easy to breed beautiful belted budgies (AKA Banded Pieds). In both there are two basic mechanisms at play. One is a mechanism to control overall amounts of white (or yellow) and the other controls the straightness and symmetry of the pied areas.

The real problem for pied breeders is to teach yourself how to accurately observe your birds. Bands in budgies

and Belted Galloway cattle do not exist as a separate entity. The basic pattern is based on a straight line mechanism that controls the top line where pied meets body colour under the mask. Once you set up this neat straight line, the rest is dead easy: just raise the bottom line of the band to an aesthetically pleasing result by selective breeding. Significant numbers of Straight Line Pies (the basis of Banded Pies) are unfortunately discarded every year since breeders fail to realise their value. For my breeding experiments, I found all of my initial Straight Line Pies in pet shops.

If you think that breeding Banded Pies is difficult, Collared Pies must be even worse: a finer line requiring far more precision. Yet it is also really easy. Then why has no-one ever developed a line of Collared Pies? I was told by pied breeders that the collar "is not hereditary". How could they get it so wrong?

The answer lies in how observant and disciplined you are. If you teach yourself how to pick partial collars, establishing a line of Collared Pies is fast and easy. Look for bits of collar near the cheek patch or on the mask itself while the babies still have pinfeathers in the nest: pink skin and white or yellow pinfeathers. Look for wider head spots. Look at reverse piers to see the front line of the collar even if the white or yellow areas to the rear seep out all over the bird: a partial collar is VERY useful.

Now for the messy bit – BUT YOU MUST MASTER THIS IF YOU ARE TO BE SUCCESSFUL IN BREEDING BANDED OR COLLARED PIES. The hereditary mechanisms that control pied areas are separate from the pied gene itself. To go further, normal non-pied birds from banded or collared pied parents (IE Band-Bred normals) are still likely to carry the shaping mechanisms. So non-piers from nests of say, Banded Pies are VERY useful for breeding more Banded Pies. To repeat, it is best to call them Band-Bred normals.

Equally, breeding pied to pied is a really excellent way of honing your pied markings. Presumably, if you breed Straight Line Banded Pies together, within a few generations they should be as perfect as Belted Galloway cattle or Boer goats. Breeding NON-RELATED, NON-PIED NORMALS to Banded or Collared Pies is a mistake. This will significantly damage the distribution and shape of the pied markings in the babies. And this practice is possibly what has given rise to all of the Myths about pied breeding.

It may seem crazy but all budgies carry mechanisms that shape pied areas EVEN IF THESE BUDGIES ARE NOT PIEDS AND HAVE NEVER HAD ANY PIED ANCESTRY. They carry unknown shaping mechanisms that may ruin the quality of your Banded Pies.

For the record, I can find no correlation between single factor piers and the amount of white or yellow. That is, double factor dominant piers have no more white or yellow than single factor piers. Curiously, in Tobiano (ie Dominant Pied) horses, the double factor Tobianos usually have LESS areas of white on them than the single factor Tobianos.

To repeat, breeding Banded to Banded, or Collared to Collared piers, is the best mating of all. The second best is mating a Banded pied to Band-Bred normal, ie one bred from Banded parents.

It is SO much fun checking your nests of baby piers to see if any bands or collars are appearing. I am now getting 50% or more bands or collars in many nests. Not all bands or collars are perfect, but give me a few more generations.....

Lastly I have used capitals (eg Banded Piers) throughout this article to emphasise the fact that these are true and separate types of piers. Let's all start developing the stunning piers of the future! Send in your photos.

© Don Burke last updated 28/11/2015.



NEBS Breeder Show

Held On: May 28, 2016
 Held At: Kilburn Hall
 President: Lloyd Edwards
 Secretary: John Mulley
 Birds Entered: 242
 Birds Benched: 224

Open Birds Entered	160	Intermediate Birds Entered	34	Novice Birds Entered	48
Open Birds Benched	154	Intermediate Birds Benched	32	Novice Birds Benched	38

Floor Judge(s)

Kerry Murphy
 Nigel Tonkin
 Ian Marshall

Major Awards Judge(s)

Kerry Murphy

Major Awards

Grand Champion	Dennis Lomman	Normal Blue Hen
Champion Opposite Sex	L&H Edwards	Normal Grey Green Cock
Reserve Champion Cock	J&W Weidenhofer	Spangle ASC Cock
Reserve Champion Hen	J&W Weidenhofer	Dominant Pied ASC/ASV Hen
Third Champion Cock	Wayne Bandt	Opaline ASC Cock
Third Champion Hen	Dennis Lomman	Normal Grey Green Hen
Fourth Champion Cock	J&W Weidenhofer	Normal Grey Cock
Fourth Champion Hen	S&C Norris	Cinnamonwing ASC Hen
Fifth Champion Cock	J&W Weidenhofer	Any Other Variety Cock
Fifth Champion Hen	S&C Norris	Spangle ASC Hen
Best Open Bird	Dennis Lomman	Normal Blue Hen
Best Open Bird opposite Sex	L&H Edwards	Normal Grey Green Cock
Best Intermediate Bird	Wayne Bandt	Opaline ASC Cock
Best Intermediate Bird Opposite Sex	Wayne Bandt	Albino Hen
Best Novice Bird	K&J Harris	Normal Grey Green Cock
Best Novice Bird Opposite Sex	Ben Hale	Opaline ASC Hen
Best Junior Bird		

Best Of Colour/Variety

Normal Green	Dennis Lomman	Spangle Double Factor	Dennis Lomman
Normal Grey Green	Dennis Lomman	Opaline ASC	Wayne Bandt
Normal Blue	Dennis Lomman	Opaline AOSV	Dennis Lomman
Normal Visual Violet	Dennis Lomman	Clearbody ASC	J&W Weidenhofer
Normal Grey	L&H Edwards	Lacewing	Marshall Family
Normal Yellow Faced Blue ASC	Dennis Lomman	Fallow ASC	L&H Edwards
Normal Golden Faced Blue ASV	J&W Weidenhofer	Spangle ASC	J&W Weidenhofer
Black Eyed Self	John Mulley	Spangle AOSV	S&C Norris
Dilute Yellow/White	J&W Weidenhofer	Dominant Pied ASC/ASV	J&W Weidenhofer
Lutino	J&W Weidenhofer	Recessive Pies ASC/ASV	J&W Weidenhofer
Albino	Marshall Family	Dark Eyed Clear	John Mulley
Clearwing ASC	John Mulley	Crested ASC/ASV	John Mulley
Greywing ASC	J&W Weidenhofer	Any Other Variety	J&W Weidenhofer
Cinnamonwing	S&C Norris		

A CLUB REMEMBERS – ONE YEAR ON

The Greywing was one of Andrew Stock's favourite varieties. At the recent NEBS Breeder Show Wayne Weidenhofer was awarded the Andrew Stock Memorial Trophy for best Greywing in Show. It was in honour of Andrew's memory and for his outstanding contribution to the Budgerigar hobby in this State. He is sadly missed by all of us.

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***

Minutes of the North East Budgerigar Society

General Meeting

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

WELCOME: President Lloyd Edwards declared the meeting open at 8.05pm, on the club's 42nd anniversary

APOLOGIES: Shiralee Reardon, Ian Marshall, Tony Melbourne, Paul DiCaterina

NUMBER OF MEMBERS ATTENDING: 25

MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING: Taken as read. Moved Ken Harris, Seconded Ben Hale

BUSINESS ARISING FROM PREVIOUS MINUTES: Nil

Election of NEBS delegates to the BCSA. The role of the BCSA Committee is to manage the state which involves liaising with the national body, representing the club when voting on policy at state level, managing ring distribution in SA, managing state finances, organising the Logan Shield and organising the BCSA auction. Dennis Lomman, John Mulley and Shiralee Reardon elected for another term

CORRESPONDENCE RECEIVED: Invoice from RAA for the club's trailer insurance; Membership offer from Adelaide Zoo, on the table to take; March Newsletter from The Fleurieu Peninsula Cage Bird Society; April Newsletter from Southern Cagebird Society; April Budgie Digest from BSSA

CORRESPONDENCE OUT: Nil

BUSINESS ARISING FROM THE CORRESPONDENCE: Nil

TREASURER'S REPORT: Term Deposit \$12,500.00; Incentive Saver \$5,504.90; Cheque Account \$4,124.16. Total Funds \$22,129.06

RING OFFICER REPORT: 200 rings left. Additional rings need to be purchased or ordered no later than the next meeting in May

TRADING TABLE REPORT: Moulting agent and Soluvite D were items highlighted

BCSA REPORT: Next BCSA meeting is on April 29

NEW MEMBERS AND VISITORS: Welcome to Paul Schroeder who has re-joined the club

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND GENERAL BUSINESS:

1. The Fisher Annual Show schedules for the show on Saturday May 7 are on the table – please take if you didn't take one last month
2. The NEBS Breeder Show schedules for the show on Saturday May 28 are on the table
3. The Rare Variety Minishow schedule for the Wednesday night show at our next meeting on May 11th are on the table
4. The entry form for the NEBS sale of birds by tender to be held on Wednesday night at our June 8th meeting is on the table
5. The Logan Shield interclub and state selection show schedule for Sunday June 12th is on the table
6. 2016 club membership subscriptions are now overdue for anyone not yet paid up. At last count there were still 11 un-financial members

ENTERTAINMENT: Sex linked varieties by John Mulley

QUESTION AND ANSWER SECTION: Editorial in this month's magazine was recommended for reading. Some discussion on possible repercussions of the smaller ring diameter of the 2016 rings

NIGHT SHOW RESULTS:

Bird of the month for double points: Normal Grey won by Dennis Lomman

Best Novice: Ben Hale; Best Intermediate: Vicki Sanford; Best Open: Dennis Lomman

LUCKY ENVELOPES: None filled

NIGHT RAFFLE: First: Kate Davis; Second: Ben Hale; Third: Diana Trevarthen

ANY OTHER BUSINESS: Advised that a former member Dave Reece passed on

NEXT MEETING: May 11 will be the Rare Variety Minishow

REMINDERS:

Don't forget to pick up the various show schedules and the April magazine

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

MEETING CLOSED: ~9.15pm

Lloyd Edwards, President

Minutes of the North East Budgerigar Society General Meeting

Minutes of the North East Budgerigar Society General Meeting

HELD: Kilburn Hall, 49 Le Hunte St. Kilburn on Wednesday May 11, 2016

WELCOME: President Lloyd Edwards declared the meeting open at 8.09pm

APOLOGIES: Lea Todd, Michael Smith, Tony and Jeanette Melbourne, Bill and Kate Davis

NUMBER OF MEMBERS ATTENDING: 20

MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING: Taken as read

BUSINESS ARISING FROM PREVIOUS MINUTES: Nil

CORRESPONDENCE RECEIVED: Zoo Times from Adelaide Zoo, on the table to take; May Newsletter from Southern Cagebird Society; Feathered World magazine from the Canary and Cage Bird Federation, on the table to take; Survey of regular users of this hall from the Port Adelaide Enfield Council; The BCSA Show Manager Doug Lange has requested by this Friday names from members who are willing to be considered for Stewarding or other jobs at the Logan Shield. The aim is to get some new faces involved

CORRESPONDENCE OUT: Responded to the Port Adelaide Enfield Council

BUSINESS ARISING FROM THE CORRESPONDENCE: Ben Hale volunteered to Steward at the Logan Shield and Sue Norris would like a job at that event as well

TREASURER'S REPORT: Term Deposit \$12,500.00; Incentive Saver \$5,526.21; Cheque Account \$3,850.81. Total Funds \$21,877.02

RING OFFICER REPORT: Last call tonight for 2016 ring orders. 2017 ring orders need to be in by the end of July

TRADING TABLE REPORT: Wormer is on special tonight

BCSA REPORT: Dennis Lomman is looking for an Assistant Auction Coordinator. He assumes the regulars are available for other jobs on the day. The auction raises about \$2,000 annually so is extremely important for keeping memberships as low as they are

NEW MEMBERS AND VISITORS: Jim Butterworth

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND GENERAL BUSINESS:

1. The NEBS Breeder Show schedules for our show on Saturday May 28 are on the table
2. The BSSA Stan Watson Breeder Show schedule for their show on May 21 is on the table. The one without the cover sheet also contains their auction catalogue for that day. Be aware of a change to the class structure involving Yellow Face in their show
3. There is a handout about the Yellow Face on the table to take for anyone who might be unclear about how it should be exhibited, in line with the national Standard

4. The entry form for the NEBS sale of birds by tender to be held on Wednesday night at our June 8th meeting is on the table. Tender forms for the front of cages are available tonight if you already know numbers and can fill out the form
5. The Logan Shield interclub and state selection show schedule for Sunday June 12th is on the table
6. The expression of interest flyer for the BCSA auction in July is on the table
7. Thanks to everyone who supported the Fisher Annual Show last Saturday with entries and roles in running the show
8. Advance notice that there will be some Committee vacancies at the AGM in August, for Trading Table Officer and for Show Manager. Nomination forms for Committee positions are on the table

ENTERTAINMENT: Judging the Rare Variety Minishow by Ian Marshall. There were 63 entries across these interesting varieties, with every class represented

QUESTION AND ANSWER SECTION: Nil

MINISHOW RESULTS: Novice: First: Ben Hale; Intermediate: First Vicki Sanford
Open: First John Mulley; Second Wayne Weidenhofer; Third: Dennis Lomman

LUCKY ENVELOPES: None filled

NIGHT RAFFLE: First: Ken Harris; Second: Colin Norris; Third: Dennis Lomman

ANY OTHER BUSINESS: Nil. NEXT MEETING: June 8 will be the sale of birds

REMINDERS: Don't forget to pick up the show schedules and entry forms for the sale of birds in June; 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 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