



Budgie Bulletin



MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE 2019-2020

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NORTH EAST B.S. NEWSLETTER

Issued bi-monthly for the members

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

CLUB OBJECTIVES

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

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

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

MEMBERSHIP FEES

All subscriptions become due January 1st, 2021

(Also applies to new members who join after October 1st, 2020, who will be financial for 2021)

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

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

JUNIOR \$13 (65% normal fee)

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

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

For electronic transfer of membership fees use your name as the reference, and Bank SA BSB

105-146, Account number 547328040

BCSA Membership fee: \$15 per person

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

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

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Editorial

Polyomavirus (French Moults)

At our January 2020 general meeting we had an in-depth look at Polyomavirus (French Moults). At the time, I expressed some disappointment that although there were many articles on the internet dealing with FM, many of the articles were either very old, were contradictory or only discussed one part of the virus cycle. At the end of the night there were some unanswered questions.

I have since come across a research paper titled “Disease Screening of Three breeding Populations of Adult Exhibition Budgerigars (*Melopsittacus unicolor*) in New Zealand Reveals a High Prevalence of a Novel Polyomavirus and Avian Malaria Infection.” The paper was published in 2014 and was co-authored by Dr Hamish Baron a New Zealander who obtained his veterinarian degree from The University of QLD. He then worked for The University of Sydney as the Director of their Avian, Reptile and Exotic Pet Hospital while he undertook further training in avian medicine. Dr Baron is currently working as an avian specialist vet with The Unusual Pets Vets in Victoria where he is also carrying out research into Avian Gastric Yeast (AGY) (*Macrorhabdus ornithogaster*) as part of his PhD studies. Dr Baron was the official vet at the Nationals held here in Adelaide in 2014. He also keeps and breeds his own budgies.

I contacted Dr Baron and he was kind enough to answer my questions regarding FM. My questions were particularly related to the infection of visually normal (fully feathered) birds. His responses are incorporated in the following discussion.

One of the findings of Dr Baron’s research study was that “there was no statistical difference between the detected polyomavirus prevalence in the birds displaying normal plumage versus abnormal plumage”. All of the birds studied were adult birds. This study confirmed that visually normal birds can be infected with the virus.

There are a number of ways in which the virus can be introduced into otherwise virus-free aviaries by visually normal birds. The most obvious is via a purchased bird. This bird may have come from a breeder who retains “tailless/flightless wonders” infected with FM together with his visually normal birds. His aviaries are likely to be continually active with the virus. A less obvious way is at shows. The virus is highly contagious and can be easily spread at shows via faeces and feather dust. In this case an infected bird at the show could have come from an aviary that had been recently infected by an introduced bird, or the breeder kept tailless wonders in aviaries together with his show birds. Unfortunately, there is no visual method of determining whether or not a fully feathered bird is infected with the virus.

Dr Baron believes that there is clear evidence that visually normal birds that are infected with FM are able to clear the virus but that it will take up to six months and that during that time the birds can shed the virus, sometimes intermittently. For this reason, Dr Baron is of the view that all newly acquired birds should not be used for breeding until at least six months after their acquisition. Housing new birds in aviaries with other birds during this time will allow either transmission from the new bird or from existing birds to the new bird/s. When these birds are put down to breed all birds should be clear of the virus. Alternatively, if the purchaser believes that his own birds are not infected with the virus then quarantining the new bird for six months would achieve the same outcome.

Dr Baron is not aware of any research that has been undertaken to determine whether or not a bird that has been infected and recovered is permanently immune from future infection.

In the event that juvenile birds in the breeding room show feather abnormalities, Dr Baron says that these birds should be isolated from visually normal juveniles for six months to allow them to either re-grow their feathers and clear the virus from their systems or be

euthanased. Should a breeder be unlucky enough to get an outbreak (many nest boxes producing chicks with feather abnormalities) of FM in their breeding room, then Dr Baron's advice is that the breeder should stop breeding altogether for six months to allow all birds to clear it from their systems. Also, that it is important that the breeder attempts to get a diagnosis as to what might be causing the disease outbreak. Polyomavirus and Circovirus (Beak and Feather Disease) can both cause feather loss in juvenile birds and so having an avian veterinarian test a selection of the juveniles for the two viruses can help with ongoing planning and management.

Breeders often find that a previously fully feathered bird will lose either its tail or flight feathers or both as it gets older. Dr Baron says that this is very common and it is possible (but can only be confirmed by testing) that feather loss in these older birds is caused by Circovirus. This is also an area of his current research and involves looking at the relationship between the two viruses and AGY. There is a chronic form of Circovirus that primarily affects older birds. Older birds that start to display feather abnormalities should be culled as a precaution. In juvenile birds an acute form of Circovirus looks similar to FM. However the birds with Circovirus will never regrow their feathers and should be culled. As part of Dr Baron's Macrorhabdus (AGY) research carried out in the last year, a large percentage of the birds sampled in Australia were positive for Circovirus. **DL note:** *Interestingly, recent studies by the World Budgerigar Organisation (WBO) into feather abnormalities in budgerigars, found Circovirus in birds from the UK but not in those from Europe. However, none of the New Zealand birds tested during Dr Baron's research into Polyomavirus in 2014 were positive for Circovirus.*

On the issue of whether or not different strains of FM can exist in the aviaries of different breeders, Dr Baron's view is that while it is possible for strain-specific immunity to be experienced in different aviaries not enough research has been done for this to be confirmed or otherwise. While he has found from his studies that the same virus exists in both New Zealand and Australia, he also makes the point that his studies have only involved small regional samples and a much wider study involving many regions would be required for it to be confirmed that there is in fact only one strain. However, he feels that it is likely that the virus experienced by all breeders is the same and is introduced into aviaries through newly acquired birds or alternatively that the new birds are exposed to the virus already circulating in the new aviary and then begin shedding the organism for up to six months.

Dr Baron made the point that while some aspects of Polyomavirus are understood the unfortunate fact remains that overall we still only have a rudimentary understanding of the disease and its interaction with budgerigars. More research is required but finding funding for that research is exceptionally difficult. **DL note:** *It is heartening to know that research into budgerigar diseases is still an area of personal interest to some veterinarians who persevere despite the lack of research funding.*

To therefore summarise our overall look at FM, there are a number of actions that breeders can take to significantly reduce the possibility of their birds becoming infected with FM.

1. Cull any birds that display any visual signs that they could be infected with FM.
2. Do not purchase any bird that is not visually normal. Ideally, only purchase birds from breeders that you know and who are known not to keep tailless wonders.
3. After introducing new birds to your aviaries, do not breed with any of the birds for six months. Alternatively quarantine the new bird/s separately for six months.
4. Isolate any juveniles that show feather abnormalities. Cull any of these birds that do not regrow their feathers after six months. Ensure that there is no contact (either physical or through the wearing of the same clothes, shoes, etc) between the featherless birds and your aviary collection.

5. Manage stress levels by not overcrowding the birds in aviaries. Do not over breed; restrict to two rounds. Do not breed during the heat of summer.
6. Practice good nutrition and good hygiene.

A final word from Dr Baron. "Our understanding of the virus is good; but is still rudimentary and we cannot state absolutely that it (*implementation of the above*) will prevent an outbreak". "There are situations where clinically normal birds will remain persistently infected for longer than six months and the stress of breeding will trigger an episode of shedding and could precipitate an outbreak".

A final word from DL: Unfortunately, as there is no effective treatment for FM, we will all continue to experience FM to varying degrees in our aviaries and breeding rooms until such time as all breeders across Australia implement good FM control practices.

Dennis Lomman

2020 RINGS **PLEASE READ THIS!**

2020 Ring Issue - SOLD OUT!

It would appear that a lot of members are breeding early this year as they have already purchased their rings and I have SOLD OUT! An early round/s will result in birds being older and more competitive for the Nationals here in Adelaide next year. Good luck at the 2021 pre selection show.

The next opportunity for the club to purchase additional 2020 rings will be in June. Any member needing additional 2020 rings, including personal coded rings, will need to let me know by no later than the 10th June. The club will only order rings as required by members.

As all meetings up to and including June have now been cancelled due to the COVID-19 virus, members can contact me directly on

Email: dennisem@chariot.net.au

or phone: 83448363.

REMEMBER – By no later than the 10th June.

Dennis Lomman
Ring Officer

Club Update

- Trading Table supplies remain available from Vicki Sanford, with contact details in the magazine
- The last chance to order additional 2020 rings from Dennis Lomman is June 10, as previously advised
- The June magazine will come out as planned, at about the usual time
- The June hard copy magazine will have inserts listing sale birds and where they can be viewed. This might be of special interest to anyone wanting Blue Series and Lacewings
- The magazine inserts describing sale birds will also be sent out electronically to cover members who receive the magazine electronically
- The club bird sale usually held in June may go ahead later in the year at short notice as soon as the Kilburn Hall is reopened for meetings by the Port Adelaide Enfield Council
- The BCSA annual auction is unlikely to proceed in July due to current conditions associated with the use of the Enfield Community Centre, but the July situation is being continuously monitored and a possible later date might be possible once conditions are relaxed to enable an auction to take place
- The Fisher Annual Show programmed for June 20 was cancelled since the Kilburn Hall remains closed
- Thank you to the BSSA who invited NEBS members to their two international ZOOM meetings expertly moderated by Troy Holmes. The first meeting in May featured Maarten Heylen from Belgium and the second in June featured Mike Ball from the UK – both distinguished international breeders of budgerigars who gave us a tour of their bird rooms, feeding practices and pairing strategies.

Secretary: John Mulley

President: Graeme Alchin

DID YOU KNOW?

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

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

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

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

BCSA and NEBS Websites

BCSA and NEBS Websites

The **BCSA** website can be viewed at www.bcsa.com.au.
Results of all Club and State shows are posted on the website. The Photo Gallery features photos of the winning birds.

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

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



NEBS TRADING TABLE



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

Nutritional supplements which are popular with members include;

Passwell Liquid Gold	Vetafarm Multivet/Moulting Aid
Passwell Budgie Starter	Vetafarm Soluvite D
Murphy's Minerals	Vetafarm Breeding Aid
Calcium & Iodine Bells	Vetafarm Spark
Mineral Blocks	Elliott's Sulpha D

Other popular products include Vetafarm Triple C* **antibiotic**, Vetafarm **Probiotic*** and Passwell Multi-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 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.

TRADING TABLE

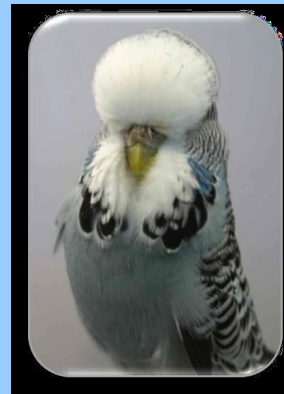
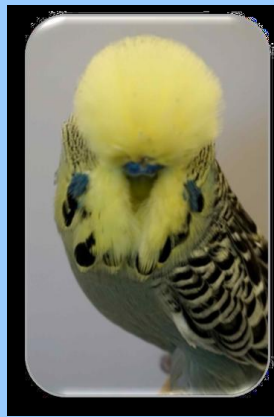
JUST BEEN RESTOCKED

Contact Vicki Sanford on 82637369 or
vickisanford@bigpond.com

Summary of the 2020 ANBC Delegates Meeting (Electronic – May 11, 2020)

- The 2021 National Show will be held in Bendigo, Victoria, following the cancellation of the 2020 National Show which was to be in Bendigo
- The 2022 National Show will be held in Adelaide, South Australia
- Tentative thoughts from the meeting: the 2021 show in Bendigo will be for 2020 rung birds and the 2022 show in Adelaide will be for 2021 rung birds, with 2019 rung birds missing out on being presented at a National Show
- Possible submissions were suggested on alternative scenarios, one of which would be showing both 2019 and 2020 rung birds at the next National Show in Bendigo in 2021 as a once off, and another submission showing 2019 rung birds at the Bendigo National Show in 2021
- WA has dropped out of hosting the show in the current seven year's rotation, which would have been 2023 after the 2022 Adelaide show
- New Logies for another seven years rotation to be purchased (estimated cost \$44,000)
- Transport of the shipping container between States/Zones, fitted out with the show equipment, is costed at \$4,000-\$5,000pa
- Colour and Standards increased the allocation of points for yellow or white body colour from 20% to 40% for the Black Eyed Self by moving it into the same section as the other self-coloured varieties Spangle Double Factor, Dark Eyed Clear, Lutino and Albino
- In NSW and Victoria there are ongoing concerns around potential bird keeping restrictions. Restrictions are being driven politically
- States/Zones were asked to think about the future of ANBC shows with submissions due July 24 for the next electronic ANBC meeting planned for July 31
- After the meeting: BSNSW submitted a motion in support of showing 2019 rung birds at the next national show and maintaining that pattern into the future
- That motion requiring a vote before the next electronic meeting planned for July 31 was subsequently rescinded by the ANBC Executive after the part "maintaining that pattern into the future" was deemed to be a matter of Major Significance requiring 12 months discussion
- That leaves 2020 rung birds as the cohort to be shown at the 2021 National Show in Bendigo, consistent with ANBC By-Laws

2020 Henry George Auction Quality in Quantity



Saturday September 19, 2020

Viewing 8am. Auction 9am.

Morayfield Sports & Events Centre,
298 Morayfield Rd Morayfield (behind Bunnings)

Approx. 200 Lots

**Henry is downsizing and a large number of top quality
breeding stock will be available at the auction**

Catalogue will be distributed closer to auction date.

Enquiries: Keith or Carol Gough 0403 084 154 or 0410 426 115

Note: Birds pictured are not be in auction, but are indicative of the quality Henry breeds.

**CONTINUED FROM APRIL BUDGIE BULLETIN.....
 (Avian Gastric Yeast previously referred to as Megabacteria)**

The Avian Gastric Yeast Experience

Belinda Brice, Kanyana Wildlife Rehabilitation Centre

INCIDENCE OF AGY POSITIVE PARROTS AT KANYANA

The distribution of AGY amongst wild birds in Australia is not known. AGY has been detected in Australian sulfur-crested cockatoos, wild galahs and feral European goldfinches on the eastern Australian coast (Filippich et al. 1993; Doneley B, 2012). At Kanyana we regularly see wild galahs, ringneck parrots and red-capped parrots that are AGY positive. 24% of galahs, 29% of ringneck parrots, 16% of red-capped parrots and 30% of little corellas were AGY positive over the 2014/2015 period. Many of these birds show signs of illness on admission. Interestingly, the incidence of AGY in wild rainbow lorikeets in the Perth area is much lower than that found in other parrot species (see Chart 2 below). L. Baird (Chelonia Wildlife Rehabilitation and Release) undertook a study in the Broome area in 2005/2006. The study showed that many Northern rainbow lorikeets were found to be positive for both AGY as well as coccidia. We have not found that this is the case in the Perth area. A recent study done at Kanyana revealed a prevalence of 22% for coccidian oocysts (11 out of 50 birds tested). None of these coccidian positive wild rainbow lorikeets were AGY positive. We have only seen AGY in one out of 96 rainbow lorikeets during 2014/2015 and this bird was negative for coccidia. The coccidia from the rainbow lorikeets were morphologically and phylogenetically characterized and identified as *Eimera haematodi* (Yang et al., 2015). None of 131 samples from black cockatoos tested were AGY positive. The majority of these samples were from cockatoos housed at the Karaakin Black Cockatoo Conservation Centre, Perth. This centre does an amazing job rescuing and rehabilitating injured black cockatoos.

Chart 2: Number of AGY positive parrots seen at Kanyana during 2014/2015

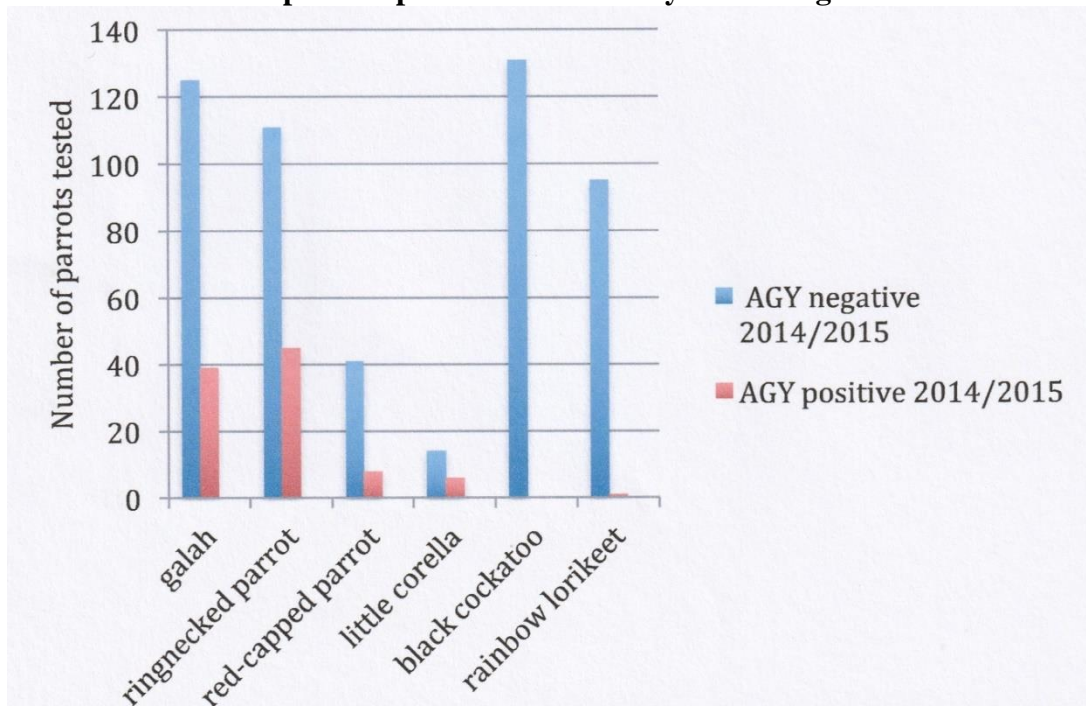


Table 1. Prevalence rate of AGY in different parrot species admitted to Kanyana (figures by Haight and Brice)

year of admission	ringneck parrot	galah	red-capped parrot	rainbow lorikeet
2007	24%	8%	14%	0%
2008	29%	20%	13%	0%
2009	16%	22%	15%	2%*
2010	15%	21%	15%	3%
2011	21%	12%	21%	5%
2012	22%	9%	13%	4%
2013	36%	13%	14%	0%
2014/2015	29%	24%	16%	1%

* first AGY-positive rainbow lorikeet seen at Kanyana by R. Haight

REFERENCES

1. Doneley B. Weight loss syndrome in juvenile free-living galahs. 2012. Proceedings Annual Conference Australasian Association of Avian Veterinarians and Unusual and Exotic Pet Veterinarians. 9-11.
2. Filippich LJ, Boyle DA, Webb R and Fuerst JA. 1993. Megabacteria in birds in Australia. Australian Veterinary Practitioner 23: 71-76.
3. Yang R; Brice B and Ryan U. 2015. Molecular characterization of *Eimeria haematodi*, coccidian parasite (Apicomplexa:Eimeriidae) in a rainbow lorikeet (*Trichoglossus haematodus*). Experimental Parasitology 153: 123-128

TO BE CONTINUED.....



A further question and answer from the proceedings of the International Forum as part of the 2007 ANBC Show hosted in Adelaide by the BCSA with comment at the end on the context of the answer fast forwarded to 2020.



INTERNATIONAL FORUM

On the Tuesday evening (29th May) of the 2007 ANBC Nationals held in Adelaide South Australia, a very interesting forum was attended by about sixty fanciers.

The forum panel were Marcel Buhler from Switzerland: Ricky Watts from The United Kingdom: Warren Wilson from New South Wales: Alan Gamble from New Zealand: Ron Pearce from The United Kingdom.

***Question:** Wayne Robinson from South Queensland. Can you give me your impressions on the down or directional feather around the eye on chicks when they are babies?*

Ron Pearce: Directional feathering is a genetic thing in the birds. When you look at the babies, if they have directional feathering, you can see it even before they have any down, you can see the feathering going up and out from the eye area. It is as simple as that. It is a genetic thing you breed into the birds but honestly it is one of the hardest things to put into your birds. The encouraging thing I saw here over the weekend is that you have everything here to breed those sorts of birds. I saw them on the show bench and I visited one of your breeders and he has birds that have it. I am not saying you have millions of them but if you recognise it, you are on the right path and you will start to breed birds with directional feather.

Alan Gamble: We in New Zealand just have not had the opportunity that you people in Australia have had to get good stock to start with. You have a lot more feather on your birds. We only got about one hundred English birds and that was nine years ago. And from that they were shared around a large number of people and the vast majority have lost most of those birds. We are struggling in New Zealand to keep up with Australia. We are quite a few years behind you and light years behind England. It is hoped in the near future that imports will start again in New Zealand and then I will be able to talk with a little bit of authority. We haven't got what you have got so I will pass the question along to my other colleagues.

Warren Wilson: I think Ron answered the technical part of the question. When you get more down on the bird then naturally the feathers stick out even more and are more pronounced and make the bird look more feathery and the directional feather will look better. I went to Gerald Bink's aviary when I was in the UK and he has birds there that are just humungous on feather. I didn't realise that until he put a bird in my hand that was about ten inches long and the feather was about half the bird and I just about dropped the damned thing. It was a powder puff. Earlier in the evening someone mentioned about feather – you have to remember that their climatic conditions in their Northern part of the Country and probably it will eventually be the same in New Zealand – it will probably be a lot easier for them to retain directional feather on the birds. When some of the imports arrived here, they had more feather than they do today. I think it is because our birds are subjected in the main, to a much warmer climate throughout the year. And it would probably be always difficult for our birds to maintain as much feather as they do in the much colder climate in the South and I think it would be a bit unfair of us to expect as a package overall, that the whole of this country would be able to maintain that huge amount of feather as the birds do in the colder climate. But certainly the more down you have got underneath the bigger the bird looks. Directional feather comes right in the beginning. With the hens you can see it right from the start right across the top of the head.

Rick Watts: There is not a great deal I can add to that except my experience. I, up until about four or five years ago, I don't think I had any foreign blood lines in my aviary. The birds I had been breeding with I had been breeding the lines for twenty or thirty years. In the last four or five years I've had some birds in from Ron and Marcel that obviously had German background to them. I have noticed the difference in the density of the down which is a lot softer than the birds we had been breeding in the UK. The down on these babies that are coming from these German birds have a lot more density which is quite interesting. I have always bred a lot of rough feathered birds which have a hard feather, and a friend of mine in Germany has been exchanging birds with me over a number of years and I have noticed that in the last four or five years that he has brought birds to me with a softer density of feather. So I am quite excited to be in a situation where I am able to use it and I have noticed only slightly at the moment that the width of directional feather is starting to be seen in families that it was not seen in before. I have always bred birds with tight feather. About seeing birds in the nest box, I don't worry about assessing them at an early age. If they come out of the nest box and they look good then that is fine as long as they are healthy and I get good nests of chicks then I am quite happy. If they are going to have directional feather by a certain age it is of no interest to me whatsoever. It is what comes out at five or six weeks and sits on the perch and what matures after that is what I am interested in. And what I would like to say is they all have directional feather but I would be fooling myself because they all won't / don't. That is what breeding budgies is all about – you get some that have it and you get some that haven't and you have to use the ones that have it.

Marcel Buhler: One of the main (most important) features of a budgerigar is directional feather. You have some good examples down here, I saw it on the fifth hen, also the Skyblue spangle of Garry Gazzards, there is plenty of feather direction on those birds and you have to work with them. If you don't get a chance to get more down here, then you have to put good selections and hopefully get more of those types of birds. It will be the main feature of the future, deep mask and good feather direction will be the main features of a good budgerigar.

Editorial comment in the context of 2020:

If you do not have directional feather then look for it in the birds you bring in and from then through careful selection breed for it, along with everything else you need to maintain in an exhibition budgerigar. That is the challenge.

John Mulley

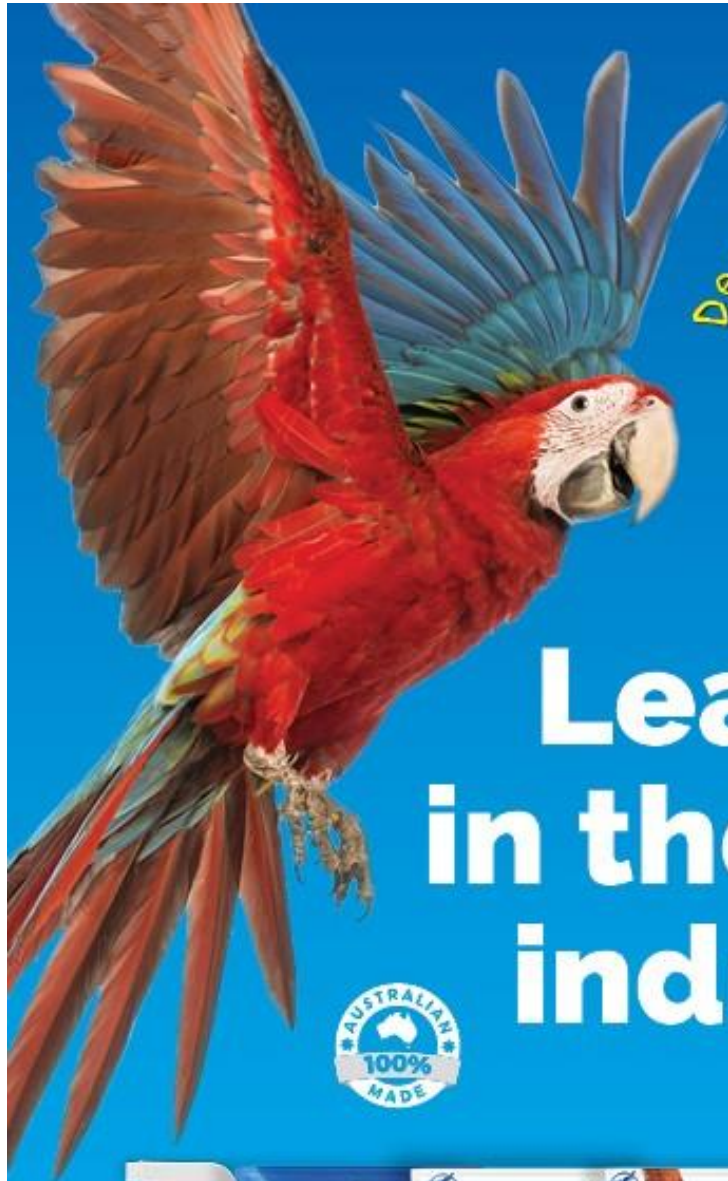
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▶ Grey Sunflower	▶ Pigeon foods	▶ Hay bales
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▶ Canary seed	▶ Paswell products	▶ Rat traps...and more!





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

NATIONAL CLASS WINNERS WHO REPRESENTED NEBS IN THE LOGAN SHIELD

1996	Helen Brooks	Fallow	Cairns
1997	Rob McKie	Opaline	Melbourne
2000	John Mulley	Opaline AOSV	Adelaide
2001	M & R Rafferty	Opaline AOSV	Freemantle
2002	S & C Norris	Dominant Pied	Hobart
2003	John Mulley	Blackeyed Self	Cairns
2007	Marshall Family	Albino	Adelaide
2009	Peter Glassenbury	Blackeyed Self	Burnie
2014	Dennis Lomman	Normal Violet	Adelaide
2014	Marshall Family	Recessive Pied	Adelaide
2014	D & R Lange	Crested	Adelaide
2018	Troy Holmes	Normal Grey Green	Penrith

NATIONAL JUDGING APPOINTMENTS WHILE A NEBS MEMBER

1994, Malcolm Loveridge, Perth;

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

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

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

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

2014, Nigel Tonkin, Adelaide, 2019, Peter Glassenbury, Brisbane

NATIONAL SHOW MANAGER WHILE A NEBS MEMBER

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

Rockhampton; 2014, Doug Lange, Adelaide

NEBS LIFE MEMBERS

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

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