



Budgie Bulletin



MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE 2022-2023

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NORTH EAST B.S. NEWSLETTER

Issued quarterly 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, 2024.

(Also applies to new members who join after October 1st, 2023, who will be financial for 2024)

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 2023 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

Editorial June 2023

Elsewhere in this issue you will find the Minutes of the Extraordinary General Meeting held on April 12. Commitments were obtained for the Ring Officer and the Show Manager positions to take effect from the August 2023 AGM; however, one of those was subsequently withdrawn. A couple of other key Committee positions may require turnover within a couple of years. So why is it that we have not been able to populate some of the Committee positions over the past five years, including the key position of Show Manager? Analysis of the club's membership structure is instructive. It demonstrates that the Committee structure as mandated by the Constitution is no longer fit for purpose given the number of active members:

.	2022	2023
NEBS active members	9	9
NEBS not very active	28	24
NEBS but too far away	6	6
Other clubs their primary	11	10
Total	54	49

Active members: These 9 members claim NEBS as their primary affiliation, and they make it to a reasonable number of monthly meetings and/or Committee meetings. Some show for NEBS at the Unbroken Cap interclub challenge and at the Logan Shield. Some contribute to the entertainment at monthly meetings. Only three showed for NEBS at the last Unbroken Cap Show. The 2022 Breeder Show failed to reach the numbers benched for a status moving show. The 2023 Breeder Show attracted five exhibitors (one exhibiting for the final time) who could claim NEBS as their primary affiliated club. This group of 9 provides the pool from which the 12 mandatory Committee positions can be drawn. General Meetings and Committee Meetings regularly fail to reach quorums.

Not very active: These 24 members are classified as not very active. These include Life Members and Social Members no longer breeding, members who don't regularly attend meetings or participate at shows, and members who purchase rings for breeding with no desire to show.

Too far away: These six members live outside the metropolitan area, so they rarely or never attend NEBS meetings or NEBS shows.

Other clubs their primary: These ten members have primary club affiliation other than NEBS. Given the August timeline for ordering 2024 rings they will be ordered as usual, except all rings will need to be prepaid, BCSA 2024 affiliation will be paid, and rings will be distributed from December 15.

*****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.

DID YOU KNOW?

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

Rings

IMPORTANT READING

2024 Ring Issue

I can confirm that NEBS will be placing a ring order for 2024 (RED) rings. However, given the uncertain future of NEBS, it will be necessary for members to pay for their individual 2024 ring order **prior** to NEBS placing the overall order with the manufacturer. This will apply to both personally coded rings **and NE coded rings**.

It should be noted that, unlike previous years, there is no certainty that NEBS will be ordering an additional supplementary order for NE coded 2024 rings. It is therefore important that members order the final number of rings that they anticipate using in 2024.

The overall NEBS order for 2024 rings needs to be finalized by the 15 August 2023. **In July, I will contact each member who purchased rings this year to confirm their individual requirements for 2024. Payment will be required as soon as the order is confirmed.**

The 2024 rings are expected to be available as from 15th December 2023 and will be posted to members on that date.

2023 Ring Issue

I still have a small number of 2023 (BLUE) NE coded rings available for sale. If required, a one-off supplementary order for additional 2023 rings can be placed before 30th June. That order will only include specific ring orders, **including personally coded**, requested by members.

Members anticipating a need for extra rings over and above what they have already purchased should let me know their requirements before 30th June.

Dennis Lomman

Ring Officer
June 2023

UBSSA SUPPORTERS SCHEME

NEBS is affiliated with The United Bird Societies of South Australia Inc but are you aware that you as individual members can be UBSSA Supporters? For an annual subscription fee of \$15 from July 1 you can contribute to the operating costs of the UBSSA and give it strength through numbers. The UBSSA has an impact on government on matters related to bird keeping that affects all of us. The UBSSA motto is "Strength through Unity". Contact details are on their website www.unitedbirds.asn.au.



A further question and answer from the proceedings of the International Forum as part of the 2007 ANBC Show hosted in Adelaide by the BC SA with comment at the end on the context of the answer fast forwarded to 2022.



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: *A question was asked earlier about the feather on the birds in Queensland where it is warmer –I would consider the weather in South Africa to be just as warm. How do they sustain their feather?*

Rick Watts: I would think that people like Reinhardt Molkentein and others would use a fair amount of air conditioning. I would think they would have to as you cannot sustain birds in that hot climate if you are not spraying or providing water somewhere along the line as you are not going to get the moisture in the air otherwise.

Warren Wilson: Reinhardt has his aviaries virtually within a building which does have open windows and from 6am to 6pm every day at about every twenty minutes all those aviaries are sprayed with a very fine mist and he uses the F10 spray constantly. When he walks you down the aisle between the aviaries he has a spray bottle in each hand and he wets right down the line and back up to the top. This happens day in and day out, 365 days a year.

Ron Pearce: I know that if you want to have birds with feather you have to feed feather and I know it is very hard to feed animal protein in a hot climate but it is what you need – you have to feed the feather. A bird cannot produce the feather if you don't feed the feather. I use hard boiled eggs and I use lots of them. You can use powdered protein as well. I think you have to get away from water and hard seed diets. I think you have to feed lots of soft food. Lots of vegetables and protein it is as simple as that.

Warren Wilson: I think you need to also have a very mixed diet. I feed Madeira cake which has egg in it, I feed egg and biscuit, breakfast cereal and I have a full soft food mix which I get someone to make up for me. It is 20% protein. I don't boil the eggs as I use egg and biscuit. You have to have a range of those foods and I agree that if you don't feed the proteins then the birds just won't produce not only the feathering but all the other things. You will know if you are feeding your birds correctly by the number of losses you have. If you have losses for no reason then something is amiss. You will also lose the odd one but I am talking about more than the odd one. If you are losing chicks at about eighteen or twenty days in the nest then these are the things you have to look at as a warning sign.

You have to remember that the little budgie who comes out of the egg smaller than your finger nail ends up being a 240mm long bird in a couple of months incurs an amazing growth rate. A child doesn't grow at the rate our little bird does so you have to pump in the protein and everything else that is required.

Editorial comment in the context of 2023: Selection and pairing is about the genetics. Once the chick hatches it's about the nutrition.

John Mulley

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THE DARKWING - AN UNUSUAL VARIETY by Ken Yorke (2004)

The Darkwing has been around for decades in Australia in its most common form known previously as a "Greywing Yellow". The problem with the old name was manifold. Firstly, the bird is not a true Greywing. Secondly it was only one of many different varieties which were all called "Greywing Yellows". Thirdly, depending on what varieties and colours were crossed into them, you end up with birds that could have black markings, dark grey markings, or even brown markings, none of which were Greywings, despite their name. Some combinations of Darkwings can also look like Greywings but are not Greywings.

Complications occurred when poor examples of genuine (but pale) Greywings and heavily suffused Dilutes were also called "Greywing Yellows" and bred into Darkwings. Other varieties such as various forms of South Australian Blackwing were also called "Greywing Yellow".

Depending on where you lived and who taught you, any or all of these different varieties were all accepted as "Greywing Yellows". Having created all the chaos and confusion above, what then is the true Darkwing.

Darkwing is a variety which affects markings and tail colour. It has little or no effect on body colour. There can be a Darkwing form of all known varieties and colours, BUT it is only visible when combined with either Dilute, Clearwing or Greywing. All other varieties tried to date mask Darkwing. Darkwing is a variety which can be thought of as reinstating black pigments to almost normal levels in those three abovementioned varieties which would normally have reduced levels of black pigment (i.e. pale grey markings).

The most obvious and striking of these combinations is the Darkwing Dilute Light Green, a bird with a yellow body often suffused with green and very dark (approaching black) markings. It is this bird which was called the "Greywing Yellow". If Cinnamon is further added to this bird then a yellow bird with brown markings results and this was previously called "Cinnamonwing Yellow". In some cases, Cinnamon forms of heavily suffused Dilutes showing pale brown "ghost markings" were also called "Cinnamonwing Yellows". These latter birds are not Darkwings.

Darkwing combined with a Clearwing produces a bird which resembles a heavy marked Greywing. Darkwing combined with Greywing produces a bird which again resembles a Greywing but has extremely dark markings.

Darkwing does not seem to affect any other varieties yet tested. A Darkwing Normal Green looks like an ordinary Normal Green. I did once breed a Darkwing Albino and again it looked like an ordinary Albino so it appears not possible to breed an Albino with black markings using Darkwing. I have not tried using Darkwing on piers but I very much doubt that it will have any effect as again, I did by coincidence once breed a Darkwing Dilute which had a small "pier" head spot, which intimates that a pier marking overrides a Darkwing marking. These results involving Ino and pier-like features are not surprising because the mechanism for altering black pigment in these varieties is completely different to the mechanisms involved in Dilute, Greywing and Clearwing.

It is only in recent years following my own breeding experiments that it was realised that other forms of Darkwing other than Dilute could be bred. The Dilute form is still the most desired type and the only type being actively bred.

History of the Darkwing In 1986, I was introduced to Andy Mason of Merewether (Newcastle), Australia through his cousin Joe Wilmott who I knew well. The following is Andy's story as told to me by himself for publication at that time in the Newcastle Budgerigar Club Bulletin (of which I was editor).

'Andy Mason and his younger brother "Nook" were keen bird breeders as lads, which no doubt was instilled in them from their father, Andrew C. Mason, well known as a champion racing pigeon breeder. Their father was renowned for his knowledge of bird breeding and extensive library on the subject. He wrote sometimes for publications in England and Canada etc.

The boys used to save all their money to spend on birds. Andy, an apprentice carpenter, used to make cages for a bird shop which was two or three doors down from the Civic Theatre in Newcastle. One particular Friday night he delivered some cages to Fred Barker's bird shop and he noticed that the dealer had just received a consignment of several hundred wild budgerigars, which had been caught in the country. He chose a couple of pairs from this lot, these particular birds because they were slightly bigger than the rest, (something that his father had told him to look for in birds) and they were also a slightly different colour green to the usual. Andy described them as being a pale green about the colour seen on Silvereyes.

These birds were subsequently mated and in one nest of eight or nine youngsters, one was noticeably different to all the rest. This one bird had a yellow body with the normal yellow and black wing markings of a green bird. With their father's guidance and knowledge, they were able to use this bird and its close relatives to produce more of these birds.

They bred these birds for three years, then wrote to the major society in Sydney in order to give the variety a name. The Society asked to see some of the live birds and a pair was sent. The Society decided to call the birds Greywing Yellows; this was in about 1933-4. After refusing to sell the pair, one bird was returned and the other unfortunately died while in Sydney.

Andy and his cousin next door, Joe Wilmott (himself responsible for the development of the Harlequin in Australia many years later) then took some of the Greywing Yellows to Sydney, to compare their birds with those being bred by the well-known Sydney breeders. Not one breeder had seen or heard of anything like them. During this aviary tour, they came across breeders (one named Johnson and another, whose name has been forgotten, who lived in North Sydney) who were breeding birds with grey wing markings but they had nothing like the black markings of the Newcastle birds.

Andy and Nook bred birds as the "Mason Brothers", and often sold their Greywing Yellows to breeders (mostly from Sydney) for 6 pounds Australian a pair, a lot of money during the Depression. When the brothers sold out their stock, the birds went to all corners of the land (although a lot probably went to Sydney again). After getting married Andy switched back to breeding racing pigeons and gouldian finches, while Nook (more well-known to established Newcastle budgerigar breeders) continued to breed budgerigars until his death a couple of years ago.'

Joe Wilmott also bred this same family of "Greywing Yellows" (although not continuously) up until his death in 1987.

Naming Conventions The original name of "Greywing Yellow" was in fact the Darkwing's greatest disadvantage. It was thus bred by many people as if it was a Greywing and was even standardised in Australia as another Greywing colour just like Greywing Light Green, Greywing Dark Green etc. Cinnamon forms of the bird were also standardized as another colour of Cinnamon. Despite winning many major awards at shows they were not improved at the same rate as other varieties and became less popular as exhibition birds.

Added to this decline in popularity was a bigger problem that in trying to breed them like Greywings led to many unexplained breeding results and physically less of the birds being produced because there were no absolute breeding rules known for the variety. Only a couple of "standard" matings were capable of consistently producing the Darkwing Dilute.

By the late 1980's the Darkwings became quite rare and were only kept going by a mere handful of breeders. The majority of these breeders were the ones who used Dilutes and Cinnamon Dilutes in their breeding programs and rejected Greywings.

One such breeder to reject the Greywing theory was Frank Amos of Sydney (formerly of Newcastle) who believed that a type of Clearbody factor was involved. He actively promoted the Darkwing Dilutes as a Clearbody. The "Clearbody" term he gleaned from the various forms of blacked marked yellow bodied clearbodies in America, which at that time were not in Australia.

All of my own current Darkwings are descended from two of Frank's birds. During one of our conversations, I suggested that he should call them "Australian Clearbodies" instead of just "Clearbodies" in order to differentiate them from the American forms (Texas, Easley and Terraneo). The term "Australian Clearbody" slowly gained some momentum amongst the breeders but not the regulating society in charge of the official written Standard.

After a lengthy experimental breeding program, I later discovered the true breeding rules of the variety. From this came proof that the variety was not a clearbody mutation but merely a marking variety that could be incorporated into several other varieties, only one of which broadly looked like a clearbody. The "Australian Clearbody" term was no longer appropriate as some forms did not look anything like clearbodies. As the Darkwing variety is essentially a markings variety which causes darker markings than usual then I proposed the name "Darkwing". "Blackwing" was also not appropriate as only some of the birds had genuinely black markings and there was already a rare variety in South Australia called Blackwing. "Greywing" was certainly not appropriate.

The term "Darkwing" is now slowly being adopted as the standard name for this variety. Unknown to myself and by sheer coincidence E.W. Brooks in his book "The Development of Color in Budgerigars" published in 1955, when discussing in general yellow birds with dark markings, also proposed that such birds would be better called "Darkwings".

Theories of Inheritance The original theory of a "Greywing Yellow" being a type of Greywing has never stood up to genetic theory nor actual breeding results. When true Greywing Greens are mated to true Dilutes the offspring are Greywing Green/Dilute. No matter how one inbreeds or outcrosses these birds only 3 types of offspring are possible, Greywing Green, Greywing Green/Dilute and Dilute Green. It is not possible to get a bird with near black or black markings on a yellow body from these birds.

Frank Amos developed his Clearbody theory along the lines that the "Greywing Yellow" was actually a Clearbody mutation which was also a multiple allele of the Greywing, Clearwing and Dilute alleles. This theory initially had some merit and actually did predict quite well the progeny from all the "standard" matings normally used. In this theory Clearbody was dominant over Dilute. Clearbodies could be double factor or single factor whereby all single factor birds

contained one Dilute allele. In this theory, the interaction of Clearbody with Clearwing was not known and the interaction with Greywing was dubious.

In an attempt to prove Frank's multiple allele theory I embarked on a series of experimental matings involving Clearwings and later Greywings. I already had many years of data on Dilute matings. As a result of this program I bred several birds which contained genes for Clearwing, "Clearbody" and Dilute simultaneously. Under the current genetic rules for multiple alleles, a bird cannot simultaneously contain three alleles. In short, in an attempt to prove Frank's theory I had actually disproved it.

This meant that the gene causing this variety was not a multiple allele but an independent autosomal gene. Furthermore it not only affected Dilutes but also Clearwings and Greywings. Hence my alternative theory of the Darkwing gene was born.

After many other experimental matings using the Darkwing gene model a clear picture evolved. This model fitted perfectly all previous matings involving hundreds of birds in many combinations.

In summary:-

- The Darkwing gene is a partial dominant modifier gene.
- As a partial dominant, it can be had in single factor and double factor which are slightly different visually. Single factor birds have very dark grey markings. Double factor birds have markings which are close to black.
- As a modifier gene, it modifies the action of Greywing, Clearwing and Dilute genes (i.e. makes the markings darker than they normally are).
- The Darkwing gene appears to have no effect on other varieties except Greywing, Clearwing and Dilute.
- The former "Greywing Yellow" is actually a combination of two different varieties, i.e. Darkwing (in either single or double factor) and Dilute.
- The former "Cinnamonwing Yellow" is actually a combination of three different varieties, i.e. Darkwing (in either single or double factor), Dilute and Cinnamon. Double factored birds of this type have darker brown markings than single factor birds.
- The Darkwing Clearwing and Darkwing Greywing combinations, while genetically interesting can easily be confused for Greywings and as such are not recommended to be bred.
- Variation in body colour in Darkwing Dilutes is not caused by the Darkwing component but caused by those faults commonly associated with the Dilute component. Dark Factor birds (particularly Darkwing Olive Dilute and Darkwing Mauve Dilute) and those birds carrying very heavy suffusion can also be confused for Greywings. It is recommended therefore that the Light Green and Sky Blue forms be bred for preference.
- Cinnamon, and to a lesser extent Opaline, generally reduce body suffusion in Darkwing Dilutes.

Typical Matings The preferred type of Darkwing for the exhibition bench is the Darkwing(df) Dilute Light Green. Where classes allow and assuming you like brown markings, then the Cinnamon Darkwing(df) Dilute Light Green is sometimes an even more desirable type due to its usually brighter yellow body with reduced suffusion.

Double factor Darkwings are preferred because of the darker (in some cases black) markings. Dark factor birds are not preferred because they usually show much more green suffusion and thus lack the desirable bright yellow body colour.

Green series birds (i.e. yellows) are preferred over Blue series birds (i.e. whites) as, all other things being equal, white birds show blue suffusion more noticeably than yellow birds with green suffusion.

I personally do not use Grey factor birds in Darkwings as Grey tends to make the yellow colouring very dull. It should be noted here also that many Darkwing Dilutes do have pale greyish cheek patches instead of pale violet and that this pale greyish colour is NOT a sign of Grey factor birds.

Some typical matings used in the production of Darkwing Dilutes are below.

Darkwing(sf) Dilute x Dilute = 50% Darkwing(sf) Dilute + 50% Dilute

Darkwing(sf) Dilute x Darkwing(sf) Dilute = 25% Darkwing(df) Dilute + 50% Darkwing(sf) Dilute + 25% Dilute

Darkwing(sf) Dilute cock x Cinnamon Dilute hen = 25% Darkwing(sf) Dilute/Cinnamon cocks + 25% Darkwing(sf) Dilute hens + 25% Dilute/Cinnamon cocks + 25% Dilute hens

Darkwing(sf) Dilute hen x Cinnamon Dilute cock = 25% Darkwing(sf) Dilute/Cinnamon cocks + 25% Cinnamon Darkwing(sf) Dilute hens + 25% Dilute/Cinnamon cocks + 25% Cinnamon Dilute hens

The use of Normals for the quicker improvement of size and type features can be used, but to the detriment of good colour. As the Darkwing Dilute has Dilute as one of its component varieties then all the traits and issues normally associated with breeding Dilutes still apply. Lots of unnamed minor colour modifier genes assist in the production of good coloured exhibition Dilutes, and when paired to Normals many of these modifiers are lost or cannot be seen. In addition, Normals masking Darkwing appear the same as Normals not carrying Darkwing, so some wastage can occur. In short, while the use of Normals may improve size and type quicker, it takes more skill to maintain good colour features. Using Dilutes takes longer to improve size and type but is easier to maintain good colour.

Grading To Produce Next Year's Winners

by The Late Ray Steele (Article supplied by Dave Critchlow)

Once young budgerigars have completed their first moult and be in a condition which permits them to be assessed properly for type, head, size, colour, mask, and spots, they can be compared with the adults to see whether any progress has been made. The birds being assessed will fall into three categories; those that will be suitable for showing - these will constantly draw attention to themselves, those that will be valuable in next year's breeding team and those that can be discarded.

When deciding which budgerigars to retain, there is no need to consult the pedigree book in the first instance. It is not always the birds with the best pedigree that produces the best progeny. Make visual quality the first consideration, choosing those that most closely resemble the Budgerigar Society's Ideal. There is no budgerigar stud that has every bird of the highest quality and inevitably there will be some hard decisions to be made when it comes to selecting the reserves for the breeding team. This is a good time to take pedigree into account. If two budgerigars are of the same visual quality, it makes sense to retain the one that has the best pedigree.

What You Should Be Looking For

Variety makes little difference to the physical features that need to be considered. In the first instance you should be looking for a budgerigar which is big, has a broad bold head, displaying balance, grace, and beauty. Then comes good coloration, a deep, wide mask carrying good size spots, broad shoulders, a straight back with well positioned wings, a round head with frontal rise, a small tucked-in beak, good stance and style and a defiant character.

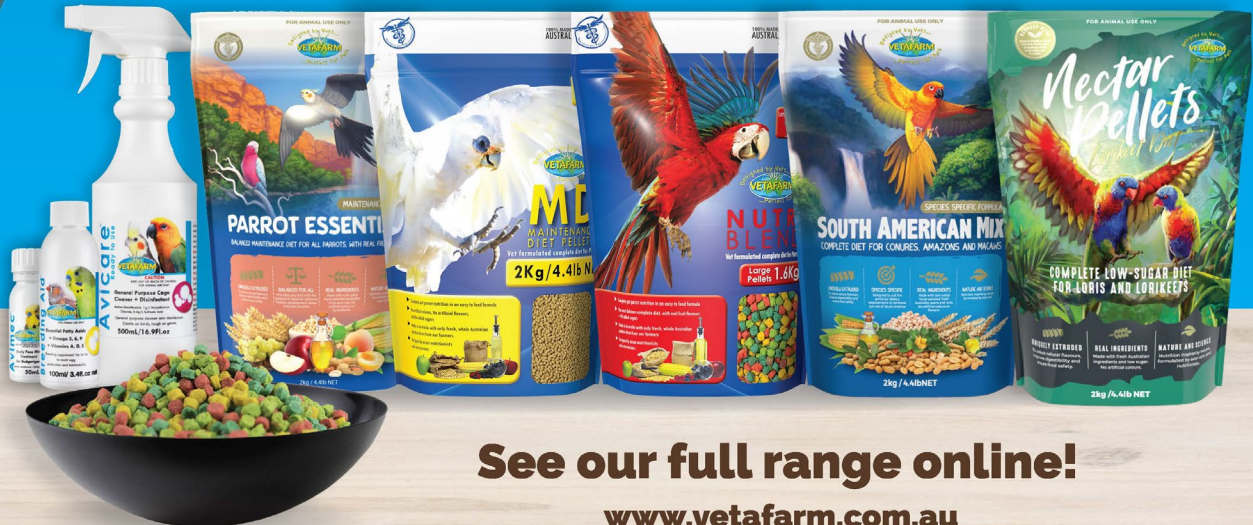
If all your budgerigars do not answer that description, do not despair because neither do mine, or those of any other breeder. What you will detect, is that some birds display some of the desirable features. The task that faces every breeder of exhibition budgerigars is putting all the "parts" together. The birds to discard are those that are small, badly shaped, narrow shoulders or are generally lacking in head quality, otherwise you will only breed others with the same shortcomings.

Producing winners on a regular basis is not just a matter of luck. If it was, I would not be keeping budgerigars. Anyone who believes that luck plays the greatest part in making it to the top with budgerigars is equating our hobby to doing the lottery. How could anyone derive pleasure from the fancy if he must depend upon luck for his success? It takes many years of skilful pairing of your stock to establish a top quality stud unless you have a fat wallet. Of course, there are times when a breeder will produce a winner out of a pair of no-hoppers, but one swallow does not make a summer.



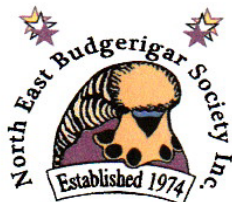
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Lloyd Edwards Breeder Show

Held On: Saturday, 13 May 2023

Held At: Kilburn Hall

President: Graeme Alchin

Secretary: John Mulley

Birds Entered: 118

Birds Benched: 86

Benched by Status

71	Open
15	Intermediate
0	Novice

Major Awards

Grand Champion	Bob Simpson	Normal Grey Green Cock
Champion Opposite Sex	Dennis Lomman	Spangle AOSV Hen
Reserve Champion Cock	Dennis Lomman	Cinnamonwing ASC Cock
Reserve Champion Hen	Dennis Lomman	Cinnamonwing ASC Hen
Third Champion Cock	Marshall Family	Normal Grey Cock
Third Champion Hen	Ian & Gina Wise	Spangle ASC Hen
Fourth Champion Cock	Dennis Lomman	Normal Blue Cock
Fourth Champion Hen	Marshall Family	Lacewing Hen
Fifth Champion Cock	Ian & Gina Wise	Normal Grey Green Cock
Fifth Champion Hen	Dennis Lomman	Normal Visual Violet Hen
Best Open Bird	Bob Simpson	Normal Grey Green Cock
Best Open Bird opposite Sex	Dennis Lomman	Spangle AOSV Hen
Best Intermediate Bird	Ian & Gina Wise	Spangle ASC Hen
Best Intermediate Bird Opposite	Ian & Gina Wise	Normal Grey Green Cock
Best Novice Bird	0	#N/A
Best Novice Bird Opposite Sex	0	#N/A
Best Junior Bird	0	#N/A

Best Of Colour/Variety

Normal Green	John Mulley	Cinnamonwing	Dennis Lomman
Normal Grey Green	Bob Simpson	Spangle Double Factor	Graeme Alchin
Normal Blue	Dennis Lomman	Opaline ASC	Ian & Gina Wise
Normal Visual Violet	Dennis Lomman	Opaline AOSV	L&H Edwards
Normal Grey	Marshall Family	Clearbody ASC	Dennis Lomman
Normal Yellow Faced Blue	Ian & Gina Wise	Lacewing	Marshall Family
Normal Golden Faced Blue	John Mulley	Fallow ASC	John Mulley
Black Eyed Self	Ian & Gina Wise	Spangle ASC	Ian & Gina Wise
Dilute Yellow/White	0	Spangle AOSV	Dennis Lomman
Lutino	L&H Edwards	Dominant Pied ASC/ASV	Bob Simpson
Albino	Marshall Family	Recessive Pies ASC/ASV	Graeme Alchin
Dark Eyed Clear	John Mulley	Australian White Cap	Ian & Gina Wise
Clearwing ASC	John Mulley	Crested ASC/ASV	John Mulley
Greywing ASC	0	Any Other Variety	0
		Ladies Exhibit	0



Bob Simpson
Grand Champion Breeder



"This Bird Should Have Won!"



Ian (and Gina) Wise
Best Intermediate Breeder



Major Awards Judging Completed



Major Awards Judging



Lloyd Edwards Breeder Show 2023
Trophy Table

LOGAN SHIELD SHOW RESULTS

BSSA	1160
NEBS	426 h
PORT PIRIE	281

NATIONAL SHOW RESULTS

VICTORIA	666
NEW SOUTH WALES	541
SOUTH QUEENSLAND	481
SOUTH AUSTRALIA	446
NORTH & CENTRAL Q'LAND	289
WESTERN AUSTRALIA	274
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Minutes of the Northeast Budgerigar Society General Meeting

HELD: Kilburn Hall, 49 Le Hunte St. Kilburn on Wednesday March 8, 2023 at 7.30pm.

WELCOME: President Graeme Alchin opened the meeting. 13 members present. Door prize tickets distributed.

APOLOGIES: Paul Schroeder, Michael Smith

ENTERTAINMENT: Judging the Recessive Varieties MiniShow. There were five exhibitors, all from the Committee.

Awards: Open: First \$20 John Mulley; Second \$15 Marshall Family; Third \$10 Dennis Lomman. Intermediate: First \$20 Vicki Sanford.

ANNOUNCEMENTS:

Members have been informed through the email distribution list and magazine that an Extraordinary General Meeting has been called to run alongside the April General Meeting. Are there any advance nominations for any of the following: No nominations yet for Secretary or Show Manager, Ring Officer or two Committee positions. Proactively sorting this out prior to the August AGM is designed to avoid disruption to the ordering of the 2024 rings due in August.

Of the show cages donated to give away to Novice breeders, there are 8 remaining. They have water damage so are not suitable for use in shows but would be ideal as training cages.

The first magazine for the year has been distributed: Those receiving it electronically received it last Sunday. Those receiving hard copy have received it in the mail.

RING OFFICER REPORT: Plenty of rings available.

TREASURER REPORT: Funds in bank \$20,091.49.

TRADING TABLE: Many of the items are now discounted.

ANY OTHER BUSINESS FROM ANYONE: Nil

DOOR PRIZE WINNERS: Shiralee Reardon and Michael Crossley.

NEXT MEETING: Next General Meeting will be held on Wednesday April 12, 2023. An Extraordinary General Meeting will also be held on that night as advised by email and by the magazine editorial. Entertainment will be a Pairs Night. Bird of the Night will be Young Black Eyed Self.

REMINDERS: Nil.

MEETING CLOSED: 9.00 pm

Graeme Alchin, Chairperson

Minutes of the North East Budgerigar Society General Meeting

HELD: Kilburn Hall, 49 Le Hunte St. Kilburn on Wednesday April 12, 2023 at 7.30pm.

WELCOME: President Graeme Alchin opened the meeting. 18 present. Door prize tickets distributed.

APOLOGIES: Lloyd and Helen Edwards.

ENTERTAINMENT: Pairs Night where matings were described with reasons and outcomes. Four members brought in pairs to discuss. How about in future members other than the Committee participate in such events?

ANNOUNCEMENTS:

Schedules for the Lloyd Edwards Breeder Show were on the table to take. Electronic copies have been distributed to members by email.

Vetafarm have again agreed to come on board as a sponsor for the Lloyd Edwards Breeder Show and the Fisher Annual Show.

Schedules for the May Dominant Varieties MiniShow were on the table to take. Electronic copies will be sent to members in the next few days.

Flyer for June bird sale was on the Table to take. Electronic copies will be sent to members toward the end of this month.

Schedules for the Logan Shield State Selection Show are on the table to take. Electronic copies will be distributed as soon as the club receives them. Needed are volunteers for stewarding from exhibitors who don't already have assigned tasks on the day.

Donated show cages suitable for show training cages have been claimed.

Notification from BCVA that the registration deadline for the 2023 national show at Ballarat is being extended until the end of April. Please register now if you are planning to attend to assist the organisers with planning.

Current NEBS Delegates to the BCSA are John Mulley, Nigel Tonkin, Shiralee Reardon, and Ian Wise. Are there are no other nominations BCSA will be notified prior to the BCSA July AGM.

Tonight is NEBS 49th birthday with a cake available for supper.

RING OFFICER REPORT: 110 rings remain available.

TREASURER REPORT: Funds in bank \$20,392.15.

TRADING TABLE: Wind down continues. Plenty of show cage liners are available. Ongoing stock will be Liquid Gold and Multiclens.

NIGHT SHOW RESULTS: Best Open: John Mulley. Best Intermediate: Michael Smith. Bird of the Night (Black Eyed Self) for double points: John Mulley

ANY OTHER BUSINESS FROM ANYONE: Nil

DOOR PRIZE WINNERS: Kate Davis, Marcus Strudwicke, Vicki Sanford, Michael Smith, Visitor

NEXT MEETING: Next General Meeting will be held on Wednesday May 10, 2023. This will be the Dominant Variety MiniShow to give our Young birds some show training prior to the Lloyd Edwards Breeder Show and the Logan Shield State Show.

REMINDERS: Remember to collect the handouts before you leave.

MEETING CLOSED: 8.30 pm

NOW FOR THE EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING:

Graeme Alchin, Chairperson

NIGHT SHOW AGGREGATE POINTS TO APRIL 2023

	Points	Shows entered
Open		
John Farrugia-Gay	14	2
John Mulley	11	2
Intermediate		
Michael Smith	1	4

Highest aggregate points in each status each year will win \$30 cash. Eligibility: minimum of three night shows entered.

Extraordinary General Meeting of the North East Budgerigar Society

HELD: Kilburn Hall, 49 Le Hunte St. Kilburn on Wednesday April 12, 2023 at 8.30pm.

WELCOME: President Graeme Alchin opened the meeting.

Everyone present signed the financial members register at the entrance table to enable them to vote if a vote is required. 18 present. Financial members (16) present were John Mulley, Bette Marshall, Brian Marshall, Ian Marshall, Dennis Lomman, Shiralee Reardon, Marcus Strudwicke, Janet Smith, Graeme Alchin, Paul Arnup, Michael Smith, Vicki Sanford, John Farrugia-Gay, Troy Holmes, Bill Davis, and Kate Davis.

APOLOGIES: As per the General meeting.

CALL FOR EARLY NOMINATIONS FOR VACANT COMMITTEE POSITIONS THAT NEED TO BE FILLED AT THE AUGUST AGM

Secretary or Show Manager

In the absence of other nominations John Mulley self nominated for Secretary, effectively a continuation to ensure the club has a Secretary through to December 31 if a vote is taken to wind up the club by December 31).

Show Manager

Bob Deverson self nominated to take effect from the August AGM

Ring Officer

Shiralee Reardon self nominated to take effect from the August AGM

Committee (Three positions vacant with Shiralee Reardon moving to Ring Officer)

Nomination John Farrugia-Gay. Proposed Michael Smith. Seconded Shiralee Reardon

Nominations received for the key positions of Show Manager and Ring Officer to take effect from the AGM in August 2023 averted a vote for the motion "That the North East Budgerigar Society be wound up with effect from December 31, 2023". Rings for 2024 will be ordered by the usual process as it stands at the present time.

MEETING CLOSED: 9.00 pm

Graeme Alchin, Chairperson

LATER NOTE: Nomination for Show Manager was later withdrawn.

Minutes of the North East Budgerigar Society General Meeting

HELD: Kilburn Hall, 49 Le Hunte St. Kilburn on Wednesday May 10, 2023 at 7.30pm.

WELCOME: President opened the meeting. Seven members present, the five who entered birds and two other members. Distribution of door prize tickets were suspended. Magill Grain no longer sponsors clubs unless they make bulk purchase of seed. Their logo will be taken off the NEBS website and removed from the magazine.

APOLOGIES: Lloyd and Helen Edwards, Shiralee Reardon, Marcus Strudwicke, Janet Smith, Michael Smith, and Vicky Sanford.

ENTERTAINMENT: Dominant Variety MiniShow. The 40 entries were submitted by Dennis Lomman, John Mulley, Graeme Alchin, Farrugia-Gay & Sons, Marshall Family and L&H Edwards.

ANNOUNCEMENTS:

Schedules for the Fisher Annual Show are on the table to take. Electronic copies have been distributed to members by email.

Flyer for June bird sale are on the Table to take. Electronic copies were again sent to members. Please let anyone know, irrespective of whether they are club members, that birds at this sale will be available at reasonable prices. Lloyd and Helen Edwards are selling out so they will have birds in this sale.

Schedules for the Logan Shield State Selection Show are on the table to take. Electronic copies have been distributed by email. Entry deadline is 5.00pm Saturday May 20, 2023, but next weekend would be a good time to take care of that to make sure you enter on time.

The BCSA auction flyer is on the table to take.

RING OFFICER REPORT: No report; TREASURER REPORT: No Report

TRADING TABLE: Not available tonight.

SHOW RESULTS: Based on aggregate points. \$20 First: Dennis Lomman; \$15 Second: John Mulley; \$10 Third: Tied between Graeme Alchin and Farrugia-Gay & Sons.

ANY OTHER BUSINESS FROM ANYONE: We are back in the situation of having nobody nominating for Show Manager going forward.

DOOR PRIZE WINNERS: Suspended.

NEXT MEETING: Next General Meeting will be held on Wednesday June 14, 2023. This will be the Sale of birds by tender.

REMINDERS: Remember to collect the handouts before you leave.

MEETING CLOSED: 8.30 pm

Graeme Alchin, Chairperson

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

NATIONAL CLASS WINNERS WHO REPRESENTED NEBS IN THE LOGAN SHIELD

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

NATIONAL JUDGING APPOINTMENTS WHILE A NEBS MEMBER

1994, Malcolm Loveridge, Perth.

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

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

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

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

2014, Nigel Tonkin, Adelaide, 2019, Peter Glassenbury, Brisbane, 2022 John Mulley, Victor Harbour

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