



Budgie Bulletin



MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE 2021 - 2022

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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, 2022.

(Also applies to new members who join after October 1st, 2021, who will be financial for 2022)

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

SPINACH AND SILVER BEET: GOOD OR BAD FOR BUDGERIGARS?

This was discussed in the August-September issue of *Feathered World* published by the Canary and Cage Bird Federation of Australia. Many of us have always fed silver beet or baby spinach to our budgerigars; but in recent years we have been hearing that this is a bad idea. Spinach and silver beet contain oxalic acid that binds to calcium thereby interfering with its absorption.

According to the report in *Feathered World* it turns out that these vegetables contain roughly equal amounts of calcium and oxalic acid. One molecule of calcium binds to one molecule of oxalic acid so it's only the calcium present in silver beet or baby spinach that is blocked. Since we supply excess calcium to the breeding cages over and above the calcium content within silver beet and baby spinach then calcium uptake should remain adequate from any combination of shell grit, calcium and iodine bells, cuttlebone, Liquid Gold or Calcivet. Silver beet and baby spinach remain a valuable source of Vitamins K, C and E, folic acid and fibre and the birds like it.

John Mulley

*****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 RUNG NUMBER, YEAR AND SEX
IF THE BIRD SELLS, THEN DONATE \$2 TO THE CLUB

RINGS 2021 - 2022

2021 Rings

I have sold out of 2021 rings.

As there will be no further ring orders for this year, any member requiring additional 2021 rings will need to arrange for the transfer of rings from another member who has rings surplus to their requirements.

Any transfers are to be in multiples of 10 and reported to the ring officer.

Any members who know that they will have surplus rings should let me know so that I can facilitate the transfer of those rings to other members.

2022 Ring Issue

Rings (Brown) for 2022 will be available as from 15 December 2021.

Dennis Lomman

Ring Officer

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| ▶ Red Panicum | ▶ Medications | ▶ Garden requirements |
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ANBC 2022 Update Information Advice No. 1

Planning continues for the 46th ANBC show to be held at the Hotel Grand Chancellor in Hindley Street, Adelaide CBD, Friday May 27th – Sunday May 29th

This venue has been one of the dedicated Hotel quarantine sites in Adelaide for travellers returning from overseas. Infected travellers are located elsewhere, at Toms Court Hotel. The contract that the Grand Chancellor has with the SA Government is due to expire at the end of December.

While confident with our current location we are continuing to assess other locations in case the Grand Chancellor continues as a quarantine Hotel beyond December.

The following BCSA Roadmap leads to what we envisage to be a spectacular event in May 2022.

1. An update will be issued at the end of each month.
2. States and Zones will need to commit to participating by December.
3. A registration form with booking details for the Grand Chancellor will be released when they become available, by 31st December.
4. Updates will be included on our Web Site bcsa.com.au and distributed through the National Secretary to the States and Zones.

Please be mindful if you book accommodation at other locations ensure you are aware of their cancellation policies.

This must be a National Event with all States and Zones participating (unless withdrawing for reasons other than associated with Covid). Should the situation require cancellation we will make that call, but only after consultation with the ANBC Executive.

One other item requires early comment. SA has been extremely hard on Covid 19 Lockdowns and restrictions in the past. We would recommend those looking to attend assess the requirement of double dose vaccines to ensure that avenue will not impair entry to SA in May.

We look forward to holding this prestigious event for the first time in three years.

BCSA Management Committee
September 2021



2021 Fisher Annual Show Results

MANAGEMENT OF UNBROKEN CAPS

John Mulley, October 2021

The following is the outline presented at the September General Meeting. Content was designed for Novice breeders but as always there was a lot of informative comment from experienced breeders from the floor that was useful to all of us but not included below – you would have to have been at the meeting to hear that.

Those of us who breed during the traditional period from July after the shortest day into spring and early summer, without air conditioning, have chicks in the nest during September. These chicks will be of an age eligible for the interclub Unbroken Cap Show scheduled for late in October if at that time they are within the narrow window of about 6 – 10 weeks of age from date of hatching. For comparison, it would be of interest to receive a contribution from anyone who breeds during the first half of the year or who breeds all year round to describe how they go about that.

Management of baby birds can be broken down into several stages extending over the period of about 10 weeks from hatching to fledging:

- Hatching to leaving the nest box
- Out of the nest box into the breeding cage
- Transfer from breeding cage to nursery cage
- Show preparation and showing prior to breaking the cap
- Release from the nursery cage into the aviary

Hatching to leaving the nest box

Management begins while the chicks are in the nest. Chicks can be handled daily when each nest is checked. The optimum number of chicks per nest varies from 3 – 5 depending on who you talk to. I start with five during the first round and cut back to three or four after that. Moving chicks between nests evens out the size of the chicks in each nest and controls the number of chicks in the nest.

Breeders may regularly remove the crud (droppings in the nest produced by the chicks) that sticks to the ring on the rapidly developing chick. The thinking behind that is that some of the crud might become stuck between the ring and the leg causing the leg to swell. That can only be treated by resorting to the ring cutters. I only remove the crud once, when needing the ring number to identify the parents when the chick goes into the nursery cage. Miniature side cutters facilitate that, taking care not to mark the ring. Removing the crud sooner leads only to the accumulation of more crud and in my experience does not cause the problem requiring removal of the ring.

It pays to check the beaks of hens and chicks during the daily inspection of the nest box. Caked food on the chick's beak can lead to beak deformities and can block feeding. Look out for this especially for any nests where the hens are messy feeders.

Maintaining a healthy nest environment is essential because this is where the chicks live. The bedding needs to be changed when required, at least when chicks are about three weeks old and again as they are about to leave the nest before the hen begins laying the next round of eggs.

Some nests can be wet and require more frequent changes of bedding. Untreated pine wood shavings work well and are available in bulk from places such as Cheap as Chips. Fine grade coconut husks under the trade name Critters Comfort from places such as Pet Barn are designed for reptiles but work well in budgerigar nest boxes. Hens vary in their housekeeping intensity but less of the fine grade version of the Critters Comfort is usually thrown out of the nest box by the hen compared with wood shavings.

Optimum nutrition is important for healthy feather development in rapidly growing chicks. French moults I believe to be endemic to most aviaries and the antidote is to avoid any form of stress when breeding.

Make sure nothing is lacking in the diet, especially calcium and Vitamin D3. Do not overwork the breeding pair – no more than two rounds without fostering (how often do we hear that French moults happen at the end of the season when the breeding pair is tiring). French moults are a virus and viruses mutate. I have not come across any published research on the subject but there are likely to be many strains of the virus. Your stock may have immunity to the one in your aviary but buying in birds from multiple sources risks importation of different strains for which your birds are not immune. However, in the absence of genomic sequencing all of that is speculation on my part.

What are the optimum conditions conducive to growth and healthy development? Keep it simple is one

approach, especially for those not yet retired. Sprouting seed every second day with silver beet every other day is what works for me but there are many variations that others swear by. If using the traditional sprouted seed mix, then soak the seed overnight with Multiclens. Reduce that to no more than four hours when the weather warms. Then rinse and allow to sprout, timing the whole process so that the shoots are about a millimetre long when the seed is used. A liberal amount of Passwell Budgie Starter, or equivalent, is added to the sprouting seed. Budgie Starter, for example, can be purchased in bulk (20kg) at the start of the breeding season. Its expensive, but not if you don't end up with a cage full of "runners".

The sprouting seed mix varies greatly among breeders. I use triticale, whole oats, large parrot mix and mung bean in the ratio of 2:2:2:1. Whole oats, known also as feed oats, is used instead of hulled oats – the latter does not sprout. Hulled oats is a high energy food useful just after a show, just after travel or as a small component of the mix in the aviary during winter. But bear in mind that some breeders do not use sprouting seed and opt for vegetable mixtures of varying complexity that work equally as well for them.

That's not all. Vitamins, especially Vitamin D3 (because we breed our birds indoors in the absence of sunlight) and a source of calcium, are vital. That is why we need to add Soluvite D and Liquid Gold, or their equivalent, to the sprouting seed. Probiotic, iodised salt and The Good Oil can be added as well. All of that is added to the sprouted seed and allowed to stand for about four hours before a liberal amount of Budgie Starter is added just prior to feeding. Most breeders add these supplements to the water, but I add to the sprouted seed mix because complex biochemicals such as vitamins break down rapidly in water requiring frequent changes of water. The water source still needs to be changed as often as necessary to remain clean.

What can go wrong in the nest box? Poor feeding by the parents can be a problem. The hen can die in the nest box before we notice - that's OK when the chicks are old enough to be fed by the cock. Splayed legs can be a genetic problem, or the hen sits too tight. Chicks can die of cold if not covered by the hen but if found in time can be resuscitated by blowing on them in a cupped hand. The older chicks can be attacked either by the hen or the cock. The culprit can be hard to identify if both parents have blood on their masks. The innocent parent often nudges the injured chick so blood on its mask is from secondary transfer. If the hen is the culprit, then the cock can finish rearing the nest.

Feather plucking can be a problem and the victim cannot be exhibited. I am yet to find a cure but others claim to have solutions. I have observed that the plucked chick if a hen can themselves feather pluck when it is their turn to breed. This means feather plucking is either an inherited trait or a learned behaviour and that to my mind remains unresolved. Then there is sudden unexplained death with a full crop! How can that be explained? Breeding exhibition standard budgerigars can be a challenge and devotees need to be dedicated.

Out of the nest box into the breeding cage

The design of nest boxes is deep enough such that when the chicks leave, they are of an age at least close to being able to feed themselves in the breeding cage. Seed in an open dish can make this easier for the chick. Sprouting seed added fresh every second day is presented in another open dish, as it has been presented to the parents throughout the process of rearing the chicks. The breeding cage can be a dangerous place for the chicks with the hen focussed on laying the next round. The cock can also be aggressive, especially toward female chicks. Protective devices to enable the chick to hide can be inserted into the cage but this does not always save the chick if a parent wants to do it harm. If not planning on taking another round of eggs, then removing the hen before she starts to lay another clutch and allowing the cock to finish the parenting is the safest approach. When the hen creates a depression within the contents of the nest box that is a signal that she is close to dropping another round of eggs. Out of the nest box into the breeding cage is a time for vigilance by the breeder and tragedy can be sudden and unexpected without a prior track record previously noted for a parent.

Transfer from breeding cage to nursery cage

Ideally this is done as soon as you see the chick feeding itself. That corresponds to the primary flight feathers reaching full length at about 32+ days, which in my experience is sufficient information to trigger my transfer of the chick. The breeding card for that cage can confirm the age if we have noted both the approximate date the egg was laid and alongside that the deduced date of hatching. To deduce date of hatching a rough rule is 18 days incubation with 20 days for the first egg. Failure to move chicks out in a timely manner can lead to disaster with dislocated beaks or scalping, both of which are terminal

for the chick.

This is when the ring number is read and recorded to note the nest of origin for the chick. With large numbers of chicks, the rings can be listed in numerical order with the sex, nest of origin, variety and colour written alongside the ring number. Chicks may have been moved between nests if a pair was not feeding, or to even out the size of the chicks in each nest, or to spread the risk for chicks from a special pair, or to redistribute optimal numbers of chicks per nest to optimise growth, or to move chicks out of danger if being feather plucked, or to allow the best pairs to lay again. Ideally chicks are moved after they have been rung to facilitate determining nest of origin when they leave the breeding cage. Otherwise, un-rung chicks are moved to nests where the phenotype can be easily traced back to the nest of origin. Moving the chicks rather than eggs seems to work best for viability, at least for me. Entering ring numbers in red biro on the nest card facilitates finding the ring number as nest cards can be very busy with movements of un-rung chicks and any other relevant comments added to the card.

The nursery cages ideally are located alongside a thoroughfare so that the babies get use to human movement. Crowding should be avoided to minimise the potential for disease outbreak. Perches need to be well spaced to avoid nipped tails if planning to show the birds. Water needs to be kept clean which means no open dishes. Seed, and sprouted seed, other food such as budgie crumbles or small Black Parrot pellets, and shell grit, need to be placed on the cage floor in wide open dishes preferably not under perches. A commercially available seed block for them to nibble on can be hung alongside a perch. Daily access to an open show cage full of seed and containing treats such as chickweed can be a lazy person's method of show cage training. Toys can also be included in the cage which they like to play with.

Excess sprouting seed left over from tending the breeding cages with its added calcium, vitamins, iodised salt, probiotic, and Budgie Starter, greens such as chickweed and silver beet and millet sprays are all useful nutritional supplements. Despite this, chicks may lose some body condition for a short period until they master the art of cracking seeds themselves. Some breeders crop feed but I do not so as not to perpetuate that weakness in the stock. Budgie Crumbles or fine grade Black Parrot pellets in an open dish represent easy pickings to round out a balanced diet, instead of, or in addition to, millet sprays. Show preparation and showing prior to breaking the cap

Next, if preparing unbroken caps for a show be aware of when pinfeathers are predicted, at about 10 weeks from hatching, depending on the temperature. That corresponds to the gradual development of an iris ring in those varieties that have an iris ring, which is most varieties. When choosing the show team aim for size AND balance, with a smooth backline and desirable head qualities, preferably with all of these on the one bird. Width of head is important, ideally rounded, when viewed from any angle. Steadiness in the show cage is a bonus, usually enhanced by show cage training. The bird needs to represent its variety. Spots at this age for those varieties that have spots are not well developed so spotting is not required.

The show team can be shortlisted up to when entries close and housed in a separate holding cage. Perches need to be well spaced to avoid tails being nipped from behind. Vigilance is required to check for the emergence of pinfeathers and the development of pin feathers into brighter adult feathers. Spraying lightly each day with water for about two weeks preceding the show enhances feather condition. During this time regular show cage training can be advantageous, especially for any standout bird to maximise its chances on show day.

Just before the show withhold green feed for at least three days out from the show to maintain solid droppings. Ragged tails and flights can be dipped in hot water and then stroked to reconnect feather barbs. Double check that there are no pinfeathers or adult-coloured feathers when placing into the show cage. Make sure at least one primary tail feather is present. Some would like some leniency shown toward accepting small numbers of pin feathers, but such entries can never be considered for Major Awards and if passed by the floor judge what that would do is unfairly prevent legally presented birds in the same class from being considered for Major Awards.

Common disqualifications, apart from pinfeathers and adult feathers, are as follows:

- No primary tail feather is the most common
- Undershot beak
- Missing two external flight feathers on both wings
- Missing more than two flight feathers on one wing
- Evidence of feather plucking or French moult

- Wrong class, commonly interchange between Normal Spangle and Spangle AOSV

Common penalties include the following:

- Narrow heads, and small heads compared with body size, affecting balance
- Heavy primary and secondary flights
- Ticking, falling short of disqualification through flecking
- Colour is not a consideration unless we know it will carry through to the young and adult bird.

This includes:

- o Body colour suffusion in self-coloured birds that we know will remain when the bird moults into adult feathers
- o Yellow body suffusion from yellow face in the de-melanised varieties

Transfer from nursery cage to aviary

Ideally the bird is old enough to fend for itself in the big aviary when the cap begins to break. Transfer should take place early in the day so that the aviary layout is familiar by nightfall. Do it on a “nice” day. Ensure seed is easily accessible in an open dish. Budgie Crumbles or Black Parrot pellets and shell grit in open dishes are also desirable for those birds that take advantage of that. The sex of the chick needs to be checked at this time since sexing is not always 100% accurate at the earlier time the sex was noted, when the chick was transferred from the breeding cage to the nursery cage.

Conclusion

There is not necessarily a right or wrong way while managing many of the aspects described above. Many of you do it differently and very successfully – as stated at the beginning what many of you contributed at the September meeting has not been included above. If what you are doing works for you than stick with it. When varying any component, as we all do from time to time to try to come up with improvements, try not to vary more than one component each breeding season. That way, if something goes wrong or not as well as in previous seasons then it might be easier to work out why.

THANKYOU LLOYD AND HELEN EDWARDS

Life Members Lloyd and Helen have retired from the Committee of the North East Budgerigar Society after many years of valued service. A scan of past minutes reveals that Lloyd has been a Committee member for 31 years, elected Vice President in 1990 and quickly ascending to the Presidency in 1994, a role he held for 23 years until 2017. Lloyd was a founding delegate for NEBS on the BCSA and continued in this role for many years. Helen joined the Committee in 2003 and thereafter was prominent in fundraising and ensuring everyone was well catered for at the shows and during club meetings throughout the years. We would all turn up at the hall the second Wednesday of every month to find they had set it up ready to go. Gawler and Clare Shows brought budgerigars to the community with Lloyd as the Convenor and Helen in support. Their retirement marks the end of an era. On behalf of the Club and Committee we would like to sincerely thank both Lloyd and Helen for their many years of service to the club. We wish them the very best.



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.

NEBS CHRISTMAS DINNER

WINDSOR HOTEL

410 NORTH EAST ROAD WINDSOR GARDENS.

Wednesday December 8th

7.00pm for sit down at 7.30pm

CONTACT VICKI SANFORD

FOR FURTHER DETAILS

Enquiries: To Vicki 82637369 or Email

vickisanford@bigpond.com

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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: *Bruce Bradford from New South Wales. Nola and I have been receiving Budgerigar World since its first issue and not an issue goes by without a question on fertility. I would like to know do you breed for fertility – is that something you are striving for all the time – do you pluck or trim the birds prior to pairing up – and is there any artificial insemination going on over there?*

Rick Watts: In regards to fertility, it is all about selection. If you have birds in your stud that do not breed, that do not produce fertility then you have to ask yourself – is this a fertile line – do I proceed with it – do I throw it out? In order to get fertility we all have to be very careful as it all comes back to the selection of our pairings. If you are going to put pairs together with excessive feather well you do have to trim the vent. If you produce hens with terrific feather then you are not going to produce seven, eight, nine or ten fertile eggs in the nest. You only get four or five and sometimes you are lucky to get one or two. I have got some very big hens that I have to pair up at about six months of age – if you have hens that are that big, that mature then that will indicate to you they are old enough to mate. I feel that if you don't pair them up before they are a year old, you very seldom get the best out of them after that.

I don't pluck, I trim the feathers. I think it must be bloody awful for some of these birds to have a handful of feathers ripped out of their backsides. I remember being shaved at the hospital once and that was enough for me. I shudder at the thought of plucking. I do trim the vents but not right down to the skin. I leave a small amount of feather there and I trim in a very large area. I feel it is mainly the cocks that require trimming because I think the hen will naturally lose her own feather because that is nature and I don't think we should go that far away from nature. If you do start trimming especially the cock birds, then by the second round the feathers regrow, they don't trim themselves. There are a lot of fanciers who trim for the first round and forget the feathers grow back so the cocks require trimming again before they start mating for the second round. Fertility is not just about trimming feathers, it is also about selection.

Alan Gamble: We have had problems in our stud with infertility. I think we all had problems with infertility when we got the English birds in – I know I had my

fair share of it. One thing about our partnership is that we have excellent records. We also have a very good vet in New Zealand and whilst our fertility has been down we have been working on it. By selective culling of the birds we have turned the corner. I don't like the idea of trimming the feathers, maybe I am old fashioned, as I pluck them, and I have not had one of my budgies complain or say "that hurts". All you can do is continue with what is working for you. Obtaining fertility with the buffier birds has definitely caused problems in New Zealand. I used to breed about seven hundred chicks from lesser numbers of birds years ago, whereas nowadays, we would be lucky to breed three hundred birds from more of the better quality pairs. Some of our birds are breeding much better numbers than others so we are keeping very good records and looking at them when pairing up as well as the visual aspects.

Some of the diseases we have picked up on the birds that were imported from England were never previously in New Zealand. New Zealand is looking at another lot of importation and we are hopeful that in another couple of months we will have the go ahead. When we do import again, we will not be going to a whole lot of aviaries like the Australians did. Our application is to go to just one aviary and we will make sure that aviary is spotlessly clean and the birds are disease free. By that sort of selection I am sure Mike and I are going to do a hell of a lot better with our birds.

Editorial comment in the context of 2021:

Fertility can be affected by genetics (production of viable sperm or the ability of members of the pair to make the required physical contact for transfer of sperm) or excess feather (which strictly speaking is also genetic). The excess feather is easily dealt with by trimming the vent - and trimming around the vent in cocks is just as important, or more so, than in the hens. So, it comes down to what do we do about the production of viable sperm or the ability of members of the pair to make the required physical contact for transfer of sperm.

Failure to produce viable sperm or to make the required physical contact for transfer of sperm leads to fewer or no chicks. This is natural selection. Artificial insemination can intervene thereby increasing production which includes breeding quality show budgerigars that would otherwise not be produced. The question is are we perpetuating the problem by applying artificial insemination rather than allowing natural selection to optimise ongoing fertility of the flock?

John Mulley

Minutes of the North East Budgerigar Society General Meeting

HELD: Kilburn Hall, 49 Le Hunte St. Kilburn on Wednesday September 8, 2021, at 7.30pm

WELCOME: President Graeme Alchin opened the meeting. Please ensure that you have registered using the hall QR code or filled in the attendance register. Duty COVID Marshall for tonight: Dennis Lomman.

Masks are required as a condition for use of the hall.

APOLOGIES: Krystal Scanlon, Sue and Colin Norris, Lloyd and Helen Edwards, Paul Shroeder, Bette and Brian Marshall, Alan Tenny and Bob Deverson.

NUMBER ATTENDING: 15; MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING: Taken as read

BUSINESS FROM PREV MINUTES: Nil

CORRESPONDENCE: Distributed UBC show schedules electronically to members and to the BSSA; Notification received from the Adelaide Zoo that our \$100 sponsorship for their NATIVE budgerigar is due. Do we wish to continue our sponsorship? Opinion of the meeting was yes.

TREASURER'S REPORT: Term deposit \$12,500.00; Incentive Saver \$7,370.03; Cheque Account \$915.90; Total \$20,785.93 and as per the AGM to follow.

RING OFFICER REPORT: 2022 ring order has been submitted and ordered by the BCSA. Distribution date for the 2022 rings remains December 15 and not before. The club has 100 of the 2021 rings left.

TRADING TABLE REPORT: Usual range of products available: For example moxidectin, jars, show cages, show cage fronts, budgie starter etc.

NEW MEMBERS: Bodhi and Meshia Sloper accepted as Juniors

BCSA REPORT: Next BCSA meeting being held by Zoom next Friday September 10. Planning for the national show will be a major agenda item.

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND GENERAL BUSINESS: Schedules for the UBC Show to be held on Saturday October 23rd are on the table to take.

At this point the General Meeting was temporarily interrupted while a switch was made to the business of the Annual General Meeting

ENTERTAINMENT: Management of unbroken caps by John Mulley

NIGHT SHOW: No birds presented

NIGHT RAFFLE WINNERS: Kate Davis, Michael Smith, Barry Hayes

ANY QUESTIONS FROM THE FLOOR ON ANY TOPIC RELATED TO BUDGERIGARS: Nil

NEXT MEETING: The next General Meeting to be held on Wednesday October 13. Entertainment will be about Lutinos. Bird of the night will be UBC Yellow Faced Blue.

REMINDERS: Don't forget to pick up show schedules for the UBC show to be held on October 23 if not already received electronically.

MEETING CLOSED: 9.05pm

Graeme Alchin, Chairperson

Minutes of the North East Budgerigar Society

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

September 8, 2021

WELCOME: President Graeme Alchin declared the meeting open at 7.45pm.

APOLOGIES: As per the General Meeting

MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS AGM: Taken as read. Available for perusal.

BUSINESS ARISING: Nil; CORRESPONDENCE: Nil.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT: Graeme thanked members and the Committee for their assistance throughout the year in various roles. He gave special thanks to Lloyd and Helen Edwards who are retiring from the Committee after many years of service to the club. Dennis gave a summary of their achievements and a request from the floor was presented that mention of this should be made in the next magazine. There are vacancies on the Committee so for anyone interested in having a role in the club's future you are very welcome to nominate.

TREASURER'S REPORT: Thanks to Bob Deverson who audited the club's financial transactions this year. Details of the financial position were set out in the August magazine. Vicki presented a detailed description of the key financial points.

CLUB PATRON Bill Davis was nominated as Patron. Bill Accepted

The meeting was then handed over to the Club Patron. Election of the 2021-22 Committee was conducted by the Patron, after declaring all Committee positions vacant. Nominations for the new Committee for 2021-22 were as follows:

PRESIDENT	Graeme Alchin	Accepted
VICE PRESIDENT	Dennis Lomman	Accepted
SECRETARY	John Mulley	Accepted
ASSISTANT SECRETARY	Marcus Strudwicke	Accepted
TREASURER	Vicki Sanford	Accepted
RING OFFICER	Dennis Lomman	Accepted
SHOW MANAGER	No nominations	
ASSISTANT SHOW MANAGER	Michael Smith	Accepted
TRADING TABLE OFFICER	No nominations	
COMMITTEE	Ian Marshall	Accepted
COMMITTEE	Shiralee Reardon	Accepted
COMMITTEE	No nomination	
COMMITTEE	No nomination	

Non-Committee positions:

BCSA COUNCILLORS Dennis Lomman, John Mulley, Shiralee Reardon, Nigel Tonkin

MAGAZINE EDITOR Lea Todd; WEB EDITOR Jonathan Trubshaw

Bill Davis thanked all who nominated for positions, congratulated those who accepted their roles and warned that the future of the club depended upon members who are prepared to accept a role on the Committee. Bill then handed the meeting over to the incoming President, Graeme Alchin. The meeting then returned to the September General Meeting agenda.

Graeme Alchin, President

THE NORTH EAST BUDGERIGAR SOCIETY HONOURS AND AWARDSIN THE BCSA ERA

NATIONAL CLASS WINNERS WHO REPRESENTED NEBS IN THE LOGAN SHIELD

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