

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN "BUDGIE DIGEST"

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BUDGERIGAR SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA INCORPORATED

**Meeting Place: Adelaide South West Community Centre,
171 Sturt St, Adelaide SA**

First Tuesday of each Month at 8.00 pm

Club website - www.bssainc.org.au

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The opinions expressed by the Authors are their own and not necessarily those of this Society

GUIDELINES IN SELLING BIRDS TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC

The Committee have recently been discussing the concept of having a set of guidelines or expectations that our members could consider when dealing with members of the public who wish to buy birds.

Keeping in mind that these purchasers may become members of one of the clubs in Adelaide or South Australia, we want to ensure that buyers are treated fairly and the reputation of the fancy, especially our Club, is front of our members minds when dealing with prospective purchasers.

The public will often find us on Facebook, Gumtree or the Internet as opposed to going to their local pet shop, and seek us out with the expectation that buying from experienced club members will get them off to a good start in the hobby. When discussed by the Committee, it is evident that there is potentially the possibility of real brand damage to our Club and other members due to the lack of guidelines for members to consider when selling their birds.

With this in mind, the BSSA is seeking ideas and thoughts from any members wishing to be involved in the development of guidelines for our members use when selling birds to the general public. Please speak to any member of the Committee to express your interest.

AUGUST MEETING – TUESDAY 6 AUGUST 2019

Our August meeting will be held at Sturt Street, commencement time is 8pm. We are scheduled to have a “vet” talk, but we are awaiting confirmation. Our alternative is the famous “conversations on the couch”, with our Vice President interviewing one or two of our newer members, which helps their introduction into the club and lets us all know about their experiences with our hobby.

SEPTEMBER MEETING – TUESDAY 3 SEPTEMBER 2019

Our September meeting will be held at the Sturt Street Hall commencing at 8pm. Our Guest Speakers are currently being organised, however the topic as noted above will be on the Yellow Varieties – Blackeye, Spangle Double Factor, Lutino and Dark Eyed Clear.

2019 CALENDAR OF MONTHLY MEETINGS

Monthly Meeting	August 6 @ 8pm	Vet Talk – to be confirmed closer to the date.
Monthly Meeting	September 3 @ 8pm	The Yellow Varieties – Blackeye, Spangle Double Factor, Lutino and Dark Eyed Clear.
Monthly Meeting	October 1 @ 8pm	Lacewing & Fallow – strategies to breed these varieties.
Monthly Meeting	November 5 @ 8pm	President's Cup
Monthly Meeting	December 5 @ 8pm	Recessive and Dominant Pies – the differences.

2019 RINGS & 2020 RINGS

16 August 2019	Closing date for 2020 first order. The BSSA will not be holding spare rings. All members are encouraged to pre order their own rings. The next order is not until June 2020.
15 December 2019	2020 rings available from the Ring Officer.
12 June 2020	Closing date for the final 2020 ring order. This is the second and final chance to order your rings for 2020.
31 July 2019	Estimated delivery date of the final 2020 ring order.
14 August 2020	Closing date for 2021 first order. The BSSA will not be holding spare rings. All members are encouraged to pre order their own rings. The next order is not until June 2021.

ANBC TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS

Following a complaint lodged after the 2018 ANBC Show, the BCSA has started the process of reviewing the housing and travel arrangements for the ANBC team following selection at the Logan Shield.

As part of the Logan Shield schedule, the guidelines for this important process were detailed, and all members especially those who had birds partake in the team are encouraged to provide some feedback to our BCSA delegates.

Please submit your comments in writing please to any of your BCSA delegates – Sue Adams, Ben Hale or Chris Murphy. The cut off date for comments is July 31, to allow all comments to be discussed and improvements implemented for 2020.

STAN WATSON BREEDERS SHOW

Saturday 6 July

Major award judge: Ian Marshall

Grand Champion	Sue Adams
Reserve Champion Cock	M & K Murphy
Reserve Champion Hen	J & W Weidenhofer
Third Champion Cock	J & W Weidenhofer
Third Champion Hen	M & K Murphy
Fourth Champion Cock	M & K Murphy
Fourth Champion Hen	Sue Adams

Champion Intermediate	Paul Soul
Reserve Intermediate Cock	Paul Soul
Reserve Intermediate Hen	Paul Soul

Champion Novice	Jonathan Trubshaw
Reserve Novice Cock	Jonathan Trubshaw
Reserve Novice Hen	Jonathan Trubshaw

Best of Variety

Best Normal Lt Green	Dennis Lomman
Best Normal Dk Factor Green	J & W Weidenhofer
Best Normal Greygreen	Sue Adams
Best Normal SkyBlue	Jonathan Trubshaw
Best Normal Visual Violet	Paul Soul
Best Normal Grey	J & W Weidenhofer
Best Yellow Face Blue	J & W Weidenhofer
Best Goldenface Blue	J & W Weidenhofer
Best Dilute	J & W Weidenhofer
Best Lutino	M & K Murphy
Best Albino	M & K Murphy
Best Dark Eyed Clear	J & W Weidenhofer
Best Clearwing	M & K Murphy
Best Greywing	J & W Weidenhofer
Best Cinnamonwing Green	W Bandt
Best Cinnamonwing Blue	M & K Murphy
Best Spangle D / F	Dennis Lomman
Best Opaline	M & K Murphy
Best Opaline AOSV	M & K Murphy
Best Clearbody	Sue Adams

Best Lacewing	G England & Sons
Best Fallow	T Haskell
Best Normal Spangle	M & K Murphy
Best Spangle AOSV	G England & Sons
Best Dominant Pied	J & W Weidenhofer
Best Recessive Pied	M & K Murphy
Best Whitecap	J & W Weidenhofer
Best Crested	I Jenke
Best AOSV/NSV	J & W Weidenhofer
Best Yellow Faced AOSV	T Haskell

PORT PIRIE BUDGERIGAR SOCIETY INC
BREEDERS SHOW RESULTS 14/07/19

JUDGES: LARRY JEFFRIES & PETER GLASSENBURY

BIRDS ENTERED: 91 BIRDS BENCHED: 86

GRAND CHAMPION	GREY GREEN	DEAN GRANTHAM
CHAMPION OPP SEX	SPANGLE	PETER GLASSENBURY
1 ST RES COCK	GREY GREEN	MALCOLM LOVERIDGE
1 st RES HEN	NORMAL GREEN	KEVIN SMITH
2 nd RES COCK	NORMAL GREEN	TREVOR RUSSELL
2 nd RES HEN	ALBINO	L&H EDWARDS
3 RD RES COCK	ALBINO	MALCOLM LOVERIDGE
3 RD RES HEN	ALBINO	TREVOR RUSSELL
4 TH RES COCK	DOMINANT PIED	MALCOLM LOVERIDGE
4 TH RES HEN	LUTINO	MALCOLM LOVERIDGE
CHAMPION NOVICE	MICHAEL SMITH	
CHAMPION INTERMEDIATE	DEAN GRANTHAM	

THANK YOU TO ALL HELPERS AND EXHIBITORS

SHOW MANAGER: TREVOR RUSSELL

Building a Budgerigar Stud

By Col Flanagan

In the beginning Bruce Shepard & Colin Flanagan showed separately. It was not until the importation of the birds from the UK that they formed the partnership and began to work much closer, although for a long time earlier birds were exchanged regularly at the time of pairing.

The limited numbers of birds that came in from the UK really restricted the flexibility for the two as you divide some nine birds into two separate sheds there is not a lot to work with.

Fortunately a few of the imported birds were prolific breeders, consistently producing strong shouldered birds, with great length of body, exceptional head feather and deep mask that were full of large spots.

Something that was plentiful in those early days was smaller type "cobby" hens. They exhibited really good conformation with no real faults other than being a little smaller.

And Colin believes that here lies one of the great secrets of the bird game.

The hen described in the last paragraph is a breeding type of hen, she is a hen that is bomb proof, will breed no matter what cock she is paired too, if you are to be successful first and foremost you must have birds that will breed for you no matter what the circumstances. You must have a line of hens that are full strong on fertility, feeding, nurturing and weaning.

Well-designed Bird Room and Aviaries are essential

There are literally a hundred matters to consider when constructing a bird room and aviaries, Bruce and Colin have gone down different paths here, Bruce has changed little of the bird room over the last forty years while Colin has relocated many times due to work commitments and has been continually building new bird rooms and aviaries every time he relocated. They both said the key considerations are:

- Face aviaries eastwards, so that birds can capture the morning sun daily
- Insulate the bird room against both the summer heat and the winter cold
- Clear roof panels can be painted white to reflect the heat and still allow light in, this has significantly reduced the sun from heating up the bird room
- It is essential that a bird room has good ventilation
- Aviary floors must never be permitted to get wet, they must remain dry
- Aviary lofts are a great way to feed vegetable and citrus foods that are damp and will be discarded and fall outside and not mix with droppings, this is now a

common design feature for all of their aviaries

- Take care in the bird room layout to ensure efficient daily routines, otherwise the routine will take time away from your birds and desire to improve the stud
- Fresh and clean drinking water must be convenient
- Cages and breeding boxes must be large and well ventilated
- Extending daylight utilising timers is essential for both the birds and the carer.
- Provide a 24 hour night light (15W pilot lamp) allowing birds to find the breeding box if disturbed at night
- A radio that provides a constant background of noise so that other bumps in the night are less of a threat
- A well sealed bird room will prevent mice from disrupting the breeding season and seed storage must be kept clear of fouling from mice etc.
- Hawks need to be kept from the outside wire, this can be easily achieved with shade cloth
- Vacuum aviaries weekly and clean bird room floors daily to keep the dust down
- Water and seed daily.

Feeding and maintaining our birds is critical

Feeding of quality budgerigars is a science according to Bruce and Colin, they both have a strong ethic in this area which has been developed over decades, they expect that their programs will continue to develop as more is understood.

- Seed, Premium Budgie, Daily
- A large variety of other seeds are provided on a regular basis
- Multi vitamins are a regular additive
- Soft food is not feed
- A wide range of vegetables and fruits are fed on a regular basis, offering something daily
- Clean Water Daily or more often in the summer months, Bruce prefers large drinkers in the loft, while Colin prefers large glass bowls on the floor.

The Breeding season

Management of the pairs during breeding season is very important if you are to maximise your opportunities and in turn produce more and more each season.

- Bruce and Colin refer to themselves as traditional breeders, that is they pair up on the Queens Birthday weekend in June, take two rounds, and in turn empty and clean out the bird room by the Christmas break
- Checking pairs twice a day is a minimum during the Breeding season
- Establishing foster pairs early, when you recognise some pairs are not feeding well enough, or too many chicks in the same nest the same age, or more than 4

chicks per pair, you need to start moving chicks to save them don't hesitate.

- A strong culture of accurate record keeping is essential,
- You must repeat the same pairing each year if they continue to breed you great chicks or even a National winner each time, it may seem simple enough, but many breeders feel they can do better and change the pair?
- Trim feathers from both the Cock and Hen and if need be then in between rounds is equally important.

The real priorities in building a competitive Budgerigar

- Right back from the days of importation it was clear that the main feature of this stud was going to be strength of shoulder, and this key feature remains the highest priority for the partnership today.
- The bird must fill the cage and literally be a hand full,
- Mask and spot are very important and again need to be presented on the wide shoulders to catch their eye
- Birds must be truly representative of their respective variety
- Bruce & Colin consider that flecking has it's place in the stud, and ticked birds are often shown when birds of the same quality but clean are not available, so flecking is very acceptable and can in fact be an advantage if managed well
- It is important to be ruthless with hens that do not perform, the hen is so important for the number of and size of eggs, fertility and feeding, you need to be able to trust the hen that you are about to put with your best Cock Bird. You also need to trust her with fledgling chicks while you are at work during the day

Courtesy of the BCV

FREE AVIARY

Size: 10' x 5' x 4' (3M x 1.5M x 1.2M) Located at Para Hills SA

Please refer to the BSSA Facebook page for further details and contact the seller via Messenger.

Photo available on request via Digest Editor.

THINKING PAIRING

By Steve Robertson

BEFORE pairing up Budgerigars, you must learn to recognise when they have reached breeding fitness. At this stage the hens will show plenty of activity, chasing about and chewing wood for example. They will be noisy and generally full of life.

The books will tell you that the hen's cere needs to be a dark brown but I have found that this is not necessarily the case. The cere does, however, need to be brownish but once the cere is dark brown, the hen may be a couple of weeks past her best. The cocks at this time will be active, loud and flying about the flight with greater vitality than usual. If they are mixed with hens, they will be chasing them. Remember that recognising breeding condition takes time, time to watch your Budgerigars.

I keep my Budgerigars in an inside flight with cocks and hens together. Three weeks before I pair -up I remove 30 hens from the flight which go into stock cages. This breaks any "pair-bonds" that may have developed. It also makes sure that any fertile eggs the hen lays have been fertilised by the selected cock and not by any cock which happened to take an interest in the hen while she was in the flight.

Over a period of a week to ten days, the vast majority of the pairing takes place. Each breeding cage is fully equipped with nestbox, seed and water before a bird is placed inside. The hens go in first, two days before the cock. This gives the hen time to settle down in her new surroundings before the cock is introduced to mate her. My experience tells me that if the hen is contented with her breeding place, when the cock is introduced she does her part of the job much more effectively.

Buff feathering

I am frequently asked if I cut the feathers around the vent of my breeding birds. I cut the long feathers near to the vent on both the cocks and the hens. I leave the down because I believe that it is just the buff feathering that prevents successful fertilisation taking place.

When pairing I work to a number of set rules. The two birds that form the pair must never have the same fault. The cock has to be visually good. I might be prepared to use a hen that comes from a good family but lacks some of the visual qualities, but a cock has to appear good to be used in my breeding team. Any hen that is used has to be of a certain standard but the visual appearance is slightly less important than in the cocks.

I never pair two heavy Buffs together. One of the partners needs some style and

deportment or show Budgerigars will never be produced. To me colour is of little importance when pairing. Quality is my major consideration. I love Light Greens but I am happy to use any colour so long as the quality is good. I am quite prepared to pair two Opalines together, two Cinnamons together, or two Opaline Cinnamons together, quality comes first and colour second.

The ideal Pairings need each partner to compliment each other. The key to pairing is balance. Sometimes "the best to best" method of pairing can be followed but every time the pairs need to be compatible. Some fanciers believe that you do not use birds in a breed-ing team with faults. Unfortunately you have to from time to time. One of those faults is flecking. I would only use a flecked bird if it possessed the other qualities I was looking for in a pairing. I would never pair two flecked birds together.

No flecks to Opalines

Most fanciers would never pair a flecked bird to an Opaline. The reason is simple. By pairing into Opaline the flecking is brought out into the open. If flecking is paired into Normal varieties the flecking tends to get covered up. However, it always comes out eventually, and usually when it is least expected. I like to know that my Normals are not in fact hiding flecking. Fre-quently the best pairing for a flecked bird is to find a mate with small spots. Many times the lack of spot and the excess of spot results in youngsters that are just what we are aiming to produce - well spotted babies that are not flecked.

Personally I would never use a flecked Opaline if it lacked depth of face and size of spots. We have to breed with flecked birds and Opalines because they are the vital link to breeding good Normals and good sized Normal studs. Without using this type of bird, especially hens, I believe we would be unable to progress.

Spots., which are not round, are less of a problem than they used to be. Spot shape is something that always needs to be considered when pairing and it comes back to balance. Poor colour in the body can be a problem and clearly two poorly coloured birds should never be paired together. I have found that the use of a dark factor bird helps to keep colour up in Light Greens and Skyblues. The days of a Dark Green and Cobalt of a far lesser quality are long gone.

Birds that I would never use in the breeding cage are the ones with a drop or hinge tail. It is a fault that can run through a stud far too quickly to take any chances with. I would be reluctant to uses birds with split mask but sometimes it is necessary. Another major fault that I keep out of my breeding team are birds with a prominent beak. A Budgerigar with that fault should never be used.

Special features

There are special features that I believe come from each parent. Through the hens I like to put shoulder and thickness through the body. The hen needs "brow" to pass onto the youngsters. Lastly in the hen I like figure: a hen needs to look feminine.

Through the cock, I like to put the "power" size and showmanship. Hopefully the first round chicks will be good but sometimes they are disappointing. If several of the first round chicks lack what I am looking for, the pair is split. I see no reason to give them a second chance. Every pairing is made with top quality chicks in mind. If those chicks from the first round are not good enough I am prepared to admit that I might have made a mistake by pairing the birds together. The only way forward is to re pair each of the partners to fresh mates.

One last piece of advice. I am happy to remove a cock once the hen is sitting on fertile eggs. The hen is more than prepared to hatch and rear a nest of chicks without the help of her partner. However, I never allow her to rear more than three chicks as it takes too much out of the hen. The only problem is when to reintroduce the cock to the hen for the second round. That is always difficult if you do not have plenty of time for the birds. You need to be able to watch to see when the hen is ready for the cock. She will be out of the box looking for a cock. Then is the time to run the cock back to fertilise the eggs for the second round. However, every time this happens be sure to remove the cock before you leave the birdroom. Ideally he needs to mate with the hen at least twice a day until she lays her third or fourth egg. Breeding Budgerigars like this needs time and great care

ADVICE OFFERED

I find that most new-comers to the hobby tend to buy birds from here, there and everywhere, without thought or regard to background or pedigree. Occasionally an outstanding specimen can be bred using such methods, but it is unlikely that strength in depth will be obtained.

In my opinion, the best way to achieve uniformity of quality throughout the stud is to target two successful exhibitors of the chosen variety and return for additional stock, as often as financial resources and availability of birds will allow. As the quality of your stock improves, your suppliers may welcome the opportunity of exchanging birds, thus alleviating the need for further expensive outlay.

Roger Day, South Yorkshire

Money Saving Ideas for Feeding Budgerigars

Some of my ideas regarding proper feeding have undergone quite a change. These changed ideas are the result of many things, but mostly, the change is the result of feeding changes employed to solve problems associated with the high cost of feed. Also, the health and vigor of our birds was a consideration. These ideas depart from the old standard feed mixes and thus may be subject to question by some. Here again, I want to assure you that I am not urging you to change your feeding procedures etc. I am only writing of my own experiences and how they worked for me. Any decision to use this information is your own decision and responsibility.

Over the years, I like most of us, have been educated to the idea, and agreed that a proper Budgerigar diet must contain at least 35% and up to 80% Canary seed. The balance of the seed mix being mostly white Millet plus a little Croats. Of course this does not refer or pertain to any supplemental soft food, vitamins, green foods, etc. In the past some breeders have had some peculiar health problems. The problem was that some, not all, of the adult birds will become ill, not bad, just fluffed up a bit and lose weight. These adults would remain in this soft condition for months and eventually die. In these same aviaries there seemed to be an excessively high death rate of babies in the nest boxes (about two weeks old). Through correspondence and my own personal experience it seemed evident that this problem was feed related. This takes into account the fact that the problem did not exist in all aviaries that were using more or less the same feeding programme. However let me point out that I am not getting into the good seed bad seed controversy; I am only saying that because of cost etc., we made some pretty radical feed changes here in our aviary. However, the symptoms that appeared to be feed related went away. The other birds perked up and breeding results have been the best that I can remember. Also, we reduced the overall cost of feed considerably. Note. Our birds were on this new mix for about four months before starting them to breed.

In checking and talking to people who are educated and trained in nutritional value of feeds, they all agree that the only real reason to feed so much Canary seed is because the birds prefer it. Of course, this is not bad but is not a real valid reason to feed it. Further tests indicate that they prefer the Canary because it is easier for them to hull, and if the Canary seed is not readily available to them, they will substitute other seeds with which they are familiar. The protein content of Canary is slightly higher than Millet and/or Oats. Fat content is about the same, slightly lower, Millet is much better than in Canary, nearly 10% better. So you can see that there should be no real big advantage in feeding extra large amounts of Canary seed, or according to the same reasoning, Canary seed is not really needed at all.

A sound healthy mix

With this in mind we worked out what we considered to be a sound healthy mix and changed our birds to it. The change was made all at once because I wanted to get away from the high priced Canary and Croats as soon as possible. It is also noted that during this investigation I visited several aviaries that were not then, nor had they ever fed any Canary seed or Groats, and their success was self evident. The mix that we determined to be good is as follows:

60% White Millet

6% Red Millet

12% Yellow Millet

12% Whole Horse Oats

10% Canary Seed

Note: The Canary can be left out and replaced with White Millet.

The reason for the different kinds of Millet is to provide a bit of colour, etc to the mix. This seems to please them. This is also the only reason that I have included the Canary. It is my opinion that the birds will feed a bit better if there is a variety of seed in the mix.

Now we come to the most important part of this new feeding programme. We keep the mix available to all birds at all times and also soak some of this same mix. We soak the seeds for 24 hours, rinse it well, let it drain for a few minutes and then add 25% by volume Soy Bean Meal. We mix this well and feed immediately. All birds will eat it, soon they will love it. This soaked seed plus the Soy Bean Meal (48% Protein) will boost the nutritional level of the overall diet and thus you have a beautiful balanced diet that your birds will enjoy and do well on.

What has this new feed mix done for us and others? First of all, all of our birds returned to good health. Secondly; It seems to have improved fertility and hatchability. Third; it is so simple. Fourth; Young birds raised on this mix are healthy and vigorous, they grow out quickly and make nice big adults. Fifth; Cost savings. Whole Oats are cheaper than Croats, along with the reduction in Canary seed. We continue to add Cytaccon and Abidec to all drinking water all year. Note: Soy Meal of good livestock quality can be purchased from feed merchants, Soy Meal can be purchased at health food stores but is expensive.

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BSSA Hall of Fame - ANBC Class Winners

K & J Kakoschke - 22 Wins	G & E Duffield - 2 Wins	Lynn Ray - 1 Win
Normal Green - 1980,1984	Black eye - 1975	Dominant Pied - 1990
Normal Blue - 1980,1984	Clearwing - 1994	
Red Eye Self - 1977,1979,1983,1984,1986		Ron Norman - 1 Win
Clearwing - 1980	Nigel Tonkin - 2 Wins	Hens - 1996
Cinnamonwing - 1981,1993	Spangle - 1993	
Opaline - 1986	Hens - 1988	Mike Crossley - 1 Win
Fallow - 1982,1986		Yellow Face - 2002 *
Lacewing - 1986	R Arnold - 1 Win	
Dominant Pied - 1980,1982,1986	Normal Blue - 1977	Peter Simic - 1 Win
Yellow Face - 1984		Recessive Pied - 2010
Hens - 1977,1982	B Coventry - 1 Win	
	Dominant Pied - 1977	D Lomman - 1 Win
Kakoschke & Rice - 12Wins		Violet - 2014
Normal Green - 2005	R & E Deslandes - 1 Win	
Clearwing - 2005,2010, 2015, 2016	Greywing - 1980	
Opaline - 2011, 2019		
Opaline AOSV - 2010, 2015	Graham Evans - 1 Win	
Crested - 2003, 2005	Normal Green - 1981	
Grey Green - 2016		
	Alan Kett - 1 Win	
Wayne Weidenhofer - 6 Wins	Normal Blue - 1981	
Yellow Face - 1977,1978,1979,1980		
Clearbody - 2015, 2018	Stan Watson - 1 Win	
	Hens - 1981	
Geoff Smith - 5 Wins		
Opaline - 1984	Malcolm Aspen - 1 Win	
Dominant Pied - 1981,1983,1984,1985	Opaline - 1985	
Deane Trevellion - 3 Wins	Marie & Kerry Murphy - 1 Win	
Clearwing - 1981	Spangle - 1989	
Greywing - 1983		
Fallow - 1985		
Peter Glassenbury - 3 Wins		
Blackeye - 1980,1992,2009*		
Ethel Dobie - 2 Wins	Note: Both Geoff Smith and	
Lutino - 1975	W Weidenhoffer would be ANBC	
Dominant Pied - 1975	Hall of Fame members, however	
	ANBC bylaws only count wins	
	Since 1983 when all seven	
Gordon Lowe - 2 Wins	states decame full members	*Indicates a past or current BSSA
Opaline - 1979	And participants.	member who did not enter with
Yellow face - 1983		the BSSA team for Logan Shield
		pre selection event.

B.S.S.A. CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP POINTS SCORING SYSTEM

February to November (Monthly Meetings)

1st = 3 points, 2nd = 2 points, 3rd = 1 point

Bird of the Night = 3 points

Annual, Breeders, Novice, Murphy Classic and Unbroken Cap Shows

Each Class

1st = 3 points, 2nd = 2 points, 3rd = 1 point

OPEN		INTERMEDIATE	
J & W WEIDENHOFER	119	Paul SOUL	158
M & K MURPHY	109	K & J HARRIS	60
G ENGLAND & SONS	60	Vicki SANFORD*	35
Wayne BANDT	40		
Tracy HASKELL	34		
Jim BUTERWORTH	32	NOVICE	
Sue ADAMS	20	Michael SLOPER	99
Dennis LOMMAN	19	Ian JENKE	57
Chris MURPHY	12	Phillip KIRKPATRICK	39
Michael CROSSLEY	6	Jonathon TRUBSHAW	28
Ian MARSHALL*	2	Marcus STRUDWICKE*	27
		Paul WILTON	22
		Geoff POYNER	17
		* NEBS member	

LIFE MEMBERS CONT 2001: Mr. C Murphy; 2004: Mr. K Murphy, Mrs. M Murphy
2008: Mr J Fisher; 2012 Mr K Wing.