

**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](http://www.bssainc.org.au)

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Positions Vacant (2)

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

### **ROYAL SHOW 2014 & SAUSAGE SIZZLE**

Hopefully our members are aware that the BSSA will not be involved in the coordination of the caged birds at the 2014 Royal Show. The reasons we have decided not to partake include the rising cost of the allocated area (in excess of \$500 this year), the additional day of exhibition (10 days in total), and the length of time our volunteers are required to be at the stall (8am – 8pm every day).

Members and the general public have still had the opportunity to enter their birds and the prizes on the whole have remained the same. The only difference is that the BSSA will not have a stall and a presence at the Royal Show.

To make up the shortfall in funds which we would normally make at the Show, we have organised a sausage sizzle at Bunnings Woodville on Sunday 21 September from 8am – 5pm. Any volunteers are welcome – please let any member of the Committee know you are available. We only need 2 or 3 hour blocks throughout the day.

### **AUGUST MEETING – TUESDAY 5 AUGUST @ 8pm**

Our August meeting will feature a presentation from Hannah Dridan – Director of Investigations and Compliance Unit of the Department Of Environment. Hannah's presentation will cover many aspects of bird trading, smuggling of exotic animals and licencing requirements.

The Bird of the Night Classes for August are:

- Class 1 – Grey Wing
- Class 2 – Spangle Normal
- Class 3 – Any Other Variety.

### **SEPTEMBER MEETING – TUESDAY 2 SEPTEMBER @ 8pm**

The September meeting will feature our annual quiz night, where our members have the opportunity to win some incredible prizes and demonstrate their general knowledge.

Time permitting we will also have a general discussion on the progress in the breeding season.

The Bird of the Night classes for September are

- Class 1 – Crested
- Class 2 – Dominant Pied
- Class 3 – Any Other Variety

### **RINGS, RINGS & MORE RINGS**

As we have indicated in past Digests and at monthly meetings, the 2015 rings which will be available on January 1 2015 have been pre ordered from the new overseas supplier in Germany. The BSSA has ordered 4000 rings. This number was based on

actual orders received from some members and our best estimate for all other members who did not respond to the Ring Steward.

Coded rings will not be available for 2015, however it is expected that coded rings will be able to be ordered from 2016 onwards.

The 2015 rings will cost 50c, a reduction of 6c on the 2014 issue. Built into this price is a 3c ANBC buffer to allow for exchange rate fluctuations and a BCSA 3c buffer to cover postage charges between the ANBC and the BCSA. If this BCSA buffer is overstated, we will be in a position to refund some money to our members once the 2015 year is over. Individual members will still be required to cover their own postage charges if you require the BSSA to post your rings to you after 1 January 2015.

### **2014 ANBC NATIONAL SHOW**

The 2014 National Show was from all reports was judged very successful by all attendees. The program ran very smoothly and the 3<sup>rd</sup> placing achieved by SA was our best result for a number of years.

The performance of our BSSA members was excellent. Several top 7 placings were achieved and these included:

Dennis Lomman winning the Violet Class, as well as running second in the same class. Dennis also was 3<sup>rd</sup> in the Hens class, 4<sup>th</sup> in the Normal Grey and 4<sup>th</sup> in Yellow Face Blue. Dennis is the 65<sup>th</sup> first placing achieved by members of the BSSA in the 40 year history of the ANBC shows.

Sue Adams was 2<sup>nd</sup> in the Clearbody class, and Kelwyn Kakoschke achieved 2<sup>nd</sup> in the Clearwing, Dominant Pied and Spangle classes, with a 3<sup>rd</sup> in the Opaline AOSV and Fallow classes. Kelwyn also achieved a 6<sup>th</sup> placing in the Opaline class and a 7<sup>th</sup> placing in the Yellow Face Blues.

Malcolm Loveridge was 4<sup>th</sup> in the Normal Greens, Stephen Elliott 5<sup>th</sup> in the Normal Grey Greens and Jason & Wayne Weidenhofer 4<sup>th</sup> in the Australian Golden Faced Blue class and 7<sup>th</sup> in the Dominant Pieds. Peter Simic also had the 5<sup>th</sup> best Clearwing.

We also offer our congratulations to Doug & Ruth Lange for their win in the Crested class and the Marshall Family for winning the Recessive Pied class.

The BSSA also thanks all our members who offered their birds for the Logan Shield competition and subsequently many of these birds were selected to represent SA in the National Show the following week.

**BSSA Ron Norman/BRASEA State Show 2014**

**Saturday 5 July**

Major Award Judge: Peter Thurn

'BRASEA' Judge: Peter Thurn

Class Judges: Kelwyn Kakoschke, Peter Glassenbury, Jim Butterworth Peter Simic

Birds Entered: 253

Birds Benched: 242

SPONSORS:- ELENBEE BIRD SUPPLIES & YANKALILLA SEEDS/NATURE'S HARVEST

**RESULTS**

<b>GRAND CHAMPION</b>	Stephen Elliott	Normal Grey Green Cock
Reserve Champion Cock	M & K Murphy	Normal Lt Green Cock
Reserve Champion Hen	Stephen Elliott	Normal Grey Green Hen
Third Champion Cock	M & K Murphy	Normal Grey Cock
Third Champion Hen	M & K Murphy	Spangle AOSV Blue Hen
Fourth Champion Cock	M & K Murphy	Opaline Blue Cock
Fourth Champion Hen	M & K Murphy	Normal Skyblue Hen
<b>CHAMPION</b>		
<b>INTERMEDIATE</b>	Vicki Sanford	Danish Recessive Blue Pied Cock
Reserve Intermediate Cock	Andrew & Lucy	Normal Lt Green Cock
Reserve Intermediate Hen	Andrew & Lucy	Normal Grey Green Hen
<b>CHAMPION NOVICE</b>	Wayne Bandt	Albino Cock
Reserve Novice Cock	Wayne Bandt	Normal Grey Cock
Reserve Novice Hen	Wayne Bandt	Opaline AOSV Blue Hen
<b>BEST OF VARIETY</b>		
Best Normal Green Series	M & K Murphy	
Best Normal Grey Green	Stephen Elliott	
Best Normal Blue Series	M & K Murphy	
Best Normal Grey	M & K Murphy	
Best English Y/F Blue	M & K Murphy	
Best Dilute	Andrew & Lucy	
Best Lutino	R & I Field	
Best Albino	Wayne Bandt	
Best Cinnamonwing	M & K Murphy	
Best Spangle D/F	J & W Weidenhofer	
Best Opaline	M & K Murphy	
Best Opaline AOSV	M & K Murphy	
Best Normal Spangle	Stephen Elliott	

Best Spangle AOSV	M & K Murphy
Best Dominant Pied	J & W Weidenhofer
Best AOV/NONSV	Vicki Sanford

#### **BRASEA AWARDS**

Best Blackeye Self	Peter Glassenbury
Best Lacewing	C & T Murphy
Best Clearbody	J & W Weidenhofer
Best Fallow	Peter Glassenbury
Best Clearwing	M & K Murphy
Best Crested	Ian Jenke

#### **SPECIAL AWARDS**

Best Normal Visual Violet	Algi Lapinskas
Best Greywing	J & W Weidenhofer
Best Golden Faced Blue	Vicki Sanford
Best Danish Recessive Pied	M & K Murphy

#### **WORLD BUDGERIGAR ORGANISATION**

BEST ANY AGE	Stephen Elliott
BEST ANY AGE OPP SEX	Stephen Elliott

#### **SHOW MANAGERS REPORT**

It's certainly been a busy time with the Nationals, shows, auctions and the breeding season upon us. Congratulations to those who had success at the State pre selection show and in the Nationals held in Adelaide.

The Ron Norman Annual/BRASEA State show produced good numbers of entries with 242 entries being benched. With Sue and Barb on holidays admiring Balinese men, members away spending their kid's inheritance at auctions, members on the recovery list and birds being paired up ,numbers were a little down.

Once again thank you to all the membership for a truly magnificent effort which resulted in a successful and busy show. Congratulations to all the major award winners and Stephen Elliott for winning the WBO awards. Our Major Award judge Peter Thurn finished the day off well with a very interesting talk which met the objectives and created a real interest to the members of the society in general.

Planning for next year's shows has commenced with a few new ideas up before the committee for consideration.

We now concentrate on our breeding programs and I wish everyone the best as the combined NEBS/BSSA Interclub challenge is not far away. Let's keep the trophy in our cabinet.

**BUDGIE MEDICAL CHART**  
**From Rae Nelson of Horsham**  
**(More will be provided in the next 'Digest')**

**USE ONLY GLASS OR PLASTIC DRINKING CONTAINERS**  
**Note: 1 household teaspoon holds 5 grams**  
**When adding any medication to water, mix thoroughly**

<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>RONIVET POWDER</u></b>  <b><u>For Canker</u></b></p> <p>1 teaspoon = 4 litres water  1/2 teaspoon = 2 litres  1/4 teaspoon = 1 litre  1/8 teaspoon = 500 ml</p> <p>Fresh daily for 5 days when paired.</p> <p>Can be given in aviary environment  Keep left over mixture refrigerated</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>COCCIVET LIQUID</u></b>  <b><u>For Bacterial Infection</u></b></p> <p>3ml = 2 litres water  1.5 ml = 1 litre</p> <p>Fresh daily for 5 days. Repeat on 28th day counting from Day 1 Or</p> <p>Use for 5 days as required  Can be given in aviary environment  Keep left over mixture refrigerated  Can be used in breeding boxes with chicks</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>TRICON POWDER</u></b>  <b><u>Antibiotic</u></b></p> <p>1 teaspoon (or 1ge scoop) =1.5 litres of water  3 small scoops = 1litre of water  1/4 teaspoon = 1 small scoop  1/8 teaspoon = 500 ml</p> <p>Fresh daily 5 to 7 days  Keep sick bird separate and warm.  Keep left over mixture refrigerated</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>FUNGALIN TABLETS</u></b>  <b><u>For Yeast related infections</u></b></p> <p><i>Supplied by chemist with pre-  scription only</i></p> <p>Crush tablet before adding to water.</p> <p>1/4 crushed tablet to 1 litre water</p> <p>Use for 5 days as required, give fresh daily</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>PROBOTIC POWDER</u></b></p> <p>1/2 teaspoon = 2 litres water  1/4 teaspoon = 1 litre water  1/8 teaspoon = 500 ml</p> <p>Use 5 days after antibiotic treatment or when required</p> <p>Keep left over mixture refrigerated</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>SULPHADEM LIQUID</u></b>  <b><u>For Caecal Coccidiosis &amp; Enteritis</u></b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">-</p> <p>10 ml = 2 litres water  5 ml = 1 litre water  2.5 ml = 500 ml  10 (20) drops to 30 mls water</p> <p>Can be used double strength if necessary  2 drops can be given direct in mouth 3 times a day  Use for 5 days as required  Can be used in breeding boxes with chicks</p>

<p><b><u>AVICYCLINE POWDER</u></b>  <b><u>Antibiotic (mild)</u></b>  <b><u>Broad Spectrum</u></b></p> <p>1 teaspoon = 1 litre water  1/2 teaspoon = 500 ml  1/4 teaspoon = 250 ml  1/8 teaspoon = 125 ml</p> <p>Fresh daily for 5 days  Keep left over mixture refrigerated</p>	<p><b><u>MOULTING AID LIQUID</u></b>  <b><u>Vitamin, Amino Acid</u></b>  <b><u>&amp; Trace Mineral Supplement</u></b></p> <p>1 ml = 300 ml water  2 ml = 600 ml  5 ml = 1.5 litres water</p> <p>Use for 3 to 5 days each week of moulting period  Fresh daily</p>	<p><b><u>CITRIC POWDER MIX</u></b></p> <p>-  -  -  -  -</p> <p><b><u>RASBERRY CORDIAL</u></b></p> <p>500 ml = 2 litres water</p>
<p><b><u>MOXI T</u></b>  <b><u>Sour Crop &amp; Sinus</u></b></p> <p>2 heaped teaspoons = 1litre water  1 heaped teaspoon = 500 ml  1/2 heaped teaspoon = 250 ml  1/4 heaped teaspoon = 125ml</p> <p>Can be used in breeding boxes with chicks</p>	<p><b><u>AVIAN SPRAY</u></b>  <b><u>Concentrate</u></b>  <b><u>Lice &amp; Mite</u></b></p> <p>1 part concentrate to 20 parts water</p> <p>5ml = 95 ml water      100 ml  25 ml = 475 ml water    500ml  50 ml = 950 ml water    1 litre</p> <p>Maintains protection for up to six weeks.  Use diluted mixture in pump spray</p>	<p><b><u>CALCIUM SANDOZ SYRUP</u></b></p> <p>1 tablespoon = 2 litres water</p> <p>Can be used in breeding boxes with chicks</p> <p><b><u>PENTAVITE LIQUID</u></b>  <b><u>Multivitamin</u></b></p> <p>1ml = 2litres water</p> <p>Can be used in breeding boxes with chicks</p>
<p><b><u>IVOMEC</u></b>  <b><u>For Mite, Lice, Worms &amp; Scaly Face</u></b></p> <p>PART FEATHERS ON BACK OF THE SKULL AND APPLY 2 DROPS DIRECTLY ONTO SKIN</p> <p>Can be used every 3 or 4 months but usually an annual treatment is sufficient</p>	<p><b><u>MEGABAC DIET</u></b></p> <p>Crushed seed  A few drops of Cod Liver Oil  Sprinkle of powdered vitamins (Avi-Vite)</p> <p>Powdered milk  Hard boiled egg  Wholemeal bread  Wheat germ oil  Protein powder</p> <p>2nd week every second day</p>	<p><b><u>SUPPLEMENTS</u></b></p> <p>Livermol  Iodine blocks  Cuttlefish  Pigeon Grit  Fine Shell Grit</p>

## **Fostering to Reduce Mortality in Young Chicks**

**By Mick Mapston**

If a young hen is not feeding her newly hatched chicks, a common method of encouraging her is to exchange her new chick for one from another nest that is being well fed. This chick will be stronger and will call loudly when hungry, hopefully persuading the young hen to begin feeding. For this to be successful, the fancier needs to be around to watch developments. It is no good exchanging the youngsters early in the morning, going off to work and then expecting all to be well at night. Too much is at risk and the chance of losing both chicks is very high.

Another way to encourage the young hens to feed is to begin feeding small amounts of green food that have been thoroughly washed. A small pinch of new grass or sprouted oats will often work just as well. First "wet" the chick's beak with warm milk and glucose. This sticky solution can often be enough to induce the chick to call out for food. Moving very young chicks that are not rung can cause numerous identification problems later on. If permanent fostering is to be carried out, it is helpful if positive identification can be achieved by transferring chicks of known varieties (Cinnamons, Opaline Cinnamons and Opalines) into nests of pure Normals or even Lutinos.

### **Mid-development chicks**

When fostering chicks up to the age of three weeks an element of luck features strongly when moving these mid-development chicks. I am convinced that hens and cocks are able to easily recognise a stranger in their nest, but fortunately most parents will readily adopt a new chick with no further problems. Occasionally, the new chick is singled out for rough treatment; an alternative new home must then be found for this youngster. If not the foster parents could become sufficiently upset to extend their hostility towards their own young.

Similarly to fostering young chicks, it is important to be on hand to observe the various reactions taking place and respond accordingly. One way to divert pairs attention from a newcomer is to remove all the young from the nest, replace most of the sawdust and excreta with fresh saw-dust, and replace all of the chicks including the new one. If small amounts of sawdust are added fairly regularly and then changed every two weeks the pair will get used to this routine quite quickly. To further accommodate this system, I clean out the breeding cage each weekend. I renew paper sheeting on the cage floor, brush it out quickly and quietly and top up grit etc. where necessary. The breeding pairs get used to this routine and ob-



serve my cleaning process from the security of their nest-box.

Whenever possible I avoid transferring chicks of three weeks or more, preferring to leave a maximum of three chicks with a single parent because rejection and the threat of attack is even more probable as older chicks are transferred. With adequate food, this should not prove to be too taxing for the single parent. It may be wiser to transfer chicks of 4-5 weeks to a small stock cage with several other established youngsters if they are in any danger in their own nest.

Budgerigar World

**EXPERIMENTING AND LEARNING**  
**by Colin Knecht, Victorie B.C Canada**

When it comes to breeding livestock, if you are not moving ahead, then someone else is and you risk being left behind. Like many other dedications we become involved with, it is important to continue to progress. The way of progress is by new ideas, experimenting, testing and by trying new approaches. It is important that any of these experiments be set up properly and recorded accurately for further adaptations and modifications, and to disseminate accurate information.

Experimenting with regard to Budgerigar breeding has been going on as long as the bird has been kept in captivity. It is through experimenting, new ideas and having the patience to see them through that the present day Budgerigar has developed. Who knows what the future will hold, one thing is for sure, the bird as we now know it will continue to evolve.

**The birds will tell us**

I have heard many fanciers saying the Budgerigar can only grow to such and such a size. Who are we as humans to tell the budgerigar what it can or can't do. The birds will tell us when they get "too big" or "too buff" or "too long" or to what ever. When the Budgerigar gets to this point it will simply cease to breed, cease to live or provide some other abnormality, and it will fail to reproduce itself. If the breeders of the Holstein cows said "no cow can produce more than a quart of milk" the Holstein cow as we know it would never have been bred to the point it is today, where a good specimen can now produce up-wards of four gallons of milk a day.

Where would we be today if the breeders of the first Spangle, or Crests, or Yellow

Face birds would have said "a mutation, we better not breed from this bird". Lets allow the livestock to tell us what they are capable of and not dictate what their limitations will be. As fan-ciers we will continue to develop the Budgerigar until such time as the bird itself ceases to respond.

I have heard much discussion on ring size, primarily that the rings we now receive can be somewhat snug on the legs of certain birds. Very often any discussions on increasing the size of the bands will lead someone to suggest that if the bands are deemed to be too small, then the birds are too big. To these few fanciers who feel this way, I can tell you that the size of the Bud-gerigar is going to increase. If the current size is being suppressed by existing trends, I can tell you that in the future it will again continue to increase. I can't tell you where or when, but with new people and ideas coming into the hobby all the time, it's a guarantee that size will be a consideration in the future, it simply will happen.

### **The value of experimenting**

Experimenting can be a benefit or a disaster, either way it is a beneficial exercise, it is up to you to learn from the experience. There are dozens of topics that are begging for answers, but who can tell me what the best colour night light is to use? How powerful should it be, and how do you know that ? Full spectrum lighting, does it make a difference ? How ? Is it better to feed vitamins on the food or in the water and why ? How do you know when the cock birds are in a period of infertility ? How ? What is a good soft food to use and is it really better than yours or someone elses ? These and many more are questions we need to be asking ourselves.

From time to time we change things, often without any real good reasons, other than someone else did it and it worked for them. We can often forget that they may have a very different set of circumstances than yours, or have they forgotten to tell you one small bit of information that ties it all together. There are dozens of topics that we all have had questions about or theories on. Experimenting, testing and measuring is how we gain definitive answers to these questions.

### **Rekindle the learning**

Take control of your future success with the birds by looking beyond what every one else does. You may decide to start off with a simple scheme of measuring and weighing chicks. As each chick is hatched and old enough to handle you may wish to record their progress. Measuring the width of skull and the weight every other day until the chick fledges, then continuing on with these measurements

until the chick is two years old or older, just to monitor any fluctuations. Get yourself some proper measuring callipers and a small scale to see what else your birds will reveal about themselves.

It may surprise many of you to know that the width of skull, as measured by the skeletal structure only (not feathers), of a Budgerigar chick when it fledges, does not grow any wider as the bird grows older (or at least if it does it is insignificant enough to record), but don't take my word for it, try it yourself, record your results then tell us all what you discovered that you can share with us to help us all move ahead.

### **What lies ahead**

A generation of innovation. I'm certain there are still many colour combinations or varieties that may still develop. We have not yet (to the best of my knowledge) developed a Black Budgerigar. The Feather Duster, a genetic feather mutation, is it possible that in future years someone will develop one of these that is strong enough to reproduce strong offspring. Show classes in the future may well include the Budgerigar version of a Frill Canary, or maybe it will come from a variation of Crested birds. Who could have predicated the Spangle mutation? What lies ahead of us is an uncharted wonderland of enjoyment and surprises with the ever evolving Budgerigar.

Budgerigar World.

### **Pairing Methods**

NEARLY all those who keep any form of pedigree livestock will find after a time their top quality specimens are related whether they wish it or not. When sorting out birds for future use, it will soon be discovered that the best specimens often come from a few selected pairs. For their breeder to continue producing high quality birds he must retain their best youngsters and inter mate them so that they in turn will produce the desired results. If this method of selection is continued for a few generations then all the stock becomes related.

Should the breeder possess a large-stud it is possible to have two or maybe three groups of related stock. This method is the simplest form of line breeding, in which distantly related stock are paired together. A typical mating would be one involving half cousins. A more specialised form of line recently is the pairing of half brother to half sister, father to daughter or mother to son. In these matings the relationship is much closer than in the simpler form of line breeding and this

has become known as inbreeding. The idea behind both line breeding and inbreeding is to fix some feature or features in the strain but this can only be done provided it is in there in the first place. It is no use attempting to produce something which the strain does not possess and expect to achieve this.

A feature which can be found in Budgerigars is drooping tails. The remedy would appear to pair a bird with this fault to one having a tail in the opposite direction. The remedy would appear to pair the one with the drooping tail to a bird carrying its tail high, well above the meeting point of the flight feathers, which gives the appearance of drooping wings. In theory this type of mating should be ideal, for the fault should be corrected by the raised tail. However, in reality this is not so, for the young will have tails ranging anywhere between the two extremes. Perhaps if an odd one appears with a level tail, many may say that the two parents birds have given the desired result. However, when this one particular bird is used for breeding it will be found that it too will give a mixed batch of young and many of these will carry one or the other tail faults of their parents.

#### **Introduce a cock bird**

The best method of correcting any fault is to introduce a cock bird excelling in the points failing in the stud. Such a bird will be unrelated and gives another form of breeding, outcrossing. There is no point in outcrossing unless the bird introduced to the stud excels in the desired feature. It must also have very few other undesired points. Preferably this outcross should be a cock bird as they are more reliable as breeders and a better quality bird can be more easily obtained. Such a bird should be mated to one of your better quality hens. From such a mating youngsters may well be obtained nearer to the standard than in the existing strain. From these a young hen could be selected to pair back to the parent cock bird and from then onwards linebreeding should be adopted, centering around the introduced cock bird to pool the desired features that the outcross was introduced for in the first instance.

Although all three methods of breeding can and do give the desired results they can also produce many complications if done haphazardly. To inbreed or linebreed just for the sake of it would be ridiculous and the same applies to outcrossing. What one sees in a stud is only half the picture, for there is always a hidden part. By line breeding it is hoped to reduce the amount of the unknown and to try to make the hidden parts the same as which is visible and an example of this is illustrated by studying the colour inheritance of a green Budgerigar. Without the knowledge of how it was bred there is no way of knowing just what colours are

hidden. It is quite possible for the green to be masking blue, Ino or many other factors.

### **Undesirable features fixed**

Line-breeding as well as fixing desired features can also fix undesirable features. It can reduce the vitality of a strain if not carried out properly. When this occurs the usual liveliness associated with healthy stock will be missing, also the fertility rate may be greatly reduced. Outcrossing will have to be adopted to correct any mask faults in a stud. While outcrossing will achieve this it must be remembered that all features may not blend satisfactorily, also the young produced will carry a lot of hidden features which will be unknown to the breeder. In Budgerigar breeding the usual practice is to line-breed, pairing the best cock to the most suitable hen, keeping in mind certain aspects such as feather quality. The depth of quality can be increased and by in or line-breeding the effects will be spread throughout the strain. However, a point can be reached where no further advancement will be forthcoming. It makes no difference what matings are adopted the quality of the young is similar to the adults. It means that's the genetics of the stock has become stable and this is something which must be avoided.

It is quite possible to pair a bird from the strain to an outcross, the quality of which is lower and to produce young better than the original strain. It is also possible for the reverse to happen. Outcrossing can give mixed results and this is how it should be, for the genetics of both parents must contain something different to each other. Those young showing the quality contain the best from each parent while those showing poor quality the worst from each parent.

Budgerigar World.

**BSSA Hall of Fame - ANBC Class Winners**

<b>K &amp; J Kakoschke - 22 Wins</b>	<b>Nigel Tonkin - 2 Wins</b>	<b>D Lomman - 1 Win</b>
Normal Green - 1980,1984	Spangle - 1993	Violet - 2014*
Normal Blue - 1980,1984	Hens - 1988	
Red Eye Self - 1977,1979,1983,1984,1986		
Clearwing - 1980	<b>R Arnold - 1 Win</b>	
Cinnamonwing - 1981,1993	Normal Blue - 1977	
Opaline - 1986		
Fallow - 1982,1986	<b>B Coventry - 1 Win</b>	
Lacewing - 1986	Dominant Pied - 1977	
Dominant Pied - 1980,1982,1986		
Yellow Face - 1984	<b>R &amp; E Deslandes - 1 Win</b>	
Hens - 1977,1982	Greywing - 1980	
<b>Kakoschke &amp; Rice - 7 Wins</b>	<b>Graham Evans - 1 Win</b>	
Normal Green - 2005	Normal Green - 1981	
Clearwing - 2005,2010		
Opaline - 2011	<b>Alan Kett - 1 Win</b>	
Opaline AOSV - 2010	Normal Blue - 1981	
Crested - 2005		
Dark Factor Green/Blue - 2003	<b>Stan Watson - 1 Win</b>	
	Hens - 1981	
<b>Geoff Smith - 5 Wins</b>		
Opaline - 1984	<b>Malcolm Aspen - 1 Win</b>	
Dominant Pied - 1981,1983,1984,1985	Opaline - 1985	
<b>Wayne Weidenhofer - 4 Wins</b>	<b>Marie &amp; Kerry Murphy - 1 Win</b>	
Yellow Face - 1977,1978,1979,1980	Spangle - 1989	
<b>Deane Trevellion - 3 Wins</b>	<b>Lynn Ray - 1 Win</b>	
Clearwing - 1981	Dominant Pied - 1990	
Greywing - 1983		
Fallow - 1985	<b>Ron Norman - 1 Win</b>	
	Hens - 1996	
<b>Peter Glassenbury - 3 Wins</b>		
Blackeye - 1980,1992,2009*	<b>Mike Crossley - 1 Win</b>	
	Yellow Face - 2002 *	
<b>Ethel Dobie - 2 Wins</b>		
Lutino - 1975	<b>Peter Simic - 1 Win</b>	
Dominant Pied - 1975	Recessive Pied - 2010	
<b>Gordon Lowe - 2 Wins</b>	<b>Note: Both Geoff Smith and</b>	<b>*Indicates a past or current BSSA</b>
Opaline - 1979	W Weidenhofer would be ANBC	member who did not enter with
Yellow face - 1983	members, however ANBC by	the BSSA team for Logan Shield
	laws only count wins since	pre selection event.
<b>G &amp; E Duffield - 2 Wins</b>	1983 when all seven states	
Black eye - 1975	became full members and	
Clearwing - 1994	participants	

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

**February to November (Monthly Meetings)**

**(20 cents entry per bird)**

1<sup>st</sup> = 3 points, 2<sup>nd</sup> = 2 points, 3<sup>rd</sup> = 1 point

Bird of the Night = 3 points

**Annual, Breeders, Novice, Deane Trevellion and Unbroken Cap Shows**

Each Class

1<sup>st</sup> = 3 points, 2<sup>nd</sup> = 2 points, 3<sup>rd</sup> = 1 point

**\* Denotes non member but Show results acknowledged**

OPEN		INTERMEDIATE	
M & K MURPHY	158	R & I FIELD	87
J & W WEIDENHOFER	125	ANDREW & LUCY	66
STEPHEN ELLIOTT	66	TRACY HASKELL	49
SUE ADAMS	30	VICKI SANFORD *	38
GLENN STEARNES	27		
K & A SMITH	25		
MICHAEL CROSSLEY	23	<b>NOVICE</b>	
DENNIS LOMMAN	22	WAYNE BANDT	200
BUTTERWORTH/STONE	19	GEORGE ENGLAND	63
C & T MURPHY	17	KALEAS/WRIGHT	55
GRAHAM EVANS	16	IAN JENKE	54
ROBERT WORRALL	14	LIBBY THOMAS	11
PETER SIMIC	11	T & K CAMPBELL	6
PETER GLASSEN BURY *	10		
ALGI LAPINSKAS	10		
IAN MCEWAN	7		
ALAN KETT	5		
BARBARA FISHER	2		

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