

**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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Chris Murphy (see above)

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

### **ROYAL SHOW 2013**

The 2013 Royal Show is just around the corner, and once again, the BSSA will be part of the Caged Birds Exhibition. As we discussed in the last Digest, entries have closed, however much help is needed to “man” our stand. As many of our members are retired, this presents a great opportunity for our members to contribute to the success of our Club and assist in promoting our hobby. Please consider this request, and contact our Royal Show representative – Kerry Murphy on 8270-8284, if you are able to assist.

### **AUGUST MEETING – TUESDAY 6 AUGUST**

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 Green Normal

Class 2 – Lacewing including Opaline, English & Australian Yellowface.

Class 3 – Any Other Variety.

### **SEPTEMBER MEETING – TUESDAY 3 SEPTEMBER**

The September meeting will feature our annual President’s Cup. Further details will be made available at the August meeting.

### **CALLING ALL OPEN EXHIBITORS**

As members would be aware, the BSSA has been campaigning for increased interest in the Intermediate Status to ensure we have a minimum of 3 exhibitors and 20 birds at our Shows. This provides the Best Intermediate bird the opportunity to score 5 points in the status movement process and contributes towards the Intermediate exhibitors moving into the Open classes.

One option open for any interested Open exhibitor who would be more competitive in the Intermediate section is to apply to the BSSA for re-evaluation of their status any subsequent move to the Intermediate status.

All members should note that this will still allow all entries to compete for best of variety classification and ultimately the Major Awards at our Shows irrespective of whether birds are in Junior, Novice, Intermediate or the Open sections.

If any Open exhibitor would like more information about this option, please contact either Chris Murphy, Stephen Elliott or Wayne Weidenhofer for further information.

## BSSA Ron Norman Show 2013

Saturday 6 July

Major Award Judge: Jeff Lloyd

'BRASEA' Judge: Jeff Lloyd

Class Judges: Malcolm Loveridge, Glenn Stearnes, Stephen Elliott, Kerry Murphy,  
Peter Simic

Trainee Judge: Sue Adams

Birds Entered: 265

Birds Benched: 200

### RESULTS

<b>GRAND CHAMPION</b>	<b>Stephen Elliott</b>	Normal Grey Green Cock
Reserve Champion Cock	Sue Adams	Normal Cobalt Cock
Reserve Champion Hen	M & K Murphy	Opaline Skyblue Hen
Third Champion Cock	J & W Weidenhofer	Opaline AOSV Lt Green Cock
Third Champion Hen	Michael Crossley	Normal Lt Green Hen
Fourth Champion Cock	Peter Simic	Danish Recessive Pied Grey Cock
Fourth Champion Hen	J & W Weidenhofer	Cinnamonwing Lt Green Hen
<b>CHAMPION INTERMEDIATE</b>	<b>Vicki Sanford</b>	Normal Lt Green Cock
Reserve Intermediate Cock	Vicki Sanford	Normal Skyblue Cock
Reserve Intermediate Hen	Vicki Sanford	Clearbody Green Hen
<b>CHAMPION NOVICE</b>	<b>J Kaleas/S Wright</b>	Normal Grey Cock
Reserve Novice Cock	Wayne Bandt	Cinnamonwing Blue Cock
Reserve Novice Hen	Wayne Bandt	Opaline AOSV Green Hen

### BEST OF VARIETY

Best Normal Lt Green	M & K Murphy
Best Normal Grey Green	Stephen Elliott
Best Normal Skyblue	Sue Adams
Best Normal Grey	Peter Simic
Best English Y/F Blue	M & K Murphy
Best Suffused	Peter Simic
Best Lutino	Stephen Elliott
Best Albino	Michael Crossley
Best Cinnamonwing	J & W Weidenhofer
Best Spangle D/F	Michael Crossley
Best Opaline	M & K Murphy
Best Opaline AOSV	J & W Weidenhofer
Best Normal Spangle	Stephen Elliott

Best Spangle AOSV	J & W Weidenhofer
Best Dominant Pied	Stephen Elliott
Best AOV/NONSV	Nil

**BRASEA AWARDS**

**CHAMPION RARE**

Best Normal Dk Factor Green	<b>Sue Adams</b>
Best Normal Dk Factor Blue	J & W Weidenhofer
Best Aust Yellow Face Blue	Sue Adams
Best Normal Violet	J & W Weidenhofer
Best Clearwing	Peter Simic
Best Crested	Peter Simic
	Nil

**SPECIAL AWARDS**

Best Blackeye Self	Nil
Best Greywing	J & W Weidenhofer
Best Lacewing	C & T Murphy
Best Fallow	Glenn Stearnes
Best Clearbody	Glenn Stearnes
Best Recessive Pied	Peter Simic

**SHOW MANAGERS REPORT**

It's certainly been a busy time with the Nationals, shows, auctions and the breeding season upon us.

The Ron Norman Annual produced good numbers of entries considering some members were out of action through operations, injury, work commitments and a clash of shows which has been avoided in the future.

Our invited judge Jeff Lloyd from WA enjoyed his visit and returned some positive feedback for future shows.

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 but I think everyone was a winner with the objectives of the BSSA being met to a high standard.

We now concentrate on our breeding programs and the Barbara Fisher auction on 10/8/2013.

Your support is needed for this auction and a supply of show cages can be delivered to 17 Vine St SURREY DOWNS before the date and collected on auction day from the Vermont Hall.

I wish everyone the best as the combined NEBS/BSSA Interclub challenge is not far away. Let's get the trophy back in our cabinet.

**Which has the greatest influence in a pairing, The COCK or The HEN?  
FRED WRIGHT GIVES HIS VIEWS**

THERE ARE MANY ASPECTS TO THIS QUESTION. We obviously need a pair to breed youngsters - but so often we have good cocks to use and the depth of quality in the hens is less good. The moral must be to be extra careful when selling surplus hens, perhaps by the end of the first round, what have been surplus birds and sold, are birds that are really needed. Always keep more hens than you think you will need. Spares are vital!

Over the years I have tended to change my views about which is the most important in a pairing - cock or hen. A good cock is vital and it needs to carry the needed characteristics, head, feathering, length etc. However, a quality hen is needed too, to breed good youngsters.

I take the view that most of the special characteristics come from the cock - BUT unless the hen is of the right type and quality, the youngsters are disappointing.

A poor quality hen and a really good cock are always going to produce the odd top quality youngster, but to breed consistently good youngsters the hen needs to be a decent bird. The characteristics I look for in a breeding hen are, a Buff-type bird with soft feather, it needs width across the face (if the width is lacking there is no room for width in the mask - no place for a good set of spots), she needs size but a hen that is too big, is an unreliable breeder, I like to see length but this is not absolutely vital so long as the cock has length. I do not like those super-hens to breed with, because they are usually problem birds and do not produce numbers. I have serious doubts about breeding with super hens that are likely to produce me that odd bird because I feel that too many breeders have bred poor infertility into their studs - and then complain that birds of today are difficult breeders. I like to aim somewhere in the middle, balancing quality and fertility. During my years of breeding Budgerigars, a lesson that I have learned is that lesser-quality hens never produce good numbers of quality hens themselves. A good cock and a poor hen seem to be able to breed a few good young cocks but they never seem to be able to produce more than the odd good hen.

So for me which is the vital partner? the hen. Unless you are using quality hens or at least hens with some background, you can never seem to make progress with Budgerigars. So, we always need to keep many more hens than cocks, always take great care of them even more than the cocks, do not over-use them if you expect to use them for a second and third season, and make a serious effort not to show them more than is absolutely vital.

The test must be that you can usually go out and buy a decent cock but to buy a young hen that is a quality bird and looks a bird that will breed, it is far more difficult.

## **BCSA BIRDCARER REPORT—TOOWOOMBA 2013**

44 of the 54 member team went to the central holding area following the Logan Shield and State Pre-Selection Show. The other 10 birds joined the team the following Wednesday.

There were 24 successful exhibitors this year for S.A. (2012 there were 19) Departure from Adelaide on the Thursday morning went to plan with the birds being boxed by 3.30am, ready for departure to the airport at 4.00am. and departing at 6.40am, arriving in Brisbane at 9.20am. We then had a long drive to Toowoomba and arrived at the birdroom at 12.45pm. The birds were all checked, fed and watered and were left to settle down until Friday morning.

We arrived at the birdroom on the Friday morning at 8.00am to start preparing them for the next two days judging. The birds overall came up looking good and the spotting of birds was a lot better than in previous years, but there were still a few that had to have a lot of preparation done on them.

Saturday saw a 6.30am. start for the start of a big day. It was then up to the birds to impress the Judges. The first classes up were the Hens and then the Light Greens, where our Novice Breeder, Andrew and Lucy came 7<sup>th</sup>.in this class, well done. The Normal Grey Class was a very strong class, with 3 or 4 other classes very strong, with a few outstanding birds In these classes. At the end of the day we were in fifth position with 160 points.

Sunday also saw a 6.30am start, and was another busy day. This day we had a second and a few third placings. We jumped into 4<sup>th</sup> position and stayed there right up until the last class when W.A. jumped ahead and left us in 5<sup>th</sup> position with 323 points. (2012 we had 302 points and came 4th .) Congratulations to Victoria for winning with 537 points.

Birds placed in the top seven were very strong birds. S.A. had quite a few in the top seven. Out of the 27 classes, S.A. had 15 classes where 20 birds were placed in the top 7. Congratulations to everyone who exhibited their birds in Toowoomba.

Birds were boxed at 6.00am on the Monday morning for a 7.30am departure to Brisbane airport. We had a long wait at the airport, as our flight did not leave until 12.35pm. Birds were back in Adelaide at 2.45pm and were ready to be picked up by their owners by 4.15pm. Most did not pick their birds up until the Tuesday.

Thank you to John and Ian for all their help and especially to John for holding the birds prior to the Nationals and for a lot of the arrangements he organised.

As 2014 is South Australia's turn to host the Nationals, please give thought to helping with this show, and remember many hands make light work.

Doug Lange (Team Carer)

## Port Pirie Show Results

Held 13 July 2013

Birds benched 141

Judges: Bruce Stafford & John Mulley

### Grand Champion:

Opp Sex:	G Edwards	Dom Pied Cock
2 <sup>nd</sup> Champion	G Edwards	Dom Pied Hen
2 <sup>nd</sup> Champion Hen	G Edwards	Opaline Y/F
3 <sup>rd</sup> Champion cock	M Loveridge	Cinn Wing Y/F
4 <sup>th</sup> Champion Cock	G Edwards	D/F Spangle
4 <sup>th</sup> Champion Hen	G Edwards	Grey Green
5 <sup>th</sup> Champion Cock	G Edwards	Grey Green
5 <sup>th</sup> Champion Hen	G Edwards	Cinn Wing Y/F
	G Edwards	Opaline Grey

### Intermediate Status:

Best A/A	G&B Jones	Violet
Opp Sex	G&B Jones	Albino

### Novice Status:

Best A/A	Andrew/Lucy	Opaline AOSV
Opp Sex	Andrew/Lucy	English Y/F

### Variety Awards:

Normal Green	K & A Smith
Normal Grey Green	G Edwards
Normal Blue	D & R Lange
Normal Grey	G Edwards
Black Eyed Self	R Slade
Suffused	R Slade
Lutino	M Loveridge
Albino	G Edwards
Clearwing	N/E
Greywing	Andrew/Lucy
Cinnamonwing	M Loveridge
Spangle D/F	G Edwards
Opaline	G Edwards
Opaline AOSV	T Russell
Clearbody	N/E
Lacewing	R Slade
Fallow	T & H Edwards

Yellow Face Blue	Andrew/Lucy
Spangle	G Edwards
Dominant Pied	G Edwards
Recessive Pied	M Loveridge
Violet	G & B Jones
Spangle AOSV	L & H Edwards
Crest	N/E
<b>Junior Status</b>	N/E

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### **How do I use my outstanding LIGHT GREEN?**

Michael Bandimere asks:

I have bred an outstanding light green normal with an unbelievable mask, depth, and spots. Great directional feather etc. really a pleasant surprise. He was bred out of an outstanding Violet Cock (no flecking at all) and a light green normal hen (no flecking), I have a half sister to the violet cock, an opaline cobalt hen ticked. How might I use this cock? I have good spangles grey green opaline (good size). I would appreciate any suggestions.

Response:

If you have an outstanding cock, don't mess around looking for a hen that has not got spots shoulder and mask etc use him to a hen first up with good style similar to his. When you breed, you must breed for quality first then go about setting standards in your birdroom that have to be met. Like no flecking! Too many people waste time around flecking - it is a major problem but with clever technique you will overcome this obstacle. It is part of the programme to create a quality budgerigar. Trust me you will not get a quality Budgerigar any other way, as a major majority of budgerigars have to go through this stage. When you have achieved such a bird then remove the flecking by using those non-flecked birds that may be of reasonable quality.

Gary Armstrong. 2013 ANBC Judge Toowoomba.  
Budgerigar World

## THE FOUR P'S OF BUDGERIGAR BREEDING

by Harry Harrison, Eire

As has been said many times before, the breeding of exhibition budgerigars is a fascinating and rewarding hobby. Whether one prefers the cut and thrust of the show bench, the relative tranquility of the breeding room, or the fascinations of colour reproduction one's interest is constantly stimulated and challenged by *Melopsicatus Undualtus* - to give "the budgie" its scientific name.

I started breeding budgerigars as a boy but had to give them up when the demands of undergraduate lectures and examinations became all important. After graduating from University, the necessity to work abroad (initially in Coventry with Courtalds) further drove all thought of budgerigars out of my mind. It was only when many years later I had to cease being a rugby referee due to a recurrence of an old rugby injury, that I suddenly, one Saturday afternoon, decided to go back to breeding budgerigars. I was married by this time and my wife had the shock of her life when, returning from a shopping expedition, discovered her vegetable patch dug up and the beginning of foundations becoming evident. "What are you doing"? she exclaimed. "Building an aviary to breed budgerigars" said I! Her subsequent remarks are, no doubt, well known to many readers! She had absolutely no idea of my boyhood interest in budgerigars and in the fourteen years since that Saturday afternoon has said on at least one occasion "If I had known about your interest in bird breeding ...."!

### **Persevere**

However, I persevered (the first P) from raw beginner to Novice to Intermediate and finally became a Champion Breeder, moving house and aviary three times in the process. Perseverance is a vital requirement in the budgerigar breeder. So many things can occur to cause frustration and disappointment that a fancier is unlikely to make champion unless he or she has perseverance. Our feathered friends are past-masters at confounding us and coming up with the unexpected. This year, for instance, despite following my normal management and feeding routines the fertility level in my first round is awful - about 20% Why? God only knows! However, I shall persevere and hopefully still reach my target of 160/180 chicks in a breeding season. To reach this objective I will probably have to put into operation a practice I started several years ago, namely, to limit a breeding pair's season by the number of chicks produced and not rounds. As I agree with Terry and Claire Pilkington that of all the pairs you put down to breed 1/3 will produce well, 1/3 not-so-well and 1/3 not at all. The sums in my case will look something like:

(a) 1/3 well	13 pairs:	(say) 117 chicks
(b) 1/3 not-so-well	13 pairs:	(say) 58 chicks
(c) 1/3 not-at-all	14 pairs:	0
	40 pairs	175 chicks

The discerning reader will immediately realise that I must therefore, take at least 9

chicks from my (a) pairs. To do this I use the (c) pairs as feeders so as not to overtax my most productive hens.

### **Patience**

At this point in my narrative I introduce my next P .... patience. You know the old saying "Patience is a virtue, seldom in a woman, never in a man". Well a budgerigar breeder of whatever sex must have patience. I am, I think, human like everybody else. At times in the breeding season, I think to myself, "Bejaysus, I'm going to open the door and let them all fly away". Or in the show season when a prized exhibit has finished last, well nearly last, I think "Begorrah I'll sell him to the pet shop". It's then that patience saves the day and that stubborn hen in the breeding pen suddenly wins a Best in Show on its next outing. To parody Robbie the Bruce: "if at first you don't succeed (persevere, have patience) and try, try again".

### **Punctilionsness**

My third P is punctiliousness. To succeed in the hobby one must also be punctilious. Budgerigars, I have dis-covered over the years are not great lovers of change. There are many "Thou shalt nots" in the (budgerigar) commandments.

Some have:

Thou shalt not ...

Move house in the breeding season.

Change their seed in the breeding season.

Suddenly add/subtract vitamins to their water in the breeding season.

Suddenly offer softfood in the breeding season.

Overshow that prize winning exhibit.

Sell your champion bird.

Lend your champion bird [it will without doubt, die]

Have a draughty birdroom.

Have mice/rats in the birdroom.

Have flashing lights penetrate your birdroom at night.

Have lights on in your birdroom beyond 11p. m.

Budgerigars, like most humans, prefer a stable no -change environment. So in the breeding, showing and general management of your birds evolve and adopt a system which suits them and you. Then be punctilious in sticking to it, have patience and perseverance and success will surely come your way ... some day.

Now the general measure of success in the budgerigar world is the winning of major specials at Open Shows. The ultimate measures being Best in Show and Best Breeder in Show at the BS Club Show.

### **Perfection**

To achieve these heights I introduce my fourth, and final P ... perfection.

The pursuit of perfection, as exemplified by the Ideal, is what every serious breeder of exhibition budgerigars should strive for. I can hear you asking already "How do I do it"? That's another fascinating aspect of this hobby of ours: many roads have been

postulated along which to travel to achieve the Ideal ... none has been proven as the best one.

It is on record that Harry Bryan has won more Best in Shows at the B.S. Club Show than anyone else; some-thing over 20 if my memory serve me correctly. As we all know, Harry Bryan is a confirmed outcrosser. Of recent years, Terry and Claire Pilkington have scored many fine wins at major championship shows and have several Best in Shows and Best Breeders in Show at the B.S. Club Show. Terry and Claire develop families of birds on line breeding principles. So does Gerald Binks, who, as you know, has in the last two years had Best in Show at the Budgerigar World Show and Best Breeder in Show at the B.S. Club Show.

On an international level the famous Dr. Robertson of South Africa is a fervent advocate of close inbreeding. Hugh Wilson of America whose Light Green cock dominated the US show bench for a number of years, prefers the mating of distant relatives. My Lutino hen which was Best Lutino, Best Opposite Sex and Best Opposite Sex Breeder at the B.S. Club Show in 1982, was the result of a complete outcross ... a Lutino cock to a Light Green hen. So, there you have it, there are many ways to try and achieve Perfection. There is also one other ingredient - luck!

#### **Finally Luck !**

Personally, I've never had much luck with close in-breeding, that is, Father x Daughter, Mother x Son, and Brother x Sister. I have however managed to develop a rather nice stud of Lutinos and Albinos by such matings as: Uncle x Niece, Aunt x Nephew and Grand-father x Grand-daughter. I also, in my own mind anyway, line breed out of inbreeding as follows:

On my producing an outstanding cock from an Uncle x Niece, etc. pairing I then, the next season, mate that cock to an unrelated or very distantly related hen. The following season I retain the original cock and his three best sons plus his three best daughters (if I'm lucky). I then pair the original cock and his three sons to related hens but pair his hens to unrelated cocks. I keep this procedure going until it produces another outstanding cock and then start all over again. I also outcross to Normals every season: this season for instance I have paired four Lutino cocks to four Green Series hens, and my best Lutino hen (a great granddaughter of the 1982 winner) to a big broad headed, heavy feathered Light Green cock. In the Lutino x Normal pairings I'm particularly looking for good headed large Lutino hens. In the Normal x Lutino pairing I'm after big, broadheaded, heavy feathered Normal/Lutino cocks. I'm hoping the "luck of the Irish" will be with me this season!

To me, perfection in a budgerigar is a large, broad-headed hot coloured Lutino, capable of winning the Best in Show Award at the Budgerigar World and B.S. Club Shows. Colour has always been a problem with my Lutinos, so, two years ago, I purchased two hot coloured cocks from a leading U.K. breeder. They were paired to my two best Lutino hens and I now have a number (nearly all cocks) of good headed hot col-

oured Lutinos. I'd like a little more size and density of feather, so the progeny of this season's outcross pairings will be assessed with more interest than is usual. Two years ago, one of my Lutino x Lutino pairings produced an outstanding Albino cock, which every time I put it on the show bench in Ireland has won best Redeye. In addition, it has pushed very strongly for the top honours but has never quite made it ... the cock has a slight blueish tinge. That same breeding season one of my Lutino cocks (christened by me, Dynamite, because he would mate with anything) paired to a big Buff Light Green hen (who was 3 years old and hadn't produced a fertile egg) produced a load of chicks, one of them a large bodied Albino hen ... with a bluefish tinge. Now I know you're not supposed to pair two birds together with the same fault (blueish tinge) but I decided to risk it and try and maximise the production of Albinos from this pair. The pairing, last season, "nicked" and I produced 14 chicks some rather blueish but 3 cocks and two of his sons are paired to big Opaline Grey hens and his daughter to an Albino cock, again produced from another of my Lutino x Lutino pairings. The original Albino hen and the third of her sons have been given to other breeders as potential sources of further outcrosses. If I cannot achieve perfection with a Lutino, then an Albino will do!

The four P's (and a bit of luck) have been my guiding principles these last 14 years. We all know, of course, that perfection is never attainable. But then, what fun in trying to achieve the impossible!

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### **Viral & other Diseases of Budgerigars** By Dr. Tony Gestier Budgerigar World

#### **POLYOMA VIRUS (previously called Papova Virus)**

Polyoma is probably the most devastating viral disease in Budgerigars at present. It can completely destroy a seasons breeding. It is well established and is spread by direct contact with infected birds via dust, faeces, nest boxes, clothing and hands. The virus is quite stable in the environment so will survive outside a bird for some time where it becomes a source of infection for other birds. Generally you introduce this disease by buying it from someone else when you purchase new stock. It is practically impossible to halt the spread of the virus once it is introduced to your aviary. If it is introduced at the beginning of a breeding season you are in for a rough year. What you see in the birds varies with the age of the bird and the degree of immunity. Older birds are rarely affected - they remain normal but become carriers of the disease to the chicks. Babies are the worst affected with sudden death at about 10 days of age and a high number of "runners" being typical of an outbreak. Birds that die often have full crops and will show blood spots on the skin and an enlarged liver (seen as a large black area just below the point of the keel). Runners will have very poor tail and flight feathers - otherwise they are bright and

active. Some of these will eventually grow out their primaries but others will never have normal flight feathers. Once an outbreak has started you will need to shut down the breeding for the season. During the shut down the adults will all become infected, they will develop immunity and next season you should not see the virus. There is no treatment for the disease and the vaccine that is available overseas is of very questionable efficacy.

#### PSITTACINE BEAK AND FEATHER DISEASE

(now called Psittacine Circovirus Disease - PCD).

This is Australia's great export to the world. This virus originated in Australia and has been transported around the world with bird movements. Although it is devastating in larger parrots in the budgerigar it is of low importance.

It is thought that PCD virus and possible the Polyoma virus in combination are responsible for French Molt in budgies.

This is yet to be confirmed but it would explain the unpredictable nature of French Molt outbreaks.

Carrier birds are well known with PCD virus and they create a situation where it is impossible to totally eradicate the disease because we cannot identify the carriers. Unlike Polyoma virus, PCD infected birds do not always become immune to the disease - these become the carriers which shed the virus into the environment of other birds.

#### MYCOTOXINS

The final topic is on toxins created by moulds and fungi called Mycotoxins ". These are extremely powerful toxins that are made by fungi when they invade foods, especially grains.

There are many different mycotoxins, which have many different effects on the body. As time passes we are identifying more of these toxins and beginning to appreciate the effects they cause in a host of different animals. In birds the noted problems are:

- growth depression of young birds
- abnormal feather formation
- increased feed and water consumption
- excessively wet droppings
- decreased egg production.

Most fungal growth occurs in storage of feed. The dark humid conditions of storage bins encourage the formation of fungi and moulds. Even if you cannot see moulds in the feed there may be mycotoxins present.

It is important to realise these things are present at some level all the time. However if you encounter a problem in the aviary, which you cannot identify with help from your veterinarian you must consider mycotoxins. Work is being done on ways to eliminate these from the feed and to bind them in the gut before they are absorbed.

### BSSA Hall of Fame - ANBC Class Winners

<b>K &amp; J Kakoschke - 22 Wins</b>	<b>Nigel Tonkin - 2 Wins</b>
Normal Green - 1980,1984	Spangle - 1993
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>W "Tiger" 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>	● Indicates a past or current BSSA
Opaline - 1979	member who did not enter with the BSSA team
Yellow face - 1983	For Logan Shield pre selection event.
	<b>Note:</b> Both Geoff Smith and W Weidenhoffer
<b>G &amp; E Duffield - 2 Wins</b>	would be ANBC Hall of Fame members, however
Black eye - 1975	ANBC by laws only count wins since 1983 when
Clearwing - 1994	all seven states became full members and
	participants

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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 and Deane Trevellion Interclub Show results**  
Each Class  
1<sup>st</sup> = 3 points, 2<sup>nd</sup> = 2 points, 3<sup>rd</sup> = 1 point

<b>OPEN</b>		<b>INTERMEDIATE</b>	
M & K Murphy	106	Vicki Sanford	44
J & W Weidenhofer	102	Tracy Haskell	39
Peter Simic	84		
Sue Adams	74	<b>NOVICE</b>	
Michael Crossley	46	Wayne Bandt	143
Stephen Elliott	46	Andrew & Lucy	77
Barbara Fisher	36	Sophie Patterson	44
Glenn Stearnes	34	J Kaleas/S Wright	34
Dennis Lomann	27	Susanne Steele	33
C&T Murphy	18	Libby Thomas	32
Graham Evans	16	Geoff Hay	26
R&I Field	9	T&K Campbell	11
Robert Worrall	6	Ashley Wenham	6
Trevor Gwatking	3	Ian Jenke	6
Ian McEwan	1	Jim Tolson	2

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