

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

PRESIDENT:

Chris Murphy—Coromandel East

0409 799 627

VICE PRESIDENT:

Ian Wise — Hallett Cove

0437 591 843

HON. SECRETARY:

Sue Adams—Salisbury North

0418 808 810

TREASURER:

Marie Murphy—Coromandel East

0417 840 777

RING STEWARD:

Wayne Bandt—Sheidow Park

0409 099 582

TRADING OFFICER:

Kerry Murphy—Coromandel East

0417 840 777

SHOW MANAGER:

Wayne Weidenhofer - Victor Harbor

8552 4283

PUBLICITY OFFICER:

Paul Soul —Hackham

0426 382 029

SOCIAL CO ORDINATOR:

Tracey Haskell—Noarlunga Downs

tracy.haskell@gmail.com

WEB MASTER:

Ian Wise — Hallett Cove

0437 591 843

COMMITTEE:

Michael Crossley - Salisbury Park

0401 437 617

Ken Harris - Fulham Gardens

8355 2563

Janet Harris - Fulham Gardens

Jonathan Trubshaw - Sellicks Beach

0428 166 919

AUDITOR:

Bob Deverson

0478 245 440

DELEGATES TO B.C.S.A.:

Chris Murphy (see above)

Sue Adams (see above)

Wayne Weidenhofer (see above)

Jim Butterworth (see above)

DIGEST EDITOR:

Kerry Murphy

Email: kerrymurphy@ozemail.com.au

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

BUDGIE DIGEST – 50 YEARS CELEBRATION

This edition of your Digest is the 50th Birthday edition, as our very special magazine first was distributed to members in April 1970, and this edition would be the 301st magazine.

We have only had 2 editors in the 50 years – Stan Watson from 1970 to 2005, and Kerry Murphy since 2005.

Below is an extract from the first magazine which gives us an insight into the original ideas behind the formation of the Budgie Digest.

South Australian Budgie Digest, Vol 1, No 1, April 1970

Budgie Digest, dedicated to Mr & Mrs Budgerigar, most popular cage bird and pet bird in the world, we think

This is the first issue of S.A Budgie Digest, we hope you enjoy it. Remember this is your magazine and we welcome articles, comments etc and any unusual happenings in your breeding room or aviaries. In short anything of interest to the Budgerigar fancy. All articles to the Editor

A couple of observations found in this first Digest.

That year, the Young Stock Show was held on the 14 March and this was the first show that the show cages had two perches. The officiating judges preferred the single perch.

The Grand Champion was a Lutino Cock shown by Mrs L Kakoschke.

Major Award Judge Comment “the best bird he had seen, a little loose feathered”
485 entries, all in freshly painted show cages.

CORONAVIRUS UPDATE

As you all would expect, there is very little activity to report due to the COVID-19 situation. Interestingly, in the last edition I mentioned that this year is the year of 2020 perfect vision. Well after the bushfires and this virus, I have to question our ability to get 2020 right.

To sum up the current situation

March 28 – Future Champions Show cancelled.

May 2 – Stan Watson Breeders Show cancelled.

May 17 – Logan Shield cancelled.

May 24/25 – ANBC Show in Bendigo cancelled.

June 13 – Ron Norman Annual Show cancelled.

However it is not all doom and gloom. Last week those of us on the email list received an invitation from Jonathan Trubshaw to join an on-line meeting, which replaces our face to face meeting on April 7 at 8pm. For those who missed the email, it is reprinted below. Any member who is not sure about how to join, please give Jonathan or myself (Chris Murphy) a call. If you haven't received the email and you are on the email list, check your junk emails – it didn't come from Kerry, so your computer virus protector may have intercepted it.

JONATHAN TRUBSHAW is inviting you to a scheduled Zoom meeting. JUST CLICK ON THE LINK BELOW AND YOU WILL GO STRAIGHT TO THE MEETING Join Zoom Meeting <https://zoom.us/j/9109244811> Meeting ID: 910 924 4811

Hi All Members of the BSSA,

Trusting you are keeping well and looking after yourself and your family as we deal with this unbelievable health and economic crisis our world is facing.

Recently we emailed our members to communicate that we had to unfortunately cancel the Novice and Intermediate Show on March 28 and the April club meeting on April 7th. In response to the potential of club meetings being cancelled for months to come, your Committee recently held an electronic meeting coordinated by Jonathan Trubshaw who linked us all on computer, IPAD or phone. It worked very well and for some of us who are not tech savvy, it was very, very easy.

So, seeing this as an opportunity to keep communication with our Club Members, we will be scheduling a Club Meeting for **8pm on Tuesday April 7th** via your computer, tablet, phone or whatever device you own that has a camera and microphone.

Jonathan will provide instructions and a link to enable everyone to log in. The process is remarkably simple and is very easy to follow. If any member has questions, please give Jonathan a call and he can explain the simple steps to follow.

After the Committee meeting, I found a club in the UK who were running a similar meeting using the same system. So I connected on Thursday morning and the meeting was fantastic. They had 30 members join and the moderator controlled the flow and allowed for questions to be addressed to the guest speaker who also joined from his home. So, it's easy and will help keep our Club connected during these challenging times.

Looking forward to seeing you all on **Tuesday 7 April at 8pm.**

Thanks, Chris Murphy.

Email: jonathan_trubshaw@hotmail.com

Email: cmurphy@msn.com

TRADING TABLE

With no face to face meetings being held, we understand that our members will still require access to the essential items available at our Trading Table. I have it on good authority from our Prime Minister that the BSSA Trading Table is classed an essential service, so is still open for business during this pandemic.

Please call Kerry and he will organise your order. Payment can be via direct debit and the Club can post your order – providing Australia Post continues to operate!

2020 RINGS – GREEN

The 2020 rings were issued on 15 December in line with ANBC rules. Members who have paid for postage should have received their rings already. Otherwise, pre ordered rings will be available from our Ring Officer (Wayne Bandt) at our monthly club meetings.

As you can see from the chart below, the ordering of rings is becoming very specific and members need to plan in advance.

As Clubs make zero profit on ring sales, we cannot afford to order excess rings in the hope that we will sell them. So the onus is on our members to order sufficient rings to cover all their requirements. Any uncoded rings that are unused are able to be resold to other members – you just need to let the Ring Officer know the numbers for record keeping purposes.

15 December 2019	Issue date for Green 2020 rings.
12 June 2020.	Closing date for final 2020 ring order. This is the second and final chance to order your rings for 2020.
31 July 2020.	Estimated delivery date of the final 2020 ring order.
12 August 2020	Closing date for 2021 1 st 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.
15 December 2020	2021 rings available from the Ring Officer – pending confirmation from the ANBC.

ANBC & BCSA NEWS & UPDATES

Show Cage Fronts – The BCSA have confirmed that from 2020, only the new powder coated show cages fronts will be acceptable at the Logan Shield. It is our understanding that the NEBS and Port Pirie Clubs will be adopting this policy at their Club Shows.

The BSSA has resolved to continue to accept both the new powder coated fronts and the older chrome fronts at our Shows. Many of our newer members who have only been in the hobby a short period of time, may only have the older cage fronts, and we want people showing their birds, not paying out unnecessary money for new show cages or fronts. Over time, all cages will naturally convert to the new style powder coated cage fronts, so in a short time this will not be an issue.

If you wish to update your show cages with the new powder coated front, they are available from our Trading Table.

2021 ANBC Organising Committee – In 2021, the ANBC Show returns to Adelaide at the Grand Chancellor Hotel in Hindley Street. Volunteers are being sought for a variety of positions on the Organising Committee. If any member is able to help out in any way. Please speak with Sue Adams, Chris Murphy, Wayne Weidenhofer or Jim Butterworth.

Improving the Breeding Environment **by Dr. Harry Cooper**

The pituitary gland

What makes our budgerigars breed and what brings them into condition? One answer is hormones produced by the pituitary gland. This is located at the base of the brain and reacts to various stimuli that come from external sources, these include climate, temperature and photo-periodism (the length of daylight). In the budgerigar, and in the male in particular, the pituitary gland reacts to a gradual increase in the number of daylight hours. Because of this, wild budgerigars breed during August, September, October and up to Christmas. The gland responds to increasing daylight through this period but we have to remember other conditions such as availability of food, water and nesting sites.

In the male budgerigar, the pituitary gland starts to produce hormones called gonadotrophins to make certain body functions work. These work on the testes of the male. First, the gonadotrophins produced by the gland do two things to the testes. The testes increase in size and are able to release their own hormone, testosterone. This is what makes the male masculine. It is what gives the male a blue cere, makes it active and gives it the drive to mate with the female. Secondly, gonadotrophin hormones cause the production of sperm.

It could be suggested that a lack of libido, or willingness to mate, is the result of an inadequate secretion of hormones from the pituitary gland. This might well be as a result of the conditions in which we keep our budgerigars. It could also be as a result

of selective breeding. While we select breeding stock for certain physical characteristics we may, inadvertently, be breeding birds with a lack of libido. General body condition is also important, we should not forget that a budgerigar must be of a strong, sound disposition free of any deformities. If a bird is weak in any way it may not have the ability, or desire to breed.

If complete mating takes place but clear eggs result, I suggest the male is 90% to blame. This usually means that he is not producing spermatozoa. There are a number of reasons for this. There may be a blockage somewhere between the testes and the cloaca. This can be acquired or through disease. The cock may not have the sufficient stimulus from the pituitary gland to produce spermatozoa. I can give the bird a hormone injection to make it sexually active but I cannot give it one to produce sperm, as at present we do not know enough on the subject. Producing hormones and sperm are the two functions of the testes. They are entirely different but there is a balance between one and the other. If the bird produces a high level of hormones, there may be a lower level of sperm. There are also cystic degenerative changes in the testes. Iodine deficiency can cause problems as far as the testes are concerned resulting in infertility.

Vitamin and mineral deficiencies

It can be assumed that most of us give our birds sufficient carbohydrates and protein to keep them physically well, there are, however, certain trace elements and vitamins missing in the birds' diet which are important to their normal functions. Of particular importance is calcium. We all know that seed is notoriously deficient in calcium and high in phosphorus. Birds need a ration of 1.5 calcium to 1.0 phosphorus so we have to supplement the diet with calcium in the form of cuttlefish bone, lime blocks or in the drinking water. There are a number of brands of liquid calcium on the market, which can be used for this purpose.

Consideration also has to be given to Vitamin D. If budgerigars are kept in enclosed aviaries where the birds do not get natural sunlight, they will lack this Vitamin. In cases such as this, it is necessary to provide it as a supplement in the diet but it is important to provide the right Vitamin D. We should give Vitamin D3 which is different to ordinary domestic animals requirement for Vitamin D2. Vitamins A and E are also very important, Vitamin E is freely available in seed if it is of good quality that can germinate.

Budgerigar breeders also have to take into account iodine deficiency. A lot of seed is iodine deficient, low levels of iodine cause goitre, which results in enlarged thyroid glands and a depletion of normal thyroid hormone production, because of this the birds become less vigorous and inactive. If the birds' normal functions slow down, they will not want to breed.

We need to look for deficiencies in the diet we give our stock, I am not suggesting that you pump vitamins into your birds, this can do as much harm as not giving the

required amounts. Look at the diet and ensure that you are giving a broad spectrum of foods. Give an adequate range of both vitamins and minerals.

Failure to hatch

For a lot of fanciers the failure to hatch is as large a problem as infertility. We should consider poor nest box construction and possibly the incorrect position of the concave immediately under the entrance hole. In cases such as this, birds are constantly going in and out over the eggs disturbing the incubation process. There is also the risk of damaging the eggs.

I have already covered vitamins and minerals but these are very important when the embryo is developing. Even when an egg is laid there is development going on in the blastodisc. If there is a dietary deficiency, this development can stop or be arrested, despite the fact that it is fertile.

Sometimes late in incubation, dietary deficiencies show up. This is particularly the case with Vitamin E. If there is a lack of this vitamin it can cause what is called "crazy chick disease" which affects the bird's brain so that it cannot get out of the shell.

Lack of Vitamin A can result in stunting and retardation of growth. Iodine and zinc also have to be considered.

Vitamin deficiency can also slow down the development of the chick so that it is retarded to such a degree that it will not have the strength to get out of the shell. At this time lethal genes can also cause problems. Youngsters can grow to a certain stage and then they are killed by them.

We also suffer problems with misshaped and dried up eggs, this is mainly due to damage to the shell glands in our hens. As a result of this damage, eggs may have a poor air sac at one end, or they may be long and thin curtailing the amount of air, which can reach the embryo.

There also seems to be an increasing number of eggs with a poor membrane, which then allows the yolk to dry out. This problem is associated with the lower part of the female's reproductive tract, I believe, the result of a viral disease and in my experience the hens never recover.

Damaged eggs

Now we come to the question of damaged eggs. This can relate to inexperience on the part of either parent. It could be the fault of an immature male who can cause considerable disturbance in the nest box. A restless female or even the material with which we line the nest box can also cause it. Calcium deficiency can lead to a decrease in the thickness of the eggshell, which means they are easily damaged.

Some years ago, breeders sent me a large number of eggs because they were experiencing dead in shell. Most of the embryos had died after being incubated for 14 to 16 days. I did bacterial cultures on them but in the main drew no conclusions. Bacteria was not significant to the problem and came to the conclusion (cont. pg. 10)

BCSA Status Movement System					
Summary of Points Awarded for 2017, 2018 and 2019					
Exhibitor	Status	2017	2018	2019	3yr Total
Sue Adams	Open	10	10	10	30
Graeme Alchin	Open	-	-	10	10
Wayne Bandt	Open	-	15	-	15
Laurie Barber	Open	5	-	-	5
Murray Bray	Open	20	-	-	20
Butterworth & Stone	Open	-	10	-	10
Michael Crossley	Open	20	-	5	25
Bob Deverson	Open	-	5	10	15
L & H Edwards	Open	-	-	10	10
Stephen Elliott	Open	10	-	-	10
George England & Sons	Open	-	10	40	50
Graham Evans	Open	30	-	-	30
Peter Glassenbury	Open	5	-	5	10
Deane Grantham	Intermediate	-	10	10	20
Ben Hale	Novice	5	-	-	5
K & J Harris	Intermediate	-	-	45**	45
Tracy Haskell	Open	25	10	15	50
Polly Heel	Open	20	10	-	30
Troy Holmes	Open	5	45	60	110
G & B Jones	Open	5	-	-	5
Kakuschke & Rice	Open	85	140	150**	375

G & B Jones	Upen	5	-	-	5
Kakoschke & Rice	Open	85	140	150**	375
D & R Lange	Open	10	5	5	20
Dennis Lomman	Open	80	85	15	180
Malcolm Loveridge	Open	55	45	55	155
Marshall Family	Open	15	40	10	65
John Mulley	Open	70	65	150**	285
M & K Murphy	Open	10	-	10	20
S & C Norris	Open	30	-	30	60
Shiralee Reardon	Open	25	5	-	30
Trevor Russell	Open	15	-	5	20
Vicki Sanford	Intermediate	-	5	-	5
Ray Slade	Open	50	-	-	50
Michael Sloper	Novice	-	10	25*	35
Paul Soul	Intermediate	-	15	-	15
Marcus Strudwicke	Novice	-	-	5	5
Diana Trevarthen	Open	20	35	-	55
Jonathan Trubshaw	Novice	-	-	5	5
J & W Weidenhofer	Open	20	125	30	175
Paul Wilton	Novice	-	-	5	5
Congratulations to Michael Sloper on his advancement from Novice to Intermediate in 2020, after achieving a minimum of 20 points.					
Congratulations to Ken & Janet Harris on attaining the points required to advance to Open, after achieving a minimum of 30 points.					
Congratulations to Kakoschke & Rice on maintaining their Champion status, and to John Mulley for attaining Champion status for 2020.					

(from pg. 7) that it was caused by the hens coming off her eggs early in the morning allowing them to become chilled. Chilling could have taken place early in the incubation process. It may have retarded the growth of youngsters, which did not become apparent until they were about to hatch.

Whilst discussing failure to hatch, we must also consider diseases from sources such as salmonella which can get into the egg via the hen. She carries the disease in her ovary, the yolk becomes infected and the chick will develop to a certain stage and then die. There is also the possibility of eggs being contaminated by bacteria in the birds' droppings. If, therefore, there is a problem with dead in shell, it pays to study the egg, take cultures and discover if there is a bacteria problem.

We need to look at the micro-climate inside the nest box. Many fanciers have become paranoid about humidity, it is important but I do not believe that it is responsible for the drying out of many eggs. Humidity is only really important when chicks are actually going to hatch. When poultry are bred commercially in incubators, they are kept at a humidity level of 80% but there have been times when incubators have run out of water for 2 or 3 days during the time which chicks are getting ready to chip out of the shell. At this time, if the internal shell membrane becomes too dry the chick will find it im-possible to get out.

Hens seem to be able to help with humidity, particularly if given green food, most will attempt to bathe in the water on the leaves. Most birds seem to have a natural awareness that humidity is necessary and look after it themselves, provided we give them the facilities. But don't overdo it - some fancier's nest boxes are so humid and lack ventilation that there is fungal growth. If there is a build up of fungi and spores they will affect the eggs and there could be penetration of bacteria into the egg, resulting in the death of the embryo. There can also be a build up of nitrogen, which can prove toxic to the chicks.

Environment

If you have a bank of cages which, year after year, produces few chicks it is necessary to study the situation. You may find, for example, they are placed against a cold, brick wall or that there is a window nearby which allows a draft to upset the birds. It may be that strong sunlight reaches the cages. Look at them and analyse the situation so that you can dis-cover what is different about it to the others.

It is also necessary to look at cage design. Do you give your budgerigars a cage, which is long, narrow and not very high? Or do you give them a deep cage with a high roof? Do you have metal trays on the bottom of the cages so they can be cleaned regularly, so preventing the birds from eating their own droppings? Or do you go to the opposite extreme and let litter build up on the floor so that it becomes contaminated with mould?

Some fanciers who use all wire cages have recorded extremely good fertility and there are several reasons for this. First, adjacent pairs are also involved in sexual activity and

this acts as a stimulus. Ventilation is much better. Also those fanciers who have introduced radios into their bird rooms have recorded better results due to higher noise levels. I have also noticed that fanciers who have pairs facing flights containing birds also seem to achieve better breeding results.

The position of the nest box can also be important because some budgerigars are not anxious to breed if it is not in the right place. Worse still, the hen can lose any stimulus she may have to mate. The question of the ideal box then arises. If you read books or talk to leading fanciers, you will find that all have different ideas on the subject.

Furthermore,

what one hen may like, another might reject. It looks nice to have a range of breeding cages with all the nest boxes hung on the outside facing inwards so that the hole allows in very little light but some hen do not like this arrangement. Why? Who can give a correct answer!

There have been times when most of us have had hens, which would not lay. We give them to a friend who finds that they go to nest immediately. Probably all that was wrong was that the hen was not given a nest box she would accept. All breeders should have nest boxes of different designs to those in normal use to offer to hens, which prove to be difficult.

What is the ideal design for a nest box? It needs to be fairly big, this is an advantage when the chicks are ready to leave the box, they can be at one end while the hen lays her second clutch in the concave at the other.

Coarse feathered birds

A lot has been said over the years about the use of flights for breeding. Where birds lack vigour, being able to give them plenty of exercise in flights may help. But what is lack of vigour? Personally, I think it is connected with coarseness of feather.

Many coarse feathered birds just do not want to breed, these budgerigars are usually inactive and prefer to sit on the perch all the time. Some fanciers, such as Doug Sadler in the south of England, have built flights to house their breeding pairs. In this way they get plenty of flying room, the food is put on the floor so that the birds get additional exercise each time they fly up and down to feed. This extra exercise is, I believe, important because we are now getting bigger, buff feathered budgerigars which are, on the whole, lazy.

We have to be careful when we are selecting our breeding pairs that we pick birds who are willing to mate and can produce a good number of eggs and youngsters. Another important factor is hybrid vigour. In my early years as a boy, budgerigars from many sources were mated together. These days we tend to inbreed and a good deal of careful selection takes place. We have kept our lines "pure", if that is the correct term to use in this instance. In doing so we have lost hybrid vigour which has a direct bearing on fertility.

So many of the problems we have with our birds come about as a result of poor

management and that includes the selection of birds. It is nice to have the best budgerigar in show, but it is not a lot of use if it will not breed.

Keeping and breeding Budgerigars **By Dr Mike Cannon Bvs**

THERE ARE SOME PEOPLE that are very good at breeding birds, whether they are canaries, finches, pigeons or budgerigars. I think if you have got the required gift, plus the time and energy to put into it you will be successful. However, there are certain things that you should continually run through your mind. It is a matter of establishing what works well for you, starting off with a really good foundation or base, working up from that and being continually prepared to change.

Firstly, work on your environment. This means controlling disease introduction, spread of disease, contamination and paying particular attention to hygiene. Look at the floor of your aviary, the way you provide food, how you keep the water clean and if you overcrowd your birds.

Consider the whole situation. If you are having poor breeding results the chances are that you are doing something wrong. If my birds are not breeding satisfactorily I have a good look at the situation. I used to give my birds carrots on one day, apple on another and orange on another. My wife took over looking after the birds for a while and she gave those that liked orange, orange, etc. The interest taken by the birds was fascinating. When I walk out in the backyard now the birds go "Oh! Here comes Mike." - my wife walks out in the backyard and they all fly to the front of the aviary. They think she is terrific. She provides that little motherly touch that I was lacking and they think she's really great.

I have since noticed that if a stranger enters the backyard the parrots go inside. If I walk into the yard they are slightly interested but the other day we were gardening and as soon as we started to pull the grass up (something we do every day to feed the peachface's) they all started vocalising as if to say "here comes our grass". It is amazing that they are much more aware of what we are doing than we give them credit for.

Observe their routines

I love going to other peoples aviaries to observe their routines; I look at the principles and ask myself "why are they more successful?" Maybe I can only pinpoint one or two things but the next time I go back I'll get another one or two. I do not think it is as simple as saying, "Oh, he feeds carrots and I don't" - it is more like those birds like carrots so he feeds carrot, you need to take those small steps.

You need to consider the psychological requirements of the birds; they much prefer to choose their own partners. When you have got your breeding programme in mind

you pair them all up on paper, then put them together. There are some birds that are quite happy to accept this but let us think from the bird's point of view. How would you like to be stuck with an ugly one while the bloke next door gets the really nice one? I am not suggesting that you just throw all your birds into the aviary and let them colonise but rather, if you have got several pairing options be more flexible and take the bird's desires into account.

Birds are much happier when they feel safe. They spend a large part of their life looking for avenues of escape. They are not like us. If the bank manager is after us we tend to become really stressed and worried about it, to the extent that we get ulcers. Whenever birds feel threatened they have always got two or three escape routes worked out. However, they never get ulcers because as soon as the threat disappears they forget all about it.

Birds are very much creatures of habit and each bird has his own route that he flies through the aviary. Have you ever tried to photo-graph a bird in the aviary? You get him lined up and then he will move and will generally fly back the same path.

Creatures of habit

I have a client that breeds peachface's and she examines the nest boxes each day. On each box she knows which side of the lid to lift because the same birds fly out over the left or over the right every day. They are creatures of habit.

There is a whole area of the psychology of birds. I would like to introduce the principle because it is something we need to consider in conjunction with your general management. I have planted Australian native bushes all around the aviary for the benefit of my parrots; I am giving them a room with a view. It gives them something interesting to look at and so they are not so bored.

Pay particular attention to diet although it often gets wrongly blamed when the unforeseen happens. A balanced diet is extremely important and we are still learning. I believe that we should make the birds diet as varied as possible. Care should be taken in feeding seeds, which are high in fat content especially in a situation where they may be housed in cages. Some of the birds we do post mortems on, are very fat which creates problems when it comes to breeding.

Observation and planning is very important, which requires time, keeping records and getting your birds as individuals. They do vary and have their own likes and dislikes. Develop a routine - birds absolutely love routine. Certainly my birds do and most of those I have been associated with are much happier when they know what is going on and when it is going to happen.

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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	150	Paul SOUL	194
J MULLEY*	140	K & J HARRIS	75
M & K MURPHY	109	Vicki SANFORD*	35
G ENGLAND & SONS	78		
Tracy HASKELL	54		
Wayne BANDT	46	NOVICE	
Dennis LOMMAN	46	Michael SLOPER	143
HOLMES FAMILY*	42	Ian JENKE	57
Sue ADAMS	29	Phillip KIRKPATRICK	40
Diana TREVARTEN	19	Marcus STRUDWICKE*	32
Ian MARSHALL*	18	Jonathon TRUBSHAW	28
Michael CROSSLEY	16	Graham MCALLUM*	26
L & H EDWARDS*	14	Paul WILTON	22
Chris MURPHY	12	Geoff POYNER	17
Shiralee REARDON*	7	Michael SMITH	13
		* NEBS member	

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