

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN "BUDGIE DIGEST"

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BUDGERIGAR SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA INCORPORATED

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

First Tuesday of each Month at 8.00 pm

Club website - www.bssainc.org.au

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

2019 NATIONAL SHOW IN BRISBANE – STH QLD

Last weekend the ANBC National Show was held in sunny Queensland, and our Club members were once again well represented in the SA team. Congratulations once again to Victoria who narrowly won the shield from NSW, with SA finishing 5th, just behind North Queensland. Full results are available on the ANBC website.

Kakoschke & Rice – 1st in the Opaline ASC Class.

Another superb result for Kelwyn & John, their 12th winner as a partnership and Kelwyn's 34th 1st place overall at the ANBC Competition. Other notable placings were 3rd in the Crested Class, 3rd & 6th in Opaline AOSV and 7th in both the Clearwing and Recessive Pied classes.

Michael Sloper - 5th in the Cinnamonwing Class.

Tracy Haskell - 5th in the Clearbody Class.

George England - 5th & 6th in the Opaline Class.

Ken & Janet Harris - 6th in the Spangle Class.

Jason & Wayne Weidenhofer - 6th in the Australian Golden Face Class.

Malcolm Loveridge – 7th in the Normal Blue Class.

The BSSA also wishes to congratulate John Mulley (NEBS member) on finishing 2nd in the Yellow Face Blue class.

2019 LOGAN SHIELD.

The 2019 Logan Shield was held on May 19 and was won by the North East Budgerigar Society, with the BSSA finishing 2nd. Full results will be emailed out to members once the embargo on placings and photos is over after the ANBC Show.

RON NORMAN ANNUAL SHOW & BRASEA STATE CHAMPIONSHIP SHOW.

Coming up on Saturday 8 June, the BSSA will be staging our Annual Show combined with the BRASEA State Championship Show. The entry schedule has been available on line and at Club meetings recently. Entries close on Saturday 1 June, so if you have not had a chance to finalise your entries, please get onto them quickly and don't miss out.

Our Major Award Judge is Rex Stephens from Victoria. Rex is from Geelong in Victoria and is a prominent member of the "Budgie Smugglers" Facebook group.

The Show will be held at the Uniting Church Hall, Cross Road, South Plympton. Our Club Tender Sale will also be held in conjunction with the Show, and full details are available on the entry form, which is available on the BSSA website.

2019 CALENDAR OF MONTHLY MEETINGS

| | | |
|-----------------|--|---|
| Monthly Meeting | February 5 @ 8pm | AGM & Presentation of online show entry form |
| Monthly Meeting | March 5 @ 8pm | The differences between Spangles and AOSV Spangles. |
| Monthly Meeting | April 2 @ 8pm | How to distinguish between Clearwings, Greywings & Dilutes. |
| Social BBQ | April 14 @ 11am | Mike Crossley has kindly offered to host Club members at our annual social BBQ. |
| Monthly Meeting | May 6 @ 8pm – Monday evening | Members on the couch – 3 senior members will be interviewed on the couch. |
| Monthly Meeting | June 4 @ 8pm | Novice Opportunity Evening. A night dedicated to our Novice members. |
| Monthly Meeting | July 2 @ 8pm | The varying shades of blues – Skyblue to Violet. |
| Monthly Meeting | August 6 @ 8pm | Vet Talk – to be confirmed closer to the date. |
| Monthly Meeting | September 3 @ 8pm | The Yellow Varieties – Blackeye, Spangle Double Factor, Lutino and Dark Eyed Clear. |
| Monthly Meeting | October 1 @ 8pm | Lacewing & Fallow – strategies to breed these varieties. |
| Monthly Meeting | November 5 @ 8pm | President's Cup |
| Monthly Meeting | December 5 @ 8pm | Recessive and Dominant Pies – the differences. |

JUNE MEETING – TUESDAY 4 JUNE 2019.

Our June meeting will be focussed on our Novice Members. We have a talk being prepared by Jonathon Trubshaw and Jim Butterworth on a “Beginners Guide to Breeding Budgerigars”. In addition, we will have a number of quality birds only available to the Novice members for the flat price of \$20 each.

STAN WATSON BREEDERS SHOW – SATURDAY 6 JULY 2019.

What a busy couple of months, as not long after the Annual Show, we are holding our Breeders Show on the 6th of July. Again, entry forms are out and about, at meetings and on the BSSA website. This show is for our 2018 birds only, so please get your entries in asap. Closing date for entries will be at the end of June.

Our Club Tender Sale will also be held in conjunction with the Show, and all members are encouraged to enter surplus birds to support the newer members and give them access to stock for the breeding season.

So grab your entry form and get to work!!

JULY MEETING – TUESDAY 3 JULY 2018

Our July meeting will be held at the Sturt Street Hall commencing at 8pm. Our Guest Speaker is currently being organised, however the topic as noted above will be on the “varying shades of blue – sky blue to mauve”.

2019 RINGS & 2020 RINGS

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 15 December 2018 | Issue date for Black 2019 rings. |
| 16 June 2019 | Closing date for final 2019 ring order. This is the second and final chance to order your rings for 2019. |
| 17 August 2019 | Estimated delivery date of the final 2019 ring order. |
| 18 August 2019 | Closing date for 2020 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 2020. |
| 15 December 2019 | 2020 rings available from the Ring Officer. |
| 12 th June 2020. | Closing date for the final 2020 ring order. This is the second and final chance to order your rings for 2020. |

ANBC TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS

Following a complaint lodged after the 2018 ANBC Show, the BCSA has started the process of reviewing the housing and travel arrangements for the ANBC team following selection at the Logan Shield. As part of the Logan Shield schedule, the guidelines for this important process were detailed, and all members especially those who had birds partake in the team are encouraged to provide some feedback to our BCSA delegates. Please submit your comments in writing please to any of your BCSA delegates – Sue Adams, Ben Hale or Chris Murphy. The cut off date for comments is July 31, to allow all comments to be discussed and improvements implemented for 2020.

**BSSA Murphy Classic- Future Champions Show
Saturday 30th March 2019
MAJOR SPONSOR:- AVIAN VITALITY**

**SPONSORS:- Yankalilla Seeds/Natures Harvest
Ellenbee Bird Seeds and Supplies**

**Major Award Judge:- K MURPHY
Judges:- J BUTTERWORTH, G STEARNES**

Birds Entered: 132 Birds Benched: 119

RESULTS

**GRAND CHAMPION INTERMDIATE YOUNG BIRD
Spangle Grey Green Cock – Ken & Janet HARRIS
RESERVE CHAMPION INTERMEDIATE YOUNG BIRD
Spangle AOSV Grey Green Hen – Ken & Janet HARRIS
CHAMPION INTERMEDIATE OLD BIRD
Normal Grey Green Hen - Ken & Janet HARRIS
RESERVE CHAMPION INTERMEDIATE OLD BIRD
Normal Violet Cock – Paul SOUL
GRAND CHAMPION NOVICE YOUNG BIRD
Normal Grey Green Cock – Michael SLOPER
RESERVE CHAMPION NOVICE YOUNG BIRD
Dominant Pied Grey Green Cock – Michael SLOPER
CHAMPION NOVICE OLD BIRD
Normal Grey Green Cock – Marcus STRUDWICKE
RESERVE CHAMPION NOVICE OLD BIRD
Opaline Grey Cock – Michael SLOPER**

BRASEA SPECIALS

BEST CRESTED - Ian JENKE

SPECIALS

**BEST ALBINO (Wayne Bandt Trophy) - Michael SLOPER
BEST CLEARBODY (Sue Adams Trophy) - Vicki SANFORD
BEST GOLDEN FACED BLUE (J & W Weidenhofer Trophy) - Paul SOUL
BEST RECESSIVE PIED (M & K Murphy Trophy)- Marcus STRUDWICKE
BEST LACEWING (Chris Murphy Trophy)- Marcus STRUDWICKE
BEST LIGHT GREEN (Michael Crossley Trophy) - Ken & Janet HARRIS
BEST DOMINANT PIED (Paul Soul Trophy) - Michael SLOPER
MOST ACCUMULATED POINTS (NOVICE) - Paul SOUL**

BEST OF VARIETY

| | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| Best Normal Green Series | K & J HARRIS |
| Best Normal Grey Green | Michael SLOPER |
| Best Normal Blue Series | Jonathon TRUBSHAW |
| Best Visual Violet | Paul SOUL |
| Best Normal Grey | K & J HARRIS |
| Best English Y/F Blue | Michael SLOPER |
| Best Golden Faced Blue | Paul SOUL |
| Best Black Eyed Self | Nil Entries |
| Best Dilute | Michael SLOPER |
| Best Lutino | Ian JENKE |
| Best Albino | Michael SLOPER |
| Best Dark Eyed Clear | Nil Entries |
| Best Clearwing | Vicki SANFORD |
| Best Greywing | Michael SLOPER |
| Best Cinnamonwing | Michael SLOPER |
| Best D/F Spangle | Michael SLOPER |
| Best Opaline | Paul SOUL |
| Best Opaline AOSV | Michael SLOPER |
| Best Clearbody | Vicki SANFORD |
| Best Lacewing | Marcus STRUDWICKE |
| Best Fallow | Paul SOUL |
| Best Normal Spangle | Paul SOUL |
| Best Spangle AOSV | K & J HARRIS |
| Best Dominant Pied | Michael SLOPER |
| Best Danish Recessive Pied | Marcus STRUDWICKE |
| Best Crested | Ian JENKE |

SHOW MANAGER'S REPORT – BSSA MURPHY CLASSIC – FUTURE CHAMPIONS SHOW

With the status movement taking effect during the previous year we saw Tracy Haskell, Wayne Bandt and George England leaving the Future Champions Show and being promoted to the open ranks. I initially thought the show would be seriously affected due to the number of exhibits these 3 members use to exhibit however it was pleasing and exciting to see new members showing for the first time.

The continued development and enhancement of a computer run show by our computer programmer Mr Wayne Bandt has made the Show Managers job more simplified. Experience gained in running two shows with the Ron Norman Annual/

Brasea State Show makes the task at hand busy but rewarding to see the show unfold.

Ten exhibitors benching 119 entries out of 132 was a huge effort and something which the Intermediates and Novices greatly appreciated. To see Intermediate and Novice competitions side by side instead of being swallowed up by a main show was a pleasure to experience and gave them a day to be proud of. The concept has created plenty of interest from visiting open breeders and from across the border.

The introduction of 60 sale birds generated plenty of interest from within and also from outside via Gumtree. These new faces were certainly jumped upon by club members showing plenty of hospitality towards potential new members. I even witnessed experienced open breeders opening the wallet up.

With 2 Grand Champions and 2 Champions all sections qualified for Status movement points. A near full complement of varieties were present and rewarded at presentation.

With the amount of hours spent in preparation for this show to seeing everyone helping out on the day was fantastic. Thank you to Glenn Stearnes, Jim Butterworth and Kerry Murphy for taking the time to judge, Chris Murphy and those behind the scenes and to Marie Murphy for the usual magnificent spread.

The establishment of Avian Vitality as the Major Sponsor for this show together with sponsors in Yankalilla Seeds and Elenbee Bird supplies helped promote the show. . Warren Wilson from BRASEA also came on aboard with this new concept as did other breeders from here and interstate which was very much appreciated.

Congratulations to Ken & Janet Harris, Michael Sloper, Paul Soul and Marcus Strudwicke for having birds on the top bench. Ken & Janet Harris and Michael Sloper are setting the benchmarks in the Intermediate and Novice sections and will be in the open section in the not too distant future. Congratulations to first time exhibitors Phillip Kirkpatrick, Geoff Poyner, Paul Wilton, Jonathon Trubshaw and Marcus Strudwicke who gained a lot of valuable experience at their first show. There was a high standard of exhibits on display and with promotion and relegation the club has become more balanced and stimulated in the exhibition of budgerigars.

Wayne Weidenhofer
BSSA Show Manager

North East Budgerigar Club - Lloyd Edwards Breeders Show

Saturday 11 May 2019

Birds Entered 251

Major Awards

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| Grand Champion | Ken & Janet Harris - Spangle ASC Cock |
| Champ Opp Sex | Michael Sloper - Cinn ASC Hen |
| Res Champion Cock | John Mulley - Normal Y/F Blue ASC Cock |
| Res Champion Hen | Michael Sloper - Normal Grey Green Hen |
| Third Champion Cock | George England - Opaline ASC Cock |
| Third Champion Hen | Sue & Colin Norris - Normal Blue Hen |
| Fourth Champion Cock | George England - Normal Grey Green Cock |
| Fourth Champion Hen | Graeme Alchin - Normal Grey Hen |
| Fifth Champion Cock | Marshall Family - Cinnamonwing ASC Cock |
| Fifth Champion Hen | J & W Weidenhofer - Dom Pied ASC/ASV Hen |
| Best Open Bird | John Mulley - Normal Y/f Blue ASC Cock |
| Best Opp Sex | Sue & Colin Norris - Normal Blue Hen |
| Best Inter Bird | Ken & Janet Harris - Spangle ASC Cock |
| Best Opp Sex | Ken & Janet Harris - Normal Grey Green Hen |
| Best Novice Bird | Michael Sloper - Cinnamon Wing ASC Hen |
| Best Opp Sex | Marcus Strudwicke - Cinnamon Wing ASC Cock |

Best Of Colour/Variety

| | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Normal Green | Marshall family | Cinnamonwing | Michael Sloper |
| Normal Grey Green | George England | Spangle D/F | Dennis Lomman |
| Normal Blue | Sue & Colin Norris | Opaline ASC | George England |
| Normal Violet | Sue & Colin Norris | Opaline AOSV | Dennis Lomman |
| Normal Grey | Graeme Alchin | Clearbody ASC | L & H Edwards |
| Normal Y/f Blue | John Mulley | Lacewing | Marshall Family |
| Normal Golden/F Blue | J & W Weidenhofer | Fallow ASC | N/E |
| Black Eyed Self | N/E | Spangle ASC | K & J Harris |
| Dilute Yellow/White | John Mulley | Spangle AOSV | K & J Harris |
| Lutino | Graeme Alchin | Albino | L & H Edwards |
| Dark Eyed Clear | N//E | Aus White/Cap | N/E |
| Clearwing ASC | Marcus Strudwicke | Crested ASC/ASV | N/E |
| Greywing ASC | J & W Weidenhofer | Dom Pied ASC/ASV | D Lomman |
| Rec Pied ASC/ASV | Marshall Family | | |

Getting the most from your breeding pairs

An interesting feature at club meetings during the breeding season is the "numbers game", whereby members inform each other of their current breeding results and possibly glean some sort of progress report from their efforts. With a regard to losses, most are eager to lament over the death of a "stormer" but, overall, there are far fewer comments on what could be described as avoidable losses". The purpose of this article is to raise some of these aspects and, in addition make suggestions which may help to minimise losses in the future.

It is an unfortunate fact that in many cases the first chick dies within 24 hours of hatching. This may be due to the inexperience of maiden hens and/or the lack of crop milk, and in most cases the second and subsequent chicks are fed. However, if we assume the average fancier loses five chicks in this way during a season, and there are 5,000 members of the Budgerigar Society a conservative estimate of losses would be 25,000 chicks each year in the UK alone. Where a pair is particularly important I tackle the problem by removing the first egg the day before it is due to hatch and placing it under another pair which have one or two chicks in the nest. On the day of hatching I give the original pair a chick of 3 to 4 day and observe whether or not they are feeding it. Subsequently, provided all goes well, their own chick is returned and the round continues successfully without the initial loss.

A flattened state

When a pair has three chicks, the eldest is quite a bit bigger than the youngest. Consequently, it is more demanding both in terms of food and space. Thus, when the fourth egg hatches it either fails to cope with it's peers or is ignored by it's parents and dies. Because it is generally found in a flattened state, many fanciers conclude that it has been squashed but it is more likely to have died and then been crushed by the other occupants. I always feel that the fourth or fifth chick is seriously threatened and there are two courses of action one can take. First, the older chicks can be transferred to another nest or, alternatively, the unhatched eggs can be moved once the third chick has arrived. A clear egg or marble should be substituted for the eggs which have been moved, in order to prevent the hen sitting too close. It is also quite common for later eggs not to hatch at all probably because of poor incubation by the hen and all the activity and mess made by the chicks and parent bird.

If there are first round chicks in the nest box when the hen starts to lay her second round, the eggs quickly become fouled and are kicked around by the youngsters. Consequently they become chilled and the embryo dies. Thus, it is vital to remove these second round eggs as they are laid and replace them when the first round chicks have vacated the nest box. I mark such eggs and place them temporarily underneath other pairs but when this has proved to be difficult I have often wondered about the use of an incubator purely as a temporary measure.

A very critical period

In general it is possible to take chicks away from their parents at five weeks provided they are feeding themselves. However, this is a very critical period and fanciers have to be vigilant if they are to minimise losses. Firstly there is the danger of the emerging chick being attacked by one or both of the parents. A good cock bird will be seen to be picking at the seed and is actually teaching the youngster how to acquire food instead and relying purely on regurgitation; such bird seldom attack their young. However, other cocks treat the young as sex objects and do little or nothing in the way of feeding and guidance. Failure to get response then leads to irritation and perhaps violence. More frequently, the hen emerging from the box sees the young as rivals and attacks them much more violently. Fatalities at this stage are particularly more disheartening and if I feel there is a danger I move the chicks either to the nursery cage where the slightly older chicks will often feed the newcomers or I place them in another cage with other chicks that are being well cared for by their parents. Close observation is necessary at this stage but in general, the presence of additional youngsters is accepted.

Prone to Going Light

Some chicks however, are very immature and seem reluctant to feed themselves. Instead, they pester the parents, even clamber-ing back into the nest box where the hen is busy with the second round of eggs. If taken away, such chicks often have to be fed by artificial means for several days before they become self sufficient. I use warm milk with a trace of vitamins and Complan inserted directly into the crop via a syringe. Despite all ones efforts, chicks are prone to "going light" and enteritis, largely because their immune system isn't developed sufficiently to cope with harmful bacteria. I have saved many such chicks by isolation, warmth and medication but the secret is observation and action at an early stage.

Daily inspection of vents and behaviour is vital; a chick which stands quietly on the cage floor is generally in pain and this is an early indication of trouble. If left untreated such birds will not last long and therefore it is vital to act quickly. The transmission of harm-ful bacteria from the fanciers fing-ers to eggs has been scientifically proven. Accordingly, it is unwise to carry out all the chores of feeding etc. prior to inspecting nest boxes, eggs and chicks. Each evening after washing my hands thoroughly, my first task is to check the eggs - marking or transferring where necessary; then dealing with the chicks --ringing, cleaning beaks, legs, rings etc. Once a week I remove chicks from the nest box, empty out most of the soiled contents and replace with fresh coarse sawdust. This gets the chicks used to disturbance and handling, as well as keeping up a reasonable standard of hygiene. Perhaps the most important aspect of all this is for the fancier to adopt a more positive attitude, endeavouring always to anticipate problems rather than negatively accepting them as an inevitable accompaniment to the breeding season.

Eric Lane Discusses his Breeding Season Management

When I pair Budgerigars I do not go through any ritual of placing one partner or the other into the breed-ing cage first. Nor do I wait before providing the nest boxes. The cages are already fully equipped when the breeding pairs are introduced. A small heap of sawdust is placed in each nest-box. When I find that it has been disturbed I know that the hen has started going into the box. Experience has taught me not to be in too much of a hurry to give up on a pair. Last year a couple of my breeding hens took more than three weeks to go into their boxes. Had I been impatient I would not now have their chicks. Even so, a month is long enough to wait. If a hen has not shown interest in the nest box by that time I return her to the flight and find an alternative mate for the cock.

There seems to be less egg binding in Budgerigars than there used to be, last year I did not have a single case. I was using a softfood which had a tendency to be oily and that may have helped. If one of my hens does have the misfortune to be egg-bound, I take her into the house to keep her warm. After that I apply the well-tried, conventional treatments: holding the hen's vent above steam (but being careful that she is not scalded) and applying olive oil around the vent.

Even when eggs have been laid, there is always a possibility that they will not be fertile. I no longer lift eggs from the nest-box to check them. Moving an egg cannot make it fertile but it could cause it to addle, so I leave them well alone. It is possible, after a few days, to tell the difference between clear and full eggs without touching them or even shining a torch on them. If a complete clutch of eggs is clear, I remove the eggs without waiting for the incubation period to finish. I then block the entrance hole to the nest box for a week to give the cock ample opportunity to tread the hen.

Loose perches

Newcomers to Budgerigar breeding might contribute to the problem of clear eggs by having loose perches. Breeding cage perches must be firmly fixed. In the past, all breeding cage perches seemed to be made from dowelling. A few years ago, I changed to one 5/8 inch square perch, for extra grip, and one made from 5/8 inch diameter dowel. The square perch was always the one furthest from the nest box as that is the one on which Budgerigars most frequently mate. I have now gone the whole way and all my breeding cage perches are now square.

In keeping with my policy of not touching eggs, I prefer not to mark them, even when I have to transfer them to another nest. Until recently I used to have several pairs of Lutinos so it was easy to foster eggs with no risk of chicks being unidentifiable. Even though the Lutinos have now gone, I still try to find a pair of a different colour to act as foster parents.

Now that I no longer go to work, I am able to carry out two nest box inspections a day, but I believe it is important not to cause too much disturbance while Budgerigars are

breeding. I tap gently on each nest box before opening it. The hens soon get used to this procedure and leave without any fuss. Whipping open a nest-box door with no previous warning is a sure recipe for scattered eggs.

Cages rarely cleaned

I rarely clean breeding cages once there are eggs and chicks in the nest boxes; merely removing the hen's large droppings. I used to clean out every nest box, every week, I now clean only those that become so dirty that the chicks' feet are coated with excreta. For the rest, adding a handful of clean sawdust is sufficient.

I like to see that a chick has been fed as soon as possible after hatching. Putting a millet spray in the cage can encourage a hen to feed but if, by early afternoon, a morning hatched youngster has not been fed I consider transferring it to another nest. It is quite difficult to advise on when to and when not to move chicks. It is something that comes with experience.

Occasionally, a dead chick is found squashed in the nest box. In such cases, whether the chick died from some other cause and was then squashed or whether being squashed killed it is always open to debate. However, in such instances I put a crock egg into the box to support the hen, just in case. I bought the dummy eggs while visiting Switzerland on a judging engagement. They are slightly larger than a normal Budgerigar egg and so are ideal for the job. I have heard of other breeders using glass marbles for the same purpose.

Even when you have many years experience, it is still unwise to be too hasty in making judgements where Budgerigars are concerned. A couple of years ago, one of my Albino pairings highlighted this point. The total product of their first breeding season was one chick. They produced three, but two died. Always the optimist, I made the same pairing again the following year. Although the hen laid six fertile eggs, I detected that all was not going well. The hen was a bad feeder. I transferred the chicks to other nests and she laid again very quickly. Once more I transferred the chicks. This happened five times and, although they never fed a chick, the pair produced more than 20 youngsters that season.

LACEWINGS explained by John Mulley

Lacewings have been around for more than 50 years. They first appeared in country areas of Queensland, Australia in the early 1940's and were reported in the UK in 1948. Although classified as a rare variety, they are one of the few rare varieties that can be competitive on the showbench.

Lacewings are recognised by their red eyes, yellow or white body colour, pale violet cheek flash, cinnamon spots, neutral tail quill and pale cinnamon tail, together with clearly defined cinnamon markings on their wings. It is the wing markings that gives the variety its name. Suppression of melanin in the feather leads to the observed body colour yellow in the green series and white in the blue series.

If we interbreed Inos, Lacewings and Texas Clearbodies we get only Inos, Lacewings and Texas Clearbodies, not Normals, which you would expect if different genes were involved. This tells us that we are dealing with different but allelic mutations (i.e. the same gene mutated in different ways) and/or variation due to composite phenotypes involving more than one gene, in this case cinnamon, a gene closely linked to Ino. One plausible theory is that the Lacewing is a Cinnamon Ino (Cinnamon Lutino or Cinnamon Albino). If that is correct then Lacewings are the only composite variety on the matrix. To test this hypothesis, we could mate a Lacewing cock to a Cinnamon hen. All hens produced should be Lacewings and all cocks produced should be Cinnamons split Lacewing. As I understand it, this is indeed what is observed for such a mating, proving that all Lacewing cocks are Cinnamon (as well as Ino). (I have not yet done this mating myself, so please let me know if this is not the case). Had such matings produced a proportion of Normal cocks, our hypothesis would have been rejected. An alternative hypothesis could have been that Lacewing was entirely due to another mutation of the same gene in which Ino, Texas Clearbody and Lacewing were an allelic series. However, from now on we will assume that the first hypothesis is the correct one.

Straightforward genetics

The genetics of Lacewings is straightforward as long as it is realised that although the phenotype depends upon expression of two genes, Ino and Cinnamon, the two genes involved are in very close proximity on the sex chromosome. Because of the closeness of these genes on the same chromosome (they are genetically very tightly linked) they are almost always inherited together. Thus, for practical purposes they may be considered by breeders as one gene. (The linkage referred to here is much tighter than the linkage between the Yellowface and dark factor).

An understanding of the genetic basis of the Lacewing phenotype has important implications for the selection of outcrosses: the outcross need not necessarily be a Cinnamon, as is often stated. Cinnamon and Ino need to be transmitted on the same chromosome homologue if we want to see Lacewings produced. In split Lacewing cocks it is immaterial whether or not Cinnamon is on the other chromosome homologue, the homologue brought in from the outcross, which does not carry Ino. Presence of cinnamon on this other homologue, without Ino, gives a cock which is Cinnamon split Lacewing, rather than Normal split Lacewing. Absence of Cinnamon (ie. Normal) on the homologue not carrying Ino gives a cock, which is normal split Lacewing. Thus, split Lacewing means split Ino and split Cinnamon so long as the two genes are on the same homologue - to allow co-transmission to the next generation. The two types of splits referred to above, each mated to the same Lacewing hen, give the same expectation of 50% Lacewing chicks. It will not be possible to distinguish between those bred from the Cinnamon split Lacewing cock from those bred from the Normal split Lacewing cock.

The most efficient use of an outcross can only be made in the combination Lacewing cock with Normal or Cinnamon hen. (Opaline is not favoured if the breeder is intent on maximising the wing feature of this variety, although Opaline Lacewings should not attract any penalty on the showbench). The suggested pairing where the cock is Lacewing gives Lacewing hens and split Lacewing cocks in the first generation. The alternative combination, Normal or Cinnamon cock with a Lacewing hen, gives split Lacewing cocks and Normal or Cinnamon hens; there are no Lacewings produced from this outcross for two generations, thus improvement is much slower.

The same basic principle applies to any outcross for any variety: use the best bird you can get hold of. It needs to have exceptional head qualities, especially good frontal and width between the eyes, a deep mask, good shoulder, a smooth backline and good size, including substance behind the perch. Any large bird used needs to be balanced, with head qualities remaining in correct proportion to the body size, as depicted in the ideal. Few of us have such birds, so we just use the best that we are capable of producing. In addition, for yellow Lacewings one might choose a dark factor bird to intensify colour, possibly at the expense of head qualities, which might drop off with the dark factor. For white Lacewings, you will choose a cinnamon or normal grey in order to control pale blue suffusion, a common fault in Lacewings. If you breed both yellow and white Lacewings you would keep them in separate families, because yellow and white Lacewings have different requirements for colour modifiers, as stated above. Introduction of grey into yellow Lacewings would have the same effect as it has on Yellows and Lutinos, it changes the yellow from buttercup to mustard. Hence, I wonder why some breeders advocate the use of Grey-Greens as outcrosses for Lutinos and yellow Lacewings, as this certainly introduces the grey gene into the family. Similarly, if you use Greys to improve your white Lacewings you would not want to cross your white Lacewings to your yellow Lacewings, for the same reason. Alternatively, if you use the dark factor to improve colour of your yellow Lacewings you will not want to cross these with your white Lacewings where the dark factor would increase the risk of pale blue body suffusion.

Another composite, the Fallow Cinnamon, closely resembles the Lacewing. Lacewings have a neutral tail feather quill whereas Cinnamons and Fallows have brown and dark brown tail quills respectively. So I wonder whether the colour of the tail quill could be used to distinguish between Lacewings and Fallow Cinnamons?

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 | |
|-------------|--|---------------------|----|
| | | Paul SOUL | 48 |
| | | K & J HARRIS | 33 |
| | | Vicki SANFORD* | 19 |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | NOVICE | |
| | | Michael SLOPER | 68 |
| | | Geoff POYNER | 17 |
| | | Ian JENKE | 14 |
| | | Marcus STRUDWICKE* | 12 |
| | | Paul WILTON | 12 |
| | | Phillip KIRKPATRICK | 11 |
| | | Jonathon TRUBSHAW | 11 |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | * NEBS member | |

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