

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

On behalf of the Committee of the BSSA, we would like to wish all members and their families a Merry Christmas and a prosperous New Year.

UPCOMING EVENTS

DECEMBER MEETING – TUESDAY 3 DECEMBER 2019

Following a very successful December meeting last year, we are holding another meeting on the first Tuesday in December this year.

Our guest speaker will be Kelwyn Kakoschke – a BSSA life member and ANBC Hall of Fame Member.

Kelwyn will be discussing Dominant and Recessive Pieds, continuing our monthly theme of examining the different varieties on the exhibition matrix.

JANUARY MEETING – TUESDAY 14 JANUARY 2020

Your Committee have organised a January meeting for 2020, which will double as a social function at the Watermark Hotel – 631 Anzac Highway, Glenelg.

Our table has been booked for 7pm. Please register your interest with Tracy Haskell as soon as possible, to enable us to finalise our booking.

As at publication of this Digest, the meal prices are: \$35.95 Adult and Seniors \$29.95, with children 6-14 \$ 16.95.

Check their website for full details and meal offers which may interest.

NEST FEATHER SHOW – 26 OCTOBER 2019

The annual Nest Feather Interclub with the NEBS was held in late October, and once again the NEBS was successful. The overall scores and winners are printed within the Digest, however our congratulations are extended to members of both clubs for once again supporting this show.

Congratulations also to Lloyd Edwards in benching the best bird on the day, Paul Soul for benching the Best Intermediate bird, and to Michael Sloper for exhibiting the Best Novice bird.

It was extremely pleasing to see the support for our club from our members who entered a significant number of birds for this show.

2020 SHOW DATES FOR YOUR CALENDAR

Murphy Classic Intermediate & Novice Show – Saturday 28 March 2020.

Stan Watson Breeders Show – Saturday 2 May 2020. (Change for 2020)

Logan Shield – Sunday 17 May 2020.

ANBC Show in Victoria (Bendigo) – Saturday & Sunday 23 & 24 May 2020.

Ron Norman Annual Show & Brasea – Saturday 13 June 2020.

Interclub Nest Feather Show – Saturday 24 October 2020.

Please note the date change in our Stan Watson Breeders Show. Following a significant number of comments about the show being too late (in July for the past few years), and also being at the end of a long showing season, the Committee have moved the show to an early May date. There are pros and cons to the decision. Yes it's before the ANBC, when the young birds should be shown, but there is a solid argument that early May is still too early for the birds to be in a "good show condition". Either way, the date is in play and the entries and conditioning of the birds will need to be monitored over the next few years to measure this date as being the best option.

Murphy Classic Intermediate & Novice Show Sponsored Varieties:

To help assist with the ongoing costs of our shows, we are hopeful our Open members will come on board and support this show by sponsoring the trophy for a variety of their choosing. To date the following members have committed for 2020.

Mike Crossley – Green

J & W Weidenhofer – Australian Yellowface Blue

Wayne Bandt – Albino

Sue Adams – Clearbody

Chris Murphy – Lacewing

Paul Soul – Dominant Pied

M & K Murphy – Recessive Pied

Shiralee Reardon – Crested.

The cost to sponsor a variety is \$20, so if you are able, please advise any Committee member.
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JANUARY 1 RING ISSUE DATE

The ANBC has decided that once again the 2020 rings will be available from December 15 2019 from our Ring Officer – Wayne Bandt.

If you have ordered and prepaid for your rings, but not included postage, then please contact Wayne and arrange either pickup or postage depending on your needs.

The Club has ordered a small number of rings to cater for new members who join and will require rings before the supplementary order in June/July 2020.

BSSA/NEBS Interclub Challenge 2019

Saturday 26 October, 2019

Major Award Judge: Malcolm Loveridge

Colour & Variety Judges: George England, Jim Butterworth, Ian Marshall

Birds Entered: 234

Birds Benched: 198

RESULTS

BEST NEST FEATHER

BIRD IN SHOW

L & H Edwards

Normal Spangle Yellowface Grey

BEST OPEN BIRD

L & H Edwards

Normal Spangle Yellowface Grey

RESERVE OPEN

BIRD

G England & Sons

Normal Grey Green

BEST INTERMEDIATE

BIRD

Paul Soul

Normal Spangle

RESERVE

INTERMEDIATE BIRD

Paul Soul

Normal Grey Green

BEST NOVICE BIRD

Michael Sloper

Normal Spangle

RESERVE NOVICE

BIRD

Michael Sloper

Cinnamonwing

YOUNG BIRDS

BEST OPEN YOUNG BIRD

Holmes Family

Normal Spangle

RESERVE OPEN YOUNG BIRD

Dennis Lomman

Normal Violet

BEST INTERMEDIATE YOUNG BIRD

K & J Harris

Blue Hen

RESERVE INTERMEDIATE YOUNG BIRD

K & J Harris

Green Hen

BEST NOVICE YOUNG BIRD

Michael Sloper

Green Cock

RESERVE NOVICE YOUNG BIRD

Graham McCallum

Blue Cock

BEST OF VARIETY

Best Normal Green

J & W Weidenhofer

Best Normal Grey Green

G England & Sons

Best Normal Blue

Dennis Lomman

Best Normal Violet

John Mulley

Best Normal Grey

Holmes Family

Best Normal English Y/F Blue

John Mulley

Best Normal Aust Y/F Blue	Paul Soul
Best Black Eye Self	John Mulley
Best Dilute	John Mulley
Best Lutino	John Mulley
Best Albino	Wayne Bandt
Best Dark Eyed Clear	John Mulley
Best Clearwing	John Mulley
Best Greywing	John Mulley
Best Cinnamonwing	Shiralee Reardon
Best Spangle D/F	Graham McCallum
Best Opaline	Diana Trevarthen
Best Opaline AOSV	J & W Weidenhofer
Best Clearbody	Tracy Haskell
Best Lacewing	Paul Soul
Best Fallow	Holmes Family
Best Normal Spangle	L & H Edwards
Best Spangle AOSV	L & H Edwards
Best Dominant Pied	Holmes Family
Best Danish Recessive Pied	John Mulley
Best Crested	Nil entries
Best AOSV/NSV	Ian Marshall

SHOW MANAGER'S REPORT – INTER CLUB CHALLENGE 2019

Having heard rumours of poor breeding seasons due to the drought, late cold weather and late starts here and interstate I wasn't expecting huge numbers of entries for the BSSA/NEBS Interclub Challenge. 234 entries with 198 of them nest feather birds was a fantastic result considering the short opportunity we have to show these youngsters. Congratulations must be given to all who entered birds in what turned out to be a great day.

Thank you to Malcolm Loveridge and all the judges and to those behind the scenes that make the day a success a big thank you. Thank you to Marie Murphy and the kitchen staff for a magnificent spread.

The larger classes on show day were the Grey Greens, Blues, Opalines and Dominant Pieds. Both clubs continue to struggle with Dilutes, Dark Eyed Clears, Greywings, and Crests so there is scope for a breeder or two to specialise in these varieties. All classes were represented with both clubs suffering by not having entries in some of the classes. Normal Yellowface Blue numbers have declined since the Yellowface Review as have the Spangle Double Factor variety. The Fallow variety has made a welcome return with some breeders.

The winning bird was a very strong Spangle Yellowface Grey with exceptional

markings belonging to Lloyd and Helen Edwards. A strong Normal Greygreen bred by George England & Sons was runner up. Paul Soul took out the Intermediate section with Michael Sloper winning the Novice section for the last time before promotion to Intermediate. Both presented strong birds but unfortunately wouldn't perch at the critical time not like the winning Nest Feather which showed all day. John Mulley was the standout breeder for the day with 35 entries and 9 Best of Variety awards. Congratulations to all the other Young bird and Variety winners on the day. I also noticed the Intermediate and Novice breeders presenting some handy Nest Feather and young birds and I hope they continue to develop for the Murphy Classic Championship Show next year. Well done to Marcus Strudwicke who travelled from Mallala and Graham McCallum who travelled even further from Booleroo Centre. Entries were pretty even but with the BSSA not benching any entries in 6 variety classes it cost the club dearly with congratulations going to the North East Budgerigar Society. The final result being 278 to 146 points. There were 36 birds entered in the Young Bird section.

The Budgie Bash is becoming popular with 28 lots entered unfortunately Peter Glassenbury was an apology due to Poly being on the sick list. The only disappointment was the raffle which took a bit of a tumble with prizes for one reason or another not being available.

Wayne Weidenhofer
 BSSA Show Manager

BSSA CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP POINTS NEST FEATHER INTERCLUB CHALLENGE 2019

OPEN		INTERMEDIATE	
JOHN MULLEY	140	PAUL SOUL	33
HOLMES FAMILY	33	K & J HARRIS	4
DENNIS LOMMAN	23		
J & W WEIDENHOFER	22		
TRACY HASKELL	20		
DIANA TREVARTEN	19	NOVICE	
MARSHALL FAMILY	16	MICHAEL SLOPER	29
L & H EDWARDS	14	GRAHAM MCCALLUM	15
G ENGLAND & SONS	12	MICHAEL SMITH	13
MICHAEL CROSSLEY	10	MARCUS STRUDWICKE	5
SUE ADAMS	9	PHILLIP KIRKPATRICK	1
WAYNE BANDT	6		
SHIRALEE REARDON	6		

Egg Binding

David N. Phalen, DVM, PhD, Dipl. ABVP
Director, Avian Reptile and Exotic Pet Hospital, University of Sydney

It is the breeding season again and my clinic is seeing an increase in the number of birds that are presenting with egg binding. I don't know for certain, but I would seem likely to me that most budgerigar breeders have had hens with egg binding. So what exactly is egg binding, when is it most likely to occur and what is the cause of it?

Egg binding is when an egg is formed, but the bird cannot lay it. The main reasons for egg binding are, in my experience, a hen that has either exhausted her calcium reserves, or is unable to mobilize them, or a hen that is getting older, has laid many eggs in the past and now has some damage or disease of her reproductive tract that interferes with egg laying.

Budgerigars, like all birds prepare for egg laying by depositing calcium in a layer of easily reabsorbed bone prior to the onset of laying. When the egg begins to form, there is a massive need for calcium and some of this bone is broken down releasing calcium to the blood which is then incorporated into the egg. The calcium lost to the egg shell needs to be rapidly replaced in a laying bird. Birds that have multiple clutches or those that are not provided with adequate calcium are most at risk for developing low blood calcium levels. When calcium levels fall, the shell does not form properly or does not form at all and the muscles of the oviduct cannot contract forcefully enough to expel the egg, because their function is also impacted by the low blood calcium.

When a hen cannot expel an egg many secondary problems develop. Most are the result of the continuous presence of the egg in the abdomen. Eggs are big, relative to the budgerigar and are not meant to remain in the abdomen for more than a few hours. When they are retained, they put pressure on the kidneys and the intestines and collapse the air sacs interfering with the normal functions of these organs and, in particular, compromising breathing.

The signs of an egg bound bird, are a fluffed up bird with that may be down at the bottom of the cage. The bird may have a distended abdomen and hold its legs further apart. Because of the air sac compression, often the birds have an increase respiratory rate and a tail bob. In some situations, the cloaca and part of the oviduct have prolapsed and these structures containing the egg are hanging out through the vent.

What can be done to help an egg bound bird? Over the years, I have heard some remarkable recommendations about treating egg bound birds. One was to steam the bird by holding it over a tea kettle. This will only burn the bird and also your hand. Another common recommendation that I hear regularly is to give the bird paraffin oil orally or putting it into the cloaca. Given that the egg is in the oviduct and not in the digestive tract, this will not work either.

Egg bound birds have low blood calcium, are dehydrated, and often are not eating, so their body is lacking in energy. For the best chance of survival, all these problems need to be addressed in the egg bound bird. At our hospital, we generally give the birds injectable calcium, subcutaneous fluids, and support the bird with heat and sometimes oxygen. When it is more stable, we will attempt to express the egg. This is done by gently pushing on the egg and partially prolapsing the oviduct out through the cloaca. The cloaca lining is very thin and the egg can be seen through it. The opening from the oviduct into the cloaca is next identified and the opening enlarged by gently pushing back on the cloaca lining with a lubricated cotton bud. In most cases this results in the egg being delivered with minimum damage to the bird. After the egg is delivered, birds are treated with tube feeding, if they do not immediately begin eating, antibiotics and calcium supplementation.

It is best for hens that have become egg bound not to continue breeding, as their oviduct has been damaged and to rest from breeding until the next breeding season. To get these hens to stop laying, we give them a series of hormone injections and take out their nest box and separate them from the male.

What can you do if you have a bird that is egg bound? The best choice is to take it to an experienced avian veterinarian. If this is not an option, putting the bird in a hospital cage with an air temperature above 30 C, giving the bird oral calcium, and possibly attempting to rehydrate it with an oral electrolyte solution, may in some cases allow the bird to lay. Actually expressing the egg, may be possible for some experienced breeders, but is not recommended for someone who has not seen this done before.

Many things can go wrong with the egg bound bird. The longer the bird has been egg bound the more critical its condition is. In some cases, there is an infection in the oviduct, in others the egg may collapse on its own, and in others it is possible for the egg to go back up the oviduct and end up in the abdomen. Obviously these eggs cannot be passed and must be removed surgically. The most common complication that I see is when the oviduct prolapses with the egg in it and it is not recognized by the owner straight away. The lining of the cloaca and the oviduct then dry out and die. At this point we cannot save these birds and they must be euthanized.

Not all birds with a swollen abdomen are egg bound. I see many budgerigars that the owners think are egg bound, but are not. These birds may have hernias, cancer, a fluid build up in their abdomen, or may simply be obese.

In the end, the best treatment of egg binding is to prevent it from happening in the first place. This means feeding a diet with adequate calcium to your breeding birds, keeping them fit, and limiting the number of clutches that each hen produces. If you are having many birds that become egg bound, then a careful review of your husbandry practices is indicated.

Acknowledgement

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Closed Aviary, the basis of Disease control

By Dr Tony Gestier

WE DEFINE our success as aviculturists in terms of number of young birds fledged. When we have a successful year, we think of ourselves as good aviary managers. To be able to define the term "good manager" is difficult, however there is a simple concept that is the cornerstone of all successful aviary systems - THE CLOSED AVIARY CONCEPT.

The Closed Aviary is the single most unifying theme in progressive aviculture. The concept allows both clinical and subclinical disease to be controlled and monitored through the controlled flow of human, animal and supply traffic. Traffic control allows us to reduce the introduction of pathogens (disease causing organisms), which should lead to reduced problems and maximised production of young. The idea of the closed aviary is to prevent the introduction of disease. The closed aviary, also controls traffic flow in a regimented manner so that if a problem does sneak in it can be contained before infecting all the birds.

A good understanding of the concept is fundamental to its success. The records that are generated are used to clarify and monitor potential problems and management systems. Failure to understand the importance of controlling human or bird movements within the facility will lead to failure of the system and a return to "hit and miss" management.

There are some basic principles that are the foundation of the closed aviary. These principles need to be understood before attempting to work with the closed aviary concept.

AVICULTURE IS FARMING

Farming is basically production oriented animal keeping. The avicultural "farm" may

var. immensely between individual owners. One farm may be a pair of Eastern Rosellas, another may be 80 pairs of budgies or it may be a million pound collection of exotics.

Productivity is the Lifeblood of the Farm

The product from the investment and effort in the farm is what keeps the farm alive. Without production, difficulties arise (lack of money) which may threaten the existence of a viable unit.

The Flock has precedence over the Individual

Flock health is directed at the group. Individual birds are diagnosed and treated but the emphasis in that diagnosis or treatment is the prevention of problems within the flock. The primary concern of the aviculturist is the protection of the flock from infectious or management induced disease. A single bird must not take priority over the entire collection.

Culling and Replacement are necessary

All progressive animal industries use culling and replacement to improve production. Bird farms should be no different. Culling and replacement are based on the individual aviculturist's production criteria. Those individual birds, which do not meet the criteria, should be culled and replaced. Culling means removal from the aviary by selling, gifting or destruction, it does not mean moving to another section of the aviary! The point at which culling is done will relate to the availability or cost of replacement stock.

Production Criteria determine Management Systems

The effort that is put into management is influenced by the desired production goals. Declining productivity is a symptom of avicultural disease. Therefore declining productivity should be followed by critical evaluation (with the help of an avian veterinarian if necessary), an improved management system and monitoring. If this system is followed then a sophisticated, productive farm will evolve.

The best Production is from a few Species

The best intensive livestock farms are those that have only one or a few species under their management. Because bird species have widely varying disease susceptibilities, management requirements and nutritional needs, it is difficult to develop a streamlined, efficient system that supplies the best for them all. In multi-species aviaries, there are too many variables which can lead to complications and production failure.

Preventative Medicine is Cheaper than Symptomatic Medicine

Without exception it is less costly to use preventative medicine than it is to treat a disease outbreak. Disease prevention through improved management efforts and timely application of medicines is less costly in terms of labour, medicine and lost stock than the traditional "fire brigade" approach.

Most Flock Diseases are Symptoms of Management Flaws

The usual companion animal approach to avicultural disease must be seen as inappropriate. It does not address the interaction of management and disease. Once a diagnosis is made, records should be checked to find the link between management and the disease being treated. Failure to consider the link between management and disease will mean a recurrence of the disease, and will give the impression of treatment failures.

Success breeds Success

Short term goals should be prioritised and realised, so that long term goals can be attained. For example, an outbreak of disease in the brooder room must be controlled so that deaths cease to allow birds to flow on to the breeding aviary. Small steps in management improvement will add up to leaps in production.

Drugs are not a Substitute for Good Management

Drugs are tools, by themselves they will not solve aviary problems. When used in conjunction with good management, veterinary advice and the principles of the closed flock, the effect of the drug is much greater. Inappropriate use of medicine is a common avicultural problem. The result is an ever increasing spiral of background bacterial resistance and underlying disease. Background management flaws and the effects they create are frequently overlooked.

Aviary Design

The closed aviary requires designated areas for quarantine, breeding, brooding and isolation. For good results each area should have a separate location within the facility. All personnel must understand the purpose of the designated areas. It is the rules regarding traffic flow between areas that allow managerial control and disease prevention. Without these areas being understood improvements in management and production cannot be consistent.

A Question from JIM SLOAN:

Breeding Lutinos...or for that matter Albinos - What is the ideal mating to produce the best Ino for exhibition purposes?

Improving Colour in Lutinos - Dark Factors are not the answer it would seem.

Yvonne Weir: I have bred some pretty nice [no's for a while (15 years) which is evident across the board. At present I need to restore the head feather blow - somehow I lost it on the Lutinos, the Albinos could use that also. They are very nice in colour/conformation etc. and size but without the blow I am getting really beaten on the show bench.

If the birds are top notch and the colour is pure and deep (no sheen) in the Lutino -- the most ideal is Albino to Albino or Lutino to Lutino. Otherwise if a breeder feels the need as follows.

Lutino: Grey Green and Light Green can be used - the Grey Green can dull the yellow on some of the babies a single factor Grey Green/Ino Cock on a Lutino hen works well. So will a Light Green/Ino + /Opaline so long as the Ino has no sheen. The yellow cap of the birds being used will give you the depth of colour to expect, look for deep yellow caps. Deep yellow is dominant over light yellow.

Albino: Single factor Grey can be used. Double factor greys can pull down size. Grey factor is a temporary fix for sheen (I hate temporary fixes) Cinnamon is the biggest no no in breeding Ino's. Cinnamon and Ino ride the same gene and combine to become a cinnamon ino. Always check new ino's in a good light to avoid getting this into your line. Always ask when buying normal or normal/ino cocks if they are carrying cinnamon. Hens cannot be split to cinnamon so this is a good safe choice.

Violet = never = Violet factor on rump and elsewhere.

Yellow Face = never = Another temporary fix that can infiltrate the Ino.

Normalines = never = This will ruin your ino. Always check for opalescence in ALL the birds even the Grey Factor.

I have used Olive the depth of colour was good. It is said that Olive Yellow is an ideal breeding for improving colour properly.

Rick Millspaugh: This may be a bit controversial because "my opinion" is different from standard advice on breeding Lutinos. I believe that dark green, yellowface and to some extent yellow, does little (as a general rule) to improve the colour of Lutinos. Now this is only my opinion, not gospel. As someone who is trying hard to improve their Lutinos I also welcome differing opinions and/or advice that may be useful.

If you look at all the green series birds in your aviary (or someone else's with a lot of birds) you will notice some with a much deeper colour yellow around their face (the face, mask and cap). In my opinion, these are the birds that will improve the colour of your lutinos as outcrosses. I have had dark greens with and without this depth of yellow colour, grey greens, light greens, opalines, even cinnamons. Now, before I get slammed about cinnamons as outcrosses, I agree with Yvonne; cinnamon should be

avoided to prevent "crossover" (this creates a bird that looks like something between lacewing and ino, if you want lacewing start with good coloured lacewings).

Yvonne also mentioned using birds with deeper yellow caps as outcrosses, I have heard people say these greens with a deep yellow face "are yellowface greens". I am fairly certain that my greens are not yellowface, I say fairly certain because we can all be surprised at times but, generations of greens have not produced unexpected yellowface in my aviary. I believe that the base yellow naturally varies in intensity and it is the more intense yellow that has been selected over the years to produce the "hottest" coloured lutinos.

Many say that Lutino to Lutino is the best pairing, this is only true if the deep yellow colour is present in one or both of the partners. Yellow is also believed to be a good outcross, again, only if the depth of yellow colour is present. Of course Lutino and yellow may be useful to reduce suffusion of body colour. I think the best way to reduce suffusion is to breed with Lutinos that don't have it. Also, don't use birds with heavy colour suffusion on the backs of their heads and necks (royal opaline?). Of course, yellow and/or grey green should reduce suffusion.

My first lutinos were two hens I bought from a pet store 12 years ago. They had huge bodies, poor colour, and small heads for their size. Being brand new to the hobby, I thought they were fantastic. I bred them to a dark green with a nice cap because everything I read said use dark green. I produced a bunch of grey green, light green, grey and sky opalines and about half were also Australian pied. I worked with this for a couple of years before adding an outcross Lutino from Fred DiBernardo that came from English imports. Fred's lutino also had poor colour, though at the time I was not concerned with colour, only producing Lutino. My original lutinos had a lot of suffusion; I had a few judges comment on this so I paired only Lutinos without suffusion.

About five or six years ago John Miller imported some Lutinos with the most intense colour I had seen, finally I realised what the "hot" lutino colour meant. In the last five years I have used outcrosses extensively to improve colour by selecting green series birds that had the brightest coloured faces (no cinnamon). All my lutinos, (with one exception), now have good depth of colour, the best equal Johns. Most of my lutinos are masking grey green opaline. I also added a lutino from John that helped improve colour but the deepest coloured (and best for size and head) is not related to John's bird, this bird is also masking Australian pied from my original lutinos (Australian pied lutinos have yellow flights, not white or cream coloured). I believe the colour of this bird was improved simply by selecting outcrosses with deep yellow faces (he is a beautiful bird).

The exception to my good coloured lutinos is an outcross lutino I bought from the top lutino breeder here in southern California. This bird and his lutino daughter have poor colour compared to the rest of my lutinos. The bird was bred from a dark green split lutino and also produced a couple of dark green cocks that are split to lutino, they

have washed out yellow in their face. I think this supports my view that dark green does little to improve colour just because it is dark green. Now, it is possible that an olive or dark green with intense yellow in the face would improve overall depth of colour MORE than a grey green or tight green with a deep yellow face. In the future if I am able to improve my dark greens enough I may try this. For now I have to improve feather length and size without losing colour so I can beat the top breeder. Even though his colour is not as good as my birds - his birds have very impressive caps that make them hard to beat.

Daryl Ipsen: Although I'm not breeding Lutinos at the moment., I too agree 100% with the ideas you've expressed. If only more people were like you and would look more closely at the mechanics of budgerigar breeding instead of blindly following the many myths which pervade our hobby!

Betty Berry: Best to best and try to keep away from cinnamons, though if you do use an Ino cock to a cinnamon hen, hens will be [no cocks will also be split to cinnamon, and useless for breeding Ino's. Greys are good but can dull the white over time.

Sharon House: It was most refreshing to read Rick's views. It has given me reason to believe there are some people out there that do not believe everything they hear. I have tried to tell people for years that good coloured Lutinos (and any yellow bird for that matter) can only be obtained if the pigment responsible for the yellow colour is extremely strong. I had some Lutinos some years ago but discontinued the line due to space restrictions, which excelled in colour. They were bred through Light Greens and Grey Greens and very rarely did I use a Dark Green as at the time I did not have any available. The colour was maintained only because I used, like you, greens with good yellow colour already present.

As for Yellowface Greens, I dare anybody to prove that they can look at a green bird and tell me it is a Yellowface. There have been a couple of fanciers here who reckon they can tell. So, I put some known Yellowface Greens in a show one time and asked to tell me which of the birds were Yellowface. Guess what - They declined.

People are too willing to believe everything they are told even when the proof stares them in the face. There are too many myths abounding in budgies and it is refreshing when people write something such as Rick. Personally I am getting fed up reading articles by supposed top fanciers and all they have written is a rehash of some one else's work. I much prefer to read articles that make me think and challenge the accepted principles.

Virgil Oliphant: Being a novice breeder who has chosen to specialize in Red Eyes, this discussion has become very important to me. I have seen a few comments that some just don't listen. But until now I have never heard. this discussion and all the books and articles (including from England) seem to have stressed using dark factor birds. The info from Rick and Sharon is greatly appreciated. Being only in my third breeding season I will start paying attention to depth of yellow in my outcrosses.

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.