

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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W 8300 5900

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DELEGATES TO B.C.S.A.:

Chris Murphy (see above)

Positions Vacant (2)

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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 3. (Tuesday Monthly Meeting). We are holding our Christmas party at the Buckingham Arms Hotel. Enclosed with this Digest is a flyer outlining the evening. All members, their families and friends are most welcome. Please note the RSVP date to ensure we are able to book the necessary number of seats. The Club is trying a different format for the Christmas Party this year, and your feedback to our Committee is appreciated to guide us for 2014.

NEST FEATHER SHOW – 26 OCTOBER 2013

On Saturday 26 October the BSSA and North East Budgerigar Society held the annual Nest Feather Show at the Vermont Hall in South Plympton. Our thanks is extended to our members and the members of the NEBS for a very good showing of birds (280 entries). Despite several of our Open members not being able to show this year, the support from our Novice and Intermediate members contributed to the BSSA winning the trophy this year. Full results are posted in the Digest and will be available on the BSSA website.

NOVICE SHOW AND SOCIAL FUNCTION

In 2014, the Committee will schedule a Novice Show and BBQ/Social Function to be held in late March. This type of event is regularly staged in the United Kingdom and attracts a significant number of entries. The Show calendar is full during the May, June, July period, with the ANBC shift of our National Show into June only complicating matters even more.

Following the successful staging of this event in 2013, the BSSA is looking forward to the 2014 event. This is a fantastic opportunity for all Novice exhibitors in South Australia to test themselves within their own grading and earn status movement points. Show schedules and venue details will be available in the new year.

BSSA 2014 SHOW DATES

The dates for our Shows in 2014 will be as follows:
Novice Show & Social Day – Saturday 29 March.

Stan Watson Breeders Show – Saturday 17 May.
Logan Shield – weekend of 14/15 June.
National Show in Adelaide – weekend of 21/22 June
Ron Norman Annual Show & South Australian BRASEA Show – Saturday 5
July.
Interclub Nest Feather Show – Saturday 25 October.

2014 ANBC SUPPORT NEEDED

As we approach the 2014 National Show – yes it is only 6 months away, the Council is seeking interested members who wish to be part of the operational events over the weekend. Volunteers are needed to ensure the events runs smoothly and various opportunities are available. Please contact the Council President – Nigel Tonkin directly via email to register your interest. (president@bcsa.com.au).

JANUARY 1 RING ISSUE DATE

This week we have received confirmation from the ANBC that the new January 1 ring issue date will commence from 2015. This means that the 2014 black rings will not stop on August 31 2014, but remain as the official ANBC ring until December 31 2014, when the new rings will be issued. Consequently, we have in effect 2 breeding seasons with the same colour ring.

Please think about your requirements and place orders with the Ring Steward as soon as practical. Chapman Rings (the supplier), have indicated they will remain the supplier until the end of 2014, however this cannot be guaranteed, and early ordering will ensure you have your rings and no supply issues will impact your breeding season.

POWDER COATING OF SHOW CAGE FRONTS

Peter Glassenbury will be taking one last order for powder coating, expected to be done towards the end of November. Members may contact Peter direct on 0409 288 710 to arrange further. The cost per front is \$1.80.

BSSA/NEBS Unbroken Cap Interclub Challenge 2013
Saturday 26 October

Major Award Judge: Malcolm Loveridge
Colour & Variety Judges: Glenn Stearnes, John Mulley, Ian McEwan
Bruce Stafford
Trainee Judge: Sue Adams

Birds Entered: 280 Birds Benched: 258

RESULTS

<u>BEST NEST FEATHER</u>	Dennis Lomman	Normal Grey Green
BEST OPEN UBC BIRD	Dennis Lomman	Normal Grey Green
RESERVE OPEN UBC BIRD	Dennis Lomman	Cinnamonwing Greygreen
BEST INTERMEDIATE UBC BIRD	Tracy Haskell	Opaline
RESERVE INTERMEDIATE UBC BIRD	Vicki Sanford	Dominant Pied
BEST NOVICE UBC BIRD	Wayne Bandt	Albino
RESERVE NOVICE UBC BIRD	Andrew & Lucy	Cinnamonwing Grey Green
<u>YOUNG BIRDS</u>		
BEST OPEN YOUNG BIRD	Dennis Lomman	Green Series ASV Cock
BEST INTERMEDIATE YOUNG BIRD	Tracy Haskell	Red Eye Varieties Cock
BEST NOVICE YOUNG BIRD	Libby Thomas	Blue Series ASV Cock
<u>BEST OF VARIETY IN SHOW</u>		
Best Normal Green	Sue & Colin Norris	
Best Normal Greygreen	Dennis Lomman	
Best Normal Blue	J & W Weidenhofer	
Best Normal Grey	Butterworth & Stone	
Best Normal English Y/F Blue	L & H Edwards	
Best Normal Aust Y/F Blue	Graham Alchin	
Best Black Eye Self	Peter Glassenbury	
Best Dilute	Mulley & Stafford	

Best Lutino	Alan Kett
Best Albino	Wayne Bandt
Best Clearwing	Mulley & Stafford
Best Greywing	J & W Weidenhofer
Best Cinnamonwing	Dennis Lomman
Best Spangle D/F	Michael Crossley
Best Opaline	Tracy Haskell
Best Opaline AOSV	Alan Kett
Best Clearbody	Vicki Sanford
Best Lacewing	Michael Crossley
Best Fallow	Ian McEwan
Best Normal Spangle	Susanne Steele
Best Spangle AOSV	Tracy Haskell
Best Dominant Pied	Ray Field
Best Danish Recessive Pied	Butterworth & Stone
Best Crested	Mulley & Stafford
Best AOV OR NSV	Sue & Colin Norris

SHOW MANAGER'S REPORT – INTER CLUB CHALLENGE

Having heard rumours of poor breeding seasons and late starts I wasn't expecting a huge number of entries for the BSSA/NEBS Interclub challenge and was pleasantly surprised by the support and numbers of nest feather birds entered. Congratulations must be given to all who entered birds in what turned out to be a great day.

With the amount of hours spent in preparation for a show to seeing everyone helping out on the day makes me extremely proud and gives me the drive to continue. Thank you to all judges, those behind the scenes and to Marie and the staff for a magnificent spread.

280 entries with 250 of them unbroken cap birds was a fantastic result. The larger classes on the day were the Grey Greens, Cinnamonwings and Opalines. Both clubs continue to struggle with Greywings, Fallows, Crests and Dark eyed clears so there is scope for a breeder or two to specialise in these varieties. Lacewings were also down but they weren't exhibited on the day. Champion egg was exhibited by Wayne Bandt. Congratulations to Dennis Lomman who continues to set the benchmark for everyone to chase and to those who won awards which was evenly spread this year. I also noticed the Novice and Intermediate breeders presenting some handy UBC birds and I hope they continue to develop for the Novice Championship Show next year.

Entries were line ball (126 – 271 points/125 – 217 points) with the BSSA winning but the overall winner was the feelings of good fellowship and sportsmanship in the Budgerigar fancy.

Wayne Weidenhofer - BSSA Show Manager

**BSSA CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP POINTS 2013
HEN'S NIGHT**

CLASS 1 - NORMAL SERIES – BLUES AND GREENS

1	Tracy HASKELL	1
2	Tracy HASKELL	2
3	T & K CAMPBELL	3

CLASS 2 - OPALINES

1.	Libby THOMAS	1
2.	Libby THOMAS	2

CLASS 3 – RED EYES

NIL ENTRIES

CLASS 4 – ANY OTHER STANDARD VARIETY

1.	Tracy HASKELL	2
2.	Libby THOMAS	3
3.	Libby THOMAS	1
4.	T & K CAMPBELL	4
5.	Ian HENKE	5
6.	Ian HENKE	6

Libby THOMAS	12 points
Tracy HASKELL	7 points
T & K CAMPBELL	1 point

BIRD OF THE NIGHT Libby THOMAS

SALE SALE SALE SALE SALE SALE SALE SALE SALE SALE SALE SALE SALE SALE SALE

Crested and Tufted budgerigars available. Also aviary, breeding boxes, etc.
Contact Cheryl Cameron via email: noremacc52@gmail.com

Rose and Michael Rafferty are selling their property and all birds and breeding cages must go. Complete clearance. Phone: 8258 8936.

STRONG CASE FOR SEED SEPARATION

As aviculturists should we become bird-watchers besides being bird keepers? Birds in captivity develop habits, many of which are associated with courtship and breeding. Some are even amusing; others seem irrational.

Why, for instance, do Budgerigars scour their seed pots? Is it for their own amusement, or are they trying to tell us something? From my own experiments with feeding over the past two years, I believe the latter to be the case.

Re joining the Fancy several years ago, after a short break, I was determined to study my Budgerigars more carefully, to find out about their lives, habits and illnesses and place less importance on size of head, depth of mask, and other show features. One of my foremost plans was to study their food and feeding habits, and so I decided to experiment with seed separation. On many occasions, I have noticed birds digging furiously in their seed pots, scattering good usable seed over a wide area. As many fanciers do, I fed my birds on seed mixtures. A 50/50 mix with tonic seed added during normal times, and an extra 20 per cent canary offered in the breeding season.

Keeping the experiment simple

When studying birds, it is often useful to look at their life in the wild. Budgerigars in their native Australia cover vast tracts of grassland, feeding, and moving on to richer pastures, as one area dries out. Nature provides them with a selection of seeds at different times of the year, and according to rainfall. The decision to breed each year, depends on the variety of seeds available, as much as quantity and rainfall. Budgerigars are also flocking birds, with a natural pecking order, as is true of most animals. I reasoned that this fact would explain their behaviour of scouring seed pots. A bird high in the pecking order would have a much better choice of getting seeds than one lower down the scale. For this reason, I decided to separate the seeds. That was in September.

At that time all the birds were in the main flight and could be easily observed for the three months preceding breeding, Keeping the experiment simple, I divided the seeds into two dishes. One contained Canary, and the other had mixed millets with tonic seed added. A pattern of feeding soon became established, During the next three months, all birds ate mixed millets almost exclusively. Millet sprays, which were at one time readily taken were now left uneaten. The purchase of canary seed was down to a bare minimum.

In December, pairs were put down to breed, I continued with the plan, giving separate pots of seed to each cage. Once again, their preference was for the mixed millets. This diet was kept to during egg laying and incubation, but in all cases when the first chick was hatched the parents turned their attentions to the canary seed. On one occasion I heard a hen screeching at her mate. He was trying his best to feed her with millet. Obviously agitated, she came out of her nest-box, chased the cock away, and fed voraciously on canary seed. Checking the nest-box later that evening, I discovered her first chick had hatched.

In the initial stages of development, all chicks were fed on canary seed. This continued until the 14th day, when they began to take small quantities of millet. As the nestlings grew, so the balance of seeds eaten became equal. This pattern of feeding established in the first round showed no variation throughout the second round.

Early on in the second round one of the cocks died, leaving the hen with seven eggs and one three day old chick. She hatched every egg and brought up six chicks on her own, feeding them all on an almost exclusive diet of canary seed. It is not my normal practice to give soft food, but in this instance I felt it to be necessary. For five consecutive days, a small amount of egg was offered, she refused to be tempted.

Undecided in their eating habits

By the end of the following February, all first round chicks had been housed in a small nursery flight. At first, they seemed undecided in their eating habits. A natural unsteadiness at that age and a new environment without parents were, I felt, contributing factors. This indecision lasted for a short while only. Soon they showed a preference for mixed millets. This routine continued until they were about four months old, and then suddenly overnight they changed diet to canary seed. Five days later most of the chicks were in their first moult.

The experiment has now become a way of life for my Budgerigars and throughout the birds feeding pattern has not deviated. There are many conclusions to be drawn from an experiment of this kind. A preference for certain seeds at different times is a guide to the birds knowledge of diet. Canary seed contains about 52 per cent starch and 14 per cent protein. Millet seeds about 60 per cent starch and 11 per cent protein. Starch provides heat and energy by oxidation within the body. Proteins are tissue building and are essential for healthy growth. Feathers are also high in protein. Budgerigars in their normal state of health are content with a diet of millet. The slow release of energy from these starchy seeds being adequate for every day living, but during a moult, or when rearing chicks, they require extra protein. This would explain a preference for canary seed during these times.

The signs birds give by changing diet is a quicker indication of their health. At present, all my Budgerigars are in the flights. A short while ago their attentions turned from millet to canary seed. Within a week, many of the adults were in the moult. Of course, I had prior knowledge of this fact. There are other benefits to be gained from separating the seeds. Wastage is drastically cut down. Today, I have more birds but I buy less seed. Servicing the feeding pots is also quicker and easier and the birdroom floor stays that bit cleaner. I believe my birds are now healthier. They make their own choices from an abundance of seed on offer. Chick mortality has been lower than ever before. I have had my share of problems, as we all do every year, but in the long term, the feeding programme I now use must be beneficial. And the future? Soon I will separate the seed once more, splitting the tonic off from the mixed millets. The note taking begins again.

Budgerigar World.

ASSESSING YOUR BUDGERIGARS

by Dan T Outzs

Just what is a quality budgerigar? And, how can one develop qualities in becoming a master budgerigar breeder? Two questions often asked by the beginner and quite often by many experienced breeders. While many would consider a quality Budgerigar as one which approaches the standard, and rightfully so, there may be qualities that can be improved upon. It is this improvement and the continuous process which all of us must strive for if we are to some day breed that so called perfect bird. It is this effort of improving, both visual qualities as well as health qualities, which, in my opinion, separates the master breeder from the person who constantly outcrosses and continues the endless search for purchasing stock to breed a best in show winner.

It still amazes me how some people in the fancy may breed one or two good birds and think they have set the world on fire with their so called "strain". It just isn't so. Most who have been in the fancy long enough know that to breed quality Budgerigars is often an endless journey for perfection. And, then we find those who breed by chance. They purchase a bird from any person who has the most powerful advertisement in any bulletin or avicultural journal and then two years later find that these birds just didn't breed those so called best in show winners. One has to breed your own birds and develop skills in breeding in order to perfect the Budgerigar. Just what are some desirable and undesirable qualities to look for in breeding and buying. The following are suggested points and are no guarantee for success, but I consider them to be very important for any breeder.

Desirable points:

1: Chicks which have black beaks prior to leaving the nest.

When one looks into their nests after the chicks have fully feathered, I have found that those birds which have very dark beaks will often develop into quality Budgerigars while those with very light beaks will often be mediocre birds. However, there are certain varieties such as red eyes and Cinnamon's which do not develop black beaks. While many would say that you can't tell a quality bird until it has moulted, you can't miss those extra special Normals which just catch your eye, these will usually be birds with black beaks.

2: Normals Cinnamon which have multiple and large spots.

I like to see the Normal Cinnamon with multiple and large spots. Usually we will find that the cinnamon is a fine textured feather bird and usually the throat spots are not as large as we would want. The normal cinnamon with multiple and large spots will usually be larger birds. Quite possibly these birds are bred from Opalines.

3: Good firm birds when held in the hand.

I like to feel a nice firm bird. Take the bird in your hand and hold it. You can feel if there is substance there. One technique I use with fanciers who often visit me is to have them select two birds from the flight; one being a large bird and the other a small bird. I then catch both birds and ask the fancier to close his eyes and hold both birds. Usually the larger bird will be selected. We seem to have a craze in the fancy today about buff birds and their so called attributes for producing quality birds. We have birds which have been called yellows, intermediates, buffs, and double buffs. I would caution any beginner about this madness. Although we may have much to learn from the canary breeders, I still believe that the budgerigar fancy is still in its infancy in regards to this so called classification. I would advise any beginner to begin with yellows, if the breeder can identify them, and not to use buffs until later.

4: Wide and large cheek patches.

I admire large and wide cheek patches. I also like a brilliant colour. I have noted that those birds which have these qualities are usually larger birds. I am not stating that larger is better but this is just a quality which I like in a budgerigar, especially Light Greens and Greys.

5: Pure white Albinos and Lutinos with yellow wings.

Pure white Albinos are to be admired. It usually takes about two generations to breed the "colour" into these birds and I usually use Opaline Greys which possess no cinnamon or dark factor in their general background. I also like a deep yellow on the Lutino with yellow wings. While most of the Lutinos have white wings, I still admire the total yellow birds. I have found that the best bird for producing these nicely coloured Lutinos are the Light Green Australian Pied cocks split Lutino carrying a yellow face factor. With the Australian Pieds the yellow wings are fairly easy to produce and the yellow face seem to enhance the total colour of the Lutino. You must be especially careful in using buffs in Lutinos as the buffs tend to decrease the colour of yellow.

6: Opalines which have very dark wing markings and deep masks.

It is becoming even more difficult to find Opalines which are not flecked and usually these birds will have very short masks. It is interesting that those Opalines which have those very dark wing markings will often be quality birds.

7: Clear headed Opalines and no ticking in Normals.

If you have flecking or ticking in Normals, you will have difficulty in removing this from their offspring. It appears that flecked Normals are more likely to produce heavily flecked chicks than even some of the heavily flecked Opalines. Although some would argue for cap extension in some Opalines, centre head flecking is a serious fault.

8: Slim and streamlined hens.

I like hens which are slim, streamlined and active. I have found that these hens produce better, come into condition fairly easy and generally go to nest quicker than the larger ones. I have owned hens which are large, their ceres turned brown when they were six months old, and were useless as breeders. Whereas, the slim, streamlined hens appear to remain in condition longer and their ceres do not turn that white or off colour blue that many of the larger hens develop after eight months of age.

Undesirable Points:

1: Hens whose ceres do not turn brown.

In my opinion, it is just not natural for a hen's cere to turn whitish, blue and the cere to remain that way. I have found that these hens are usually truly nightmares in the breeding room. I never know, other than by their action such as chewing, when they are in condition for breeding. I really think the fancy needs to look closely at this type of hen and attempt to determine, if possible, why they are blue after the first moult. It is a rare occurrence to find a hen with a deep brown cere on the show bench today.

2: Birds which do not develop tail feathers and are not active.

Birds which do not develop tail feathers are generally those birds which sleep much of the time. Often they have been reported as an offspring from double buffing. I think that we have to watch these birds closely as one day the fancy may be with a tailless species.

3: Birds which sound more like frogs than Budgerigars and puff their crops.

Budgerigars should sound like birds. Ten years ago I rid myself of croakers and won't have them in the bird room. Some birds also fill their crops with air. These may breed you some nice young, but they often feed air and will inflate the crops of their chicks. There are also what I term split croakers. They do not make the sound but produce offspring which do.

4: Birds which are flighty and bite terribly hard when held, especially hens.

Those birds which are flighty will usually reproduce this in their offspring. And, those hens which scream when you open the nest box will also reproduce this in their offspring. They will also be difficult to show cage train. I have also found that those birds which bite really hard are usually some of the lesser quality birds. This is probably due to the fact that in the wild the hen had to chew her way into the trees for nesting therefore the beak had to be stronger in the female.

5: Birds which appear impossible to show cage train. Birds which require a constant prodding of the stick to get on the perch and usually dash wildly about and run along

the bottom of the cage often come from parents of similar traits.

6: Cocks which dash into the nest boxes when you approach the breeding cage. Box bound cocks rarely breed and if they do, will usually only fertilise eggs when alone and the fancier is not in the bird room. It is fairly easy to coax the hen out of the nest by just a tap on the box. but the cocks which dash into the box with the hens will spend most of the time in the nest box and often picks the feathers from the back and head of the hen.

7: Birds which bend their heads almost to a point of touching the perch. Please don't confuse that much desired "look over" appearance with a bird which turns its head almost completely over to the perch. This is curvature of the spine and is inherited. I have owned a bird which when placed in the show cage will almost touch the perch with its head. Stay away from this. The much sought "look down" appearance is feather placement and throw on the head of the bird.

8: Halfsidiers and feather dusters. Halfsidiers have been known to the fancy for some time and many are infertile. Besides, there is no use in even attempting to breed them because you can't as it is a rare occur-rence. Feather dusters are also "freaks" of nature but unlike Halfsidiers is a genetic trait which can be passed on and reproduced.

9: Normals which are flecked. Normals which are flecked, especially centre head flecking, will produce this in their offspring. Often the cocks are split Opaline while the hens which are flecked and are Normals. If I were to choose between two Normals, one a cock and one a hen and both were flecked I would choose the cock. The reason being that a flecked hen is more likely to produce this trait in her offspring because she visually carries the fault and can't be split Opaline. However, the cock, although visually possessing the flecking, could produce some clean headed Normals if bred to a clean headed Normal but would probably still produce flecked Opaline hens.

I have made these desirable and undesirable points based on observations in my own birdroom. Although some fanciers may take issue with a number of them.

FRENCH MOULT

French Mould is an unwelcome visitor but take heart, quite often several breeding seasons go by without a visit.

French Mould, the disease most dreaded by Budgerigar Breeders, is always lurking just around the corner waiting to attack. For the new comers to the Fancy, who may have experienced it last breeding season, it may be some comfort to know that all breeders experience this condition at sometime or another; Champions, as well as

Beginners and Novices.

Many thousands of pounds and dollars have been spent on studying the cause of this disease, but so far, nobody knows what is the definitive cause [Virus] and an easy cure.

For those of you, who are not familiar with French Mould. This disease causes the chicks to lose their flight and tail feathers. If the youngsters do not drop their feathers until they have left the nest box, they are very likely to recover, that is they will regrow their flight and tail feathers, but if they lose the feathers whilst they are still in the nest box the disease is more serious and it is quite possible they will never regrow these feathers.

Frequently the first round of youngsters will be healthy birds and then French Mould will appear in the second round, and if those same pairs were allowed to have a third round, the condition of the chicks would be much worse.

If you breed French Mould young, there is no need to dispose of your stock, this disease is not of genetic origin and is not an incurable infection, if it were genetic it would appear in the first round as well. Many breeders have proved, pairs which breed French Mould one season, breed all healthy chicks the next. Pairs which have been French Mould youngsters themselves (but have completely recovered) have bred healthy youngsters.

If a Novice buys a pair of birds and they breed French Mould youngsters, do not blame the breeder you purchased these birds from, thinking he knew they would produce French Moulders, because that is not the case. Try the same pair again next year and you will most probably rear fine healthy youngsters, provided your management is good.

One certain way to get French Mould is to overbreed from pairs, but there is no certain way of preventing it. The most common theory was bound up with the nutrition of chicks both before and after hatching, but which nutrient has never been identified.

Recent studies however, have proven that French Mould is a Virus which just like influenza in humans, spreads through the air and transmits from bird to bird throughout the breeding room. The weaker chicks are usually most affected, certainly those with a poorer immune system.

In summary the following has an impact on the seriousness of the virus and the number of birds affected:

1. Lack of Ventilation.
2. Lack of Hygiene.
3. More prone in the second round.
4. Hot weather brings it on.
5. Poor diet or irregular feeding routine.

Budgerigar World

BSSA Hall of Fame - ANBC Class Winners

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

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**B.S.S.A. CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP
POINTS SCORING SYSTEM
February to November (Monthly Meetings)
(20 cents entry per bird)
1st = 3 points, 2nd = 2 points, 3rd = 1 point
Bird of the Night = 3 points**

Annual, Breeders, Novice and Deane Trevellion Interclub Show results

Each Class

1st = 3 points, 2nd = 2 points, 3rd = 1 point

OPEN		INTERMEDIATE	
M & K Murphy	106	Tracy Haskell	46
J & W Weidenhofer	102	Vicki Sanford	44
Peter Simic	84		
Sue Adams	74	NOVICE	
Michael Crossley	46	Wayne Bandt	143
Stephen Elliott	46	Andrew & Lucy	77
Barbara Fisher	36	Sophie Patterson	44
Glenn Stearnes	34	Libby Thomas	44
Dennis Lomann	27	J Kaleas/S Wright	34
C&T Murphy	18	Susanne Steele	33
Graham Evans	16	Geoff Hay	26
R&I Field	9	T&K Campbell	15
Robert Worrall	6	Ashley Wenham	6
Trevor Gwatking	3	Ian Jenke	6
Ian McEwan	1	Jim Tolson	2

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