

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN "BUDGIE DIGEST"

First published in April 1970

Vol 48

No 3

Nov - Dec 2015

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 1 (Tuesday Monthly Meeting). This year we are holding our Christmas Party at the Watermark Hotel – 631 Anzac Highway, Glenelg North, opposite the Buffalo ship. Following very good comments from those who attended last year, we are going back to the Watermark again this year. Our seating commences at 7.30pm, and bookings can still be made by contacting Tracy Haskell. The menu price as per the internet on 23/11/2015 – adults \$ 32.95, seniors \$ 27.95 & children 6 to 14 \$14.95.

As with last year, the Committee would appreciate any feedback on this type of function as we plan 2016.

NEST FEATHER SHOW – 24 OCTOBER 2015

On Saturday 24 October, the BSSA and NEBS held the annual Unbroken Cap Show at our Hall on Cross Road South Plympton. With great support from our members, the BSSA was able to retain the trophy. Within the Digest are the Show results and individual trophy winners. The day ran super smoothly and the new pre printed tickets not only reduced the onerous task of ticket writing, but meant the entire show, tickets and all was completed well before lunch. In addition, the fantastic organizing of our Show Manager – Wayne Weidenhofer ensured a great day was had by all. The North East are the hosts for 2016, and the show is set down for early October, so we need to get our birds ready a touch earlier so we will be able to field a competitive team next year.

BSSA 2016 SHOW DATES

The dates for our Shows in 2016 will be as follows:

- ◆ Novice Show & Social Day – Saturday 2 April.
- ◆ Stan Watson Breeders Show – Saturday 21 May.
- ◆ Logan Shield – weekend of 12/13 June.
- ◆ National Show in Tasmania – weekend of 19/20 June
- ◆ Ron Norman Annual Show & South Aust. BRASEA Show – Sat 2 July.
- ◆ Interclub Nest Feather Show – Saturday 8 October.

JANUARY 1 - RING ISSUE DATE

The ANBC has decided that the 2016 rings will be available from December 15, 2015 from our Ring Officer – Wayne Bandt.

As we will not have a meeting until February, members who are breeding during January will need to:

1. Complete the enclosed ring order form within this Digest;
2. Email or post the form directly to Wayne;
3. Include payment or use the EFT option on the form;
4. Remember to include your membership, postage and Council membership if applicable; and
5. Sit by the letterbox and wait for the postman!!!!

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

B.S.S.A. / N.E.B.S. Interclub Challenge Points 2015

		B.S.S.A.	N.E.B.S.	
Normal Green	14	14	6	6
Normal Greygreen	7	21	14	20
Normal Blue	12	33	9	2
Normal Violet	11	40	NIL	29
Normal Grey	15	48	6	46
English Y/Face Blue	3	51	17	63
Aust Y/Face Blue	4	55	11	74
Black Eyed Self	NIL	55	NIL	74
Dilute	6	61	NIL	74
Lutino	11	72	4	78
Albino	21	93	NIL	78
Clearwing	15	108	NIL	78
Greywing	15	123	NIL	78
Cinnamonwing	7	130	14	92
Spangle D/F	15	145	NIL	92
Opaline	14	159	6	98
Opaline AOSV	17	176	4	102
Clearbody	20	196	1	103
Lacewing	NIL	196	NIL	103
Fallow	15	211	NIL	103
Normal Spangle	9	220	12	115
Spangle AOSV	20	240	1	116
Dominant Pied	17	257	4	120
Danish Recessive Pied	12	269	6	126
Crested	NIL	269	NIL	126
AOV	6	275	NIL	126
TOTAL		BSSA	275	NEBS
			126	

BSSA/NEBS Interclub Challenge 2015
Saturday 31 October

Major Award Judge: Ian Marshall
Colour & Variety Judges: John Mulley, Ian McEwan, Kerry Murphy
Jim Butterworth

Birds Entered: 251 Birds Benched: 215

RESULTS

BEST UNBROKEN CAP	M & K Murphy	Normal Blue (Skyblue)
BEST OPEN UBC	M & K Murphy	Normal Blue (Skyblue)
RESERVE OPEN UBC	J & W Weidenhofer	AOV (White Cap Opal Grey)
THIRD OPEN UBC	J & W Weidenhofer	Dominant Pied (Opal Grey Grn)
BEST NOVICE UBC	Wayne Bandt	Spangle AOSV (Opal Grey)
RESERVE NOVICE UBC	Wayne Bandt	Normal Grey Green
THIRD NOVICE UBC	George England & Sons	Dominant Pied (Opal Lt Green)

YOUNG BIRDS

BEST OPEN YOUNG BIRD	Dennis Lomman
RESERVE OPEN YOUNG BIRD	M & K Murphy
BEST NOVICE YOUNG BIRD	George England & Sons
RESERVE NOVICE YOUNG BIRD	Paul Soul

BEST OF VARIETY

Best Normal Green	Wayne Bandt
Best Normal Grey Green	L & H Edwards
Best Normal Blue	M & K Murphy
Best Normal Violet	S & C Norris
Best Normal Grey	Dennis Lomman
Best Normal English Y/F Blue	Diana Trevarthen
Best Normal Aust Y/F Blue	Diana Trevarthen
Best Black Eye Self	Nil entries

Best Dilute	J & W Weidenhofer
Best Lutino	J & W Weidenhofer
Best Albino	M & K Murphy
Best Clearwing	M & K Murphy
Best Greywing	J & W Weidenhofer
Best Cinnamonwing	S & C Norris
Best Spangle D/F	J & W Weidenhofer
Best Opaline	Dennis Lomman
Best Opaline AOSV	Michael Crossley
Best Clearbody	Glenn Stearnes
Best Lacewing	Nil entries
Best Fallow	Ian McEwan
Best Normal Spangle	Dennis Lomman
Best Spangle AOSV	M & K Murphy
Best Dominant Pied	J & W Weidenhofer
Best Danish Recessive Pied	S & C Norris
Best Crested	Nil entries
Best AOV	J & W Weidenhofer

SHOW MANAGER'S REPORT – INTER CLUB CHALLENGE

Having heard rumours of poor breeding seasons and late starts I wasn't expecting huge numbers 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.

Thank you to all judges, those behind the scenes and to Marie and the staff for a magnificent spread.

251 entries with 192 of them unbroken cap birds was a fantastic result. The larger classes on the day were the Grey Greens, Opalines Spangles and Dominant Pieds. 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. There were no Lacewings, Blackeyes or Crests exhibited on the day. A Quarter sider (Violet/Mauve) exhibited by George England and a feather duster brought a few laughs.

Congratulations to Kerry Murphy who had a strong Sky Blue as best Unbroken Cap in Show. Congratulations to all the other Young bird and Variety winners on the day. I also noticed the Novice breeders presenting some handy UBC and Young birds and I hope they continue to develop for the Novice Championship Show next year.

Entries were in favour of the BSSA with the points being 275 to 126 with the BSSA winning but the overall winner was the feeling of good fellowship and sportsmanship in the Budgerigar fancy.

Wayne Weidenhofer - BSSA Show Manager

Home Bred Hens do better in the Breeding Cage **says Val and Alan Newman**

We have always been interested in animals and birds. Our involvement with keeping birds started with the purchase of some Zebra Finches and Java Sparrows. We decided at the outset that it was to anything but Budgerigars. However, browsing in a pet shop one day we saw a pair of Budgerigars and bought them. A friend told us if we wanted to see "real Budgerigars" we needed to see a neighbour who had been keeping them for some time. From that moment we were hooked.

Our bird activities have always been enjoyed together. There are considerable advantages of a partnership. All tasks can be shared, cover is provided in cases of sickness and, most importantly, there is always someone to discuss ideas with. Where partners work irregular or long hours it is very important to establish a routine, in our case, one does the morning bird room tour and the other the evening patrol. Feeding and watering the non-breeding birds, and in the breeding season checking the chicks takes place in the morning and feeding and watering the breeding pairs and again checking the nest boxes takes place in the evenings.

Weekend cleaning

All ringing and the other extra jobs are also covered in the evening while the main cleaning of breeding cages, flights and the bird room takes place at the weekends. All other jobs are shared with the exception of de-spotting the show team which is carried out by Val. We both pair up together and it is only during this time that we have differences of opinion, although this does enable us to look at the birds in a new light.

We have come to define a good Budgerigar in a different way to many other breeders. For us it has to have fitness and be generally active. It has to be able to breed or it cannot be a good bird. It has to have the ability to show and win. It needs personality, to be a calm bird and enjoys being in a show cage. Our basic knowledge was gained through reading, visiting other bird keepers and their aviaries and by watching people at shows. The most important knowledge has come from just talking to other fanciers.

Our initial stock was kept in a small opaque corrugated PVC green house. It was in the shade except for late in the day, so there was no danger of our birds over-heating.

Our first breeding season took place in that green house. We then bought a small bird house measuring 6 feet by 3 feet and attached a flight that was 6 feet by 9 feet. The flight was open to the elements as have been all our successive flights.

Disappointing outcrosses

Three initial pairs formed the foundation of our stud. We made other purchases from other fanciers but often regretted it when we arrived home. Some of these addi-

ional birds were never used and some only once, after producing disappointing youngsters. Maybe we should have persevered with some of these other birds but it was those three pairs that we worked successfully with. We have bought very few outcrosses in recent years. Occasionally we have gone back to our original source to reinforce the bloodlines which have worked well for us. We have exchanged a couple of birds with another fancier and have introduced a slightly different style of bird which has also been successful. It is not easy to buy birds to improve on our existing stock, particularly with a limited budget so we have tended to mix and match with what we already have and will continue to do so until it is apparent that new blood is needed.

We feel that too much is often expected from an outcross. It will not necessarily pass on the features one is hoping for and it may well take more than one generation to see any improvements. As we explained, we probably brought in too many birds from too many sources. Some of these birds were good but if purchases have been made from many sources it takes a long time to infiltrate them into an established stud and then evaluate their real benefit. We almost certainly got rid of outcrosses too quickly, being convinced at the time that they were not going to improve our stock. Patience and perseverance are needed to achieve long term success.

Only buy cocks

Nowadays we only buy cock outcrosses. These are introduced slowly to one hen per breeding season but for as many years as possible. Offspring from these ~ pairings are usually kept at least until the second season, when they can be fully assessed. It usually becomes obvious when there is little chance in improving the quality of a stud with existing birds. If a feature is lacking or needs improving an outcross is needed. The problem seems to be holding on to the existing good features, while trying to improve other features.

The beauty of keeping Budgerigars for breeding and showing is that the process of learning never stops. New ideas are always being introduced as old customs are being discarded. Our advice to Beginners is to start slowly and to read some of the excellent books that have recently come onto the market about how top fanciers manage their birds. Beginners may need to talk to and visit as many fanciers as they are able. Newcomers should never forget the importance of keeping accurate breeding records.

The chief drawback with keeping a very small stud of Budgerigars is that nowadays these birds do not breed as readily as they used to. Perhaps the endeavours to breed so many good features into our show birds has resulted in this inability to reproduce readily. The modern exhibition Budgerigar is now a totally different creature from its wild counterpart. With this in mind, three or four pairs would be a reasonable number to make a start. These can be paired any-where, a spare room, a garage or a garden shed. The fully fitted bird room can come at a later stage. It is probably better to

put finances into the purchase of stock rather than the bird room at the beginning.

One feature at a time

After the first breeding season it is better to attempt to improve one feature at a time. The secret is to hang onto the good features while trying to improve the features which are lacking. Few current year birds have reached their full potential at the end of their first year but if they are top quality youngsters their breeders need to keep them, or at least get a nest of chicks before they think about selling them. However, this means that the better quality birds tend to be available after their first breeding season so this can frequently be the best time to buy. If it is possible to buy current year stock they do tend to settle into their new environment much better than over year birds.

We would suggest bringing in only cocks as outcrosses. Home bred hens always do much better in the breeding cages and we have found that cocks pass on their good features more readily than hens.

We have been breeding and showing Budgerigars for 15 years. The hobby has enabled us to meet some lovely people up and down the country. It is not a hobby that requires vast amounts of money and in fact, in time the outgoings should be covered by the sale of surplus birds. The challenge is always to produce better Budgerigars.

Making a Start with Blues and Greens

If you have the desire to succeed and are to get to the top in the hobby you must be a dedicated perfectionist. This is quite a tall order but is really essential; ask any successful exhibitor in the fancy. If you walk into your house and hear your wife say, "He thinks more of those darn birds than he thinks of me."

Then you are putting in enough effort to be on the right lines! After cleaning out all your cages etc. and you are very tired, do you think to yourself, "Is it all worthwhile?" Yet still carry on. Or do you spend hours grooming your best young bird, then just before the show look at it critically and decide not to exhibit it because you do not fancy it's chances. If you do, you are well on the way to success.

These were the words of Lance Bradley, recorded in 1961 and how true they still are today, for success only comes with total dedication. In the early 1960's concern was being shown by the fact that Light Greens and Sky-blues had lost a certain amount of the prominence they had some thirty years earlier and much of this was attributed to the many fanciers breeding the newer colours and varieties -sounds familiar doesn't it. But in those days the new colours being referred to were Opalines and Cinnamons and the varieties were Pieds.

Best birds still Normals

Nevertheless, the best birds, just like today, were still the Normal Greens and Blues and while now we have breeders such as the Bowleys and the Snells to name but two, in those days, in addition to Lance Bradley they had Harry Bryan, T. Rothery and A Lennard and spanning both periods Jim Moffat. He also went on to say, "When making a start with Blues and Greens one is usually advised to go to an established stud and purchase a few good stock birds. These are available at prices of £3 to £5, and a little higher sometimes. This way one can spend £25 to £30 very quickly." There is certainly a difference in price created by the inflation of the affluent 60's and 70's, however despite this it was not, in Lance's opinion, the best way to breed winning birds. His view then still holds true today as you are about to read.

My advice is to purchase one outstanding cock bird. Price is, of course, the ruling factor but if you really want to win you must be prepared to pay quite a large sum for your initial stock. It will also be necessary to buy some pet type birds to use as fosters. It is occasionally possible to get an older bird that has done well for it's owner. This is the first step. Next, try to purchase one of it's daughters. I realise that this is very improbable so as an alternative endeavour to get a good hen, which need not necessarily come from the same stud. I emphasise that she must be really good, also young and vigorous. Mate them together and then keep the best hens from this pairing and then mate them back to the original cock in the following year. This is, of course, in-breeding and we need it for our purpose. The youngsters from this second years mating will be prepotent for all the show points the original cock carries, for they themselves carry 75% of his blood.

Unrelated pairings

These youngsters can now be mated to unrelated birds and will impress their good points upon their progeny. After this outcross to unrelated blood you can blend the birds from the foundation sire in what amounts to line breeding, mating cousin to cousin etc. The main thing to remember is that the good and the bad points of the original cock bird will accentuated in the progeny. This is why it is necessary to get outstanding specimens for your initial stock.

When selecting your stock the points to look for include width between the eyes. Broad headed birds are important and you need this feature in your hens also. The cock bird must have a bulging forehead or frontal as it is often referred to. See also that the mask is really deep and broad. Get a bird that has a good shape and stands well. The cock must have spots that are large and as round as possible. One point that is worth mentioning; see that your birds have small beaks. This makes all the difference to a natural show birds "swank". A small tucked in beak will enhance the width and fullness of the face.

Exhibiting Blues

If your choice is the Sky-blue, a tip when exhibiting them is to get the head feathers really white. I have found that washing the head with soapy warm water gets that "whiter than white" appearance. When doing this, hold the bird over a cup of warm soapy water, wash thoroughly and then rinse with clear warm water. I use a piece of cotton wool for this purpose. Take a lot of trouble to clean the mask and spots. Always work downwards when washing the head and do not over-pluck. With a top exhibitor you will see the touch of perfection; the spotless cage, immaculate mask, a groomed exhibit carry a bloom which is proof that it is in true show condition. Finally, if you have Sky-blues, remember that they are slow to mature and do not usually reach their best until the second year.

Starting out with Albinos By Harry Harrison

"Just as with my Lutinos, the only exclusion that I have with regard to my Albino breeding team is Cinnamon. Similarly, the use of Cinnamon will result in cinnamon coloured markings appearing on the wings of the Albinos produced and once you have it, it is near impossible to get rid of."

I consider the Albino to have greater potential for improvement than the Lutino. This is primarily because "hot colour" is not required and also due to the relative abundance of good Greys. It is also probably a bit easier to obtain an outstanding pair of Albinos than it is Lutinos - at a price. If however, such a pair cannot be acquired then the production of outstanding Albinos could be achieved in the following way.

One starts with an Albino cock of good overall quality. It would be still better to start with more than one and I would favour three or four to begin with. I would then pair these cocks to large, wide shouldered, bold headed Grey or Opaline Grey hens. If they are flecked it is of no importance as the Ino factor will mask any flecking in the young Albino hens produced. Another possibility is using Grey White hens but these are few and far between especially of the required quality. Blue hens are not a good idea as, in many cases, the young Albino hens produced will have a pronounced blue sheen, which is most undesirable. This sheen can be difficult to get rid of. One reason for using Grey hens rather than cocks in the first season is that they cannot be carrying the Cinnamon factor genetically hidden, which as mentioned I avoid.

This first breeding season will hopefully result in a good number of Albino hens being produced. All the cocks bred will be split for the ino factor. In the second season I would change the original pairs around and mate the best splits to the best young hens and at this stage, some of the young cocks need not necessarily be Greys; they can also be Blue split Albino. Unless they were of outstanding quality I would not tend to use them for pairing to Albino hens. If I did use them then I would pair them to hens which had absolutely no blue sheen.

The second season

At the end of the second season one should have a number of good big Albino cocks and hens, with good head qualities and hopefully displaying a minimum or no blue sheen and cinnamon wing markings. It is then, in successive seasons, a matter of pairing best to best, some grandfather x grand-daughter etc. matings and the use of the occasional Grey hen and split cock. Unlike the Lutinos, one does not have to have a line in readiness for the introduction of the "hot colour".

If the fancier, like me, breeds both Albinos and Lutinos then another option, at this stage, exists. I have, from time to time, paired my big paler Lutinos to Albinos to good effect. The Lutinos so produced are nearly always a paler yellow colour but all the cocks are capable of producing Albinos, not so the hens. Any Albinos produced are usually of a delicate white colour. My Lutinos and Albinos are now related and I have another source of outcross to use as and when it is considered necessary.

Breeding Cage construction By Jim Bratt

All wire (wire mesh 1/2" by 1/2" or 1/2" by 1" or all wood cages, with or without removable capture trays on the bottom, are a matter of choice rather than science and the birds will breed equally well in each style. The all wood with commercial punch bar front and pull out trays on the bottom are preferable in terms of looks and are the standard in most European countries.

All wire cages with pull out trays on the bottom require less annual maintenance than the all wood and are probably used more frequently in the U.S. than other countries. They are also easy to clean. An advantage of the all wire over wood is they are not as heavy and are easier to move around or remove from the birdroom for cleaning.

Some breeders have started using all wire cages with a double wire bottom and a capture tray between them. This allows droppings, seed, etc. to fall through the first wire bottom into the capture tray and prevents the adults and young from picking through the litter. Young birds do not appear to have difficulty finding seed dishes as they exit the nest box and they adjust to walking on the wire quickly. Hygienically, this is probably the most efficient of the breeding units. It is the one most recommended for pathogen control in the breeding area of your aviary.

The all wire with wire bottom and no capture tray is the least preferable as they are the messiest with litter, seed and droppings falling onto the floor or cages below them. This increases the chances of contamination spreading to other cages and exposes other pairs to pathogens that may be present.

Effects of Visualisation and Hearing on Mating

While a considerable amount of common literature suggests that Budgerigars need to see others in order to stimulate mating behaviours, there does not appear to be any studies, which support this. In fact, it has been demonstrated that the testes of surgically deafened Budgerigar cocks will fail to grow and produce sperm even in the presence of other mating pairs. Other studies have supported instead, the importance of male vocalisations in determining female reproductive development as well as stimulation of the testes in other males. Pairs of Budgerigars isolated from other pairs rarely show nest box oriented behaviours but when exposed to only the vocalisations of other pairs, nest box behaviour is induced.

Based on this information, the use of opaque or clear glass partitions between connecting breeding units, choosing all wire cages to enhance visualisation of other breeding pairs, or arranging the breeding room so that breeding cages face one another is unnecessary. Because it is the vocalisations of males that is important to sexual stimulation, more emphasis should be placed on designing your aviary so that the breeding room is adjacent to or adjoining the flight area where stimulation from the noise of other cocks is the greatest.

When this is not practical or when separate breeding and flight areas are used, as in the case of a breeding room set up in the basement or garage with flight areas in the back yard, then a number of pairs should be set up at the same time. Some of the more knowledgeable and experienced breeders in this situation, set up their breeding pairs, then fill remaining empty breeding units with single males. The additional warbling of these single cocks induces loud warbling in the paired males as well as testicular development and the production of sperm.

Perches

It is universally accepted in the hobby that square perches are better and more stable for gripping by the hen when mounted by the cock than round perches. A knowledge of Budgerigar physiology, however, indicates that because of their foot and leg structure, the hens grip on the perch, whether square or round, is actually tightened by the flexor digitorum longus tendon as she squats to accept a male mounting her. If you think about it, it doesn't seem likely that mating pairs in the wild pick out square branches to mate on.

Opinion is that securely mounted perches are more important than the shape of the perches in the breeding process. Exceptions to this are that the diameter/width of both round and square perches are not too small or large for secure gripping and that the surface is not too smooth as to cause slippage of the grip. A unique but particularly effective perch design that appears to facilitate secure gripping by conforming to

the structure of the Budgerigar foot is the shape of a flat topped tepee.

Two perches, placed at an equal height on opposite ends of the breeding cage are superior to one perch running the length of the cage, for encouraging mating behaviours. In normal mating behaviour the cock will fly from one perch to another either followed by the hen or the hen remains on the perch for his return. This is followed by side walking, where both the hen and the cock walk sideways from one end of the perch to another. Then the cock bird faces the hen in forward display, where his cap feather and spots are thrust forward. He will then knock his beak against hers while issuing guttural vocalisations, which induce the hen to adopt a copulating posture. In this posture, she squats low to the perch, raises her tail upward while at the same time arching her head backward. The cock will then attempt to climb onto her back. Young and inexperienced cocks typically have difficulty mounting but once it is accomplished they settle down and begin treading with toes and nails to affix a grip.

Once balanced, he will wrap one wing around her while adjusting his position on her back so that his cloaca comes in contact with hers. This is followed by a vigorous, rotating/thrusting motion of his pelvic area, which within a short period of time brings about an orgasm. With the orgasm, a white, creamy drop of ejaculate, about the size of a raindrop is released. This is immediately drawn into the hen's oviduct by a suctioning action of her cloaca and motorability of the spermatozoa. At this point, the cock will dismount as the hen rights herself with a slight shivering motion and fluffing of her feathers.

Motility then propels the released spermatozoa through the oviduct and into channels, which connect to the sperm host glands. These glands, also referred to as sperm glands or sperm nests, extend the life expectancy of spermatozoa in the oviduct while they wait to be released for fertilisation.

It is not uncommon to find pairs copulating 2, 3 or even 4 times in succession. Copulation typically occurs in the early morning but can take place at any time throughout the day. Most often, it ceases after the last egg of the round is laid but some cocks may attempt mounting even after the first chick is hatched. The hen will determine when copulation terminates and will generally avoid or discourage his attempts until the behaviour is extinguished.

BSSA Hall of Fame - ANBC Class Winners

K & J Kakoschke - 22 Wins	Nigel Tonkin - 2 Wins	D Lomman - 1 Win
Normal Green - 1980,1984	Spangle - 1993	Violet - 2014*
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 - 9 Wins	Graham Evans - 1 Win	
Normal Green - 2005	Normal Green - 1981	
Clearwing - 2005,2010, 2015		
Opaline - 2011	Alan Kett - 1 Win	
Opaline AOSV - 2010, 2015	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	
Wayne Weidenhofer - 5 Wins	Marie & Kerry Murphy - 1 Win	
Yellow Face - 1977,1978,1979,1980	Spangle - 1989	
Clearbody - 2015		
	Lynn Ray - 1 Win	
Deane Trevellion - 3 Wins	Dominant Pied - 1990	
Clearwing - 1981		
Greywing - 1983	Ron Norman - 1 Win	
Fallow - 1985	Hens - 1996	
Peter Glassenbury - 3 Wins	Mike Crossley - 1 Win	
Blackeye - 1980,1992,2009*	Yellow Face - 2002 *	
Ethel Dobie - 2 Wins	Peter Simic - 1 Win	
Lutino - 1975	Recessive Pied - 2010	
Dominant Pied - 1975		
	Note: Both Geoff Smith and	
Gordon Lowe - 2 Wins	W Weidenhoffer would be ANBC	*Indicates a past or current BSSA
Opaline - 1979	members, however ANBC by	member who did not enter with
Yellow face - 1983	laws only count wins since	the BSSA team for Logan Shield
	1983 when all seven states	pre selection event.
G & E Duffield - 2 Wins	became full members and	
Black eye - 1975	participants	
Clearwing - 1994		

MAGILL GRAIN STORE

(JOHN & TONY WALLIS)

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STOCK FOODS

POULTRY & HORSE REQUISITES

TOP QUALITY BIRD SEEDS

White French Millet 20kg

Plain Canary 20kg

Jap Millet 20kg

Fisher Mix 20kg

Magill Budgie Mix 20kg

(Please phone for a price)

PHONE : (08) 8331 8159

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, Deane Trevellion and Unbroken Cap Shows

Each Class

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

OPEN		INTERMEDIATE	
M & K MURPHY	177	R & I FIELD	77
J & W WEIDENHOFER	152	TRACY HASKELL	39
MICHAEL CROSSLEY	55	ALLAN KETT	18
BUTTERWORTH & STONE	51		
S ELLIOTT	38	NOVICE	
D LOMMAN	38	WAYNE BANDT	236
C & T MURPHY	37	G ENGLAND & SONS	218
D TREVARTHAN	28	IAN JENKE	70
G STEARNES	24	PAUL SOUL	19
GRAHAM EVANS	23	BEN HALE	16
IAN MCEWAN	23	LIBBY THOMAS	14
ROBERT WORRALL	22	K & J HARRIS	12
G & B JONES	20	LUKE JAMIESON	6
KEVIN SMITH	20	JOSH VAN HOUTEN	4
S & C NORRIS	14		
S ADAMS	10		
L & H EDWARDS	10		

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