

**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](http://www.bssainc.org.au)

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Positions Vacant (2)

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

### **OCTOBER MEETING – TUESDAY 7 OCTOBER 2014 @ 8pm**

At our October meeting, our entertainment will be a panel discussion featuring three of our leading Open members and moderated by Jim Butterworth. The topic to start the discussion will be "How do you build your family bloodlines". Members are encouraged to prepare any questions to support the topic, and then any other questions of general interest which may be posed to our panel.

The Bird of the Night Classes for October are:

Class 1 – Spangle Double Factor including English & Australian Yellowface.

Class 2 – English Yellow Face Normal Blue Series

Class 3 – Australian Yellow Face Normal Blue Series

Class 4 – Any Other Variety.

### **NOVEMBER MEETING – TUESDAY 4 NOVEMBER 2014 @ 8pm**

Our November meeting, which is our last meeting for 2014, features guest speaker Kelwyn Kakoschke. Kelwyn is a Life Member of the BSSA and a Hall of Fame Member of the ANBC, so be sure to come along to hear his talk.

The Bird of the Night Classes for November are:

Class 1 – Dilute (previously known as the Suffused)

Class 2 – Normal Green

Class 3 – Any Other Variety.

### **BSSA/NEBS INTERCLUB CHALLENGE – Saturday 25 October 2014.**

Enclosed with the Digest is the show schedule for the annual Interclub challenge between the BSSA and the NEBS. This year the NEBS are the host Club. Entries close on October 17, so please support your Club of choice and enter as many birds as possible. If your nest feather birds will not be ready for this show, then consider entering birds in the Young Bird Classes.

### **DECEMBER MEETING – TUESDAY 2 DECEMBER 2014 @ 7.30pm.**

Our Christmas Meeting will be held at the Watermark Hotel, which is at 631 Anzac Highway, Glenelg North, opposite the Buffalo ship. The Club has tentatively booked for 30 members and their families to attend, although this number can be increased if more wish to attend.

From the price list on the internet, adults are \$31.95, seniors \$26.95 and children under 14 - \$14.95.

Tracy Haskell is taking names of members who wish to attend, as the Club will pay a deposit to secure our place.

### **CLUB FUNDRAISING – SAUSAGE SIZZLE**

As we discussed at our meetings, the absence of the Royal Show left a significant dent in our income for this year. To help replace this lost income, the Committee organised a sausage sizzle at Bunnings Woodville on 21 September. The sizzle was a great success and added over \$1700 to our accounts for this year. Thanks to all members who supported the Club on the day and helped cook the sausages and onions!!

### **2015 SHOW DATES**

For your 2015 diaries, our Show Dates for next year will be:

March 28 – Novice Championship Show.  
May 16 – Stan Watson Breeders Show & Club Auction.  
June 13 or 14 – Logan Shield.  
June 19-23 – National Show in Mandurah, Western Australia.  
July 4 – Ron Norman Annual Show and BRASEA Show.  
October 31 – Interclub Nest Feather Show.

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### **RESULTS OF THE BUDGERIGAR SECTION KADINA A H & F SHOW Held 16TH AUGUST 2014**

Judge: LARRY JEFFRIES

Grand Champion: T RUSSELL  
Champion Opposite Sex: T RUSSELL  
Reserve Champion Cock: MA LOVERIDGE  
Reserve Champion Hen: MA LOVERIDGE  
Champion Young: G & B JONES

## The Spangle by John Mulley

Surprisingly up to the time I write this, no new Budgerigar mutations have appeared since the Spangle around about 1974 and the Saddleback in 1975. Spangles were first bred in Victoria from stock of colony bred origin, so their ancestry has not been clearly established. This mutation is characterised by the shell feathers on the wings and it took its name from a similar (or perhaps the same) mutation already known in poultry. I remember seeing Spangles among my grandfather's bantams back in the late 1950's. Since 1974 the Spangle Budgerigar has undergone rapid improvement through outcrossing to quality Normals and it is now competitive on the show bench with the best Normals, Opalines and Cinnamons. This seems to have occurred at the expense of the sharp Spangle wing markings that were apparently so striking when the mutation first appeared.

The Spangle mutation is often referred to as a dominant, but this is not the case. There are three discrete phenotypes depending upon the presence in a Budgerigar of none, one or two Spangle genes. This mutation is in fact partially (or semi) dominant since the single factor and double factor expressions of the gene are very different. Differences between single factor and double factor expression also exist for the Dominant Pied, English Yellowface and Australian Yellowface mutations, but descriptions of these are best left until those varieties are discussed at a later date. A standard for the Spangle (single factor) describes a fine black marking near (not at) the edge of each wing covert and flight feather. The black marking on the covert is in the same position as in the Normal, but narrower, and the edging which is grey in Normals is white in the Spangle. The fine black marking is absent in Opaline Spangles which have a beautiful marbled effect on their wings. It is barely visible as a soft brown marking in Cinnamon Spangles [birds which at a distance resemble Clearwings]. Hence the Opaline and Cinnamon variations of the Spangle (single factor) score poorly for markings when judged. Nevertheless, these Spangle variations are visually appealing to anyone not fixated on the exhibition Budgerigar.

### **Better marked Spangles**

Selection of modifiers to enhance wing markings in the Normal Spangle could be achieved in three ways. One way would be by crossing the better marked Spangles with Normals that have been bred from well marked Spangles. The second way would be by intercrossing two well marked Spangles to achieve the same aim (as well as giving us a few double factor Spangles). Finally, the double factor Spangles produced from two well marked Spangle parents can be crossed to Normals bred from well marked Spangles or to an outcross. All offspring would be Spangles,

hence this represents the most efficient use of an outcross to the Spangle line. The effect of the Spangle gene is to reduce the amount of melanin. The original Spangles had clear centred target shaped spots due to partial loss of melanin, but such spots are rarely seen nowadays. Loss of melanin usually manifests these days as crescent shaped spots. Perhaps outcrossing to birds with large round spots could help restore the target shaped spots? One bad fault in Spangles due to reduced melanin is patchy body colour on the rump. Perhaps this could be reduced by avoidance of such birds in the breeding programme for single factor Spangles; however, they would probably be useful out-crosses for double factor Spangles, depending upon their other attributes, since double factor Spangles need only exhibit ground colour.

### **One of the many myths**

One statement I remember reading in relation to Spangles is that the quality of Normals is enhanced by breeding through a Spangle. There is no genetic basis for this, so I would suggest that this is yet another of the many myths associated with the breeding of Budgerigars. A Spangle would only improve type in Normals if the Spangle was a better bird in the first place!

The double factor Spangle is described as a bird with no markings, the outcome of further reduction of melanin associated with a second Spangle gene (double factor) in the one bird. The body colour needs to be an even shade of ground colour (yellow in the green series and white in the blue series). This bird frequently has a fault (in terms of exhibition but not necessarily in terms of pleasing visual appearance) which is a collar of body colour suffusion (green in the yellow bird and blue or grey in the white bird). Not having bred double factor Spangles, I can only speculate on how their colour could be improved.

Introduction of Cinnamon into yellow double factor Spangles may reduce the green suffusion but in doing so might affect the quality of the yellow colour. However, many of the other yellow variety birds retain good colour in a Cinnamon bird such as yellow Lacewings which are simply Cinnamon Lutinos. The dark factor may enhance colour in the yellow double factor Spangles as it does in Lutinos, or in double factor Spangles would it also enhance undesirable suffusion? Opaline which causes some reduction in body colour (if you don't believe this then compare Cinnamon Sky-blues with Opaline Cinnamon Sky-blues) might be all that is needed in yellow double factor Spangles to minimise green suffusion. The grey factor in grey green double factor Spangles might be expected to give an undesirable mustard yellow, rather than the desired buttercup yellow.

### **Dark Factors**

Presumably breeding programmes for the white double factor Spangle avoid the dark

factor and incorporate the grey factor to reduce blue suffusion. This approach is used in the breeding of Albinos. Cinnamon may, in contrast to its possible undesirable effect on the yellow bird, be effective in reducing suffusion in the white bird without detriment to purity of the white colour. White lacewings are merely Cinnamon Albino composites and are unsuffused when they, like the Albinos, carry the grey factor. Opaline may also be a useful addition to the white double factor Spangle, with the same effect as that suggested for the yellow double factor Spangle.

What I have just discussed (or speculated about) is the use of other well known genes as colour modifiers in the breeding of the double factor Spangle. If the yellow and the white birds really do need different sets of modifiers to optimise colour, then obviously the two colours need to be bred in separate families. What do double factor Spangle breeders think of the above suggestions? The more adventurous must have tried them. But colour represents only a fraction of the score for an exhibition Budgerigar, so perhaps many of the breeders of double factor Spangles concentrate exclusively on the improvement of type.

### **Suffused Violet**

What would a double factor Spangle Cinnamon suffused violet look like? Would it be pink? I have not seen English yellowfaces or Australian double factor yellowfaces on double factor Spangles in the blue series, but I imagine these to be beautiful birds. Someone must have bred such birds. Many breeders have put yellow faces onto the single factor blue series Spangles and these birds are always popular with the general public. The English Yellowface mutation is far easier to work with for this purpose but the results from the viewpoint of colour are far more striking using the Australian Yellowface (otherwise known as the golden face) mutation in its double factor form. The double factor Australian Yellowface mauve in Normals and Spangles is in body colour the closest to a black Budgerigar that I have seen. The single factor Spangle double factor Australian Yellowface violet is one of the most beautiful Budgerigars that anyone would ever wish to see.

The challenge for the colour breeder is to breed these variations to exhibition standard. The advent of the Spangle mutation has provided many opportunities to experiment with some very interesting combinations in addition to providing a very strong exhibition Budgerigar bred in the more conventional colours of light green, grey green, sky and grey Normals.

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## **BREEDING IN THE FAMILY BY GORDON AND SYLVIA HALLAM**

Our favourite colour of budgerigar is Light Green. There is nothing more pleasing to the eye than a really typical, good quality Light Green in good feather. But having spent many years breeding them we have come to the conclusion that if you try to maintain a stud of pure Light Greens you are going to struggle. We have found over the years that the introduction of the Grey factor into most studs brings many benefits. For some reason it seems to be dominant over most other colours. There will no doubt be some fanciers who would disagree but we can only report on our own experiences.

If we have a nest containing Grey Greens, Greys, Light Greens and Blues it is fairly certain that the biggest and boldest of the youngsters will be Grey Greens with the Greys second best and the Light Greens and Blues third best. Our aim is to breed good quality budgerigars, irrespective of colour and that is why despite our love of Light Greens, our stud is now dominated by the Grey factor.

Many fanciers decry the Grey factor claiming that surplus youngsters are difficult to dispose of through the pet trade. This is true, but are you really trying to fill the cages in your local pet shop or is your aim to build up a stud that can hold its own on the show bench. The pet shops have a role to play in our fancy but you should not let their requirements dominate your thinking. If you are not bothered about winning well, then it may well be that you prefer the less dominant and more colourful varieties and good luck to you. That is the beauty of our hobby there are plenty of horses for courses. However, do not complain if you cannot win Best in Show or Best in Section.

### **Breeding Methods**

Before we started to keep exhibition budgerigars we bred Dutch rabbits for over fifteen years, during that time we bred many Champions, Best-in-Shows and Club Show Winners including "Boy Blue" one of the most prolific winning rabbits of all time. In those days our breeding methods were looked upon as being opposite to the accepted practice of breeding best to best and of buying in the very best outcrosses available. Those methods worked for us then and they continue to work to this day with budgerigars. We believe that in all forms of livestock breeding blood is of more importance than visual qualities and what is more it is less expensive. Of course if you are able to have both the visual qualities as well as the blood then so much the better but those kind of birds are rarely available and when they are the asking price is often greater than the average fancier can afford.

Before purchasing birds make a point of looking for breeders who do their winning with owner bred birds. If at all possible arrange a visit to the birdrooms for possible outcrosses. It is of the utmost importance that you really like the overall quality of that stud, for we firmly believe that you can only expect to breed birds equal to the

average quality of the stud from which they are obtained. The higher that average, then the higher your expectations are entitled to be, but if that average is poor then your expectations should likewise be poor regardless of the quality of the birds you obtain.

### **Prepotent partners**

If at all possible these outcrosses should be paired to the most prepotent birds that you possess in order that the qualities you saw in their "home stud" can be brought out. Our most successful outcrosses have come from inferior brothers and sisters of really top class birds. It is far better to buy the worst birds from a really outstanding stud than the best bird from a poor stud. Do not be dazzled by being shown the stars of a stud, look for the birds hidden in the bottom cages. It is only by assessing these against the stars that a true average assessment can be made.

Beware of buying from studs where many of the birds look under the weather and where the drinkers on the bottom cages are full of coloured water. A healthy stud is a noisy stud. Once the birds have become accustomed to the stranger they should start to join in the conversation. Make sure that you buy healthy birds - only birds that look active and healthy should be considered. It may be that the bird you really fancy is just a little under the weather with the moult. Do not be tempted to take a chance, moving moulting birds can be tricky. Of course it could also be that the bird in question is not just moulty, but ailing for something more serious.

We do not buy show birds - it is possible to have several stock birds for the same outlay as would be needed to buy one show bird, and if you do not put all your eggs in one basket you will have that many more chances of one of your outcrosses "clicking" with your stud. It is also a fact that visually poorer birds are usually more successful in the breeding cage than the big show winners. You often hear that the last pair to be put up has bred the best youngsters; if these reports are followed up it will be found that although these birds were visually inferior, they themselves were off top quality parents.

### **See the blood**

A word of warning about buying blood; only buy blood if you are able to see what the so called blood comes from. Many birds are sold on the premise of being off that strain or another. If the bird you are buying is of poor quality bred from poor quality parents, then you can be quite sure that it will surely breed poor quality offspring even if its great, great grandfather was Best in Show at the World Show. What you should look for is poorer quality birds off very good parents with good quality brothers and sisters.

We like to keep plenty of spare stock, it is all too easy to sell good birds, just try to buy some back. Everyone should aim to have a fair degree of choice even on his last pair, that way you should not need to ever pair two faults together and if you should have a



really bad breeding season you will have some stock to fall back on. Unlike many fanciers, we do not pair up on paper prior to breeding. We like to pick out those hens which are bright eyed, alert and chewing everything in sight. In short, those which appear to be in breeding condition. It does not matter whether it is the best hen or the worst one, we then look for a visually suitable cock. By suitable we mean that any failings shown by the hen must be countered by using only cocks which excel where the hens fail and similarly with the cocks weaknesses. We never pair up birds which show the same faults, that way you should never produce an in-bred fault. In the long run you will only get out what you put in. Only when we have found a visually suitable partner do we check our records to see that they are not too closely bred - by close we mean brother x sister or parent x offspring, apart from that anything goes. All our birds are closely related. We do not have lines, they are all one big family.

Budgerigar World

### **Never Lose Heart**

That is the advice I would give to anyone going in for breeding show Budgerigars.

You will meet a lot of grand fanciers; you will hear all sorts of arguments, get all kinds of advice, acquire some good birds and some bad ones; get a square deal now and again, and get "stung" from time to time; it is all in the game. If you do not lose heart at the beginning, which is the hardest part, you will not later on.

There is a story of a lady who went to the palmist to have her future told. He looked at her hand and said: "You'll have a lot of trials and tribulations for the next twenty years." "Yes," she said, "and after that?" "After that," he replied, "you'll get used to it." This applies to the breeding and showing of Budgerigars. You will feel the knocks at first, but later they won't seem such big blows, and they won't affect you much you will have "got used to it."

This may seem gloomy reading, but breeding Budgies for the show bench is not exactly a path strewn with roses; there are thorns here and there. It is the end that matters, not the pitfalls along the way. If you follow my advice or adapt it to your own purpose you will have plenty of pitfalls to contend with, but the ultimate achievement is far higher than you will ever attain by other means. It is getting there and staying there that really matters.

Inbreeding Budgerigars by Dr MDS Armour.

**Views and Practices on Budgerigar Breeding**  
**By Walter and Louis Loepke [USA]**

In our bird room, preparation for the next breeding season begins immediately upon the finish of the current breeding season. This is when the "Great Clean Up" begins. All breeding units are taken down and put outside where the rain can give them an initial rinsing. Our breeding cages are all wire with wire bottoms and removable metal trays. They are individual units that hang separately on the wall by metal hooks inserted into hanging metal strips attached to the walls. After the rain wash they are washed in a disinfectant and left in the sun for a day or two to dry. Nest boxes are also washed in disinfectant and left in the sun to dry. Since this practice usually takes place in April, when our weather is still cool, nest boxes will be brought out again on a hot summer day to let them sun bake for a few hours.

With the bird room empty of all units and nest boxes, walls, ceiling and floor are thoroughly washed and disinfected. We use a product recommended by our avian vet, which is called "Rocal". Cages and nest boxes are washed in soapy water with bleach added. When all the housecleaning is completed, breeding units and nest boxes are again hung on the freshly cleaned walls. Cages are furnished with the usual feeding cups and dishes, and all is covered by large sheets of plastic and taped shut for protection from dust. In September the plastic protection comes down, feed, supplements, grit and iodine nibbles are placed in the units, fresh pine shavings are placed in the nest boxes and we are once again ready to start a new breeding season.

**September start**

Basically our breeding program starts in September and ends in April. For the last several years, we have kept maybe four, six or even eight units going during the summer months. These are birds that have been purchased and from which we would like to get youngsters as soon as possible; they can be birds that were not in breeding condition when we were in our breeding season; or some of the rare varieties that did not get put up due to all units being full.

When the current year youngsters are evaluated for breeding potential, those we feel are the best raised from the previous season - this is where two heads are better than one being a husband and wife partnership and both of us being ABS Panel Judges. The backgrounds of these special youngsters are checked. We make notes of either re-pairing the original par-ents; checking family records for

relatives to both sire and dam that have produced these youngsters; check breeding records for all nest mates; and a number of planned future pairings are made from these records. The final decision comes from a good visual look at the actual pairs themselves.

### **Show season pairings**

Some pairing is even carried out during the show season. Here in the USA we can view the judging. While our birds are on the judging bench, they are not only being evaluated by the presiding judge, but we in the audience also evaluate the birds we have entered and are also thinking about pairing. Many times potential matings are made while we are watching our birds being judged. Notes are made in the show catalogue and when we get home the records are checked and a good visual look is given to these potential pairings. All these possible pairings are noted and kept on file and the birds are ready to be put into a breeding unit.

Cages and nest boxes are ready, a pair is selected, backgrounds checked, visual check, birds are in breeding condition, (or almost) and into the unit they go. A nest record card is prepared detailing description and ring code for the cock and hen is noted, along with the date of pairing. The card is hung on the nest box. Our method is to put both the cock and hen into the unit at the same time. We keep a close eye on the pair for a few hours, to see if they are compatible and don't get into a fight; just because we liked what we saw in the pair doesn't guarantee that the cock and hen are going to like each other.

The nest box is in place, however, entrance to the nest box is closed off with wire for a few days. The reason for this is that sometimes the hen will pay more attention to the nest box than to the cock. When the pair is acting 'cozy', and the hen's droppings are starting to look a bit larger, the wire is removed from the nest box opening. You can tell if the hen has been nosing around the nest box, because the shavings will be scattered about inside the box. If all goes well, you should have an egg in the nest box within 7 to 10 days. If not, we will allow another 5 to 7 days before any changes are made.

### **Choices and decisions**

It's almost two weeks and no egg has been laid and the hen's droppings are not increasing in size. What to do now is the question. First look at the hen's droppings. If they have increased in size and she looks happy with her mate, and has spread around the shavings inside the nest box, we would give her a bit more time. If the hen has been in and out of the nest box, droppings not getting any bigger, and the cock bird more interested in riding the cage wires instead of the

hen, it is time for a change.

First we check our breeding plan notes to see if we had another mate selected for the cock's next round. (Since we feel the cock bird doesn't usually have to work as hard as the hen, he usually can stay in breeding condition longer and be able to be paired with a second hen). However, in this case, with the cock only interested in riding the cage wire, do we give him another hen, or just take him out of the breeding programme until later. If he was an outstanding bird, first time breeding (we call this a virgin bird, be it either a male or female) a bird that we really want chicks out of, we would try to find an experienced, aggressive hen. One that will let him know what he is in the breeding unit for, and insist on his services. This would be the ideal choice for his mate, but the ideal choice is not always available or ready to breed at the time. If such a hen is available and ready, then that would be our choice. If not, then he would be put back into the flight and a breeding plan note made for a later date.

Now the hen. Back to the records to look for a cock, maybe a nest mate or a relative to the cock bird that didn't work out. But in the hen's case, leave her alone in the breeding unit for a day or two before you introduce another cock bird into the cage. Then keep a close watch for a while to see if she accepts him or not. If she doesn't accept him, she will be out for blood, thus the necessity of a close watch. The same goes for introducing another hen in with the cock bird. Another factor also comes into play in making a decision on this pair, is how many, if any, additional breeding units are available. If there are no additional units available than we would work only with keeping the hen in the unit and finding another cock.

### **Productivity**

There is an egg in the nest. (Remember to record the date on the nest card.) The hen may not start to sit on the egg until the second or even the third egg is laid. So that means if the first egg is fertile, the hatching date would then be delayed two or four days, depending on when the hen started to sit. It's helpful to record this on your nest card also, for future reference to the expected hatch date.

Once the eggs start to hatch, we check to see if the hen is feeding. Within two hours of hatching, you should see a cream coloured substance in the baby's crop. If not, we warm up a drop of milk on a teaspoon, place the baby's beak into the warm milk. The chick will swallow, you will see a few bubbles, and there will be a cream coloured substance appearing in the baby's crop. The chick is then re-

turned to the nest and hopefully the hen will take over the next feeding. We have found that this method will work for one or two feedings. If the chick doesn't get fed by the hen in a few hours, then we're back to those choices and decisions again. The chick can be moved to another hen that has chicks close to newly hatched age and who is feed-ing well. Usually she will accept this chick as her own. An older chick from this nest would be transferred to the hen that did not want to feed and he will cry louder for food than a new hatch. This sometimes stimulates the hen to do her job and feed.

A close watch again is in order on both transferred chicks. Notes on the nest cards as to the transfer of chicks should be made. Once the chicks are banded, note the band number on the nest card of the parents, to help keep your records straight. How do you keep track of the fostered chicks? Put a little dab of nail polish on the fostered chick's foot!

### **On their own**

Babies that have left the nest and gathered on the floor of the breed-ing unit is a wonderful sight to behold but, a very close watch has to be kept on them during this time. The hen may want to go back to nest and there is that one baby that insists on going back home, into the nest box. She may get very angry over this. Sometimes the cock is very protective over his space in the breeding unit also. We put a small cardboard box with an entrance hole on one side on the bottom of the breeding unit so the babies can hide. Sometimes it is necessary to show them how to hide in the box.

The first thing the babies recog-nise to eat are millet sprays. (We offer small, approximately 3" pieces of millet spray, in the nest boxes when babies begin to hatch). As soon as we see them eating hard seed, they are taken away from the breeding unit. Youngsters are put into a nursery flight. Ours is about 30" by 24" by 20" high. They are kept in the nursery flight until after the first moult. Then they are placed into a large flight cage. Only young birds are kept in this flight, so that they do not have to compete with older, more experienced birds for food. After the second moult, they are evaluated as to whether they stay in the aviary or find a new home.

Budgerigar World

### BSSA Hall of Fame - ANBC Class Winners

<b>K &amp; J Kakoschke - 22 Wins</b>	<b>Nigel Tonkin - 2 Wins</b>	<b>D Lomman - 1 Win</b>
Normal Green - 1980,1984	Spangle - 1993	Violet - 2014*
Normal Blue - 1980,1984	Hens - 1988	
Red Eye Self - 1977,1979,1983,1984,1986		
Clearwing - 1980	<b>R Arnold - 1 Win</b>	
Cinnamonwing - 1981,1993	Normal Blue - 1977	
Opaline - 1986		
Fallow - 1982,1986	<b>B Coventry - 1 Win</b>	
Lacewing - 1986	Dominant Pied - 1977	
Dominant Pied - 1980,1982,1986		
Yellow Face - 1984	<b>R &amp; E Deslandes - 1 Win</b>	
Hens - 1977,1982	Greywing - 1980	
<b>Kakoschke &amp; Rice - 7 Wins</b>	<b>Graham Evans - 1 Win</b>	
Normal Green - 2005	Normal Green - 1981	
Clearwing - 2005,2010		
Opaline - 2011	<b>Alan Kett - 1 Win</b>	
Opaline AOSV - 2010	Normal Blue - 1981	
Crested - 2005		
Dark Factor Green/Blue - 2003	<b>Stan Watson - 1 Win</b>	
	Hens - 1981	
<b>Geoff Smith - 5 Wins</b>		
Opaline - 1984	<b>Malcolm Aspen - 1 Win</b>	
Dominant Pied - 1981,1983,1984,1985	Opaline - 1985	
<b>Wayne Weidenhofer - 4 Wins</b>	<b>Marie &amp; Kerry Murphy - 1 Win</b>	
Yellow Face - 1977,1978,1979,1980	Spangle - 1989	
<b>Deane Trevellion - 3 Wins</b>	<b>Lynn Ray - 1 Win</b>	
Clearwing - 1981	Dominant Pied - 1990	
Greywing - 1983		
Fallow - 1985	<b>Ron Norman - 1 Win</b>	
	Hens - 1996	
<b>Peter Glassenbury - 3 Wins</b>		
Blackeye - 1980,1992,2009*	<b>Mike Crossley - 1 Win</b>	
	Yellow Face - 2002 *	
<b>Ethel Dobie - 2 Wins</b>		
Lutino - 1975	<b>Peter Simic - 1 Win</b>	
Dominant Pied - 1975	Recessive Pied - 2010	
<b>Gordon Lowe - 2 Wins</b>	<b>Note:</b> Both Geoff Smith and	*Indicates a past or current BSSA
Opaline - 1979	W Weidenhofer would be ANBC	member who did not enter with
Yellow face - 1983	members, however ANBC by	the BSSA team for Logan Shield
	laws only count wins since	pre selection event.
	1983 when all seven states	
<b>G &amp; E Duffield - 2 Wins</b>	became full members and	
Black eye - 1975	participants	
Clearwing - 1994		

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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)**

1<sup>st</sup> = 3 points, 2<sup>nd</sup> = 2 points, 3<sup>rd</sup> = 1 point

Bird of the Night = 3 points

**Annual, Breeders, Novice, Deane Trevellion and Unbroken Cap Shows**

Each Class

1<sup>st</sup> = 3 points, 2<sup>nd</sup> = 2 points, 3<sup>rd</sup> = 1 point

**\* Denotes non member but Show results acknowledged**

OPEN		INTERMEDIATE	
M & K MURPHY	158	R & I FIELD	93
J & W WEIDENHOFER	125	ANDREW & LUCY	66
STEPHEN ELLIOTT	66	TRACY HASKELL	49
SUE ADAMS	30	VICKI SANFORD *	38
GLENN STEARNES	27		
K & A SMITH	25		
MICHAEL CROSSLEY	23	<b>NOVICE</b>	
DENNIS LOMMAN	22	WAYNE BANDT	200
BUTTERWORTH/STONE	19	GEORGE ENGLAND	63
C & T MURPHY	17	IAN JENKE	60
PETER SIMIC	17	KALEAS/WRIGHT	55
GRAHAM EVANS	16	LIBBY THOMAS	11
ROBERT WORRALL	14	T & K CAMPBELL	6
PETER GLASSEN BURY *	10	BEN HALE	6
ALGI LAPINSKAS	10		
IAN MCEWAN	7		
ALAN KETT	5		
BARBARA FISHER	2		

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