



CBSA NEWS

SPRING 2016



AGM
NOTICE

*Australia's
National
Clearwing
Newsletter*

Clearwing Budgerigar Society of Australia Inc.

PO Box 141,
Croydon NSW 2132
Australia

Tel – 02 9747 6642
message service

Mobile : 0418 916685
no message service

Email :
clearwing@brasea.com

Web :
www.brasea.com
click on clearwing button



CLEARWING

BUDGERIGAR SOCIETY of Australia Inc.

List of Office Bearers 2016

PATRON - "BRASEA"

Honorary Members 2016 - Bruce & Nola Bradford, Jean Gorman
and Dr Ronald Harley Yardley & Mrs Helen Yardley

President	Warren Wilson	clearwing@brasea.com
Vice President	Terese Ryan	
Secretary	Vacant - please send everything to Warren	
Treasurer	David Wilson	
Show Manager	Steve Wackwitz	
Show Secretary	Markos Pangalos	
Chief Steward	Geoff O'Connor	
CBSA News Editor	Bobbie Budgie	clearwing@brasea.com
Committee Position	Markos Pangalos - ACT	
Committee Position	Steve Wackwitz - NSW	
Committee Position	Barbara Wallis - NSW	
Returning Officer	Bruce Bradford	

ACT Canberra Representative	Markos Pangalos	02 6299 7746	mhpangalos@bigpond.com
South Queensland Representative	Di Neale	07 5498 9788	dneale05@tpg.com.au
North Queensland Representative	Scott Eriksen	07 4928 4661	Scott.A.Eriksen@nab.com.au
Western Australia Representative	Betty Rea	08 9401 3433	betrea@iinet.net.au
South Australian Representative	Ben Hale	0450 649 484	benbhale@gmail.com
Victorian Joint Representative	Vic Murray	03 9435 9369	vic.murray@intermode.on.net
Victorian Joint Representative	Eva de Rango	03 9816 3560	evad4@bigpond.net.au
Tasmanian Representative	Derek Poole	03 6391 2065	blair_poole@vision.net.au
New South Wales Representative	Warren Wilson	02 9747 6642	clearwing@brasea.com
Northern Territory Representatives	Geoff & Ann Hand	0487 801 217	amhand@westnet.com.au
New Zealand Representative	Dave Ingoc	+ 64 6 868 1606	dbingoc@xnet.co.nz
UK/ European Representative	Ghalib Al-Nasser	+ 44 1787 282332	ghalib.alnasser@gmail.com

SOCIETY CONTACT PO Box 141, CROYDON. NSW 2132 Australia

Phone (02) 9747 6642 Mobile 0418 916685

Email: clearwing@budgerigarrare.com or clearwing@brasea.com

Web site : www.brsea.com/clearwing

IN ADDITION TO THE CHALLENGE CERTIFICATE PROGRAMME EACH YEAR WE PLAN TO HAVE

"CLEARWING"

EVENTS IN EACH STATE OF AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND

LAWN SHOWS, PICNICS, SALES DAYS, ETC, ETC

OR RUN ONE IN CONJUNCTION WITH ANOTHER SUITABLE LOCAL EVENT,
PLEASE CONTACT US IF YOU CAN ASSIST

All Articles and Photos are in full colour on the Web Pages

LATEST "CBSA" NEWS

With all the financial problems we have and we guess all smaller Clubs have, especially when the membership is spread all over Australia and a few overseas, **the costs of both producing and distributing Newsletters** is a constant concern.... We have decided that those fortunate people who we have found along the way, who breed clearwings, blackeyes, dilutes or Darkwings, have been added to the mailing or email lists as a "Promo" member, in the hope they would join after a few issues or emails and this has happened in some cases but not as many as we would have liked. So at the end of each calendar year, one of our chores to help keep us away from the horrors of Christmas, will be to cut off those "promo" members from the snail mail lists, who have not joined.... We can be more lenient with the email lists, as that costs nothing once the Newsletter is made up and a Pdf is produced but that too will be cut back in the interests of having financial members funds conserved if you fall into this category and do not wish to leave us this Christmas, please take out a membership and live a little longer ... The same will apply to those who have not renewed after several reminders and they have old expiry dates, like 06/15, or the like, they too will be struck off as it were or in some special cases removed to the email only list please make sure **your membership is up to date** and by now **you should have 06/17** on your envelopes, but if you are not sure email or ring, we can tell you in a flash and you can direct deposit in the Commonwealth Bank BSB 062-217 Account # 1039 6088

Until the early **New Year Summer issue Newsletter**, this will be the last posted printed communication from us, so we hope you all enjoy a happy and holy Christmas period and the New Year is good to you, especially to so many of you who have the pain of illness to contend with ... we will still be here and the emails will still keep working so send us your emails or letters and we will return the news if we can – we plan to shut down from about December 23rd or so till January 6th, but we will be not far away and will catch up, as soon as we can ... The Pixs and Report for the **2016 South Queensland Lawn Show**, have still not turned up, so that will be a job to chase up in the new year



From Elenbee Seeds

If you have any news or queries, articles, pics, we are as close as
clearwing@brasea.com

SYDNEY ANNUAL LAWN SHOW

"ALL WELCOME" CASUAL PICNIC DAY



BIRD SALES, LAWN SHOW, SANTA VISIT, PICNIC LUNCH
from 9am Sunday November 27th, 2016

Douglas Pickering Pavilion, St. Ives Showground
450 Mona Vale Road, ST IVES, SYDNEY, NSW

SPECIAL LAWN SHOW for

Real Clearwings (allsorts), Real Blackeyes White & Yellow, Darkwings, Rainbows, Crests, Violets, Saddlebacks, Dilutes – Yellow & White Suffused + Grey Yellow & White inc UK Lime, All Pieds (6 varieties) + Dark Eyed Clears, Goldenfaces single or double factor, Fallow, Lacewing, Texas Clearbodies, Greywing, Miniatures, Aussie Bush Budgies, **JUNIOR Class** (any bird, any cage)
Novelty Class & "Birds of Colour" Class for pets



Judging to commence at approx. 10 am – entries \$5 donation only

Sale Birds all Day - 10% commission to Northside Branch BSNSW

LUNCH - BBQ + Desert + Drink \$ 10 adult \$5 Children or BYO
other activities and events all day

Monster gold coin raffle (Christmas flavour) – prize donations welcome

EVERYONE WELCOME

RSVP for CATERING numbers by NOV 20th - no RSVP no EAT
CHILDREN UNDER 18 PLEASE BOOK for a small "SANTA" PRESENT

Enquiries for Special Show & Info Schedule (*schedule etc can be emailed*)

02 9747 6642 or 0418 916 685 or warren@brasea.com

CLEARWING SOCIETY

COMING EVENTS AND AWARDS 2016/2017



The following events are being held for Clearwing Society Members to take advantage of – please try and support these events...

October 23rd

Victoria - Eastern Budgerigar Society East Ringwood, Dilute, Blackeyes CBSA Variety Award - Contact Lloyd Richardson for Schedule lloydriche@gmail.com 03 9764 3893 or assistance for CBSA Reps Eva or Vic Murray

November 27th

Sydney Annual Lawn Show, St Ives Showground, **Sydney**, Classes and Perpetual Awards with prizes for Clearwings, Rainbows, Blackeyes (Yellow + White Awards), Dilutes, Darkwings as well as Crests, Violets, Bush Budgies, Pies, Goldenfaces, Dark Eyed Clears, Saddleback and Miniatures, Fallows and several others .. – **if you have the real Aussie Clearwings and Blackeyes then there are classes for you at this event** with prizes to be won ... Schedules and details out in October from clearwing@brasea.com, if you do not get one in the mail simply ring for one, posted free, or they can be emailGreat day for the family and children and any new members, a different style of event worth a look

February 7th

Brisbane - Pine Rivers Budgerigar Society Annual Show / Sth Qld BRASEA variety awards includes Clearwings, Blackeyes and Dilutes Trophies – schedules available early 2017 or on email from warren@brasea.com or Jamie Wright, see back cover - a great day out ...

February 14th

Sydney NSW – St. George BSNSW Annual Show Forest Road Bexley Clearwing and Blackeye Awards along with others – schedules available after Christmas or contact us clearwing@brasea.com

SPACE for YOUR EVENT

ALL AWARDS ARE UPDATED ON THE NEW “BRASEA” SITE UNDER “WHATS ON” www.brasea.com

WE ARE LOOKING FOR CLUBS IN ANY STATE TO PUT ON A CBSA - CLEARWING AWARD AT YOUR SHOW – if you are interested contact us at clearwing@brasea.com with details - we do need at 3/ 4 months + advance notice, or more if you would like a free advertisement for the event in the BRASEA Bulletin or CBSA News



CLEARWING CHALLENGE CERTIFICATE COMPETITION

THE RESULTS OF THE CHALLENGE AWARDS FOR 2016

2004 Winner Bob Levy WA 2005 Winners Barbara & Ted Wallis from NSW

2006 and 2007 Winners Wilson & Hoadley Victoria

2008 Winners	The Wilson Family	from NSW
2009 Winners	L & J Renn	from NSW
2010 Winner	Cedric D'Costa	from NSW
2011 Winner	Cedric D'Costa	from NSW
2012 Winner	Geoff O'Connor	from NSW
2013 Winner	Geoff O'Connor	from NSW
2014 Winner	Cedric D'Costa	from South Queensland
2015 Winner	Cedric D'Costa	from South Queensland

2016 Winner "It could be you" 1st - A Prize & \$250 Cash + 6 Runner Up State Awards

WINS RETURNED FOR 2016 as at 30th September, 2016

If you have any query with your points total please contact us or your State Rep or
clearwing@brasea.com

WA:	Betty Rea		Sth QLD:	Peter Schellbach	
	Mike Gearing			Di Neale	
	Wilma Bunter	5		Bill Kirstenfeldt	1
	Ron Minn	1		K & E Henricks	
	A Day	1		Cedric D'Costa	1
				Wright Family	1
SA:	Marie & Kerry Murphy	2			
	K Murphy & I Jenke		Nth Qld	Joanne Towler	1
	John Mulley	1		A Turnbull	
	Kakoschke & Rice	3		Roal Gardiner	
	Vicki Sanford	1		A & B Fairbank	
	Neil Fitzgibbon			Bruce Schuster	2
TAS:	Blair & Poole	2			
	Kenn & Betty Fulton	1	NSW:	Geoff O'Connor	
				Wilson Family	4
VIC:	Wilson & Hoadley	1		Ray & Sue Condon	3
	Murray & Spink			Bob Pitt	
	Sheppard & Flanagan	2		Mick Auckett	2
	Doreen Brunton			Steve Kilduff	1
	Darren Macfarlane	1		G & M Lynch	4
	De Rango & Skoric			C & M Morgan	
	Tevelion Family			Evans Family	
	D Bates	1		Andrew Cusack	3
	Rex Stephens	2		S & D Wackwitz	2
	I Gould	1		I & K Manton	
	Leigh Downey	1		Terry Smart	
				Sullivan Family	

The Most Soul-Destroying Variety of Budgerigar.

By Don Burke

Which variety of budgie do you think is the hardest to breed? Certainly Fallows are hard to breed – super-modern Fallows are very rare indeed. Clearwings are hard to breed with super contrasting colour between wings and body PLUS modern feather and type. But in my experience it is the Blackeyed White that wins the prize for the all-time nightmare to perfect. While it is dead easy to breed a stunning dilute, it is impossible to breed a really modern Blackeyed White with pure white colour. It is clear to me that both the white body colour and the clear white wing colour are linked to poor feather quality.

In particular, poor head feather, including short mask feathering and poor directional feathering seem to be tightly bound to pure white colouring. This is also true with Blackeyed Yellows, but they are much easier to breed than the BE Whites. So much so that, to the best of my knowledge, there has never been a truly great BE White. No BE White has ever won Champion of show as far as I know.

I began breeding my miserable little Whites in 1957. They were small, ugly, misshapen, and not very white at all. I worked so hard on them for miserable results. On and off I have bred them until today. I always hoped to win champion of show with a Blackeyed White one day.

Loyal friends have often said that my BE Whites are the best around. This is like saying that my collection of fingernail clippings is better than anyone else's. I suppose that my friends felt sorry for me: "Poor Don and his wretched Whites,still, he loves them so much!"

Well about 5 years ago Peter Dodd leant me a stylish White cock and I purchased a buff White hen from Ernie Wise. I crossed them to my strain of homely Whites and started to make progress. Eighteen months ago I bred about 70 really nice BE Whites. They were a long way from Best in Show, however.



The best of them was a stylish modern White cock (see photo). Still, one stylish male doesn't necessarily make a winning strain.

< *My first stylish male Blackeyed White*

Early this year I hatched six BE White babies from my top pair. As they grew, all were very good indeed, BUT one stood out as something special: a snowy white baby girl with all of the bells and whistles.



She had excellent directional feathering, a long mask and a huge head. Plus all the other bits, wide shoulders, large overall size etc. etc. She is now six months of age and is everything that I ever wanted (see photo). The best news is that I have about 40 of these improved whites now.

My hope in showing you all these photos is to say: Every variety can be perfected, so never give up on your dream. But my main aim is to find one or more serious breeders who will take my Blackeyed Whites forward into the future and make them even better birds. It would break my heart if these agonisingly difficult Whites fizzled out because no-one can be bothered with them. We never really own elite budgies – we just hold them in trust for future breeders.



They are now a stable strain of elite exhibition Budgerigars that will reliably produce good babies. But had I known how heartbreakingly difficult it would be and how long it would take to get there (60 years), I would have probably

..... done it anyway ..

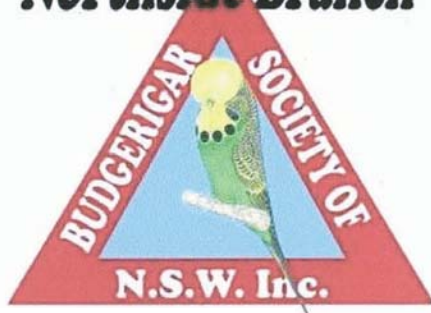
Congratulations

to Gerry & Michael Lynch



for winning Champion Intermediate Northside Branch
Annual Show, with a Clearwing Green cock bird – a
feat not heard of in recent years with a Clearwing –
watch out Breeders the Clearwing is coming !!!!!

Northside Branch



"Quality"

"Budgerigar Show Cages"

Built to the ANBC Standard

\$50 each

We also Manufacture

Custom Made Cabinets and Nest Boxes

Refurbishing service also available

Contact: 02 9832 4946

email: martycs1982@gmail.com

Comprehensive
and relevant
information
for bird people

Talking Birds

BIRD
WORDS
EVERY
MONTH

parrots, budgies, canaries, finches, pets, fancy poultry, fancy pigeons, veterinary advice, world news, conservation

FREE BIRD NEWS UNTIL MARCH 2017

*Only one publication keeps bird keepers
in touch with news from Australia and
around the world every month.*

Talking Birds contains articles on canaries, budgies, parrots, finches and pet birds plus a vet column, Australian news, world news, club news, club listings, vet listings, fancy pigeons, fancy poultry and book reviews.

Send an email to info@talkingbirds.com.au
with FREE BIRD NEWS in the subject
field and you'll be added to the
distribution list until March 2017



Clearwing Ramblings

Fred Wright (UK)

Well, I have put my toe into the water and used a decent Clearwing cock. Never used a Clearwing in almost 50 years of breeding!!!

I am not exactly sure where the idea came from – other than that I have managed to breed a few really good Whites and Yellows in recent years. These I have always loved and over the years one or two have often cropped up in nests. In the past I have tried to keep them and breed more but usually one of the Clearwing breeders have come along and encouraged me to sell them, something to use with their Clearwings.

The theory being that pairing a Clearwing to a Yellow or White, what we call a Dilute in the UK, produces nearly all Clearwings. That somehow tells me that it must be one of the best ways to improve the size and shape of the Yellow-wings and the Whitewings. Having thought I can always put the same pair together and breed another, I have too frequently let the Dilute go to my Clearwing friends.

Two years ago I bred a few Whites and Yellows – but one of the White hens – a Grey White was fantastic. It was probably one of the best hens I had bred for a long time. It did not perform in the breeding cage so I showed it at two shows early in the season. The bird took best opposite sex at both shows.

Lots of offers came in for the bird, mainly from Clearwing breeders and at the end of the second show, my good friend Malcolm Freemantle jokingly said to me “how much is the best offer up to now”. I had slightly lost interest in the bird as it had not bred. It was one of those super hens that just produced the odd egg and I thought it would never breed. It was for this reason alone that I decided not to sell it, working on the old theory that if it did not breed for me – it was not going to breed for anyone else.

What I did say to Malcolm was that if he let me have a Clearwing cock to use with it – I would give it a go in my birdroom. Clearwings and extra fertility and all that! He let me have a Clearwing Dark Green cock and I gave him a lovely young Light Yellow cock for him to use.

This year I made the pairing – the hen went into the box and nothing happened. All my suspicions were confirmed – she was not going to breed.

I then paired the Clearwing cock to another Dilute – a young, slightly finer feathered Grey Yellow. Not the perfect partner for a Clearwing but I always

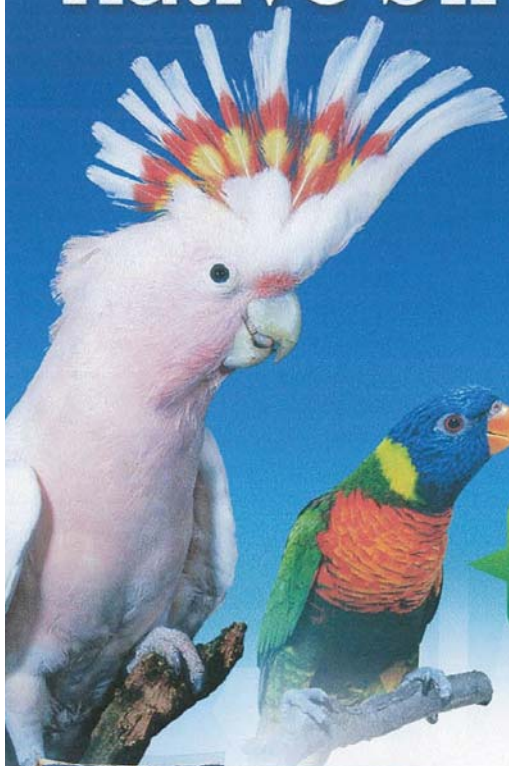
BRINGING NATURE TO YOUR WORLD

Create your own native bird haven.

Creating a native bird haven in your garden is a simple and fun way for you and your family to get closer to nature. Plant some native trees, put out some clean water in a bird bath & some seed in your bird feeder and you'll be well on your way.

HARMONY™ Wild Bird seed mixes and cones have been specially formulated with a selection of seeds, fruit and nuts to attract a wide variety of native birds into your garden, whilst providing them with a healthy supplement to their natural diet.

HARMONY loves Lorikeets too! — Lorikeets are nectar eaters, not seed eaters. The HARMONY Lorikeet & Honeyeater mix is specially designed to meet their unique needs.



BRINGING NATURE TO YOUR WORLD
HARMONY
WILD BIRD

The choice of responsible wild bird feeders.

www.harmonywildbird.com.au

like using Grey-factor birds to get that thicker feather on a bird and I cannot see that Clearwings would be any different. However, I knew that Grey Greens would not be ideal showing Clearwings.

Six fertile eggs appeared and I have managed to produce five chicks about to leave the parents. I am not entirely sure what they are. I checked with Malcolm and said that I wondered if a couple might be Yellows. I had not realised that if the Clearwing cock is a Dilute carrier we would produce Yellows. One is very heavy in the wing – almost Greywing in character. The others have a blue cheek patch but they do not look too violet to me at this stage.

I am not saying they are great budgies but they look quite reasonable babies – even if I am not absolutely sure what they are – but they have to be Clearwings, but they are all Grey Greens. If the hen is a double factor Grey Yellow – and she probably is – they will all be Grey Greens. At least I know that these babies will be single factor.

I am going to let the cock go for a second round with the same hen if they are breeding well but I will take the cock away as soon as I see fertile eggs in the box. The hen can rear the chicks alone and I will use the cock with another hen. I might even use him with a White hen this time. I need to try and find a Blue White rather than a Grey White.

Last week I went down to see Malcolm. I wanted to check how he was doing with my Yellow cock – and he has had disappointing results – nothing from him. When I visited he was “chatting up” a small Cinnamon Dominant Pied Light Green hen in the flight so I hope Malcolm does not make that pairing to produce youngsters to pair in to his Clearwings.

I came away with another Clearwing cock this time. I big bird but he is fit and looks keen to breed. I have given him a good spray and I have him inside the birdroom bringing him into top breeding condition before I introduce him to a hen. I will try and find him a Yellow hen but if not I will use a quality Skyblue hen and breed some “splits”.

Why am I messing about with Clearwings?

I would certainly not want to get into building a stud of them. I like them to look at and we all have to judge them from time to time so its well worth understanding them. However, I think the drive for me is to offer Malcolm a helping hand. I have a good stud of birds and Malcolm has had a couple of

really challenging breeding seasons. He seems to have boxed himself into a corner by not having enough breeding hens to use.

If I can use a coupe of his Clearwing cock to produce a few birds, I will be happy to pass him a few youngsters – hopefully a few hens that he can use. Malcolm has been our top Clearwing breeder and judge for as long as I can remember. He just needs a bit of help and encouragement while he is in this serious predicament of lacking hens to use in the breeding cages.

I might keep the odd Clearwing myself but I have my doubts. I would like to play with them for a couple of years but that is as far as I will go – I am sure.

People will probably know I am no great breeder of the “specialist varieties” as I find the main-stream colours challenging enough for me. However, years ago I built up a big stud of Recessive Pieds within my own birdroom. I bred lots of them and showed them successfully. My problem was that I found myself apologising for the lesser quality “splits” that were in the flights. Eventually, I sold the lot – all the visual Recessives and the “splits”.

I do not want to do the same again with Clearwings BUT I do believe that breeders of the main-stream colours should be doing their bit to support breeders of the specialist varieties. On top of that I believe all judges should have a good understanding of most, if not all of the varieties. Certainly, keeping Recessive Pieds did a lot to help with my understanding of the variety and it gave me even greater confidence to judge them at the top shows. I am sure that “playing around with Clearwings” will do a lot to help me understand the variety when I am judging them. *May be it's a good idea that all the judges should keep at least one of the specialist varieties.*

Until next time FW ..



From Elenbee Seeds

Genetics of Dilution

The relationship between Black Eyed Self's and Suffused yellows/whites (Dilute's)

Nigel Tonkin, Peter Glassenbury and John Mulley

Summary:

Normal – dominant to Greywing, Clearwing and Dilute

Greywing – recessive to Normal, co-dominant with Clearwing, dominant to Dilute

Clearwing – recessive to Normal, co-dominant with Greywing, dominant to Dilute

Dilute - recessive to Normal, Greywing and Clearwing.

The Black Eyed Self of today is the Dilute selected by breeders over many generations to remove body colour suffusion for the purpose of enhancing the ground colour. Suffused yellow and white is the terminology used for Dilutes in these colours which carry the same mutation as the Black Eyed Self's but these birds are unselected for colour modifiers, so they retain their original wild-type suffusion. These suffused birds are derived from the English imports of two decades ago; having been separated from the Australian Black Eyed Self's for many, many generations, probably for at least a century.

Where possible, the term Dilute is used in this paper rather than Suffused as it better serves the birds in question. Due to **relatively recent** intercrossing in Australia between the Black Eyed Self as described in our Standard and the 'suffused' Dilutes bred out of the imported English lines, Dilutes now exist in all shades of suffusion between the two extremes. The aim of this intercross is to improve the feather and body structure of the Black Eyed Self's. Thus, many of the Black Eyed Self birds benched in that class now carry the unwanted by-product of that mating, that is, more suffusion than desirable. We saw a dilute with minimal suffusion benched at a recent club show in the AOSV class when it was of equivalent colour and suffusion as other birds presented in the Black Eyed Self Class. That bird could not be wrong classed from either class because both classes take birds derived from this same original mutation.

There are four alleles or genetic variants of major effect at the gene or genetic locus responsible for the phenotypes (visual) **Normal**, **Greywing**, **Clearwing** and **Dilute**.

A **Normal** (Light Green for example) has black wing markings and full intensity body colour (full melanin pigment if you like). **Greywing**, **Clearwing** and **Dilute** display reduction of melanin pigment in either their wings or body or both. **Dilutes** have extreme reduction of pigment in both the wing and the body. **Clearwings** have a reduction of wing melanin (ideally to zero) and ideally no reduction in body colour. **Greywings** (Australian) have an intermediate degree of reduction in the wing markings and yet approach ideally a similar body colour to the Normal and the **Clearwing**.

The Normal allele is the wild type and is dominant to the three other mutant alleles. Conversely, the Dilute allele is recessive to the Normal, Greywing and Clearwing alleles.

The Greywing, Clearwing and Dilute mutant alleles are all recessive to Normal (not visible when combined with a wildtype allele). A normal appearing bird (full body coloured) can therefore be split (or carry in hidden form) the alleles for Greywing or Clearwing or Dilute.

Greywing and Clearwing are dominant to Dilute. Thus a visual Greywing or a visual Clearwing can be split for Dilute.

Greywing and Clearwing are co-dominant with each other, which means if a **pure breeding Clearwing** is paired to a **pure breeding Greywing** certain varietal characteristics of both are 'displayed' on the progeny. The phenotype or visual appearance of these progeny is full body colour from the Clearwing and the intermediate (halfway between normal and clearwing) grey wing markings from the Greywing. These are generally referred to as full body coloured Greywing's.

Most budgerigar **varieties** ("varieties" as distinct from the four budgerigar **colours** – green, blue, English yellowface, Australian yellowface) that we exhibit in separate classes result from a mutation at various wildtype genes. These mutations include Danish Recessive Pied, Dominant Pied, Fallow, Opaline and Cinnamonwing.

All of these are mutations of **different** genes. In contrast, the three mutations giving rise to Greywing, Clearwing and Dilute can be confusing since they are three different mutations of the **same** gene at the same genetic locus (same gene position on one of the budgie chromosomes). The resulting phenotypes are sometimes referred to as multiple allelomorphs, indicating that there are visible and discrete variations of different mutations of the **same** gene.

These three mutations at the one gene locus are expressed in the form of five different phenotypes or morphs (Normal, Greywing, full body coloured Greywing, Clearwing and Dilute). Not mentioned here are suffused since they are simply Dilutes unselected to remove the colour modifiers that account for their suffusion, in contrast to the Black Eyed Self's which are Dilutes where colour modifiers have been selected against and ideally colour other than ground colour has been eliminated.

The Dilute in its purest form we exhibit as Black Eyed Self's, although we have seen the colour of that variety deteriorate in recent years through intercrossing with 'suffused' Dilutes with superior feather and body size. The Dilute colouration in its original native form is part of the mixture of birds cobbled together as suffused yellows/whites (see page 39 of *The Standard*). The Greywing-Clearwing-Dilute series of mutations arise from variations of the same gene. The Black Eyed Self and the birds encompassed within *The Standard* as suffused yellow/white primarily arise from the **same** mutation, Dilute. Their phenotype diverges due to selection over a number of generations of genetic body colour modifiers which are part of the normal genetic background. Genetic modifiers can be described as an unknown number of genes of small effect at different loci which modify the appearance of the mutation at the primary gene, in this case the Dilute. Historically this is clearly documented with the appropriate references given on page 6 of *The Standard*. Any suggestion that Dilutes (or suffused yellows and whites) and Black Eyed Self's are different mutations can only arise from a fundamental lack of understanding of the difference between a primary mutation of large effect and genetic modifiers of small effect which are ever present as normal genetic variation in the background genome (other genes). Like mutations of large effect, modifiers originally arise by mutation as well. Confusion surrounding the Dilute phenotype has been recently exacerbated by creation of a so-called standard for "suffused yellows/whites". These birds include Black Eyed Self's with grey factor (now excluded from the Black Eyed Self class, but often erroneously going undetected when benched in that class. This is not necessarily the judges' fault as light variables can impact in this area, and the two can be very difficult to distinguish unless one breeds them and is very familiar with them. But this is another story.). These grey factor 'Dilutes' are generally referred to as Grey Yellows and Grey Whites.

The "Suffused variety" included in *The Standard* (Australian 2003) includes Suffused greens/blues. This is the original Dilute mutation prior to breeding programs aimed at eliminating suffusion and leading to the Black Eyed Self's, originally happening about a century ago, as outlined on page 6 of *The Standard*. The reason why Black Eyed

Self's now tend to show a degree of suffusion is because the Dilute greens and blues popping out of the Normals and originating from the imported English birds are often of very good quality so have been used as outcrosses to the Black Eyed Self's in an attempt to increase their size and feather. One of the authors has gone down that track. This is an alternative route to improvement as opposed to the more conventional approach of using Cinnamonwing Dark Greens as outcrosses. Another of the authors continues down this track.

For the Greywing and Clearwing variations, this is how it works: Greywing and Clearwing are co-dominant alleles of the same gene. The Greywing allele paired with itself, or in combination with the Clearwing or the Dilute allele, produces more pigment in the wings, causing the greyish coloured wing markings. The Clearwing allele paired with itself, or paired with the Dilute allele, produces less pigment in the wings, very light markings and brighter body colour. When a budgie has a Greywing allele paired with a Clearwing allele the compound heterozygote (an individual having two different alleles of the same gene) is a full-body-coloured Greywing. The Greywing allele makes up for the lack of wing pigmentation conferred by the Clearwing gene, and the Clearwing gene makes up for any lack of body feather pigmentation conferred by the Greywing allele.

So when a budgie is a homozygous Greywing (two doses of the Greywing allele) or is heterozygous with one Greywing allele and one recessive Dilute allele, the budgie has the grey wing markings and less than full, or approaching full, body colour. It is never diluted to the extent of the Dilute yellows and whites. When a budgie is a homozygous Clearwing (two doses of the Clearwing allele) or has the Clearwing allele in combination with the recessive Dilute allele (heterozygous for these two alleles), the budgie has very light wing markings (ideally none) and a full body colour. When a budgie has both the Greywing allele and Clearwing allele, it is a full-body-colour Greywing with grey wing markings and full body colour. **When a budgie has two of the recessive Dilute alleles it shows the traits of Dilute with washed out markings and colour all over.** In its purest form as the standard of perfection, this approaches the standard for Black Eyed Self's. In its somewhat more marked form there has been an era and unfortunately there still is in some places a habit of exhibiting these as Greywings, where the wing markings on the Dilute are heavier than usual, due to modifiers affecting that trait. The only solution to this problem is for judges to wrong class these birds, or at least take them to the end of the line. The recently introduced standard for Suffused Yellow and Whites (Dilutes) describes the phenotype close to its original wildtype mutant colour, prior to selection to reduce colour modifiers responsible for the suffusion. It also includes the other 'rejects' from the Black Eyed Self class, the Grey Yellows and Grey Whites.

As you can see there are only five discrete phenotypic possibilities (ignoring the continuum comprising the suffused's colouration and the continuum of wing markings as sometimes evident in Clearwing classes) but many more possible genetic combinations (or genotypes). It is fundamental to remember that the Greywing and Clearwing alleles are co-dominant. The 'normal' Greywing has grey wing markings and is not necessarily full body coloured, but at least approaches full body colour. The 'normal' Clearwing has very light markings and no dilution of body colour. When the Greywing and the Clearwing alleles are both present, we get the full-body-colour Greywing, which has the grey markings of the Greywing mutation and the body colour of the Clearwing mutation. Other than the co-dominant relationship between the Greywing and Clearwing alleles, all other combinations work in a dominant-recessive relationship. The dominant Normal allele will prevail when partnered with any of the other recessive alleles. The Greywing allele prevails when partnered with the Dilute allele. The Clearwing allele prevails when partnered with the Dilute allele. **Only when both alleles are Dilute does the Dilute phenotype show up since Dilute is recessive to all of the other alleles.** The Dilute allele is recessive to the Normal, Greywing and Clearwing alleles. Any continuity between the above varieties is due to faults introduced by the breeder.

These are discouraged by judging each variety to *The Standard* that is designed to keep the phenotypes discrete.

The concept of multiple alleles at the one gene locus is not unusual in budgerigar genetics. Ino (Lutino and Albino) is an allele of Texas Clearbody, both being recessive mutations away from Normal, with Texas Clearbody dominant to Ino. Hence, it is not unusual to buy a Texas Clearbody cock to find that when mated to one's own hens (Normal or Clearbody) it produces Clearbody and Ino hens by virtue of the Clearbody cock being split Ino.

Similarly, green, blue, "English" yellowfaced blue and "Australian" yellowfaced blue are four alleles of a "colour" gene. All of the above has a direct bearing on the debate surrounding inclusion of the Suffused yellows/whites (Dilutes) as a separate class in the national show. Genetic modifiers (other genes affecting the same phenotype but with small effects) cause departures from the standard of perfection for each of the Greywing, Clearwing and Black Eyed Self varieties with the result that overlapping phenotypes are seen in birds benched with faults in their markings and colour. The judges' role is to seriously penalise these departures from *The Standard*, on the basis of the discrete descriptions for each of these varieties as given in *The Standard*.

Other sets of modifiers affect all of the varieties, apart from the Greywing-Clearwing-Dilute (Black Eyed Self) series as described above. Whilst there is no argument in our minds regarding the derivation of the Black Eyed Self through the selection of modifiers, some also argue that Greywings and Clearwings were derived similarly, by directional selection for modifiers from the same original Dilute mutation. That would seem unlikely since such a gradual transformation has not been documented. Given the historical accounts which suggest a sudden origin of Greywings and a sudden origin of Clearwings, on pages 8 and 9 of *The Standard*, that is more consistent with new mutations of large effect creating these varieties rather than a gradual modification of the phenotype through directional selection of genetic modifiers.

About the authors:

Nigel Tonkin imported from England a Grey Yellow cock which led to the appearance of a number of strong Grey Yellows during the 1990s (Dilutes with the grey factor, or Dilute Grey Greens).

Peter Glassenbury has for many years bred the classic form of the Black Eyed Yellow and has recorded a number of wins with that variety over the years at national level.

John Mulley is a professional geneticist who has won a national with the Black Eyed Self and has had considerable experience using the Dilutes bred out of English lines as outcrosses to improve the genuine Black Eyed Self. He breeds Black Eyed Selfs both with and without the grey factor.

Heterozygous – having two alternative genetic variants (alleles) at a given gene

Phenotype – visual characteristic

Genotype – alleles carried which determine phenotype, subject to dominance or recessivity

Allele – an alternative form of gene

Melanin – a dark brown or black pigment

Just a note on green budgies.

By Don Burke

In discussions with Harry Smith about his superb clearwings, he mentioned his great pleasure in producing some green clearwings with deep buttercup yellow wings, backs and heads. I had noticed this myself in clearwings – that is birds with superb yellow colouring. I also witnessed it in the best blackeyed yellows.

There are many issues here. I remember Dave Pogson breeding near-orange coloured lutinos back in the 1960s. I bought a pair of the best-coloured that he had ever produced (not perfect show birds, however). I line bred from these and produced, around 1965 a group of genuinely orange-coloured lutinos. When I got married and left home, I had no place to keep my birds, so I was forced to sell them. Back then no-one wanted any orange lutinos or the lovely strain of crested budgies that I had developed: so they died out.

Anyway, it seems that it is possible to breed orange-coloured budgies, just by selection, much as we bred perfectly coloured clearwings or fully clear black-eyed yellows. Sadly, no birds remotely approaching Dave Pogson's lutinos exist today.

Also, recent research that I have done clearly showed that extra UV pigment in green series birds makes the yellow pigment really stand out: fluoro colours. Peter Dodd's black eyed yellows have heaps of UV pigment – hence the lovely colour.

My latest discovery, and hence the reason for this article, is much more simple. I have discovered why there are so few blackeyed whites. In their heyday in the 1950s and 1960s, when they used to win Best In Show, Blackeyed yellows were a triumph. But almost no blackeyed whites at all. Why?

It's so simple. Yellows split for white are an insipid yellow colour, so people unconsciously selected for double factor yellows (i.e. double factor for the green gene). These birds were so much more yellow than the yellows split for white. All of the yellows that I bred in the 1950s and 1960s never produced a single blackeyed white, indicating that they were probably all pure yellows and not split for white.

Curiously, in their superbly researched book "Genetics for Budgerigar Breeders", Taylor and Warner state that greens split for blue are identical to pure greens. They picked up incredible colour details on violets, yellowfaced blues and rainbows, but missed the bleeding obvious, greens and greens split for blue look different. Admittedly in normals, the difference in the intensity of the yellow pigment is difficult to pick up, but in blackeyed yellows and green clearwings it really stands out. Perhaps because their book was so focused on the UK and Europe in general, where blackeyed yellows and clearwings* don't really exist; they failed to see the differences.

In mating bright yellow-winged green clearwings to blue clearwings, I always get 100% green clearwing babies.

Another point that Taylor and Warner missed is the fact that both the violet gene and the grey gene also weaken the yellow colour. This explains why there are so many grey and violet yellowfaced blues: the body colour has less green suffusion since overall there is less yellow pigment in their feathers.

As I have developed blackeyed whites, I have noticed that my yellows split for white are a lemony-yellow colour. In the ignorant old days, I would have culled them because of poor colour. Now I know better.

So the intensity of yellow colouring is caused by:

1. Most of all, the presence of two genes for green (or non-blue if you wish)
2. The absence of the violet or the grey genes
3. The presence of strong volume controls on the green (or yellow if you like) gene. This is what we used to refer to as modifier genes, which don't really exist.
4. The presence of intense UV pigments (see my article on Glow in the Dark budgies)

I hope this helps people. Please let me know your thoughts.

* No offence to the British, but their clearwings aren't really clear.



**‘Growing old’ is Mandatory,
‘Growing up’ is Optional!!
AND AS THEY SAY IN THE
CLASSICS ...**

**If you haven't grown up by the time you
are FIFTY**

Well then you don't have to!!!!

BUDGIE BOY, WARREN

Warren is a really nice bloke
He's very good at ad lib jokes
They're often about cocks and hens
As he's bring down the hammer again

He has lots of birds in his life
All with feathers, I think that's right
Lots of knowledge about breeding them
What great looking cock with what lovely hen

Now shows are something he really loves
No matter where the venue be
At running auctions he is the best
Be it Revesby, Bexley or anywhere else

He's even been on radio
Bobbie Budgie is the go
Keeping Feather Friend updated
So contact info is not belated

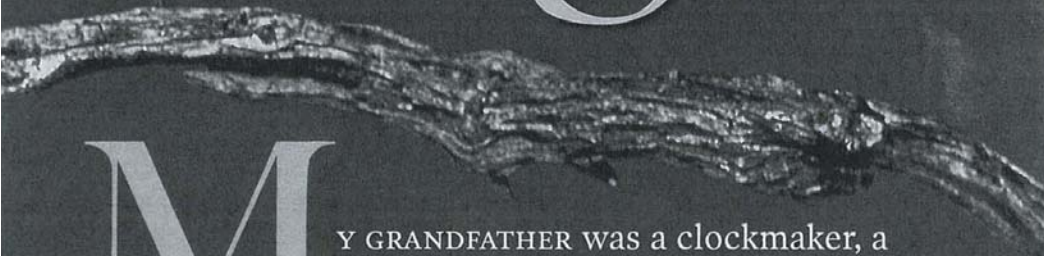
Warren's style of getting dressed
Is a bit different from the rest
I've never seen him in a pair of daks
His shorts are what he likes best

Now your birthday has arrived
I hope you have a happy day
Playing with birds both cocks and hens
To breed a better bird again



Who's a pretty boy, then? The vision gets more splendid when I venture outback | BY BRUCE HEILBUTH

Wild About Budgies



MY GRANDFATHER was a clockmaker, a formal man who even in retirement wore a jacket and tie to the breakfast table. Like many of his generation, he was seldom openly affectionate, except with his budgerigar – a sky-blue parrot with black-chevron wings and bright, white-rimmed eyes. Sometimes, with grave

formality, he would close the windows in preparation for giving Dickie Boy an exercise flight. After a few circuits of the room, the bird returned to his finger or sat on his shoulder, rubbing its head against his cheek. "You are a clever little budgie," he would croon and my siblings and I would marvel at this display of unbridled affection.

Today budgies are the most popular pet birds in the world. Experts estimate that as many as one in ten households in Australia, America (where they are known as parakeets) and Britain keep them as pets.

All the adored cagebirds of today are the descendants of *Melopsittacus undulatus*, one of the smallest of the world's 330 parrot species, a plucky little bird in outback Australia. English naturalist and explorer John Gould

The yolk-yellow birds, lutinas, are like splashes of luminous paint

was so enchanted by the budgies he encountered on field trips that in 1840 he shipped some home. "... they are as interesting as can possibly be imagined," he wrote, "for, independently of their highly ornamental appearance, they are constantly coquetting, squabbling, and assuming every variety of graceful position."

But 160 years later, even most Australians have never seen a wild budgie. After more than a century of selective

breeding are our pampered urban birds anything like true budgies? Indeed would we even recognise a wild budgie if we saw one?

In Orange, over 200 kilometres inland from Sydney, I discover that today's budgie is a remarkable creature. As I arrive at a regional budgie show, one of thousands held around the world each year, I'm greeted by a distant chorus of budgie chirps, a strange susurrating, tinkling sound, like hundreds of distant wind chimes. At close quarters, the chorus is deafening, their chattering, chirruping and machine-gun *chi-chi-chi* calls bouncing off the walls of the cavernous exhibition hall. The occasional loud noise causes the entire multitude to fall silent for a second or two of eerie calm.

What budgies these are! Bigger than any I remember seeing, some appear to be about 30 centimetres long from tail tip to crown, with bulbous, fluffy foreheads, barrel chests and deep-set eyes. Their colours are striking:

vivid shades of blue, grey and green, as well as violet and white. Most startling of all are the yolk-yellow birds, called lutinas, that are like splashes of luminous paint.

One of today's show judges is Jean Painter, a cheerful teacher who gently nudges the birds under their tails with a slim baton through the cage bars to get them to perform. Painter observes a grey-green budgerigar approvingly. "A quality bird," she says. "Very



settled, very steady with even body colour and good contrast between the grey-green and the black and yellow in the wings. It also has good 'blow' – puffy head feathers." Painter declares the bird the winner of its class.

The first colour mutations in captive birds were blue and yellow. Today breeders like Warren Wilson, whose grey-green bird won its division in the Orange show, raise birds with a rainbow of colours. Wilson is a 43-year-veteran breeder who inherited his passion from his family. His mother was so committed to helping raise the fledglings that she carried them around in her bra. At his home in western Sydney, Wilson shows me, up-close and personal, some of his 300 budgies.

First he ushers me into an enclosure housing about 50 yellow, white and

Warren Wilson breeds budgerigars in a variety of colours

blue birds. They explode in a colourful storm around my head, the breeze from their wings fanning my face.

"It's all right, sweethearts," Wilson says soothingly and leads me to an area lined with breeding cages. He taps on a nest box, and the parental pair obligingly hop out into their cage. Wilson removes the lid. Inside on a carpet of sawdust are seven white eggs each the size of a fingernail. Squirming among them is what looks like a minute plucked chicken.

"This guy's two days old," says Wilson. "The eyes will open after about a week." He points to the bird's crop, a yellowish lump on the chick's chest where food is stored for



digestion. "See, it's full; shows it's feeding well." Chicks eat "crop milk," partly digested seed and water regurgitated by the parents.

This chick should turn out to be like its parents – grey, with white wings and yellow face. Before Wilson can reattach the box, its mother, a beautiful yellow-and-white, escapes into the aviary. He deftly recaptures her, gently placing her body in his palm and two fingers on either side of her head. She lies motionless in his grip. "If you catch them right," he says, "they feel secure and won't bite."

For some aviculturists even the finest budgies are no match for the beauty of the wild variety. "It's a rare thing to see a bird that genuinely resembles the original imports," laments Helen Day, a British enthusiast who has been

A flight of wild budgerigars add a patch of yellow to the reddish-brown central Australian landscape; (opposite) a pair nesting in a tree hollow

campaigning for the breeding of smaller, "more natural" budgerigars. "At about 50 grams, the cage mutations are almost twice the size of their wild cousins," says Trena Carney, the bird keeper at Sydney's Taronga Zoo.

My curiosity now thoroughly whetted, I travel to Alice Springs in the red centre. It's been raining and the air that has been bone-dry for months is now a steamy 37 degrees, typical of the budgerigar breeding season. But even here locals don't see budgies routinely. Greg Taylor, a bearded car rental dealer who lives ten kilometres outside Alice, tells me that some years

he's lucky and sees scores of wild budgies nest in trees along a nearby riverbed. "You can see their little heads peeking out of their nest holes in the gum trees," he says. In other years he sees hardly any.

To stack the deck in my favour, I enlist the help of Bruce Pascoe, the stocky, tanned senior birdkeeper at Alice Springs Desert Park, a 1300-hectare wildlife reserve. Pascoe welcomes me with a warm handshake and a warning not to get my hopes up: "Budgerigars stay near water when it's dry, but when there's been a lot of rain, they spread out," he says.

With Gary Fry, the park's curator of zoology, at the wheel of a four-wheel-drive, we set off to track down our quarry. On a rough track flanking the Todd River, with towering eucalyptus trees alongside, Fry stops. Budgies are sometimes seen nesting here. He switches off the engine. We lean out of the windows, straining our ears and peering into the trees. We hear bird-song and see plenty of galahs, but no budgerigars.

Fry restarts the engine. We continue tracking the banks of the Todd River. Except for occasional pools, the sandy bed is bare of water. Again we stop and scan the trees, now framed by a backdrop of dark, roiling thunderheads. Again nothing.

After 20 minutes of this a lightning bolt shafts down from one of the thunderheads, followed instantly by a deafening thunderclap. Within seconds, rain pelts down in a curtain so heavy it's almost impossible to see through

the windscreen. We wallow slowly back to Alice Springs. It seems the elusive budgie is going to live up to its reputation.

Preparing for tomorrow's hunt I learn that unlike some of the caged varieties, which would have difficulty flying across a room, wild budgies travel hundreds of kilometres at speeds of up to 50 kilometres per hour to seek seed and water. Even in prolonged droughts, the budgie has an extraordinary ability to withstand dehydration. When deprived of water, budgies can reportedly exist with little weight loss for more than a month at an average air temperature of 30 degrees. At 20 degrees some can



apparently survive indefinitely without water provided they are getting some moisture from food.

Motel proprietor Fred Carberry has meanwhile restored my flagging optimism. He says he sometimes sees groups of six or eight budgies at dawn or dusk in the trees round his pool. "The best I've personally seen was when a flock of about 30 to 40 lifted off a dam close to the road outside town."

Today I will extend my hunt to some reserves at the foot of the MacDonnell Ranges west of Alice Springs. I stop on the way at several remote and romantically named waterholes – Simpsons Gap, Standley Chasm, Ellery Creek – but again, no budgies. Finally, I arrive at what Pascoe has told me is one of the more likely places in the region to see budgies: Serpentine Gorge, some 100 kilometres from Alice.

Settling on a rock in the shade, I peer down through a grove of trees to a serene, 15-metre-wide lake at the foot of the chasm. The silence here is profound, broken only by the occasional calls of magpies, wrens and galahs. But no budgies. Having come this far I vow to be patient. I watch several herons feeding quietly. Still nothing. I am beginning to lose hope.

Then, faintly, there's a distant, rapid *chi-chi-chi* call, a sound like the show budgies at Orange. I scan the olive-green foliage of the gum trees around me. A sudden streak of emerald breaks through the canopy, then another. Suddenly I'm looking at a flock of eight diminutive green birds with bright yellow heads and dark-blue tail feathers.

Budgies! There's no mistaking the lacy wing

BUYING A BUDGERIGAR?

CONSIDER the following recommendations from bird experts on buying and caring for a feathered friend in your home.

- ✓ Buy from an established breeder in your area rather than a pet shop. You can go back for advice if necessary.
- ✓ Budgies prefer flying horizontally, so the longer the indoor cage, the better for the bird.
- ✓ As well as seed and clean water, provide coarse river sand to aid digestion, cuttlefish bone (unwashed – budgies need salt) and shell-grit for calcium, and supply washed greens such as spinach, silverbeet or wild grasses regularly.
- ✓ Budgies love to play. Provide swings, mirrors, bells, a ladder for climbing or a chain.
- ✓ If you want a pair to breed, supply a nest box and perhaps some nesting material like wood shavings or sawdust.
- ✓ If you want your budgie to talk, it must be solitary and you should begin training when it's six weeks old. Try talking to your budgie last thing at night, after covering the cage and removing all distracting toys. Once it learns one or two words, it will quickly add to its repertoire. A tape recorder can help. Record one person's voice saying something like "pretty boy" as many times as the tape will allow, then replay it near the cage.

markings and necklace of dark spots round their throats. Moving with astonishing speed, they dart and wheel haphazardly in loose formation through the treetops. They are indeed small – about 18 centimetres with pencil-slim bodies – and, as predicted, all are emerald green. Blue or white variations are million-to-one mutations in the wild and quickly draw the attention of predators.

I watch breathlessly as the birds alight on branches, “coquetting, squabbling and assuming every variety of graceful position” just as John Gould had described. An instant later they take off again, their wings whirring like hummingbirds. Quickly, they’re swallowed by the bush.

On the way back, I see a second flock, this time feeding in the roadside grass. I feel another, almost absurd, rush of pleasure.

Not surprisingly, the Aborigines didn’t share my romantic urbanite’s view of budgerigars. In the 1950s, Dr Donald Thomson, associate professor of anthropology at Melbourne University, observed tribespeople bringing down budgerigars with throwing sticks. They tossed the felled birds onto the ashes of their cooking fires to singe the feathers off. The entire

bodies were eaten, Thomson wrote, including the bones and the skull and brains. “Even the viscera were picked over . . . they were hungry for animal protein.”

Fortunately for urban budgerigars, their main appeal is for companionship. It can be lifesaving. A British study of aged people living alone gave half of a sample group a pet budgie and the other half a pot plant to care for. Several months later the budgie group had a dramatic improvement in their attitude and wellbeing.

Petra Neeleman from Victorian age-care provider, DutchCare, has also noted their effects. “Several residents who had withdrawn from family and staff became responsive after budgies were placed in their rooms,” she explains.

Millions of people’s lives have been enriched by budgies. “They bring so many diverse people together,” says Larry Moore, editor of the American Budgerigar Society’s journal. “It’s not really important whether we win on the show bench. What’s important is that my wife and I have travelled the world, met wonderful people and have memories that will last a lifetime. And all for the love of a little bird.”

After my Alice Springs encounter, I must heartily agree.

DELAYED ACTION

A university on-campus workshop for procrastinators sounded like just what I needed. Arriving for the first meeting, I took a seat in the busy waiting area. After a few minutes, I decided to ask at the reception desk. Perhaps I had mistaken the time? The date? No. The first meeting had been postponed.

JENNY KEENE

CLEARWING BUDGERIGAR SOCIETY OF AUSTRALIA INC...

NOTICE OF 2016 ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

To be held approx. 3pm November 27th, 2016

Douglas Pickering Pavilion, St. Ives Showground

450 Mona Vale Road

St Ives Sydney New South Wales

AGENDA

Open & Welcome - Vales

Apologies

2015 Minutes - receipt and confirmation

Reports - Committee reports

Accounts - year ended 30th June 2016

Election of Office Bearers , Support Positions

and Committee for 2016/17

all CBSA Office Bearers & Zone Representatives

must be financial members as at the start of this Meeting

President

Vice President

Secretary Treasurer

Editor Show Manager Show Secretary

Returning Officer Chief Steward Official Photographer

Committee (3 positions) Zone /State Representatives

Any Plans & Suggestions for 2017 and beyond

Finances and membership a priority

Honorary Membership nominations needed for (Yardley, Gorman, Bradford, others) ?

Clearwing Challenge Certificate Competition report

with this year's results to date

Web Site Activity, Facebook and Twitter

General Business as allowed by the Constitution

Visitors are welcome to attend

Only financial members of CBSA can vote at this meeting

Proxy forms are available for non Sydney members and can be emailed

Appendix 2 CBSA Proxy Form

(Rule 3 (1))

FORM OF APPOINTMENT OF PROXY

I, of
(full name) (address)

being a member of Clearwing Budgerigar Society of Australia Inc
.....
(name of incorporated association)

hereby appoint
(full name of proxy)

of
(address)

being a member of the Clearwing Budgerigar Society of Australia Inc, as my proxy
to vote for me on my behalf at the general meeting of the Society (annual general meeting or
special general meeting, as the case may be) to be held on the

..... 27th day of ... November 2016
(month and year)

and at any adjournment of that meeting.

* My proxy is authorised to vote in favour of/against (delete as appropriate) any resolution (insert details).

* to be inserted if desired.

.....
Signature of member appointing proxy

Date.....

NOTE A proxy vote may not be given to a person
who is not a member of the Society.

MEMBERSHIP RE-NEWAL TIME for 2016 - 2017

Please make sure you are financial so you may cast a vote
at the AGM & compete in the Challenge Competition

If you do not have **06/17** on your mailing
envelope you are not financial

CLEARWING BUDGERIGAR SOCIETY OF AUSTRALIA INC....

CBSA STATEMENT OF PROFIT & LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30TH 2016

INCOME

Membership Fees	662.50	
Sponsorships	785.00	
Donations	26.00	
Raffles	216.00	
Donated Auction Birds	0.00	
Book & Badge Sales	20.00	
Commissions Sale of Birds	60.00	
Total Income		<hr/> \$ 1,769.50

EXPENSES

CBSA Newsletters/Internet	613.36	
Rosettes ANBC sponsor	150.00	
Rosettes, Badges, Pens and Medals	150.00	
Trophies and Prizes (part of cost)	790.00	
ASIC / Fair Trading fees	52.00	
Public Liability Insurance	60.00	
Stationery & Postages	255.28	
Challenge Competition Prize	250.00	
Total Expenses		<hr/> \$ 2,320.64

Profit for the Year	<hr/> <hr/> \$ (551.14)
---------------------	---------------------------

David A. Wilson CBSA Treasurer

Notes - We are no longer paying any Bank fees

CLEARWING BUDGERIGAR SOCIETY OF AUSTRALIA Inc

CBSA Balance Sheet & Assets as at 30th June, 2016

Accumulated funds as at July 1st 2015	\$ 553 . 79 Cr
Loss for year ended June 30th 2016	\$ 551 . 14 Dr
	<hr/>
Balance of Funds June 30th 2016 ...	\$ 2 . 65 Cr
	<hr/> <hr/>

**These Funds are represented by the Bank Balance at
the Commonwealth Bank, North Sydney Branch**

Other stocks not shown or valued in the Accounts are some
Plaques or Paintings, Rosettes, Medals, Shirts,
Badges and Diplomas,
held in trust by Warren Wilson in Sydney
Some small stocks are held by Reps in other States

Notes : Because of the cash flow difficulties we continue to have,
some expenses for Rosettes, The Challenge Competition, National
Class Sponsorship, Postages and Prizes were either shared or paid
for by "BRASEA" and others in this period. Some Sponsorships
or donations were for specific items, they just came in and out as
product transactions with no value.... these costs are not reflected
in the accounts above, unless we paid some part of the costs...

**David A. Wilson
CBSA Treasurer**

**MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE
CLEARWING BUDGERIGAR SOCIETY OF AUSTRALIA INC.**

*held in the Pickering Pavilion, St Ives Showground, St Ives, Sydney, NSW
Sunday 29th November 2015*

MEETING OPENED: 3.15 pm

Warren Wilson presided.

The Meeting was declared open by President Warren Wilson who welcomed everyone and thanked them for attending - A minutes silence was observed for our sad loss of Ted Wallis & John MacNamara in the past year and for anyone else lost from members families

IN ATTENDANCE : Warren Wilson, Steve Wackwitz, Barry & Terese Ryan, David Wilson, Michael & Gerry Lynch..... no proxy forms were received for this Meeting

APOLOGIES : R Hugo, Scott Eriksen, Betty Rea, Cedric D'Costa, Vic Murray, Di Neale, Markos Pangalos, Ray Galbraith, John Patterson, Ernie Wise, Bruce & Nola Bradford

MINUTES : The Minutes of the 2014 AGM were tabled, moved Gerry Lynch, seconded Terese Ryan that they be recorded as a true and correct record of that meeting, carried..

FINANCIAL REPORTS : The financial reports were tabled, moved David Wilson, seconded Michael Lynch that the accounts as tabled & circulated be accepted, carried.

ELECTION OF OFFICE BEARERS FOR 2016 The following office bearers were elected:

PATRON	"BRASEA"	PRESIDENT	Warren Wilson
VICE PRESIDENT	Terese Ryan	SECRETARY	Rob Hugo WA
TREASURER	David Wilson	SHOW MANAGER	Steve Wackwitz
SHOW SECRETARY	Markos Pangalos	CHIEF STEWARD	Geoff O'Connor

Two Positions were vacant and nominations were received for Terese Ryan, Vice President and Ben Hale, SA Representative, moved Gerry Lynch, seconded, Michael Lynch that they be accepted, carried. It was then moved by David Wilson, seconded Barry Ryan that all other positions be re-elected in block, as no advice had been received indicating any encumbered person did not wish to continue, except those as mentioned.... Carried ..

A vote of thanks was accepted for Robert Worrell who had been forced to retire as SA Rep through continued ill health, we all wish him well and thank him for his help over the years.

GENERAL BUSINESS :

Moved Steve Wackwitz, seconded Terese Ryan that Bruce & Nola Bradford, Dr. Ronald Harley Yardley and Mrs Helen Yardley and Mrs Jean Gorman be awarded Honorary Membership of CBSA for the 2015/2016 year. Carried unanimously..

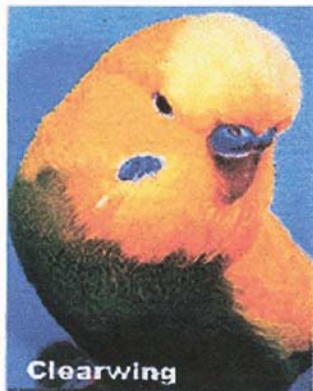
Warren advised that fundraising efforts were still required – that is, by way of donation of birds to the Clearwing Society, for sale, donation at Auctions, etc. Any other Fund Raising initiatives would be welcome as would any ways of increasing our membership to the many people who breed Clearwings, Blackeyed Selfs, Darkwings and Dilutes, especially the Heritage clearwings, which we are losing from the Show bench .."BRASEA's" Birds of Colour competitions will help give Clearwings a good promotion for their colour. . Steve Wackwitz reported that there would again be a CBSA Raffle at the BRASEA March Auction with all funds going to CBSA. **Also it was mentioned that we need to encourage the return of Show Results for our annual Challenge Competition from ALL over Australia**

It was further advised that in 2016 there would again be a CBSA Lawn Show in South Queensland on July 16th, the NSW Lawn Show was still scheduled for November 27th .. Victoria would have their Show Awards at the United Show in Melbourne in May next year, North Queensland in June, Tasmania with the Presentation show, South Australia in July and WA in October at the BRASEA show Deletion of the ring details for our Challenge Competition was left to the President & Secretary to implement

There being no further scheduled business – the Meeting was declared closed at 4.20 pm

.....Chairman

CLEARWING BUDGERIGAR SOCIETY OF AUSTRALIA Inc



PATRONS: "BRASEA" - Budgerigar Rare & Specialist Exhibitors of Australasia

PO Box 141, CROYDON. NSW 2132

Telephone: 02 9747 6642

Mobile: 0418 916685

Email: clearwing@budgerigarrare.com

CHALLENGE CERTIFICATE CHAMPIONS

To: The Secretary, Clearwing Budgerigar Society of Australia Inc.

PO Box 141 CROYDON 2132 or *email results*

The following exhibitor has won **Best Clearwing** at our Annual or Young Bird Show

..... Show
Please indicate what type of Show – Annual, Young Bird or Club Challenge show between two clubs or more

held at..... on.....

there were Clearwings benched
if there was more than one section and each section had a winner judged, then one point can be earned
for each section winner – if in doubt just ask

Name(s).....

Postal Address of Exhibitor

.....postcode

Phone.....email.....

.....Signed by
Secretary/President of Club organising the Show/Clearwing Society Rep or BRASEA Rep
confirmed that this Show was an Annual Show, Young Bird Show or Challenge event and **NOT** a Table Show

CLEARWING BUDGERIGAR SOCIETY OF AUSTRALIA INC. (CBSA)

PO BOX 141 CROYDON NSW 2132

TELE: 02 97476642

Mobile Service: 0418 916 685

Message service on this number

NO message service on the mobile

Secretary – Vacant

EMAIL: clearwing@brasea.com

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP / RENEWAL

Tick a Box

- ☐ **MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL**
☐ **NEW MEMBERSHIP**

1/We wish to apply for membership or renewal of membership of the
Clearwing Budgerigar Society of Australia Inc.....

Names (s)

Postal address

Telephone: (.....) Mobile (...04....)

Email:

Currently breed Clearwings Yes / No

Currently exhibit Clearwings..... Yes / No

Would be willing to hold Office in the Society if elected Yes / No

Would be willing to assist with Society activities in my areaYes/ No

Activities include the **CLEARWING CHALLENGE CERTIFICATE COMPETITION**
Every Show in every State (prizes total \$500 each year, \$250 cash to the winner),
CLEARWING VARIETY AWARDS at various Shows all over Australia
plus some Overseas, meetings, sale days, auctions, seminars, lawn shows,
CBSA Presentation to the National Winner each year, and an **CLEARWING**
Annual Show and/or Young Bird Show in as many States/Zones as possible
State/Zone Representatives have been appointed to co-ordinate all these events

Costs (enclosed) \$25 per year, due July 1st each year

\$ 25 p.a. exhibiting member or partnership at one address
if joining part way through year - Sept/Oct \$18, Dec/Jan \$12, Mar/Apr \$6
Students & Seniors - pay 50% of above rates to the closest month
JUNIORS FREE under 18 years - Email only is \$ 15 pa

..... Signature



Elenbee

BIRD SUPPLIES

**YOUR ONE STOP BIRD SHOP &
MAIL ORDER SPECIALISTS**

Ph: (02) 9624 5129

www.elenbeebirdsupplies.com.au