



**CBSA NEWS**

**WINTER 2016**



**ROB HUGO** still winning our friend

*Australia's  
National  
Clearwing  
Newsletter*

## **Clearwing Budgerigar Society of Australia Inc.**

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Croydon NSW 2132  
Australia**

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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	
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Web site : [www.brasea.com/clearwing](http://www.brasea.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

Last News column said and I quote " we do not want to make any plans in case of another loss". This was a comment in regard to naming some of our major awards at the NSW Clearwing presentations. Well we sadly have to report the loss of our very famous and popular **Secretary Rob Hugo**, who after receiving a glorious extra period with us, which lasted about 4 and a half years, from when they gave him 5 days to live, we have now lost him and I do not mind telling you it has left a big hole somewhere in the system or maybe in my system. We thank God for Rob's extra time, but somehow it seems so much harder now we has finally gone home .... *We have named the Crest Award at SALS in his honour.*

Betty has very kindly produced the **Page 2 Memorial for Rob** and we thank her so much for her work on our behalf. ....

**Our new WA Rep is therefore Betty Rea**, surprised you eh !! who is a member of CBSA and BRASEA and also *The Rare Budgerigar Club of W.A. Inc.*, which runs the BRASEA Show in October and holds the WA Clearwing awards each year. Betty has been a backstop for Rob for some time and takes over our WA job with full understanding and knowledge, which is a great asset for us, thank you Betty for all you have done and for being there when you were needed.

BRASEA has advised that their very **Large laminated Variety Chart** which is a very useful Poster for identifying the colours and variety features and markings, especially for a lecture or just showing newer members, so they understand what the difference is between a Lacewing and a Fallow really is, for example ... they have now been produced in Sydney a completely different way and as a result still made the same A1 size, I think it is – **they now cost only \$55** instead of \$ 95 when they were made in Adelaide under the old method ...

*They are in stock NOW ....*

All the **2015 Challenge Awards** have been presented either at the Nationals or at arranged events in various States – we have a pictorial coverage of some in this issue along with the *National results for the Clearwing, Blackeye and Dilute classes*. The Pics and Report for the South Queensland Lawn Show have not turned up, so they will be in the next issue of CBSA News.

Which brings us to the **NSW Lawn Show and Clearwing Championships** in November and we are well advanced for this year's plans, much the same as in the past but a few little twists which will be in the Lawn Show Catalogue which we hope to get out by early October with maybe another CBSA News

Of course **membership renewals are now due** - do not forget that if your details have not changed, you do not need to send in any forms, just remit the money at your nearest Commonwealth Bank or through Internet Banking BSB 062-217 Account # 1039 6088 and put your surname in the reference box and your mailing envelope will be updated.

**PLEASE SEND IN YOUR MEMBERSHIP MONIES IF YOU DO NOT HAVE 06/17 or a later date ON THE FRONT OF THIS MAILING ENVELOPE**

If you have any news or queries, articles, pics, we are as close as

[clearwing@brasea.com](mailto:clearwing@brasea.com)

## In Memory of Robert Leslie Hugo

3-4-1947 to 13-7-2016



Deepest sympathy to the Hugo family at the loss of Rob.

< Rob and family at the beginning of "the bonus years"

Rob was initiated into the ANBC Hall of Fame in 2012 for his service to the hobby, and in particular for the work that he did in developing and promoting the Crested variety. >



< In 2002 Rob won the Demonstration Crested class at the Nationals.



Rob was delighted to have his grandsons with him at the State Pre-Selections after his 2012 illness. >



< Later in 2012 Betty and Rob shared the crest shield but by the end of 2013 Rob had it back in his own right Betty has now taken over his BRASEA role in W.A.



Long time BRASEA member Wilma Bunter was delighted to win the Rob Hugo Perpetual trophy at BRASEA 2014 in W.A.>



< Rob presented the raffle prize to the winner at his last BRASEA Show – 2015

*2015 was obviously a good year for Rob and his birds – the selection of perpetual trophies at his feet show how much he achieved during the year. It was a great way to go out Rob – right up there on top of your game.*



## MAY HE REST IN PEACE

Compiled by Betty Rea, RBCWA

# 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 2<sup>nd</sup>      **Perth WA - Rare Budgerigar Club WA / “BRASEA” variety Show** – refer Betty in WA for details email [betrea@iinet.net.au](mailto:betrea@iinet.net.au) or Rob Hugo inside back cover ... Many variety awards including CLEARWING .... Blackeye, Dilutes ( Suffused & Grey Factors ) and Darkwing .....
- October 23<sup>rd</sup>      **Victoria - Eastern Budgerigar Society** East Ringwood, Clearwing CBSA      Variety Award - Contact Lloyd Richardson for Schedule [judge@bcv.asn.au](mailto:judge@bcv.asn.au) 03 9764 3893 or assistance for CBSA Reps Eva or Vic Murray
- November 27<sup>th</sup>      **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, Pieds, 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 out October from [clearwing@brasea.com](mailto:clearwing@brasea.com), if you do not get one in the mail simply ring for one, posted free, or they can be email ....Great day for the family and children and any new members
- February 7<sup>th</sup>      **Brisbane - Pine Rivers Budgerigar Society Annual / Sth Qld “BRASEA”** awards including Clearwings, Blackeyes and Dilutes Trophies – schedules out early 2017 or email from [warren@brasea.com](mailto:warren@brasea.com) or Jamie Wright ..... see back cover for contacts ..

### **SPACE for YOUR EVENT .....**

ALL AWARDS ARE UPDATED ON THE NEW “BRASEA” SITE UNDER “WHATS ON” [www.brasea.com](http://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](mailto: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

# 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 20<sup>th</sup> - 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](mailto:warren@brasea.com)**



# 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" 1<sup>st</sup> - A Prize & \$250 Cash + 6 Runner Up State Awards

### WINS RETURNED FOR 2016 as at July, 2016

If you have any query with your points total please contact us or your State Rep  
[clearwing@brasea.com](mailto:clearwing@brasea.com)

WA:	Betty Rea		Sth Qld:	Peter Schellbach	
	Mike Gearing			Di Neale	
	Wilma Bunter	3		Bill Kirstenfeldt	1
	Ron Minn	1		K & E Henricks	
	A Day	1		Cedric D'Costa	1
SA:	Marie & Kerry Murphy	2		Wright Family	1
	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	NSW:	Geoff O'Connor	
	Kenn & Betty Fulton	1		Wilson Family	2
VIC:	Wilson & Hoadley	1		Ray & Sue Condon	2
	Murray & Spink			Bob Pitt	
	Sheppard & Flanagan	2		Brian Walters	
	Doreen Brunton			Steve Kilduff	1
	Darren Macfarlane	1		G & M Lynch	2
	De Rango & Skoric			C & M Morgan	
	Tevellon Family			Evans Family	
	D Bates	1		Andrew Cusack	3
	Rex Stephens	2		S & D Wackwitz	1
	I Gould	1		I & K Manton	
	Leigh Downey	1		Terry Smart	
				Sullivan Family	

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TRILL™ seed mixes are blended from at least five different seeds and whole grains, to provide your bird with the protein and carbohydrates it needs to stay healthy.

They also contain shell grit, which is a valuable source of calcium & essential for the development of strong bones & healthy muscles.



TRILL also contains NUTRIVIT™

Seeds alone won't provide your bird with a complete diet. So TRILL contains a uniquely formulated multivitamin supplement called NUTRIVIT that combines Vitamins A, B group, C, D3 & E plus Calcium and Iodine.



As well as seed mixes, the TRILL range of Honeysticks provide birds with a deliciously healthy treat that offers hours of enjoyment and entertainment.

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## A Father could not be more proud of his son

Gerry & Michael Lynch's wildest dream came to pass in 2016 at the Hobart Nationals – although we probably should say at the NSW Selections, when their Clearwing was on the top row and selected from the thousands on offer in NSW, well hundreds, to be in the NSW National 2016 Team ..... So off they go to Hobart and they did not win – but it matters not, cause when we spoke to them on the phone one would have thought they had, and we wish they had, not that we want to take it away from the winners – they were presented with the CBSA Trophy in Hobart – **but the Lynch's ran 5<sup>th</sup>** – against the best we had to offer in 2016 - We could not find a photo of Dad & Son together as Michael dominates the trophy collecting, preservation and storage, so we are told – but it matters not again, as his Father could not be any happier or prouder than he is today ....

**CONGRATULATIONS**

*Gerry & Michael LYNCH*

# Good and bad aspects

THERE are five things I really enjoy about the hobby of keeping budgerigars.

**1. SOCIAL SIDE:** There is a huge social side to the hobby. It's probably to a lesser extent than it was when a whole family would get involved with clubs but these days I really enjoy meeting with fellow fanciers at a club meeting, chatting over a drink or a cup of tea.

Local clubs provide a venue to meet up with people on a regular basis and regional and national societies allow you to catch up with people you don't often see. It's what makes larger gatherings so interesting, meeting up with people you might just see once a year.

The social aspects of our hobby gets families involved and they should be encouraged.

**2. CHECKING NESTS WHEN ALL'S GOING WELL:** Checking boxes can be a great time but it's even better when things are going well. It might be spotting a chick with super potential or it might be the colour of a bird in the nest which excites me.

When the bird room is all clean and the jobs are done just watching the birds provides a great deal of relaxation and satisfaction.

I think we all tend to keep far too many birds and that means we spend a lot of time in the bird room working and that means mainly cleaning. But when that is done it's one of the best times, when you can step back to spend quality time with the birds.

**3. SEEING YOUNG COME THROUGH THE FIRST MOULT:** You see the spots dropping down - and then you suddenly see a good one you have not really seen before. We know that most of us tend to assess the quality as those youngsters drop out of the birds, but we tend to see those super babies disappear until they start to come through that first moult. It's a time in the birdroom I love and it's an exciting time too.

**4. BUYING THEN USING AN OUTCROSS:** When I think of buying an outcross it's something special and it's not something I do every year. It's not easy to bring in just the type of bird you want, it has to have qualities you need to improve the stud and when you manage to secure the right bird it's a great time.

Buying it gets the enthusiasm going but thinking of how to use it in your breeding cages really kicks the adrenalin along. It's vital the get the best from any outcross, usually a cock, so the plan has to be to get it to at least a

## BUDGIES

with  
**Fred  
Wright**



couple of hens and possibly more. It might mean using a few feeders to rear chicks but it takes you out of the standard routine of breeding and elevates things to a new level.

The five things I don't enjoy include:  
**1. WASHING SHOW CAGES AND NEST BOXES:** Cleaning nest boxes and show cages is a nightmare for me. It's one of the reasons why I am reluctant to show and it's never a big team for a show now but it was a huge team years ago. There are other reasons, but coming home with birds and 20 plus show cages to wash is no fun.

It's vital to wash nestboxes properly but it's not the most enjoyable job. I never know if it's best to do it in one hit or to do it as you take boxes down one at a time.

What I do know is that years ago I used to use a desk-type nest box with a hole at the top. It worked well for many years but when I moved to a larger bird room I followed the convention and built outside nest boxes.

I started using plywood inside boxes but decided to build cardboard nests and approached a firm which made gaskets to produce them for me. For many years I used and sold them.

I sometimes wonder if I should get them made again — no washing, just burn them at the end of a round or even a season if hens don't chew them to bits — and they often do precisely that.

**2. FRENCH MOULT AND RED MITE:** If French moult hits a bird room it's a huge problem. We know it's caused by a virus but it's easy to eradicate.

Seeing chicks lose tails and flights is one thing but when they start to lose body feathers it's a disaster and depressing does not fully describe the



It's great when healthy chicks appear, I

feeling.

Red mite is very similar when it hits a bird room. It's very challenging to eliminate it once it gets in during hot weather. The little monsters seem to breed quickly and always seem to know where the chicks are to attack them, taking blood, with babies hit hard.

If French moult or red mite are about it's not a lot of pleasure working in the bird room, but it's sleeves rolled up and work hard at addressing the problem.

**3. WHEN IT ALL GOES WRONG — NO BREEDING AND/OR DISEASE AND LOSSES:** It's probably 15 years ago now that my birds were hit by a virus and on the back of it came psittacosis. I will never forget it and my feelings then helped me to understand how other fanciers feel when everything goes wrong.

It was a time when I really did not want to go into the bird room. I never knew how many dead birds I was going to pick up in the morning. It was only help from a couple of vets that got me through.

**4. SEEING CHICKS ATTACKED:** One of the most annoying things when breed-

...chicks  
can climb under  
the trays when they  
are out of the nest so  
they can keep out of  
trouble. I also use little  
boxes in the corner of  
the cage to do the  
same job.

# CBSA 2015 CHALLENGE AWARDS

Brought to you by ABK who now sells Passwell Products

## Budgie Starter in 1 – 20 kg Bags

Contact ABK for a full range and prices  
and mention you saw it in the CBSA News

With thanks to Steve Wackwitz and Derek Poole for looking  
after these awards for us in Tasmania and for the volunteers  
taking them home, for those winners not in attendance...



Derek Poole our Tasmanian Rep for  
CBSA with Russell Ogden NQld taking  
back Joanne Towler's award



Kenn & Betty Fulton with their  
Tasmanian Challenge award



Derek & Steve bookend Joyce Huck  
with Wilma Bunter's WA award



The SA Challenge Award and the  
National CBSA Presentation for  
Kakoschke & Rice in the safe hands  
of Doug Lange – thanks Doug



Vic Murray (centre) collecting for his  
mate Dave Spinks ( we believe it was  
Dave's bird which won all the Vic  
points ?? ) Murray & Spinks Vic



Ian & Kathy Manton happily receive  
the NSW Award from Steve - Sydney

You could win your States Award and maybe the overall award  
for the Country, if you show your clearwings and make sure the  
win is returned to CBSA, so the point goes on the list – if there  
are separate prizes for the Best Young or Best Any Age or Best  
Nest Feather then the show can have three winners and we  
allocate three points to those winners – get showing !!!



A worthy National style Painting just  
waiting to be won – it could be you ???

## BITS & PIECES

*Just a cupla notes – we are still desperately looking for Clearwing or Blackeye Self or Dilute articles or even just general stuff that is not on specific other varieties – I would not mind a Dark Green article and the benefits of using it as an outcross for recessive varieties, which all of ours are, so if you can find one or write one please do and send it in – hand written is OK as a lovely lady in Canberra will type them, for us – God bless her ...*

*In this predicament we have reprinted a cupla articles which were published in these hallowed pages in 2008 and 2009 both not updated – we will have to ask Henry to update his achievements since 2009 – I think that day I was so excited to see his Warmblood horse stud, that I almost forgot we were on a budgie trip ..... Henry is our greatest National achiever from a winning point of view and his record is amazing ....*

**We have a whole heap of Clearwings for sale at the moment if anyone is interested please email [clearwing@brasea.com](mailto:clearwing@brasea.com) or ring us 02 9747 6642**

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-ing budgies is when a parent attacks chicks, usually because it is keen to get on to the second round and they want the first lot of chicks out of the way.

I use feeding boards so chicks can climb under the trays when they are out of the nest so they can keep out of trouble. I also use little boxes in the corner of the cage to do the same job. It's difficult to prevent it happening but that makes it even more annoying because you feel like you should be able to prevent it but you can't.

**5. TOO MUCH HUMAN IN-FIGHTING:** It seems to me that too many people have forgotten that our hobby is about birds. For most of us it's supposed to be relaxing and providing pleasure. There is no doubt that all over the world far too many people have lost sight of it being a hobby and it's becoming a power struggle for some individuals.

We seem to have developed a new-type fancier, one who may have not been wildly successful in his/her own live (or with birds) and suddenly wants to be a very important person in the hobby, to run major societies.

I am all for people speaking their mind but for heaven's sake let's make democratic decisions and stick with them without others wanting to form breakaway groups, which does nothing good for the hobby and switches people like me off.



but disastrous when red mite or French moult hits.

**AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP**  
**2016 WINNERS -CLEARWING ASC - CLASS 12**

## CLASS 12

### CLEARWING ASC

**Position/Exhibitor**

1st	Kakoschke & Rice	SA
2nd	Kakoschke & Rice	SA
3rd	Wright Family	SthQLD
4)	Kakoschke & Rice	SA
5)	G & M Lynch	NSW
6)	B Kirstenfeldt	SthQLD
7)	Sheppard & Flanagan	VIC
8)	Wackwitz Family	NSW
9)	Sheppard & Flanagan	VIC
10)	Steve Kilduff	NSW
11)	B Schuster	QN&CZ
12)	C D'Costa	SthQLD
13)	K & B Fulton	TAS
14)	Blair & Poole	TAS
15)	D Bates	VIC
16)	W Bunter	WA
17)	Jo Towler	QN&CZ
18)	W Bunter	WA
19)	B Schuster	QN&CZ
20)	A Day	WA
DQ)	Blair & Poole	TAS

Judges: Scott Eriksen & Peter Thurn

#### FEATURES FOR CBSA MEMBERS

**MARKINGS:** Clear ground colour is the optimum. Faint markings are found on cheeks, back of head and neck. **Wings are to be pure ground colour, no markings.**

**MASK:** The Mask should be wide and deep, not showing any signs of cleft, extending beyond two large cheek patches. No visible spots.

**PRIMARY FLIGHTS:** Approaching ground colour or neutral.

**TAIL:** Tail feather and quill to be neutral but may show ground colour suffusion.



**1<sup>st</sup>**

Class 12 - Clearwing ASC

Kakoschke & Rice (SA)



**2<sup>nd</sup>**

Class 12 - Clearwing ASC

Kakoschke & Rice (SA)



**3<sup>rd</sup>**

Class 12 - Clearwing ASC

Wright Family (SthQLD)

**AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP**  
**2016 WINNERS -BLACKEYED SELF ASC - CLASS 8**



**1<sup>st</sup>**

**Class 8 -Blackeyed Self  
Colour ASC**

**Ray Slade (SA)**



**2<sup>nd</sup>**

**Class 8 -Blackeyed  
Self Colour ASC**

**W T Cusack (NSW)**



**3<sup>rd</sup>**

**Class 8 -Blackeyed  
Self Colour ASC**

**Ray Slade (SA)**

## CLASS 8

### BLACKEYED SELF COLOUR ASC

#### Position/Exhibitor

1st	Ray Slade	SA
2nd	W T Cusack	NSW
3rd	Ray Slade	SA
4)	R & C Ogden	QN&CZ
5)	W T Cusack	NSW
6)	Ray Slade	SA
7)	Sheppard & Flanagan	VIC
8)	Sheppard & Flanagan	VIC
9)	R & C Ogden	QN&CZ
10)	R & C Ogden	QN&CZ
11)	Rowe Brothers	VIC
12)	B Rea	WA
13)	W Bunter	WA
14)	Peter Dodd	NSW
15)	G Russell	SthQLD
16)	C English	SthQLD
17)	Blair & Poole	TAS
18)	W Bunter	WA
19)	K Heron	TAS
20)	P Schellbach	SthQLD

**Judges:** Scott Eriksen & Peter Thurn

#### FEATURES FOR CBSA MEMBERS

**MARKINGS:** Clear ground colour is the optimum. Faint markings are found on cheeks, back of head, wings and neck...

**MASK:** The Mask should be wide and deep, (not cleft) extending beyond two large cheek patches. Spots should be very faint if at all visible.

**PRIMARY FLIGHTS:** Approaching body colour.

**TAIL:** Neutral with ground colour suffusion, the degree corresponding for light, medium or dark colour.

## AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP

### 2016 WINNERS -DILUTE ASC - CLASS 9



**1<sup>st</sup>**

Class 9 -Dilute ASC

B & D Card (SthQLD)



**2<sup>nd</sup>**

Class 9 -Dilute ASC

S Mow (VIC)



**3<sup>rd</sup>**

Class 9 -Dilute ASC

Blair & Poole (TAS)

## CLASS 9

### DILUTE ASC

#### Position/Exhibitor

1 <sup>st</sup>	B & D Card	SthQLD
2 <sup>nd</sup>	S Mow	VIC
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Blair & Poole	TAS
4)	G & A Kelleher	NSW
5)	E & D Wise	NSW
6)	Murray & Sprink	VIC
7)	Blair & Poole	TAS
8)	E & L Miller	SthQLD
9)	B & D Card	SthQLD
10)	Guinane Family	QN&CZ
11)	Wally Capper	NSW
12)	Ray Slade	SA
13)	Guinane Family	QN&CZ
14)	Barber Family	TAS
15)	N Wheatley	WA
16)	Murray & Sprink	VIC
17)	M A Loveridge	SA
18)	Graham Evans	SA
19)	Jo Towler	QN&CZ
20)	B Rea	WA
21)	B Rea	WA

Judges: Scott Eriksen & Alistair Home

#### FEATURES FOR CBSA MEMBERS

**MARKINGS:** Pale Grey. Faint markings on cheeks, back of head, neck and wings.

**MASK:** Mask should be wide and deep but not cleft, extending beyond large cheek patches ornamented by six evenly spaced, large, round faint throat spots, the outer two being partially covered by the cheek patches.

**PRIMARY FLIGHTS:** Yellow/White to very pale grey. Grey white to pale grey in Grey Yellow/Grey White.

**TAIL:** Yellowish white or bluish white to pale blue but darker colour suffusion matching the degree corresponding for light, medium or dark colouring.

**COLOUR:** Grey Factor birds must not have green or blue in their body. Dilute birds must have no grey....

## Where is it? The end of the Rainbow. ??

Four years ago I obtained some good quality light blue normal budgerigars to improve my Australian Gold-face birds. Reasonable progress was made with some breeding others not. One of the pairs produced G-face opaline hens, nice birds but not wanted in G-face normal line. The time came to mate the Single factor G-face from the successful pairings together.

Second generation produced the expected Double factor G-face, single factor G-face and normal blues and from the /opaline cocks more opaline hens. However one nest contained a small bird with pale greyish wings. [That's funny, I don't remember fostering an egg in that nest and don't keep grey-wings anyway?] In their second round what should appear but another "Grey-wing". Nice big bird this time. Definitely no fostered eggs. This bird's wings were paler than the first grey chick but still quite grey. The penny dropped, it was a clearwing! Neither of the grey chicks were G-face. Kept the larger cobalt clearwing cock.

So there I was with G-face opaline hens, one dark clear-wing cock and how many G-face/ clearwings only time would tell. As well as Gold-face I also breed clearwings, have two G-face clearwing cocks through another line. These two birds went in and out of the sale cage several times before I decided to keep them.

Now there are Gold-face and Clearwing and Opaline birds, some with two features already. So who has started a Rainbow stud? Guess it must be me.

Have now paired Double factor g-face opaline hens with the two g-face clearwing cocks. But where and when is the end of the rainbow with Double-factor Australian Gold-face Opaline clearwing Rainbows?

**Wilma Bunter WA**

Hi Warren

**RE: RAINBOW Breeding - Anyone with an Opaline Clearwing blue, prefer a cock bird contact Christabel on [bella.saffigna](mailto:bella.saffigna) etc etc**

A little story for you ..... After reading the entry in your Wanted to Sell/Buy email I contacted Bella to say I had two Opaline Clearwing blue cocks in the cull cage if she was interested, which she was. A problem arose when I realised they were hens not cocks, nevertheless Bella was happy to take them. Getting them to her in Brisbane was the problem. Bella put an ad on Gumtree for anyone travelling from Sydney to Brisbane to pick up the birds for her and it worked! A young fella called Wayne had come to Sydney with his trailer to pick up a motorbike he had bought and he agreed to take the birds back home with him. All went according to plan and Bella now has two Opaline Clearwing Blue hens. Very innovative of her I thought. Regards Ray

## PRODUCING CLEARWINGS WITH GOOD BODY COLOUR

By Malcolm Freemantle

In our quest to breed the ideal clearwing we need to remember that as well as wings free of markings we must retain the perfect body colour to make it stand out on the show bench.

Light Green budgerigars were the only colour up to 1870 - when the first Yellow was bred. The Skyblue followed on in 1878. It was not until 1933 that the first Whitewing or Yellowwing was bred in the aviary of Australian Harold Pier and they were of poor colour both in wings and body. Much progress had been made in the variety until the decline in Europe of the standard in recent years, now we must get that beautiful budgerigar back to its full glory.

We now have the opportunity to correct the issue by selecting our pairs to breed for colour and at the same time retain the size that is required to compete in the exhibition world. Albeit it could take a couple of breeding seasons to get the balance back - the amount of time involved will differ from breeder to breeder depending on the quality of colour available in the stud. Let us first take a look at the Whitewing and how we are going to set about the task.

### THE WHITEWING

Skyblue is the lightest of the shades of blue - it is also the easiest to retain size with and therefore probably the most difficult to find a colour outcross that will match it for size. However, when poor body colour is the problem we should look to the cobalt as the ideal pairing. At this point I must emphasize that the budgerigar we bring in must in itself have a strong body colour. The dark factor alone will not give you the depth of body colour you are looking for as all birds have the same amount of melanin in their makeup.

Perhaps you are now thinking why not use a violet? Violet is a difficult colour to breed with because of its effect on reproduction. We can never be sure if it is a single or double factor bird - a violet carrying one factor will produce dull coloured skyblue. To be sure that the budgerigar is a double factor violet, the exact pedigree must be guaranteed and the results over a breeding season tested.

If you are not worried about breeding 100% skyblue, then try the pairing of a dark green/blue (type 1) this is a well proven outcross for colour enhancement used by the old timers back in the 1930 - 50s era when more emphasis was given to variety markings and colour.

From a pairing of dark green/blue you can expect 25% skyblue. However with the Type 1 when the crossover has taking place in the genes, a unique 'Linkage' takes place and a high 43% of skyblue is bred. Along with the higher expectation of skyblue will come the better colour and the benefit of using a Type 1 is immediately seen.

The full expectation from this mating is; 43% skyblue, 43% dark green/blue (type 1) and exceptions 7% cobalt and 7% light green/blue.

Another useful pairing to aid your colour quality is the pairing of dark green/blue (Type 11) to skyblue. From this mating you will breed some exceptional cobalt's with great body colour. They will prove invaluable in the long term and will keep your blues in deep colour both in cobalt and skyblue. Again with 'Linkage' from the (type 11) bird in operation you

will breed some excellent skyblue budgerigars, but they will be the exception and of course you cannot guarantee on them being bred.

Expectation from the above mating is; 43% cobalt, 7% skyblue, 43% light green/blue and 7% dark green/blue. The best of the light green/blue bred should be retained for future pairings, because you have to remember we are not seeking the dark factor bird, but the bird with the best body colour.

It has been stated that in all probability it is not possible to lighten any suffusion controlled by the deepest cell factor of one of the parents.

## THE YELLOW-WING

In looking at the light green we will see that similar principles take place and the quest for depth of body colour will use some of the recommended outcrosses that we have recognised as being useful for the blues. Light green birds will again hold their size better than the dark factor bird. Probably they have been the victim of their own success, because in the past they were used to build up the size in other colour varieties and this may have caused the downfall of the "Grass Green" light green we had known in the beginning.

Dark green is a frequently used pairing, mainly because you breed 50% light green from the mating. However, if it is not of strong body colour it will only hinder the quest and could produce paler colour birds. Far better to select a dark green from a (type 1) pairing where the background mating has been selected for strong body colour. The light green/blue bred from a (type 1) pairing will also produce the desired effect, the downside being that in future pairings the offspring will breed blues as well, that may be a small price to pay if you are keeping only yellow-wings.

My recommendation is to mate dark green/blue (type 11) to your light green. This is a great pairing and from them you could expect to breed 50% light green, if the exception crops up then you may get 7% light green/blue as well. You should be able to spot them from the blue tint under the rump and discard them to keep your green line pure. From this mating will come a possible 50% dark green/blue (type 11) and the best should be kept back for next year's breeding. In addition could be the exception of some non-split dark green birds and if you can identify them in a similar way by not having blue under the rump. Identifying them that way is not fool proof, only by test mating can you really be sure.

## BREEDING FOR TYPE 1 AND TYPE 11

It may prove difficult to purchase a dark green/blue (type 1) as few breeders keep such records even if they do use the correct pairing. The perfect mating to produce (type 1) birds is; skyblue x olive. This pairing will give you 100% dark green/blue (type 1).

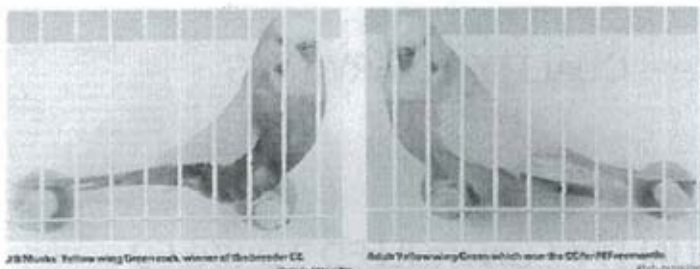
Similarly, the same problem of purchasing a (type 11) outcross could prove just as difficult to find. In order to breed them you will need to mate light green to mauve and from this pairing you will achieve 100% dark green/blue (type 11).

At all times in these pairings you must only use birds with depth of colour. It has to be recognised that the effect of any darkening agent depends mainly on the amount of material it

has to work upon. The other important fact that must be realised is that there is no greater amount of pigment in a dark factor bird than is in a light factor bird.

The "paint box" theory of colour production definitely does not apply to feather colourisation and the old idea of dipping into the dark factor to improve depth of body colour must be discarded. From out of this information we find that the basic material is of extreme importance and without it we are most unlikely to succeed. We also learn that it is not possible to judge the colour breeding potential of any budgerigar just by appearance alone.

Malcolm Freemantle  
October 2010



The two photos are from the 1987 Club Show. Look how clear the wing markings are compared to present day clearwings. Great body colour as well. When did we start to go wrong?



A CC winner at the Specialist & Rare Show with reasonable variety content

# Your middle matters

Never mind your top end – you need to give more thought to your stud's fair-to-middling birds, says **RICHARD MILLER**

## BUDGERIGARS

There are some breeders who aim to improve the quality of only the top 10 per cent of their stud, because these are the birds by which their success will be measured – they're the birds that the majority of visitors will see and that will make it on to the show bench.

Anyone who is committed to achieving long-term, sustainable success, however, will look to steadily improve the average quality of their birds. In doing so, they will avoid a gulf between the top and bottom end of their stud and can establish a more defined "type" of budgerigar on which to build their reputation.

Improving the average is, however, one of the most challenging objectives to achieve. It can be difficult enough to breed specimens that move a step forward in quality as individuals. To enhance collectively the overall average standard of the majority of your birds year upon year is, to many breeders, an almost impossible feat. Nevertheless, there are some basic principles to adhere to in order to give you every chance of succeeding.

### Solid foundation

As with many aspects of life, how you start a project is often the most important factor in determining the end result. Managing to resist that classic beginner's temptation to acquire stock here, there and everywhere is a good start. Thereafter, it is essential to acquire your initial stock from a stud rather than a collection of budgerigars. The former will be one that consistently achieves desired results either on the show bench or within the breeding program. The latter will demonstrate sporadic spikes in achievement/failure. Identify a stud and readily acquire stock from it over the course of the first few years of your apprenticeship. If this steadily improves your stock, you will have taken the first step in building your own stud, and given yourself a solid platform for continued improvement.

### Selecting an outcross

With your foundation stock established, and after a few rounds of careful assessment of your stock, you should be starting to breed a steady desired average of pedigree budgerigars. However, in order to start enhancing this average, you need to be able to look at your birds and identify a feature they are lacking. This is very difficult to do, especially for breeders such as my father and me, who keep large numbers. Thanks to the blocks of show-cage walls that we have acquired are able to inspect the birds close-up to take stock of quality.

Once the feature to be acquired has been identified, you must then decide which breeder to approach in order to bring this into the stud. For instance, we observed the need to increase the depth of mask on our birds. The partnership of Freakley & Ainley have had this

characteristic in their birds for many years, so it was obvious to us that this was a stud that we wanted to acquire stock from.

### Testing an outcross

It is fundamentally important to ensure that any new line brought into your stud is both compatible with your existing pedigree and achieves the desired end result. When you use the outcross bird(s), make sure you observe their offspring very carefully and ask yourself the following:

- \* Do they show the desired feature?
- \* Do the following generation possess the same?
- \* Do they bring out an undesired characteristic?
- \* Is the average quality what you are looking to achieve? Answer yes, yes, no and yes to the above and you're on to a winner.

### Outcrossing on the way up

It is very easy to get carried away when you start to achieve desired results consistently. There is a very obvious temptation to just carry on doing what you've been doing and keep working with your existing lines, on the premise that you will keep moving forward. Unfortunately, this is rarely the case.

My father and I learned this lesson when we worked with the Frank Silva lines within our stud. The rapid progression year upon year convinced us that we had sufficient quality within our stud that we didn't need to outcross. This mindset, though, ignored the fact that even the best pedigree lines in the world are cyclical, in the sense that they eventually reach a peak, then decline.

One of the hardest lessons to learn in the world of exhibition budgerigars is that if you wait for the "peak" to start outcrossing, you've probably left it too late. You'll be faced with an inevitable period of decline or stagnation, while your wiser opponents move on to the next big thing. As your stud leaps forward, then, refrain from getting complacent and always maintain an objective eye. If you successfully outcross while your pedigree line is being enhanced, you stand a great chance of keeping that enhancement going.

Every breeder of exhibition budgerigars who wishes to achieve long-term success within the hobby should focus on their average. It is so easy to get overexcited about your top-end quality and ignore fundamental flaws within the tiers of birds that lie behind those specimens that it usually catches out even the most successful stockmen.

Realise that one bird (or a handful for that matter) will never make a stud, and appreciate that one of the greatest compliments a fellow fancier can pay you is to say that the average quality of your stud is superb.

*Please keep saving STAMPS for our Charities and send them in anytime  
They and we appreciate your support for these worthy causes*

# WHITEWING VIOLETS

## The Clearwing dream

by Malcolm Freemantle UK

Over the years when we have advertised our Clearwings for sale in Cage & Aviary Birds Newspaper, the response has been good. I always know what the first few callers will be looking to purchase and it is the beautiful Whitewing Violet, probably the most outstanding variety of budgerigar that can be seen in a Clearwing Breeder's aviary.

Clearwing fanciers all appear to have an ambition of breeding this super budgerigar and I am delighted when a good contrasted specimen turns up in one of our nests. Although we have been breeding Whitewings and Yellow-wings – the Clearwing variety – for some 50 years our primary aim is to produce Clearwings to win on the show bench. Therefore only a small proportion of Whitewing Violets are bred each year in our birdroom.

The First Violet It took some time before the violet was first recognized in 1930, because the cobalt as a colour had been bred in France a lot earlier back in 1923. This does not fit the breeding pattern that we know today and it was only when the breeders of the 30's recognized that the darker shades of blue were seen to be dominant in their reproduction they were given a separate category in the blue colours and were named violet.

The violet factor is dominant – it can be carried in both single and double form – and it should be remembered that no variety of budgerigar can carry the violet factor in a split form. Therefore when selling Whitewing Violets or their progeny the violet colour must be showing in either a modified shade – such as in a Dilute – or in the full visual form. There is a modified version appearing as a Yellow-wing Violet Dark Green which can be very helpful in producing the visual form and will help enrich the deep body colouring that is required to set this bird apart from its cobalt brothers and sisters.

A Yellow-wing Violet Dark Green can be recognized by the deeper body colour with dark blue added to the feathering at the rump and around the vent area. Combined with this the tail and cheek patch will be a deep violet. Yellow-wing Light Green can also look similar when carrying this additional character and fanciers can confuse the bird with its darker cousin.

In fact any variety of budgerigar can carry the violet factor, although it will only be expressed in the blue series. Violet is an agent and not a colour on its own like blue or green. The violet character is inherited in the same manner of all dominant birds, although the green series can carry the violet character, no visual shades can be produced. When the breeder outcrosses to improve the quality of their stock it is quite often assumed that the progeny will be split violet, but if a green bird is used the progeny can only be split for blue.

Moreover if a visual violet is bred from two apparently non-violet parents the breeder can be certain that the cock or hen must have the violet factor in its genetic make-up. Sometimes it may not happen straight away and more than one pairing will be required before the character appears.

**DILUTES** Many of the Whitewings we use in our breeding team today are sure to be split for Dilute and bearing in mind the previous remarks, the violet factor can appear in a Dilute form and a closer look is required to ascertain the correct colouring of the youngsters bred especially if cobalt and mauve are in the parentage.

My advice to you is to retain the best specimens of Dilute – this could be for colour or size – the Dilute will prove to be extremely useful in keeping the wings free of markings in your search for the ideal Whitewing Violet.

There is a tendency when selecting Whitewing Violet or Mauve in your pairings for the wings to take on more prominent markings and care should be taken in choosing your pairs. A regular mating with the Dilute form will assist in keeping the wings clear and indeed keep the size ongoing as Dilutes more than often are the largest bird in the nest.

**Ideal Pairings** When setting out to breed Whitewing Violets we have to look very carefully through the records to establish which of the Clearwings we have available to perform the task for us. In most cases the pairing consists of using a single factor Whitewing Violet Cobalt with a Whitewing Skyblue and the expectation from such a pairing is :

25% Whitewing Violet (1F) Cobalt – visual violet  
25% Whitewing Violet (1F) Skyblue  
25% Whitewing Cobalt  
25% Whitewing Skyblue

Ideally we would like to pair Whitewing Violet (2F) Cobalt x Whitewing Cobalt because you get 100% violet character from the mating and 50% of them should turn out to be visual violet. However this does not happen often enough because they are seldom available in our stud. Expectations from this pairing are:

50% Whitewing Violet (1F) Cobalt  
25% Whitewing Violet (1F) Skyblue  
25% Whitewing Violet (1F) Mauve

From the two pairings you should be able to establish which has the violet factor – with the dark factor birds the violet will be seen – the other violet factor birds could be difficult to recognize and you may have to wait until the following breeding season to find out which are carrying the desired violet character.

From the above pairing the resulting youngsters will do a great job for you in your quest to breed deep body coloured violets and the best examples should be retained to breed even better Whitewing Violets next year. As can be seen from the above two pairings only single factor (1F) violets will appear and unless you pursue a breeding programme to produce (2F) double factors you should realize that most of your youngsters will have only the single factor.

Mauve is one of our favourite colours to use in these pairings and the single factor bird bred from the above mating paired to a Whitewing Skyblue would give the following result:-

50% Whitewing Violet (1F) Cobalt ( visual Violet)  
50% Whitewing Cobalt

With all dark factor birds being produced it does put the rating of your Whitewings up a notch or two with potential purchasers, they will sell before the lighter shades.

**Breeding 100% Violet Character** Personally I would not go down the road of pairing violet to violet. We find that it does not help the wing clarity or the size of the Clearwing and I am sure those of you breeding Normal Violets have the same problem in retaining size. If you attended the 2006 BS Club Show you will have seen the outstanding Violet hen that was Best In Show. Surely this must be the first time the Violet has won this supreme award. I don't know the pairing that produced this superb hen, but it is unlikely that she came from two violets.

Having stated that mauve is the colour we would wish to use in producing violets, then pairing Whitewing Violet (2F) Mauve to a Whitewing Skyblue will give us the end result of 100% Whitewing Violet (1F) Cobalts. All of them will be visual violets and providing you paired a Whitewing Skyblue with good wing clarity you should have bred some excellent Whitewings with the desired colour. Whitewing Violet (2F) Mauve to Whitewing Cobalt is another way to get 100% violet character Clearwings, this time the youngsters will be 50% cobalt – the visual bird and 50% single factor Mauve. We find it is more difficult to retain size with this mating than it is with the lighter sky colour, but it comes down to what you the breeder are looking for, either pure colour or production of birds for the show bench. Should you be fortunate in having several Whitewing Mauves then a mating to Whitewing Violet (2F) Mauve will again breed for you 100% visual violet youngsters, although you may find by using two dark factor birds your wing clarity will suffer.



**Malcolm Freemantle UK ( R ) accepts yet another Clearwing Award**

## Breeder Profile

# Henry George

## South Queensland Champion

by Jean Horrobin & Marilyn Harrington  
photographs by Nola Bradford, Jean Horrobin & Pat Sedgwick



It is with great pleasure that *Budgerigar* presents this profile of one of Australia's pre-eminent budgerigar breeders and exhibitors. Here Henry George responds to a number of questions about his life with Budgerigars, nestled in a stunning property just north of Brisbane, that he shares with his wife, Diane.

'Henry George is one of the most experienced and knowledgeable people we have in the budgerigar fraternity, arguably the very best. Henry's record at competition level, from the National Championships down to the smallest of events, is second to none.

We could all gain a great deal if we were to look to the talents of a man like Henry, benefiting as we would from his abilities and experiences. We in NSW would welcome him with open arms if he ever moved to a decent state and stopped mucking around in the warmth and beauty of his glorious property across that border!

What a wonderful opportunity it is for any club or fancier to be invited to visit the George aviary. Many overseas visitors have made the journey—I know because I sent them and I can personally tell you of the wonder and joy it has brought them.

Henry has the ability to put South Queensland at the top of the tree and if they ever realise just what talent they have in their own backyard, every other state would have a job holding them out in any competition. Let's hope no one tells them!

'Bobbie Budgie'

'My wife, Janice, and I visited Henry George's property and aviary complex on our last trip to Australia for the WA Nationals in 2008. We have been all over the world seeking, judging and learning about the Budgerigar. I can assure our friends in Australia that they have a real wonder to behold at the George aviary and a world-class opportunity to learn about and see some of the best and most wonderful quality birds, the like of anywhere we have visited. Congratulations Henry for all that you have achieved but, most importantly, thanks for all you have given'.

Ghalib Al-Nasser, Secretary, World Budgerigar Organisation

### Dicavalli Stud

Di's and my property is 40 undulating acres in a picturesque valley with a mountain backdrop. The aviary is situated towards the centre of the property and is surrounded by horse paddocks. We have a German Warmblood stud of horses with arguably the best bloodlines in the country imported from Germany, the home of the best dressage horses in the world. Not only are the Budgerigars judged to be some of the best, but our stallion Donnatraum (Donny for short) is unbeaten in the show arena.



Henry, Warren Wilson (President, BSNSW) & Donny

### How it all began

I started with Budgerigars around about 1975—the exact date eludes me—when my two young daughters each wanted a pet budgie. This pair started to breed and we decided to have an aviary in the garden. Being a bit of a perfectionist, I decided to find out what an aviary should be like. I discovered there was a Queensland Budgerigar Society (QBS), went to meetings and obtained advice on aviary construction. We also learned a lot about show Budgerigars by attending these meetings and decided to 'give it a go'! In the next few years, the girls lost interest but the bug had bitten Dad and I continued in the hobby.

I had some success on the show bench and moved through the ranks to Open in the minimum possible time. I then decided to learn more about Budgies by taking the judges' course and passed the judging examination to become a Queensland Judge in May 1979. I then went on to become a National Judge in 1991. I have subsequently judged the Nationals four times—in 1992, 1997, 2004 and 2008.

### What have been your major achievements and highlights?

My first major achievement was winning Champion of Show at the QBS Annual Show with a Cinnamon Grey cock, when I was still a beginner. In Queensland shows, I have won at least one 'Champion of Show' every year since 1978.

#### PINE RIVERS (STH QLD) 20<sup>TH</sup> ANNIVERSARY SHOW 2009



Henry accepting the Bill Silverland Memorial Trophy for Champion Young Bird of Show from Phila Silverland. The winning bird was the Cinnamon hen that went on to win the Hens class at the Nationals in Burnie.



Henry receiving his BRASEA award for Best Clearwing from Clem Johnson, Past President of Pine Rivers.

However, the achievement that ranks highest in my mind was winning my first National with an Opaline Light Green cock in 1982. My achievements at the National level now stand at 27 first placings (National Champions) and include Greens, Blues, Opalines, Yellow Faces, Dominant Pies, Lutinos, Spangles, Lacewings, Opaline ASOV, Clearwings—all of these varieties are still kept—and hens. In addition to the first placings, since 1990 I have won 19 second placings and 17 third placings. I have lost the records of the second and third placings that I won before 1990!

Another achievement that rates very highly with me was being admitted into the ANBC Budgerigar Hall of Fame when it was first formed.

#### AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS HENRY'S WINNING RECORD (from 1990)

Year	1 <sup>st</sup> place	2 <sup>nd</sup> place	3 <sup>rd</sup> place
1990	•Blue	•Opaline •Yellow Faced •Dom. Pied •Hens	•Opaline
1991	•Yellow Faced	•Hens	•Yellow Faced •Green
1993	•Blue •Dom. Pied •Green •Red Eye	•Blue •Red Eye •Dom. Pied •Hens	•Yellow Faced •Dom. Pied •Opaline
1994	•Green •Red Eye •Blue	•Yellow Faced	•Cinnamon
1995	•Dom. Pied	•Blue •Yellow Faced	•Green •Red Eye
1996	•Dom. Pied		•Green •Hens
1997	•Spangle •Green •Lacewing •Green •Clearwing	•Spangle •Dom. Pied •Hens •Clearwing •Spangle D/F	•Clearwing
1998	•Lutino •Opaline •ASOV		•Grey
1999	•Opaline •Hens		•Clearwing •Greywing •Lutino •Albino

•Judged the Nationals in 1991, 1997, 2004 & 2008

[Information compiled by Carol Gough]

### Henry's aviary



My aviary is 25 metres long by nine metres wide overall. It has four major flights, each three metres wide by about seven metres long with a cage protruding out one metre from the flights to let the birds get out into the sun and rain. There is a two metre walkway along the back and end of the blocks of flights with 75 breeding cages arranged three high along the walls opposite the flights. Each flight has a door into it from the walkway so that direct access can be obtained to each flight without having to go from flight to flight.

The cages are one metre long and 400mm deep by 500mm high. Below the bank of cages there is a cupboard which holds breeding boxes when not in use, show cages and other odds and ends.

The aviary contains a store room, an office, a bird room that is five metres wide and is fitted with food storage bins, a bank of 16 show training/bird viewing/culling cages each the size of a show cage, 12 more breeding cages which are mainly used for newly weaned youngsters, birds being prepared for shows, etc.

Opening off the bird room is a room for quarantining purchased birds and sick birds. In addition to the holding cages, this room also has a four compartment heated hospital cage for sick birds. Also opening off the bird room are three smaller flights, 1.5 metres wide and 3 metres long, again with the fly-out cages. The room also contains two glass fronted trophy display cabinets.

### Inside the breeding room



The photograph on the left shows the internal walkway with breeding cages on one side and the flights on the other. The door at the far end leads into the bird room. The second photograph shows breeding cages along the back wall facing the end of the last flight.

### The daily routine

My daily routine is to first change the drinking water, boil some more water—I have an urn for this purpose—and then put the boiled water that has been allowed to cool into a large filter. The birds get boiled and filtered water because the water used on the property is from a bore. It is pumped from the bore into a holding tank before being again pumped around the property; it could get contaminated in the process. The drinking water gets various different vitamins added for half the week and a water cleanser added for one day per week, mostly KD Powder.

### Water quality and additives

I always consider water quality of the utmost importance. If, for whatever reason, water is not changed daily, the water can quickly become fouled and smelly. Sickness will then soon result. I believe water additives should only be used for four days per week and fresh water for the remaining days.

The birds get a soft food mix daily. The mix comprises soaked wheat and oats; a proprietary brand of animal protein called Hi-Pro, supplied by the veterinarian Ron Woodhead; grated carrots or silver beet; and a square of multigrain bread (about 30 mm square), dampened, but not soaked, with milk, over which I sprinkle canary egg biscuit and some Budgie Starter.

The seed is soaked in plain water for about 24 hours, washed and put back into soak, with KD Powder added to kill any bacteria or fungi present, for a minimum of one hour. It is then washed again with clean water and allowed to drain for about an hour before being fed. I no longer let the seed sprout, because bacteria and fungi can again get into it in the time it is standing for sprouting purposes. In addition to this, each breeding cage has cuttle shell, a calcium and charcoal block and a calcium and iodine block.

In the breeding season, nest boxes are checked daily. Eggs laid, eggs hatched, eggs that are infertile, chicks that die, dead in shell and details of the young in the nest—all are recorded on cards attached to each nest box. The contents of the cards are transferred to the year's breeding record book.

### Pairing and breeding practice

Breeding time for me is spring, early summer and again in autumn, but never in winter. At various times I have tried breeding in winter, but always with disastrous results.



When it is time to breed I place two hollow logs in the hens' flight. I know that the hens that go into these logs think they are ready to breed. However, the hens that I then select to pair are first checked for

cere colour, body weight and feather condition, before I decide that they really are in breeding condition.

Once I have decided that a hen is ready to breed, I place her in a display cage and study her to ascertain her faults. I then check my records for related cocks, find and catch these and place them in one of the display cages close to the hen. I study the cocks for faults, immediately discarding any cock that possesses the same faults as the hen. By process of elimination I select the cock for the hen that I consider to be the most suitable. If none of the cocks are considered suitable, I go back into the flights and bring out some more that are not so closely related.

My favourite pairings are auntie to nephew, uncle to niece, first or second cousins, and half brother to half sister, providing that the cock or hen that I am breeding back to was not closely related to the birds that produced the half brother and half sister. I also like grandfather to granddaughter pairings with the same proviso to the half brother / half sister pairings.

I never pair father to daughter or mother to son like many bird breeders recommend—it has never worked for me!

With my selection process it is rare for a hen not to go to nest but, if I don't get eggs within three weeks, I break up that pair and put them back out to fly. I only ever let a pair rear two rounds. However, if the pair has had good chicks in the first round, I often foster out the second round of eggs and let the pair lay again and raise the third round of eggs.

#### Fertility and the 'egg in water' trick

I check the eggs for fertility with a laser torch every other day and discard any infertile eggs during these checks. In hot, dry weather and/or when there is low humidity, I get a bowl of warm water (baby bath temperature) and place all eggs that are within two days

of hatching in that water for about ten seconds. This has the effect of softening the shell and increasing hatchability. Many fanciers have said to me that this is the best advice I have given them because it has substantially increased the hatchability of their eggs.

#### Nesting behaviour

Feather plucking is probably the worst nesting behaviour one can encounter. At the first sign of feather plucking—often down plucking—I put a bowl of rock salt in the breeding cage. This often, but not always, stops the plucking. If plucking continues, I remove the offending party and leave its partner to do the rearing.



Violet Cinnamon  
Spangle hen

#### Young birds from the George aviary



Lutino & Grey Green cock



Cinnamon hen

#### Talking varieties

##### Dilutes

I have never set out to breed Dilutes or, to use another description, Yellows or Whites of green or blue suffusion. The depth of suffusion can vary between light, medium and dark. These birds look a lot like very pale Greywings with very pale grey markings and a low intensity of body colour—for a full description refer to the *Standard*. The more heavily suffused birds often bring confusion to the show bench when they are entered as Greywings.

My Dilutes occasionally appear out of my Normals or Cinnamons, and go back to my original English and German imports which clearly had these genes hidden in the background. Whenever these birds appear they are invariably of good quality. I always sell the cocks because they can be carrying Cinnamon; and the hens, if not Cinnamon, I use to improve the quality of my Clearwings.

##### Lutinos

In order to produce good coloured Lutinos, you must have the good colour in one of the parents. I always keep a number of Lutinos simply for their colour. When looking for an outcross to my Lutinos, I look for hens only because cocks can be masking the undesirable (as far as Lutinos are concerned) Cinnamon. Ideally, Normal or Opaline Dark or Olive Green hens with a deep yellow background colour are the most desirable to introduce. I stress the deep yellow background colour, as seen in the face and mask, because many Dark Greens and Olives have a pale yellow background colour and, if these are used, that is the yellow colour which will be introduced.

##### New varieties – Albinos and Recessive Pieds

I have recently started with two new varieties (for me), Albinos and Recessive Pieds. The Albinos have rapidly improved in quality. I managed third in the Nationals this year! I have mainly used Greys to improve the

Albinos but the negative of this cross is keeping the brown markings out of the wings, something that the Greys seem to introduce.

The Recessive Pieds have been harder to improve, although I feel that I am starting to see significant improvement this year. Initially, I paired the Recessive Pieds I purchased to my own Normals to obtain splits and then paired these splits back to the original Recessive Pieds. The problem that I then encountered was that these pairings produced about 80 per cent more splits and only 20 per cent Recessive Pieds. And the splits were of much better quality than the Recessives! However, mating these latter Recessives back to the first lot of splits is clearly bringing about improvement—this year the percentage of Recessives has increased to about 50 per cent.

#### Giving advice

You asked about beginners asking me for advice. I have no problem with that and encourage it.



The Wynnum Redlands and Pine Rivers Clubs in Brisbane recently had a combined aviary visit. These visits are a real highlight for our clubs and everyone enjoys the experience.

I normally give a number of talks each year to budgerigar clubs and always open it up at the end to answering questions on any aspect of breeding and the Fancy. I also host two or three clubs each year to aviary visits at my aviary and answer questions during these visits. We normally put on a sausage sizzle as part of the visit so everyone is relaxed and happy and the questions flow very easily. The purpose of the aviary visits is not to sell birds but to help the Fancy. In fact, I generally do not have birds to sell at the time of the visits. My wife, Diane, plays a big part in the aviary visits because she organises the sausages and other food and does the cooking while I am in the aviary.

However, the real treasure is Henry himself. He takes time to listen, offer advice or give an opinion. He is one of nature's gentlemen. We'd like to thank Henry for sharing his thoughts and knowledge with us.



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+  
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# 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](mailto: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**

Message service on this number

**Mobile Service: 0418 916 685**

NO message service on the mobile

**Secretary – Vacant**

EMAIL: [clearwing@brasea.com](mailto: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 area ....Yes/ 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 1<sup>st</sup> 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  
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..... Signature

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### Clothing

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- Embroidered club logo's etc...

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- We operate trade tables at a number of branch BSNSW Meetings, shows and events, "BRASEA" events (except Jun Function).
- Enquiries for trade table presentations and club orders welcome.*

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