



CAPRICORNIA BUDGERIGAR **SOCIETY INC.**

The Secretary –
CBS Inc.
PO Box 5451
CQMC
Rockhampton
Queensland 4701

Webpage: www.capbuds.org

December 2020

Dear Member,

I'm sure all members will join with me in thanking Scott Eriksen for the Stirling job he has done over the last few years as our club's secretary, he will be sorely missed. For those that don't know, Scott resigned from the position at our November meeting. I implore all members to have a think about filling this important roll within our club over the festive break, as we will have to elect a new secretary at our next general meeting to be held on the first Friday night in February. Please give it some deep thought as it is not an easy position but a very valuable one, and I am a great believer in the notion that if you are a club member you should do what you can to make the club successful not just cruise along and reap the benefits.

On a more social note the club's Christmas party was held at the Raglan Tavern. It was a very enjoyable day for those members that attended. The venue was spacious and quite and the meals were excellent, along with great service. Pleasant and convivial conversations were many and varied and everyone enjoyed the day. Thanks, must go to Michelle Vidler and Scott Eriksen for the fantastic job they did in organizing and drawing the Christmas raffle which was drawn at the party, great work guys. As Scott has already sent out a list of winners and the takings from the raffle, I won't include them here, suffice to say the raffle improved our club's funds by a considerable amount. This is most welcome as other than the raffles at the meetings, we have not been able to have any significant fund-raising activities.

Don't forget membership renewals are now due. Please contact Qing (0455 237 637)

The committee wishes all members a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. Have a safe and pleasant festive season.

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Cheers,
Russell Ogden
(Newsletter Editor, CBS Inc.) ogdenrc@bigpond.com

MEMBERS INFORMATION PAGE

- **Committee Members:** Confirmed at AGM
- | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|
| President: | Tom Bartlem | 0457 255 639 |
| Vice-President: | Darryl Fisher | 07 4926 2489 |
| Treasurer: | Scott Eriksen | 0419 776 837 |
| Secretary: | | |
| Member: | John Guinane | 0401 250 326 |
- EMAIL Addresses: To allow for more efficient distribution of newsletters and other Club information, please forward a test email or your email address to ogdenrc@bigpond.com **Thanks to all those who have forwarded these details previously.**
- **SHOW & WIN!!!!!!** Starting at our 2020 Breeders Show, you will become eligible to win a \$200 Credit at our Annual Auction by showing at the 3 Major Shows (Breeders 2020, Annual 2021, Young Bird Show 2021). You will receive one ticket for showing 1 to 10 birds, 2 tickets for 11 to 20 entries, etc. After the Young Bird Selection Show in 2021, the winner will be drawn. The more you show, the better chance you have to win. It is only open to CBS Inc members. You must show at all 3 shows unless you are judging the show or are genuinely ill or have a family emergency. The aim of this incentive is to encourage members to show consistently at all 3 shows. If you have missed out for this year, you can still be in it next year.
- Services Section: The Club Shirt is now being worn by many members. If you want to purchase one, contact Qing Wu 0455 237 367 Qing will also have a supply of 2020 rings, (60 cents each and sold in lots of 25, postage is extra \$5.00) and show cages and cage fronts if anyone needs some.
- Future CBS Variety of the Year are as follows: 2021:- Lutino and 2022 :- Normal Green. These are judged at the Annual Show each year

Dear Club Secretaries and Budgerigar Enthusiasts

Supporting Letter for the formation of an ANBC Management Committee

Introduction:

This letter is provided to all members on behalf of the ANBC, it has been compiled by an interim subcommittee whose task was to develop a format that would allow the ANBC to better take head on some of the more pressing issues that are putting real pressure our great hobby.

The current Delegate system has its difficulties, the tyranny of distance and meeting once a year on the National show weekend are only two, so it is easy to see why the list of challenges for the hobby is becoming larger.

The interim Subcommittee is proposing a more permanent management committee / Working group be established that works for and on behalf of the ANBC delegates committee.

We are hoping that All States and Zones can be in a position to vote on this matter shortly after the closing date for voting 16 March 2021, Voting will be collated at a club level and then at a state and zone level, so please no direct correspondence to the National secretary, but rather your local ANBC Zone delegates.

The Issues:

At the ANBC Delegates meeting held on the 31/07/2020 the meeting called for volunteers to form a Sub Committee to investigate ways going forward with regard to the ANBC. This committee has now met on multiple occasions and investigated many avenues of possible improvements to the way we conduct the business of running our hobby. We have decided on seven key areas of critical needs for our hobby and have listed them in order of importance.

- Growth of membership in each zone
- National responses regarding animal welfare matters

- Outwork the future of the National show
- Develop a forward-looking strategic plan
- Attract high level national sponsorships
- Establish relationships with Australian Federal and State Governments.
Department of Agriculture
- Support and develop Avian research

The biggest single obstacle facing the ANBC is our dwindling membership. The current membership is mostly an aging membership with few younger members and very little in the way of junior members. We need to form policies for attracting newer members. This hobby can be a great family adventure and we need to promote it as such. If we can get families involved, the children gain an appreciation of the hobby and although they may leave for educational purposes, to form their own families and such, they will most likely return to the hobby in later life, and maybe their parents will remain within the hobby as well. There is a plethora of people that are retiring and recent empty nesters that are looking for a hobby or such to occupy their later years. We should be targeting those people.

Animal welfare is a critical area and we need to develop definite, sensible strategies and a single national “Code of Practice” that suits our hobby and satisfies the requirements of the various Federal and State Government Departments. We must note there are various animal welfare groups that are lobbying the Federal and State Governments to curtail the keeping of domestic pets. We need a plan to counteract these groups that are attempting to force unrealistic controls on our great hobby.

The National Show is respected worldwide! This showpiece of our hobby needs to be promoted and expanded to satisfy the needs of our current and future members Australia wide. Rather than relying on a few overworked members of the various States and Zones that currently do heavy lifting to organize and run the Show we should consider outworking the management of the National show to an authorized committee in conjunction with the host State or Zone. The need for increased sponsorship for the show is another factor we need to investigate as well as the promotion of the show to a wider audience to encourage the already mentioned growth of membership.

The ANBC and its affiliated members are required by Federal and State Governments for organization's whether they be large or small businesses, not for profit groups, charity organizations or sports and recreational groups to have precise and recorded Governance procedures in place. If, as a group, we fail to provide such governance measures they will set them for us. Do we want government bureaucrats with no knowledge or interest in our hobby to set the rules of how we operate or do we as the ANBC set our own rules and still satisfy the governance requirements? This subcommittee recommends that we set our own governance matrix covering government interactions, animal welfare agenda's, updated codes of practice and conduct and risk assessments for our activities.

Recommendation's for a NEW ANBC Management Committee

How do we achieve these abovementioned goals? This subcommittee recommends that the ANBC form a Management Committee made up of seven (7) people.

Comprising:

- Chairperson
- Secretary
- Treasurer
- Membership/Promotions/Marketing Co-Ordinator
- Events Manager
- Colour & Standards Co-Ordinator (as per existing)
- National Judges Co-Ordinator (as per existing)

This Management Committee would be the work horse delegated to investigate and formulate ideas for the successful running of the ANBC, then present those ideas to the ANBC Delegates for approval. If approved the Management Committee would then be tasked with implementing those ideas and recommendations. The Management Committee would need to liaise with the various Government departments in regard to various governance issues and grants, animal welfare matters and various businesses regarding sponsorship.

This Management Committee would in short be doing the day to day work of the Council. The Council would however retain control over the major decision making.

The proposal is that this Management Committee would be formed by calling for expressions of interest from within our membership on a voluntary basis for a term of three (3) years and would meet bi-monthly. This may change as circumstances change.

Conclusion & Members Action:

In conclusion we feel that the hobby will be better served by having a Management Committee that focuses on the operational aspects of the ANBC by meeting on a regular basis. This committee needs to be positioned to deal with the ongoing threats to the hobby – such as declining membership, animal welfare issues, financial challenges and political interference that are impacting on our hobby.

We feel that it is important this matter be widely discussed across all club Australia wide, It is hoped that your club would then take their position on this matter to their representative State / Zone body so in turn this vote can be tallied at a National level.

Your State /Zone representatives have a closing date of 16th March 2021, so please support the process by providing feedback prior to this date.

Signed

The Members of the interim Sub Committee

Colin Flanagan	Leigh Downey
Catherine Charlesworth	Dave Ganzer
Russell Ogden	Peter Thurn

Covid-19 Protocol for the ANBC National Competition

The ANBC Secretary in conjunction with the President of the host state will stay aware of the latest information on the COVID-19 situation via the rulings of each State/Zones State Government and in particular the host states Government rulings.

Most people who become infected experience mild illness and recover, but it can be more severe for others. The ANBC advises that we all follow the following WHO recommendations:

1. Wash your hands frequently

Regularly and thoroughly clean your hands with an alcohol-based hand rub or wash them with soap and water. Washing your hands with soap and water or using alcohol-based hand rub kills viruses that may be on your hands. Applicable products are to be located in the rooms that the birds are housed and at various stations throughout the exhibition venue

2. Maintain social distancing

If still a requirement, maintain at least 1.5 metre distance between yourself and anyone else. When someone coughs or sneezes they spray small liquid droplets from their nose or mouth which may contain the virus. If you are too close, you can breathe in the droplets, including the COVID-19 virus if the person coughing has the disease. Seating is to be placed to cover any ruling that is in at the time of the event.

3. Avoid touching eyes, nose and mouth

Hands touch many surfaces and can pick up viruses. Once contaminated, hands can transfer the virus to your eyes, nose or mouth. From there, the virus can enter your body and can make you sick. Do not shake hands conventionally (elbows) or hug as these are ways for a potential spread

4. Practice respiratory hygiene

Make sure you, and the people around you, follow good respiratory hygiene. This means covering your mouth and nose with your bent elbow or tissue when you cough or sneeze. Then dispose of the used tissue immediately. Droplets spread virus. By following good respiratory hygiene, you protect the people around you from viruses such as cold, flu and COVID-19. It is recommended that all attending the ANBC event wear face masks, this may be made mandatory if deemed a necessity.

5. If you have fever, cough and difficulty breathing, seek medical care early

Stay home and away from the national event if you feel unwell. If you have a fever, cough and difficulty breathing, seek medical attention and call in advance. Follow the directions of your local health authority. National and local authorities will have the most up to date information on the situation in your area. Calling in advance will allow your health care provider to quickly

direct you to the right health facility. This will also protect you and help prevent spread of viruses and other infections.

6. **Signing in at the venue**

Each time you enter the competition venue you must sign the register – this will be monitored – to enable any tracing that might be required if such a situation was unfortunately to arise

Protection Measures

- Follow the **prevention** guidance outlined above.
- Stay at home if you begin to feel unwell, even with mild symptoms such as headache and slight runny nose, until you recover. Avoiding contact with others and visits to medical facilities will allow these facilities to operate more effectively and help protect you and others from possible COVID-19 and other viruses.

Rare Budgerigar Varieties - Dilutes

By Ghalib Al-Nasser

The first budgerigar variety to appear in the wild among the grass green budgerigars was the yellow. It was reported that yellows were seen in a large flock of green budgerigars as early as 1872. Further mutations of yellows appeared in Belgium at around the same time and a few years later in Germany. Since that time, the first colour budgerigar to mutate from grass green, the yellow was established and for many years was a very popular variety.

Soon after, towards the end of the 1870's the first skyblue mutated from the grass green and thereafter many other varieties appeared either by mutation or combination. And because of the mutation being the first to be established, the yellow boom reached its height by the beginning of the last century. It has been reported that the first yellows were bred in Great Britain in 1884 by Mr. Joseph Abrahams of London. This was from a pair brought in from Belgium and two years later they were exhibited in London for the first time by a London fancier Mr. Swaysland. The yellows that were seen, bred and exhibited in those days were what we now call the light yellow. One of the original pioneers of this mutation in this country was R. J. Watts who was a founder member of the Budgerigar Club (now the Budgerigar Society) in 1925 and then president in 1938-40.

The whites did not come on the scene till the early 1920's and that was not by mutation but by a combination of colours. And as early as the appearance of the yellow, breeders were able to establish that the mutation is controlled by a recessive gene in it's mode of production.

The term "dilute" was given to those yellows and whites for easy reference and because of the colour dilution of the feather. The yellow is a green coloured budgerigar with reduction in the amount of melanin granules (colour pigment) present in the feather. This reduction in colour intensity is more than that found in the greywing mutation which is about half of that of the depth of colour found in normal varieties. The white is a blue coloured budgerigar with a reduction in the colour pigment and works in a similar way to the yellows.

The dilute variety is appealing to many fanciers throughout the World and good quality birds, whether yellow or white, have been sought by many. Good specimens have been bred over the years and won major awards on the show bench throughout the World. Of course, in the U.K. the memorable win with this variety was achieved at the 1985 Budgerigar Society club show when a baby grey white cock won the supreme award for R & W Nattrass.

The variety is also used extensively by breeders of other specialist varieties. Both ino and clearwing breeders use the dilute to advantage to improve their respective varieties by adding size, colour and feather texture. For the benefit of the reader there are three types of yellow and two types of whites. The mere fact of mentioning the different types of dilutes could confuse the fancier who would like to breed with this variety. However it is of importance that one understands the differences.

- There is the light yellow, which was very popular but for one reason or another seems to have vanished from the U.K. The light yellow has a buttercup yellow body colour and was sometimes referred to as buttercup yellows rather than light yellows. The deviation from the light yellows are the dark yellow and olive yellow which are darker in the body intensity. Apart from their body colour, the cheek patches are silvery white and the throat spots are absent.
- Another variety that developed over the years when greens were introduced to yellows are the suffused yellows. From their name it is understood that the yellow is suffused with green (either

light, dark or olive green) and the intensity of this suffusion can vary from minimum through to almost 50% of the normal body colour. They differ from the light yellow mainly by the colour of the cheek patches, which are pale blue to pale violet.

- The third type of yellow is the grey yellow which has a grey colour modifier present that changes the body colour to a dull mustard yellow. The cheek patches are of pale grey. Both the suffused and grey yellows have pale grey throat spots. Each of the above types of yellow are easily identifiable from the body and cheek patches colour.

The whites come in two different types only;

- The suffused and
- The grey white.

Both descriptions above can be applied to the white. The body colour of the suffused white may be masking skyblue, cobalt, mauve or violet in its make-up. Fanciers over the years have added either intentionally or otherwise, both opaline and cinnamon varieties to the dilutes and some wonderful specimens have evolved.

It is not always easy to explain why a variety vanishes and in the case of the light (buttercup) yellow the only explanation is that they were small when compared to the suffused or grey yellows. I saw many examples of the light yellows on my trip to Australia in 1994. The Australians refer to them as black-eyed yellows.

Earlier I mentioned that dilutes are a recessive variety and the laws of producing recessive varieties is well documented. There are three pairs that can produce visual dilutes. These are:

- Dilute paired to dilute will produce all dilutes.
- Dilute paired to a non-dilute that is split for dilute will produce 50% dilutes.
- While the last type of pairing is the mating of two split dilutes together which results in only 25% of the chicks being dilutes.

It is easy to understand why, on occasions, a dilute appears in a nest from a pairing where neither parent is visually a dilute. This recessive inheritance can stay dormant for many generations and will only show itself when mated to another bird that is carrying this factor in a hidden form. Often the dilute produced from two splits is of good quality, assuming the parents are themselves of that desirable quality. I have always been told that breeders who bought many birds from the late Harry Bryan or Alf Ormerod have always produced the odd dilute in the nest. This statement was put into practice in my own experience in 1986. I paired a grey green cock from Harry Bryan to a light green hen from Dennis Faulkner and to my surprise a good grey yellow popped out. There are no yellows in the Faulkner stud but he did have the late Les Joy blood in his stud, which was based on the Bryan bloodline.

This just shows how a recessive variety can appear without one's knowledge. The dilute also has a close relationship with two other recessive varieties namely the greywings and clearwings (yellow-wing and whitewing). Even though they are all recessive, the greywings and clearwings are dominant to dilutes. When pairing a greywing (or clearwing) to a dilute all the chicks will be greywings (or clearwings) split for dilutes. Because of the superior quality of the dilute to the clearwing many clearwing breeders find the dilute of valuable asset in their breeding programme.

IDENTIFYING DILUTES

By Mike Rankin

The following is a brief description on the dilutes (Greywing, Clearwing and Suffuses:- note suffuse is now called Dilute) and how to identify and also judge them.

Start by deciding if the bird has 50% or 90% body colour.

Clearwings (Also known as yellow wings or white wings) have 90% of the normal body colour. See picture of clearwing.

Clearwings also have bright cheekpatches. Tail colour blue greyish or grey depending on the colour of the bird. Clearwings tails are lighter than Greywings but darker than suffuse tails. See difference as illustrated by the 3pictures of the tails.

If the bird has 90% body colour it is a clearwing, unless the spots and markings are also very dark grey as in greywings then it will be a full body greywing (FBG). FBG's also have close to 90% body colour and violet or grey cheekpatches.

Take note that the ideal Clearwing have no markings and no spots as per World Budgerigar Organisation (WBO) and Australian National Budgerigar Council (ANBC) standards.

If the bird doesn't have a 90% body colour it will either be a suffused or a greywing, as these both have 50% body colour.

Greywings have 50% body colour of a normal bird. See the pictures of a greywing. Greywings have much darker grey markings and spots than suffuses. Greywings have dark greyish tails, some with a slight blue grey colour depending on the colour of the bird. Note that greywings can come with lighter markings, but will still be darker than a suffuse.

Suffuses (now Dilutes) have 50% body colour of a normal bird. They have much lighter grey markings and spots than greywings. Suffuses have pale suffused colour cheekpatches.

Note that some suffuses have darker spots than usual, almost like greywings but they don't have the other greywing features, especially they won't have the dark wingtips and dark grey tail of a greywing.

Suffuse tails are light grey, blueish white suffused or yellow or white suffused in colour depending on the body colour of the bird, while greywings have a much darker grey tail.

Any bird deviating from a good example of the specific variety can be penalised according to the deviation, not disqualified. Wrong classed birds will be disqualified.

If we can grade the markings and spots, the Greywing would be dark, the Clearwing medium and the Suffuse be light. All 3 of these varieties can be combined with other varieties or colours including cinnamon and or opaline, which also have its own effect on the bird.

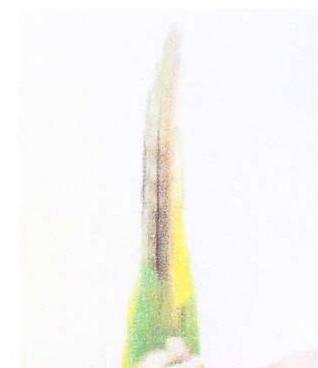
Summary: Step 1, determine if the body colour is 50% or 90%, if the bird has bright cheekpatches or not.

Step 2, if 90% body colour decide if it is a Clearwing or a FBG by comparing markings and spot intensity.

Step 3, compare the intensity of the markings and spots to if it is a suffuse or a greywing.

Please also see the ANBC and WHO standards for full descriptions of the above birds.

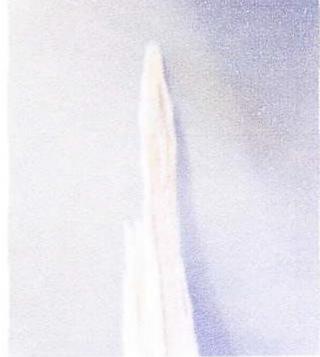
CLEARWING



GREYWING



SUFFUSED

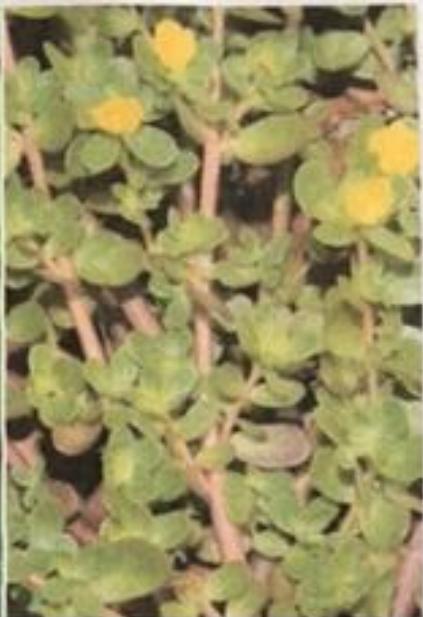




Clearwing left has lighter markings and spots than the FBG's markings and spots. A FBG has the markings and spots of a greywing, but also the 90% body colour of a clearwing and also a brighter cheek patch than a greywing. A full bodied greywing is the combination of 1 greywing gene and 1 clearwing gene, both showing visually at the same time on the same bird.

Purslane

One of the Most Nutritious
Plants in the Garden



See the table below for in-depth analysis of nutrients:

Purslane (*Portulaca oleracea*), raw, fresh, Nutritive value per 100 g. [Source: USDA National Nutrient data base]

	Value	% DV
Energy	16 Kcal	1.50%
Carbohydrates	3.4 g	2%
Protein	1.30 g	2%
Total Fat	0.1 g	0.50%
Cholesterol	0 mg	0%
Folates	12 µg	3%
Niacin	0.480 mg	2%
Pantothenic acid	0.036 mg	1%
Pyridoxine	0.073 mg	5.50%
Riboflavin	0.112 mg	5.50%
Thiamin	0.047 mg	4%
Vitamin A	1320 IU	44%

I have done many experiments with my birds.
Experiments with Mutations has done, though occasionally I still do.
But now, I'm more concerned about their food & health.
I'm continuously looking for natural resources to improve my birds immunity, fulfil their nutritional needs.
Well, my recent discovery is a garden weed, "Portulaca Oleracea". You may find it anywhere in your garden.
Botanically, this herbaceous leafy vegetable belongs to the family of Portulacaceae and scientifically known as Portulaca oleracea. common purslane (*Portulaca oleracea*) is also known as verdolaga, Pigweed, Little Hogweed, Pusley, Rigla, Pourpier, pussly, "rose moss or moss roses".

Well, last one and half months, I'm continuously giving this vegetable to my birds with soft food (without any other leafy vegetable). And I can see improvement and change in their behaviour.

1. Though very recently (September) my birds had a through moulting. But once again, they have started one more now.
2. Birds are more playful than before.
3. Male and females are coming in breeding condition. Though it's common at this period of time. Still, I guess, use of "Purslane" trigger it fast.
4. Feathers get shiny than before.

Here to mention, last month, I'm not using any sort of synthetic medicine (Cal, multi V). Not even mineral block.

My observation:

Like Moringa, I think this vegetable is very useful for our birds. Attaching nutritional value of *Portulaca oleracea* by FDA. I hope you will understand why this vegetable is better than any other vegetable for your birds.

Here to note, Soft, succulent purslane leaves have more omega-3 fatty acids than in some of the fish oils. And it's very much editable for Human Consumption.

But not good for them having renal disease. Purslane contains oxalic acid, a naturally-occurring substance found in some vegetables, which may crystallize as oxalate stones in the urinary tract in some people.

Enjoy Hobby, Happy Budgie.

Firoz Reza

21.11.2A20

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MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL / APPLICATION 2021

Capricornia Budgerigar Society Inc.



Forward to:

Capricornia Budgerigar Society Inc [SEP]

Qing Wu Ph 0455 237 367

ROCKHAMPTON QLD 4701

Surname: _____

Christian Name: _____ (all if
partnership)

Address: _____

Email: _____ **This is vital to
allow prompt delivery of information to all members.

Phone Number: _____

Mobile: _____

**I agree to keep my birds in a suitable environment and use appropriate
husbandry practices.**

**My current exhibition status is (Open, Novice,
Beginner, etc.)**

Applicant's Signature..... [SEP]

**Proposer's Name..... Proposer's
Signature.....**

Date.....

**Please make cheques payable to: " Capricornia Budgerigar Society
Inc."**

Membership Rates for 2021: [SEP]

Senior : \$40.00

Partnership : \$40.00

Family: \$40.00

**Memberships due by January 01 each year. Membership after June 30 will be \$20
for remainder of current year.**

CBS Inc WEBPAGE: www.capbuds.org