



CAPRICORNIA BUDGERIGAR

SOCIETY INC.

The Secretary – CBS Inc.
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Webpage: www.capbuds.org

December 2022

Dear Member,

As Christmas approaches our committee wishes all members a very Merry Christmas and a Happy New year. The club Christmas party held at the Mount Larcom showgrounds bird pavilion was a great day out. Everyone enjoyed themselves and it was great to see many of our members turn up. The lawn show which was held in conjunction drew a fair entry, and the results appear later in this newsletter.

In talking to a variety of our members it appears some have finished breeding for the year or are winding down to finish before Christmas. While others have just paired up in the hope of getting some quality chicks on the ground rung with 2023 rings by the New Year, with the idea of having birds of maximum age eligible for the 2024 Nationals.

I've included a couple of articles on breeding methods which I hope everyone finds enlightening. This is a subject that most breeders have differing views on, and I do not wish to influence anyone one way or the other, but to stimulate some deep thinking and help breeders work out what is best for them. Also included is the 2023 calendar.

To those members suffering some medical conditions all the best and get well soon. Everyone please stay safe over the festive season, you and your families enjoy yourselves and we will all meet again in the New Year.

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

MEMBERS INFORMATION PAGE

- **Committee Members:** Confirmed at AGM

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President:	Ian Schneider	0408 287 709
Vice-President:	Kev O'Callaghan	0411 956 345
Treasurer:	Mark Walker	0450 655 007
Secretary:	Shayla Evans	0408 731 846

- EMAIL Addresses: To allow for more efficient distribution of club information, please forward a test email or your email address to cbudgerigars@gmail.com and for newsletters to ogdenrc@bigpond.com. **Thanks to all those who have forwarded these details previously.**

- **SHOW & WIN!!!!!!!** Starting at our 2022 Breeders Show, you will become eligible to win a \$200 Credit at our Annual Auction by showing at the 3 Major Shows (Breeders 2022, Annual 2023, Young Bird Show 2023). 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.
- Services Section: The Club Shirt is now being worn by many members. If you want to purchase one, contact Shayla Evans 0408 731 846 **(Please do not call after 7:00 pm)** Shayla will also have a supply of 2022 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: 2023: - Fallow. 2024: - Clearbody. 2025: - Greywing. 2026: - Crested. These are judged at the Annual Show each year.

Breeding Methods

There are two methods of breeding livestock whether it be animals or birds the principals remain the same. The first is outcrossing and as the name suggests it is the pairing of two totally unrelated parents. This method is a bit of a Pandora's Box in so much as you cannot be sure as to what is going to eventuate due to the unrelated genes. The big plus of this method is maintaining a high level of vigour in your stock.

The other method is inbreeding and as the name again suggests it is the pairing of two closely related parents. (e.g., father-daughter / mother-son / brother-sister) This method firmly fixes desirable traits and is fairly predictable. It also firmly fixes undesirable faults and can reduce the level of vigour in your stock.

A modified inbreeding method is line breeding and as the name suggests it involves the pairing of two parents that are related but at a slight distance. (e.g., cousin- cousin / sire-granddaughter / etc) This method gives fairly predictable outcomes while maintaining good vigour in your stock. Some outcrossing is employed in this method at various stages. Below you will find a couple of articles on line breeding that explain it much better than I can.

Which ever method you chose to go with, and they all have their plus and minuses, be sure to use the best stock that most closely fits the standard that you can obtain within your budget. Be sure that your stock is a large bird, approaching the ideal 240mm in length, with a broad rounded skull topped with dense active feathering giving that square modern face with good feather direction. (Some say the Buffalo look) Make sure the eyes are well placed, one third of the way back from the cere and one third from the top of skull. The cere and beak should be small and tucked in almost hidden by the feathers of the cheek and mask. There should be no discernible neck, the head should flow onto broad shoulders with a good girth of chest creating the desired "carrot" shape. With tight wings, the bird should stand on the perch with good deportment and be balanced gripping the perch firmly with two toes forward and two back. To finish off our desirable specimen, it should be covered with long, dense, soft feather of the correct colour and patterning for the variety.

Where the articles mention other animals or bird breeds think Budgerigars, as the principles are exactly the same.



Gregor Mendel

Lush on linebreeding

3/19/2015

By Carol Beuchat PhD

Although Gregor Mendel is the father of modern genetics, Jay Lush is the fellow who brought genetics to animal breeding. Lush was a student of Sewall Wright, who devised the coefficient of inbreeding, and a background in both genetics and mathematics allowed him to develop animal breeding into a quantitative science. Perhaps his most important contribution is a book first published in 1937 called *Animal Breeding Plans*, in which he laid the foundations on which the scientific breeding of both animals and plants still rest today. While parts are necessarily outdated now, much of what he wrote is as useful today as it was then.

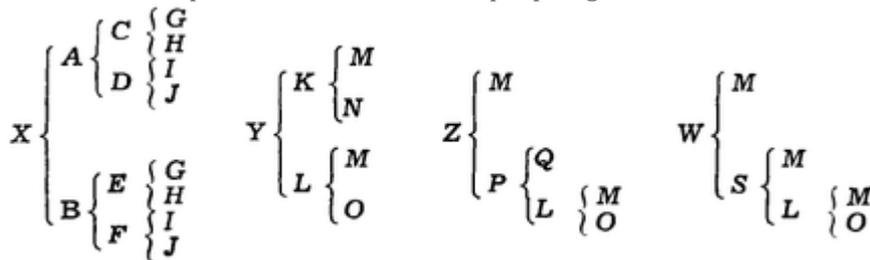
Most breeders know about inbreeding and linebreeding but find it difficult to clearly distinguish between them. Usually inbreeding is considered to be breeding among first-order relatives (e.g., sibling to sibling, parent to offspring), and linebreeding is a fuzzy version of "not as close as inbreeding". When Lush discusses linebreeding in his book, though, he clearly distinguishes between linebreeding and what he calls "other forms of inbreeding", which he simply defines as breeding between relatives.

Lush describes linebreeding as a very special form of breeding.

"Linebreeding, more than any other breeding system, combines selection with inbreeding. In a certain sense, linebreeding is selection among the ancestors rather than among living animals... It is accomplished by using for parents animals which are both closely related to the admired ancestor but are little if at all related to each other through any other ancestors. If both parents are descended from the animal toward which the linebreeding is being directed, they are related to each other and their mating is a form of inbreeding in the broad sense of the word."

This is worth saying again. According to Lush, **linebreeding pairs animals that are related to a specific ancestor, but which are little if at all related to each other.**

To illustrate his point, he offers some simple pedigrees.



He says, "the parents of X are double first cousins, having the same four grandparents. The parents of Y are half brother and sister. Z is produced by mating a sire to his own granddaughter. W is produced by mating a sire to his daughter out of one of his own daughters. The intensity of the inbreeding is the same for X, Y, and Z. Yet X would rarely if ever be called linebred. Its sire and its dam are related through four different ancestors which, so far as the pedigree shows, may belong to four unrelated strains. If a breeder were to call X linebred, he would have to say that it was linebred to four different lines at once, which is something of a contradiction in terms. He would call Y linebred to M because K and L are related only through M, and Y has been kept almost as closely related to M as its parents were. Z is even more clearly a case of linebreeding because it is more closely related to M than Y is, although no more intensely inbred. Many breeders would call W inbred instead of linebred because the intensity of its inbreeding is so high. Others would call it "intensely linebred to M," since all of its inbreeding is focused on M and it contains 87.5% of the blood of M - a relationship of 75% after allowing for W's inbreeding."

Lush saw linebreeding as a way to preserve an exceptional ancestor's influence. For every generation that passes between the ancestor and the present, its influence is reduced by half. To avoid this progressive dilution, "linebreeding takes advantage of the laws of probability as they affect Mendelian inheritance to hold the expected amount of inheritance from an admired ancestor at a nearly constant level...Linebreeding provides, so to speak, a ratchet mechanism for holding any gains already made by selection, while attempting to make further gains."

A significant advantage of linebreeding over ordinary inbreeding is that, while it also increases homozygosity and prepotency, *"the homozygosis produced by linebreeding is more apt to be for desired traits than is the case with undirected inbreeding. Linebreeding tends to separate the breed into distinct families, each closely related to some admired ancestor, between which effective selection can be practiced."*

Don't miss the significance of this last point. Lush is saying that if there are multiple lines of animals linebred to a common ancestor, the breeder can manage inbreeding by using those groups as a source of animals for outcrossing while still maintaining the strong genetic influence of the ancestor. And because these groups of animals have not been interbreeding, they can be used to produce offspring that will have a lower rather higher inbreeding coefficient, and thus will benefit from hybrid vigor (a reduction in inbreeding depression) as well as a diminished risk of genetic disorders caused by recessive mutations.

There are dangers to linebreeding, one of which is that if too intense it will result in fixation (homozygosity) of undesirable genes. Lush was very clear on the deleterious effects of inbreeding, which he called "inbreeding degeneration". He advises breeders to avoid all inbreeding that is not necessary for maintaining the relationship on the line bred animal so that the inbreeding intensity remains modest. Indeed, he points out that the gains to be made by linebreeding to a mediocre ancestor might not balance the loss of quality (his "degeneration") expected to result from inbreeding.

To linebreed successfully to a particular animal, it must have enough offspring so that linebreeding to its own descendants can be avoided. For a dog breeder to be able to do this, it might require keeping around more dogs than one breeder can accommodate, but a group of breeders with common goals can cooperate in breeding towards the same line and using each other's kennels for the occasional mild outcross.

Lush transformed the science of animal breeding over 70 years ago, and the revolution he started has stood the test of time. The advent of reproductive technologies and DNA analysis have changed the processes of breeding and selection considerably since his day, but his insights into genetics were sound and are still the basis of animal breeding to this day.

The 'Ins' and 'Outs' of Inbreeding

By Peter R. Head

There are few topics discussed among bird breeders which provoke more lively interest than inbreeding. Viewpoints vary greatly. To many, inbreeding is the cardinal sin. However if we look at some of the well founded reasons in favour of sensibly controlled inbreeding, I hope we may end up with a better understanding of it and perhaps even modify some of our thoughts on it.

For a start, what is inbreeding?

It is the mating together of related birds, either close or distant, e.g., very close as in brother to sister, medium as in father to daughter or granddaughter, or as distant as the pairing of second cousins. Inbreeding, though not always referred to by just that name, is used to advantage in all sorts of breedings. Horses, cows, dogs, or poultry, for example. Studs of any of these are usually inbred to some degree in order to develop a particular desirable strain, which may highlight that stud. Getting back to birds, or in particular, cage or aviary birds, probably the most comprehensive studies of inbreeding effects are available for [budgerigar](#) breeders. As a budgerigar breeder who is also interested in many other aviary birds, I have attempted to glean some relevant information on the subject - information which should apply to all types of birds.

Probably one of the best known and most commonly adopted methods of inbreeding is of course 'line-breeding'. An example of line-breeding could be the mating of some outstanding cock bird to several different hens or perhaps a hen to several selected cocks. The original cock could then be mated to his daughter and then granddaughter, and at the same time 1/2 brother to 1/2 sister, or son to mother, the progeny of which matings may then be mated back to the original cock. This may take some time to set up in the early stages, but soon we will have a good stud, all line-bred from the original, and all carrying as least some of his genotype. The most important thing of course in the whole operation is to try and mate the best specimens, even though a bird's progeny is a better



indication to his value than his pedigree, as not all the good points of the cock will be displayed in all offspring, as I shall attempt to explain later. A most relevant adage in the breeding of exhibition standard birds is "feed, breed and weed". The ringing of birds and the keeping of accurate breeding records is also of great importance if one is to know which birds are related and how.

To better understand some of the advantages of inbreeding, we should have some understanding of very basic genetics. The characteristics of a parent bird passed on to its progeny on genes which are carried by **chromosomes** of which a number (13 pair for budgerigars) make up a single living cell. This cell becomes the basic unit of life, and the body of a particular bird is made up of a very large number of these cells, each one being identical in that it is made up of an exactly similar set of chromosomes, which carry the **genes**. These genes will control the bird's size, colour, sex, deportment, fineness of feather, fertility, colour of eye, and in fact every single thing about the bird. When a female egg cell and a male sperm cell unite and divide and multiply in the original foetus, the good and the bad points are transmitted in all directions. Their pairing up to produce the genetic constitution of the offspring seems to be largely a matter of chance, but still within some bounds. However we would expect that related birds would be more alike in the genetic constitution than unrelated ones, as they are more likely to carry many similar genes, which control that makeup.

Broadly speaking birds could be divided into two groups when being considered for an inbreeding operation. '**Homozygous**' meaning that from a breeding pair, when sperm and egg cells meet, the genes which pair up are similar ones, and '**Heterozygous**' meaning that the genes which pair are not contrasting types. In budgerigars, referring to the gene controlling colour, a true breeding blue is Homozygous for that gene, whereas a green/blue is not true breeding and is therefore Heterozygous for the colour gene. These terms apply equally for any of the genes controlling any trait. Therefore birds are probably very seldom even close to being completely Homozygous unless inbred to the extreme. Very few of the characteristic traits transferred in this complex genetic interchange are easily recognisable outside size, type, colour, etc. Even the all important, fertility, will require testing.

Now to return to the inbreeding process.

If birds homozygous for particular genes are mated, all the progeny will be homozygous for those genes. However if birds heterozygous for those genes are mated the young birds will average 50% heterozygous and 50% homozygous for those genes. Therefore we can conclude that inbreeding will increase the proportion of genes present in homozygous state and conversely, out crossing increases the proportion present in the heterozygous state. Remembering now that homozygous type breeding paired similar type genes, whether good or bad, their manifestation in the highest degree should be exhibited by this type of breeding. Therefore inbreeding should tend to concentrate both the good and bad points. This is where ruthless weeding of inferior birds must be exercised. At this point inbreeding could be likened to a rendering pot over a fire, containing good and bad genes from a particular line of birds. To the surface will come both the cream and the scum. The scum must be eliminated from the breeding programme and the cream put back for further refining.

The terms '**dominant**', '**recessive**' and '**sex-linked**' are ones that are very frequently used in connection with budgerigar breeding. However they should not be discounted as

applying only to these birds. Mutations of many other varieties of birds, from [Zebras](#), [Stars](#), [King Quail](#), [Quarriors](#), [Ringnecks](#) and [African Lovebirds](#), to name just a few, all appear to come under the same general rules of breeding as do budgerigars. It should be noted that many mutations are possibly present in our breeding stock right now, either being controlled by recessive or sex-linked genes, which, unless they are correctly bred will never show themselves. These are heterozygous genes, which, unless they are inbred correctly will probably be lost. Even some of the mutations which are carried by dominant genes will not necessarily show themselves unless transformed into the homozygous state. Again this is not impossible to be done by chance, but the greatest chances will come with selective inbreeding. Genes of course may be dominant or recessive in their ability to influence the outcome of a mating. Sex-linked genes will only govern the type and/or colour of the progeny when the colour genes and sex genes are on the same chromosome. Birds with undesirable characteristics transmitted by dominant genes should immediately be eliminated from the breeding programme. However unless inbreeding is used, many of the recessive traits will never be known, whether good or bad. Fertility is thought to be governed by a recessive gene and although not a proven theory this could account for the so called 'loss of fertility being caused by inbreeding'. This is not necessarily so, if a sensible system of inbreeding is being used. Generally it could be said that the percentage of progeny which lack a suitable level of fertility would approximate the percentage fertility of the combination of recessive genes which produced it. Below par birds should be eliminated from the breeding programme. In this way, theoretically and genetically it should be possible to improve fertility by inbreeding. Feed, breed, weed. It may seem that if we oust all the birds which show this or that fault, we won't have many left. This may be true, but a least what we have is top class, and once a good strong strain of bird is achieved, the breeding results thereafter should be considerably improved and well worth the effort.

The type of inbreeding which is undesirable and which unfortunately has become so closely linked with the word 'inbreeding' as to give it a 'bad word' sound, is where, for some breed of bird, especially when stock is a little on the scarce side, an intending breeder buys a full brother/sister pair, because they are the only ones obtainable. If these birds are bred, the young birds are sold to another intending breeder, and of course these birds are also full brother/sister pairs, and this sequence is repeated over and over. The birds are never out-crossed because the breeders claim that as all the birds are related, indiscriminate inbreeding could only be harmful. This is partly true of course and unless some out-crossing is achieved, then a very inferior class of bird will result. If however, the first pair were of reasonable quality, size, and fertility, or at least the best available, then a new line bred stud should be started by breeding father to daughter and mother to son, selecting the best progeny and breeding father to granddaughter, etc. Had another breeder or the original breeder done the same thing, after several generations of selective inbreeding, two of the line bred studs should be out-crossed to each other, possibly by swapping a pair of birds. I feel that this is the only road left open for many species, and unless it is pursued with all haste, yet systematically, many of the birds we now enjoy will either be lost to Australian aviculture or at least become greatly inferior to the ones we now know. This is very similar to a recent method of inbreeding, which has been used with great success in the breeding of improved strains of pigs and poultry, called '[heterosis](#)'. This method involves two separate, very closely inbred lines. If the best available brother/sister matings are followed in two separate breeding lines for six to eight generations the young bird's genetic composition should be nearly completely homozygous. Now if several of the progeny from each line are out-crossed to each other the resulting birds should be almost completely heterozygous, that is, the genes paired

were very unlike. These birds should be larger, more vigorous and show greatly improved fertility. I have seen this effected with budgerigars and was very impressed. It does work.

A great deal too much importance is sometimes placed on blood lines when discussing inbreeding. Completely homozygous pairs will breed true to blood lines, but of course we've already seen that very few birds would ever be completely homozygous for all genes and neither is it very desirable that they be so. Genotypes made up of heterozygous pairs may be split many ways. Even a bird split for only two genes can pass on half its complement of four genes in four different ways. Likewise four heterozygotes may be passed on in any of 16 ways and so on. Therefore the term '1/2 blood' may not mean very much. A paired cock and hen may pass on genetic variations which differ greatly from the 50/50 which might be expected. Even if the cock is back crossed twice to daughter and granddaughter in a line breeding operation, the progeny, which should have 7/8 blood of the stud cock, may have a comparatively low similarity of genetic make up. It may of course, just as easily, be very highly similar. This is where the selecting of the breeding birds is so important.

So, to sum up:

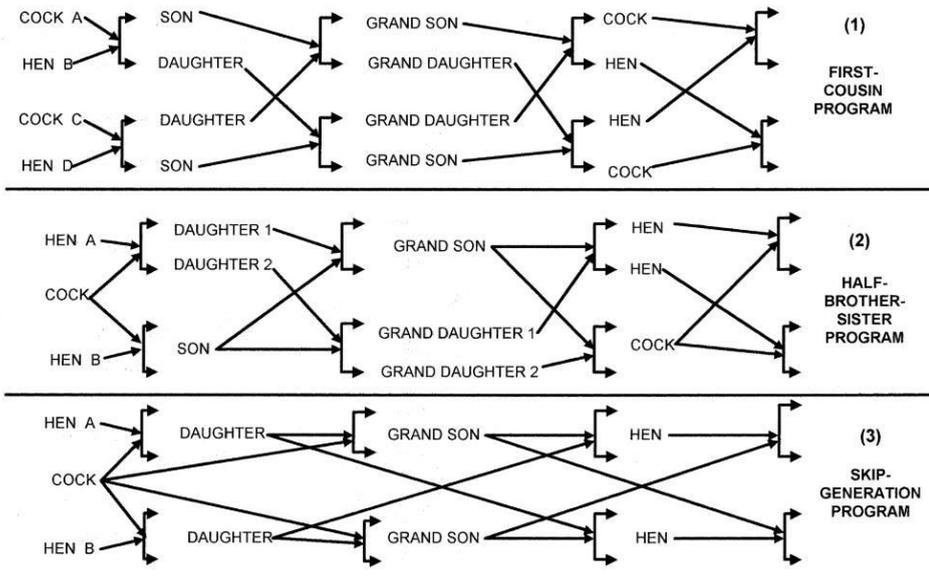
Selective inbreeding leads to stability of breeding characteristics and uniformity of qualities in successive generations - it reveals hidden characteristics, both good and bad - and it does not produce undesirable qualities in the progeny, but rather concentrates the weaknesses which are already present in hidden form, bring them to the surface where they might be eliminated, either by out-crossing to a strain not hindered by that particular weakness, or by weeding out of the breeding stock, birds which exhibit the weakness.

I hope that these few notes on inbreeding and out-breeding have been of some interest to you. Whether you are for it, or against it, think about it. All this may seem an awful lot of trouble. Perhaps this is one of the reasons for the degeneracy in the quality of some of our aviary birds. Of course not all birds are as easily handled and interbred as budgerigars, but where at all possible it should at least be tried. I hope I have managed to impress upon you the difference between indiscriminate inbreeding which is very bad, selective inbreeding which can be very good and out-breeding which at some stage is always necessary. Ample proof has been supplied by the many millions of budgerigars bred and the dozens of different mutations, all of which have been moulded into strong healthy strains by the use of selective inbreeding. I feel sure it could equally apply to most of our aviary birds. By keeping accurate breeding records and openly discussing our achievements and failures, some day many of our aviary birds will be heading towards the maze of successes through which the budgerigar cult has already passed.

Linebreeding Chart

LINEBREEDING MODELS

LEVI (1989)



The object of 1 is to blend two pairs of excellent birds equally. The object of 2 is to blend three birds, with emphasis on one (here the cock). The object of 3 is to impress the line with the feature of a single bird (here the cock). In practice the programs may be varied, combined, and expanded as desired, with selection of the best birds.

A Bit of Aussie Poetry

THE ANZAC ON THE WALL - By JM Brown

I wandered through a country town, 'cos I had some time to spare,
 And went into an antique shop to see what was in there.
 Old Bikes and pumps and kero lamps, but hidden by it all,
 A photo of a soldier boy - an Anzac on the Wall.
 'The Anzac have a name?' I asked. The old man answered 'No'.
 The ones who could have told me mate, have passed on long ago.
 The old man kept on talking and, according to his tale,
 The photo was unwanted junk bought, from a clearance sale.
 'I asked around', the old man said, 'but no-one knows his face,
 He's been on that wall fifty years... Deserves a better place.

For some-one must have loved him, so it seems a shame somehow.'
I nodded in agreement and then said, 'I'll take him now.'
My nameless digger's photo, well it was a sorry sight
A cracked glass pane and a broken frame - I had to make it right
To prise the photo from its frame I took care just in case,
Cause only sticky paper held the cardboard back in place.
I peeled away the faded screed and much to my surprise,
Two letters and a telegram appeared before my eyes
The first reveals my Anzac's name, and regiment of course
John Mathew Francis Stuart - of Australia's own Light Horse.
This letter written from the front... My interest now was keen
This note was dated August seventh 1917
'Dear Mum, I'm at Khalasa Springs not far from the Red Sea
They say it's in the Bible - looks like a Billabong to me.
'My Kathy wrote I'm in her prayers... she's still my bride to be
I just can't wait to see you both, you're all the world to me.
And Mum you'll soon meet Bluey, last month they shipped him out
I told him to call on you when he's up and about.'
'That bluey is a larrikin, and we all thought it funny
He lobbed a Turkish hand grenade into the CO's dunny.
I told you how he dragged me wounded, in from no man's land
He stopped the bleeding, closed the wound, with only his bare hand.'
'Then he copped it at the front from some stray shrapnel blast
It was my turn to drag him in and I thought he wouldn't last.
He woke up in hospital, and nearly lost his mind
Cause out there on the battlefield he'd left one leg behind.'
'He's been in a bad way Mum, he knows he'll ride no more
Like me he loves a horse's back, he was a champ before.
So Please Mum can you take him in, he's been like my own brother
Raised in a Queensland orphanage he's never known a mother.'
But Struth, I miss Australia Mum, and in my mind each day
I am a mountain cattleman on high plains far away.
I'm mustering white-faced cattle, with no camel's hump in sight
And I waltz my Matilda by a campfire every night
I wonder who rides Billy, I heard the pub burnt down
I'll always love you and please say hooroo to all in town'.
The second letter I could see, was in a lady's hand
An answer to her soldier son there in a foreign land.
Her copperplate was perfect, the pages neat and clean
It bore the date, November 3rd 1917.
'T'was hard enough to lose your Dad, without you at the war
I'd hoped you would be home by now - each day I miss you more'
'Your Kathy calls around a lot since you have been away
To share with me her hopes and dreams about your wedding day.
And Bluey has arrived - and what a godsend he has been
We talked and laughed for days about the things you've done and seen'
'He really is a comfort, and works hard around the farm,

I read the same hope in his eyes that you won't come to harm.
McConnell's kids rode Billy, but suddenly that changed.
We had a violent lightning storm, and it was really strange.'
'Last Wednesday, just on midnight, not a single cloud in sight,
It raged for several minutes, it gave us all a fright.
It really spooked your Billy - and he screamed and bucked and reared
And then he rushed the sliprail fence, which by a foot he cleared'
'They brought him back next afternoon, but something's changed I fear
It's like the day you brought him home, for no one can get near.
Remember when you caught him with his black and flowing mane?
Now Horse breakers fear the beast that only you can tame,'
'That's why we need you home son' - then the flow of ink went dry-
This letter was unfinished, and I couldn't work out why.
Until I started reading, the letter number three
A yellow telegram delivered news of tragedy,
Her son killed in action - oh - what pain that must have been
The same date as her letter - 3rd November 1917
This letter which was never sent, became then one of three
She sealed behind the photo's face - the face she longed to see.
And John's home town's old timers - children when he went to war
Would say no greater cattleman had left the town before.
They knew his widowed mother well - and with respect did tell
How when she lost her only boy she lost her mind as well.
She could not face the awful truth, to strangers she would speak
'My Johnny's at the war you know, he's coming home next week.'
They all remembered Bluey he stayed on to the end.
A younger man with wooden leg became her closest friend.
And he would go and find her when she wandered old and weak
And always softly say 'yes dear - John will be home next week.'
Then when she died Bluey moved on, to Queensland some did say.
I tried to find out where he went, but don't know to this day.
And Kathy never wed - a lonely spinster some found odd.
She wouldn't set foot in a church - she'd turned her back on God.
John's mother left no Will I learned on my detective trail.
This explains my photo's journey, of that clearance sale.
So I continued digging, cause I wanted to know more.
I found John's name with thousands, in the records of the war.
His last ride proved his courage - a ride you will acclaim
The Light Horse Charge at Beersheba of everlasting fame.
That last day in October, back in 1917
At 4pm our brave boys fell - that sad fact I did glean.
That's when John's life was sacrificed, the record's crystal clear
But 4pm in Beersheba is midnight over here.....
So as John's gallant spirit rose to cross the great divide,
Were lightning bolts back home, a signal from the other side?
Is that why Billy bolted and went racing as in pain?
Because he'd never feel his master on his back again?

Was it coincidental? same time - same day - same date?
Some proof of numerology, or just a quirk of fate?
I think it's more than that you know, as I've heard wiser men,
Acknowledge there are many things that go beyond our ken
Where craggy peaks guard secrets 'neath dark skies torn asunder,
Where hoof-beats are companions to the rolling waves of thunder
Where lightning cracks like 303's and ricochets again
Where howling moaning gusts of wind sound just like dying men.
Some Mountain cattlemen have sworn on lonely alpine track,
They've glimpsed a huge black stallion - Light Horseman on his back.
Yes Sceptics say, it's swirling clouds just forming apparitions
Oh no, my friend you can't dismiss all this as superstition.
The desert of Beersheba - or windswept Aussie range,
John Stuart rides on forever there - Now I don't find that strange.
Now some gaze upon this photo, and they often question me
And I tell them a small white lie, and say he's family.
'You must be proud of him.' they say - I tell them, one and all,
That's why he takes - the pride of place - my Anzac on the Wall.



Lutino budgerigars bred by Harrie Aardema, who wouldn't want birds of this quality? Harrie has written a great article titled 'About my hobby'. Downloadable from his website at <https://harrieaardema.nl/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/0810-INFE.pdf>

CBS Lawn Show 27 /11 / 2022

Judge :- *Scott Eriksen*

Nest Feathers

First	Cage N2	Normal Sky	Craig Sander
Second	Cage N3	Normal Sky	Craig Sander
Third	Cage N4	Lutino	Craig Sander
	Cage N1	Opaline Green	R & C Ogden
	Cage N5	Lutino	Craig Sander

Young Bird

First	Cage Y1	Dominate Pied Spangle Cinn Grey Green	John Agnew
Second	Cage Y5	Dominate Pied Grey	M & S Evans
Third	Cage Y4	Spangle Grey	M & S Evans
	Cage Y3	Normal Cobalt	R & C Ogden
	Cage Y6	Normal Grey Green	M & S Evans
	Cage Y7	Cinnamonwing Grey	Jon Lambertson
	Cage Y8	Cinnamonwing Grey	Jon Lambertson
	Cage Y9	Lutino	Jon Lambertson
	Cage Y2	Dominate Pied Spangle Grey Green	John Agnew

Any Age

First	Cage 3	Normal Green	R & C Ogden
Second	Cage 5	Dominate Pied Grey	Nutley Family
Third	Cage 1	Cinnamonwing Green	John Agnew
	Cage 4	Dominate Pied Grey Green	Nutley Family
	Cage 2	Spangle Yellow Faced Grey	John Agnew

Capricornia Budgerigar Society Inc.
Calendar of Events – 2023

Jan 15 Sunday	ABS Inc Auction	Brisbane		
Feb 03 TBC	CBS Committee meeting. Venue North R'ton High School. 6:00pm Discuss Auction (Invitations) Annual Show			
Feb 03	General Meeting	North Rockhampton High School (NRHS)	7:15pm	Table Show: Any Age, Young Birds and Nestfeather classes. FEATURE: #2 from list
Feb 03	Judges Meeting to follow General Meeting			
March 03	General Meeting	North Rockhampton High School (NRHS)	7:15pm	Table Show: Any Age, Young Birds and Nestfeather classes. FEATURE: #4
March 13 Monday	Entries due for Annual Show by 8pm	E-Mail or Phone Show Secretary, Russell Ogden		
March 18 Saturday	55 th ANNUAL SHOW Judge: TBA Selling Section included	NRHS Hall Berserker St	Bench by 10:00am	A/A, Y/B rung 2022, Nestfeathers rung 2023
School Hols 31/3-17/4				
April 7-10	EASTER FRIDAY & MONDAY			
April 01 Saturday	WRBS Auction	Brisbane		
April 12	CBS Auction Entries due			
April 14 No clash with Wynnum	General Meeting	North Rockhampton High School (NRHS)	7:15pm	Table Show: Any Age, Young Birds and Nestfeather classes. FEATURE: #3
April 14 TBC	CBS Committee Meeting. Venue: NRHS. Time: 6pm Discuss Zone & ANBC Agendas, Club Trip, Judge for Oct Show, Auction (Show Cages, Duties, Dinner venue, etc), YB Show			
May 13 Sat	CBS Inc YOUNG BIRD SELECTION SHOW	Day of Show Entries close at 8:30am VENUE: TBA	Benching at 10:00am	Young Birds rung 22 and Nestfeathers rung 23 Judging start 10:15am
May 13 Sat	General Meeting	To follow Young Bird Show . Approx 12:30pm		
May 27 Saturday	N&CQ ZONE Meetings	Venue: TBC MACKAY	3:00pm Judges Meeting 3:30pm Zone Delegates Meet	
May 28 Sunday	N&CQ ZONE CHAMPIONSHIP SHOW	Venue: TBC MACKAY		
June 2-4	ANBC Show	BALLARAT Vic		See ANBC Webpage for all details
June 17 Saturday	Auction Setup		2-4pm	
June 17	Auction Dinner	TBA	6:00pm	
June 18 Sunday	CBS Inc Auction	North Rockhampton High School (NRHS)		
	SQBBA Auction?			
School Hols 23/6-10/7				

July 07	General Meeting	North Rockhampton High School (NRHS)	7:15pm	Table Show: Any Age, Young Birds (rung 23) and Nestfeather classes. FEATURE: #1
July 07 TBC	Committee Meeting. Discuss AGM,	Venue: NRHS Time: 6:00pm		
???	BRASEA Auction?			
August 04	ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING and General Meeting	North Rockhampton High School (NRHS)	7:15pm	NO BIRDS NO FEATURE
August ??	Newcastle Auction			
August ?&?	MORETON CLUB AUCTION and CLUB TRIP.			
September 01	General Meeting	North Rockhampton High School (NRHS)	7:15pm	Table Show: Any Age, Young Birds and Nestfeather classes. FEATURE: #5
October 06 Friday TBC	Committee Meeting. Discuss Calendar of Events 24, Venue booking, End of Year Event, Donation for Meeting Venue, Judge for Annual Show 2024	Venue: NRHS Time: 6:00pm		
School hols 15/9-3/10				
October 06 Friday SCRAP??	General Meeting	North Rockhampton High School (NRHS)	7:15pm	Table Show: Any Age, Young Birds and Nestfeather classes. FEATURE: #6
October 09 Monday	Entries for October Breeders Show due tonight 8:00pm	E-Mail or Phone Show Secretary.		
October 14 Saturday	55 th BREEDERS SHOW Judge: TBA Selling Section included	NRHS Hall Berserker St	Bench by 10:00am	A/A, Y/B rung 2023, Nestfeathers rung 2023
November 03 Friday	General Meeting	North Rockhampton High School (NRHS)	7:15pm	Table Show: Any Age, Young Birds and Nestfeather classes. FEATURE: #7
November 26 Sunday	CHRISTMAS BREAK UP & Lawn Show???	Venue: TBA, probably Gladstone.	12:30 Lunch 1:45 Show	Any Age, Young Birds and Nestfeather classes.\
November 26 Sunday	General Meeting		2:30pm	
School Hols 1/12 → 2024. Merry Christmas to all CBS Inc Members and Families. 2024 Rings available on December 15, 2023.				

Features for 2023:

1. Getting 'Bang for your Buck' with an Outcross. John Agnew
2. How to pair for features/feather/type. Ian Schneider
3. Breeding and showing Spangles and Dom Pieds. Rod Vidler
4. Show Preparation. Russell & Cheryl
5. Breeding to improve Recessive Varieties. Scott Eriksen
6. Feeding, supplementary foods. All members to share
7. Breeding and showing Sex-linked Varieties. Kev O'Callaghan
8. Question and Answer forum. All members
9. Members bring a handy hint. All members
10. Update on breeding season. All members
11. Bring a bird or 3 or 4, tweezers and steady hands

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION / RENEWAL
2023

Capricornia Budgerigar Society Inc.



Forward to: Capricornia Budgerigar Society Inc.

Secretary: P.O. Box 10165

Frenchville 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, Intermediate, Beginner.)

Applicant's Signature.....

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

Date.....

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

Membership Rates for 2022:

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**