

Chatter

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Letter from the President

Welcome to our Summer 2022/2023 Edition of "Chatter", the first edition of the new BCSA magazine.

Now that daylight savings time is in effect, the days are officially longer, and I hope you're making the most of it like I am. Christmas seems to be rapidly approaching, and as usual, there is a great deal to accomplish between now and then, as we tie up the end of the 2022 breeding season and look forwards to what 2023 holds, which will culminate with the National event being hosted by the BCV in Ballarat.

Our members and especially those who volunteer their time are our greatest collective strength, and it would be remiss of me not to begin by thanking Peter Glassenbury and John Mulley for their committee roles within the Council. As Peter steps down from the role as President and Secretary, and John as Treasurer, we need to acknowledge the contribution they have made in taking on multiple roles to ensure the BCSA moves forward. As a group, we're glad that they both stay on as committee members for Council, where they can share their years of experience and help guide the Council. We hope that over the next few years, they can continue to give the Council advice on all important and relevant budgerigar issues for this great state.

One of the first challenges as President is opening up a direct line of communication with the grass roots of the hobby, understanding where we are, and what we need to do in order to grow the hobby in this state. As members of the budgerigar fraternity here in South Australia, you are very able to help us identify ways to promote the hobby, and engage others, to grow our membership, and strengthen our national team. Our intention is to start working on several fronts, the first being the publication of this magazine, as well as working with the clubs to develop and promote Club meetings, so new members can attend, but more importantly, are compelled to return, in order to drive-up long-term

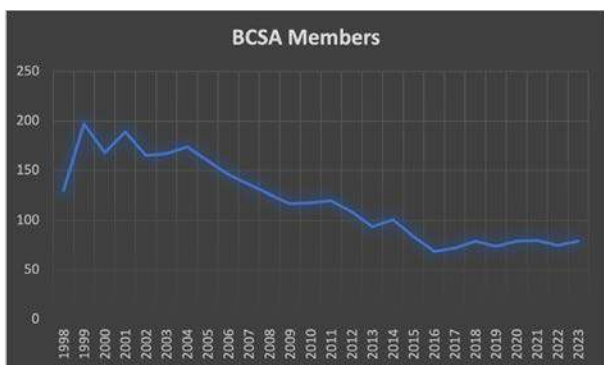


participation in the hobby. For this to happen, the Club meetings need to offer a level of interest for members to attend. The BCSA committee will be actively working to support the Clubs, to ensure their longevity. There is also a plan to invest in advertising on social media forums, as well as in local produce and pet stores where possible. This will require getting out to these physical locations to post posters for the hobby. We also intend on participating in some Agricultural Open Days, and have a presence at some Agricultural shows, as well as the Royal Adelaide Show. This will require some volunteers to support stands, but it's about recognition that the hobby exists, so people in the general public can consider flocking to this great hobby. In order to do all of this, the likely first point those considering joining the hobby will be, will be a visit to the BCSA website, so this too will require some work.

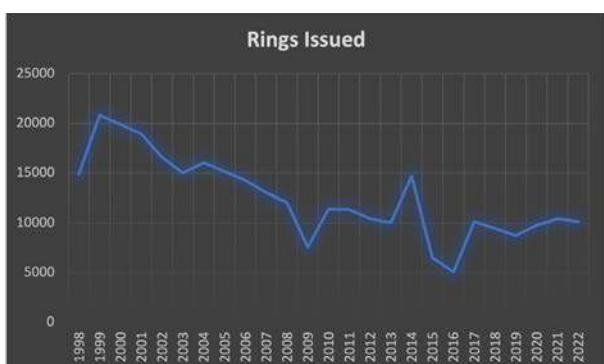
One of the challenges is measuring all of these things, to understand where we at. In management circles, there is often a term coined "you cannot manage what you cannot measure". For this reason, as a committee, we will carefully be reviewing metrics, and setting ourselves ambition goals to increase membership, ring sales, and the number of members exhibiting. These three metrics, along with the number of visitors to our website each month, and our Facebook page following, will make up the five key metrics we will be using to determine if our

strategies have been successful. In order to manage those, we need a benchmark, and it is important that we are open and transparent within the hobby, so these benchmarks are being shared with the general fancy, and we all understand the road map forward.

Membership within the hobby since the late 1990's has decreased, not just in South Australia, but across the country. It is a trend seen with competing interests, decreased land size, and regulations that have made aviculture in general more challenging. Our membership peaked in 1999 at 197 members, and at its lowest, was 69 members in 2016. To date, for 2023, we have 79 ring ordering members of the BCSA. Our challenge is to grow this, year on year, across the next 5 years.



Obviously with a decrease in members comes a subsequent decrease in ring orders. Our highest number of rings issued for a year was 1999, in line with our greatest membership numbers, which translated to just over 20,000 rings. In 2022, we did just over half that, with 10,140 rings issued.



Our challenge will be to grow the membership, and also encourage members to increase breeding stock, by ensuring they have the means to dispose of excess stock through auctions or sales, either online, or in person. In parallel to this, we need to encourage mentoring programs within the Clubs, to encourage

novice breeders to move through the ranks. By increasing the overall number of rings issued, we should see a correlation in increased quality seen in our state team to represent South Australia at the National titles, with an increased talent pool to select from at the Logan Shield.

In order to do all of this, people need to be able to find us, first and foremost. Our hobby has to be "discoverable". These days, the trend is for people to use the internet over hard copied textbooks to research information. There are several ways to assess how visible you are in a search engine library, such as Google. There are programs, such as SEMRUSH, that can look at Google and determine the number of times a word has been searched and can limit it to geographical areas. For instance, back in July, you might be interested to learn that 1300 people typed the word "Budgerigar" into Google here in Australia, while 480 typed in the word "Breeding Budgerigars". Another 110 typed in the word "pet budgerigar", while 30 typed in "Budgerigar Clubs" and another 30 typed in "Exhibition Budgerigars". That's per month, and obviously these figures move from month to month, but what's intriguing for people unfamiliar with Google is that it employs algorithms to decide how to best route you when you enter a keyword. The algorithms are a closely guarded secret, but individuals are aware of how certain elements influence them; this is known as SEO, or Search Engine Optimisation. Domain Authority, or DA, is a crucial aspect of Search Engine Optimisation (SEO). DA is essentially a measure of how credible your website is. The DA is a created search engine ranking score that forecasts a website's likelihood of ranking in search engine results. Domain Authority ratings vary from 1 to 100, with higher scores indicating a better probability of ranking, and 100 representing "expert level." Numerous variables, including the domain authority (DA), impact the likelihood that visitors will visit our website and discover us.

Back when we completed our analysis, the DA for our BCSA website was 13. In comparative terms, the BCV website was 21, and the BSNSW website 25. For that particular month, SEMRUSH says we had 16 visitors to our website for the month. Of those 16 visitors, the breakout was as follows:

Keyword	Ranking	Volume Searched p/month	Specific Traffic to Website	Traffic (%)
budgerigar council of south australia	1	40	9	56.25
bcsa	3	260	4	25
budgerigar society of south australia	5	110	1	6.25
bssa bird auction	5	50	0	0
bssa auction	5	50	0	0
bssa budgies	6	90	0	0
anbc	13	1300	2	12.5

So according to SEMRUSH, we had 9 people visit for typing in budgerigar council of south Australia, 4 from typing in the BCSA, 1 from typing in the Budgerigar Society of South Australia, and 2 from typing in the word ANBC. Now, these numbers aren't always entirely accurate, but what is concerning is these numbers, and some of the key words that are missing:

Keyword	Ranking	Volume Searched p/month	Specific Traffic to Website	Traffic (%)
budgies australia	55	90	0	0
budgie australia	63	110	0	0
south australian auctions	66	40	0	0
australian budgies	68	210	0	0
auction south australia	72	110	0	0
south australian auctions	75	50	0	0
show budgie	78	70	0	0
budgies for sale adelaide	81	260	0	0
championship show	91	50	0	0
budgerigar home	92	40	0	0
australian budgie	93	110	0	0

You can see here that our rating for Budgies Australia is 55, which places us in the middle of Page 6 of Google's search results. Typically, the majority of individuals do not pursue Google search results beyond Page 1 or 2, so to be back as far as Page 6 is concerning. Because we are so far back in the search results, we can see that the traffic to the website for each of these search terms is ZERO, which implies that when people search for Budgies in Australia, Show Budgies, etc., Google really isn't putting us forward. Google is not displaying our website for some of these keywords, including budgerigars, breeding budgies, pet budgies, bird health, budgerigar clubs, and exhibition budgerigars (according to SEMRUSH, we are not ranking for this keyword across the first 10 pages of Google search results).

For us to grow in this state, and to be found, and considered as a hobby, this has to change. We have to

create new and interesting content, that is optimized for search engines, so we can increase the traffic to our website. We also have to increase our "credibility" to Google, by improving our DA score. This will allow people who are typing in these key words to find us. Similarly, we need to be advertising in pet stores, and increasing our back links from social media to our website, which again will improve our online credibility in Google's eyes.

With this in mind, there is a great deal of exciting work to be done as we strive to expand this fantastic hobby. In this aspect, we wish to be innovators and set ourselves ambitious goals. Moving forward, we want to provide you with CHATTER quarterly. In each issue of CHATTER, we will challenge our editorial team to provide you with entertaining and instructional material that spans from the Champion breeder, right down to the pet bird lover. Each quarter, we will highlight a FANCIER IN FOCUS, recognising that our membership is our most important point of differentiation. Kevin Back, a novice breeder, will be featured in this publication. Kevin will share with us the obstacles he faced when reestablishing his stud, his favourite aspects of this beautiful pastime, and why he appreciates being an active member of the BCSA in this great state.

In addition, we include a YOU BE THE JUDGE competition so that all members may polish their judging abilities, a GENETICS SPOTLIGHT from our own John Mulley on Fallows and the lineage trick, as well as a PET BIRD CORNER for anyone whose interest is limited to keeping these magnificent birds just as pets. Kevin Back is our contributor of the quarter for the NOVICE CORNER, a section where Novices may share their experiences with one another.

We hope you like this issue of Chatter, which will be distributed on social networking sites. Follow us on Facebook for additional interesting articles and the latest news in the fancy, if you haven't already. We always appreciate your input, and on behalf of the BCSA, we appreciate your continued patronage, now, and into the future. We're excited to bring you the next edition of Chatter on March 1st, 2023.

Troy Holmes | President



Show Manager's Report

BSSA/NEBS nest feather interclub challenge – 2022

The Annual BSSA/NEBS Interclub Challenge was held on Sunday October 30 at the Westbourne Park Memorial Hall.

A big thank you to all of the exhibitors it was especially pleasing to see a good number of Novice members exhibiting their birds, hopefully we can keep these numbers up as we move into next year.

There were 18 exhibitors entering 277 birds, there were 9 Novice exhibitors.

A big thank you to John Mulley who stepped up to the plate as the Major Award Judge and was ably assisted by Floor Judges Wayne Weidenhofer, Wayne Bandt, and Shiralee Reardon and all of the stewards, ticket runners, and those who helped on the BBQ.

The Holmes Family had a day out and it was pleasing to see the high standard on the major awards bench. The Best UBC in show was won by Troy Holmes, a very nice Spangle AOSV that was also

the best Open UBC. Troy also collected the Reserve Open UBC together with a number of variety awards and the Best Open Young and Reserve Young Bird.

The Best Intermediate and Reserve Intermediate UBC were both won by Paul Soul. There were no Intermediate Young birds entered. The Best Novice UBC went to Jane Kelb. Jane also picked up the Best and Reserve Young Bird award. Alyce and Antony Sutton took out the Reserve Novice UBC.

Total Interclub entries were tipped in favour of the BSSA which helped secure the trophy for 2022.

The Nest Feather show brings an end to our show commitments for 2022 and while most members are in various stages of breeding or breeding preparation the first show for 2023 will be the Murphy Classic for Novice and Intermediate breeders.

Until then, I wish you all the best for the festive season and look forward to seeing the improvements on the show bench in the new year.

George England

Show Manager

Award	Exhibitor	Class / Variety	Club
Best UBC In Show	Troy Holmes (Holmes Family)	Spangle AOSV / ASC	BSSA
Best Open UBC	Troy Holmes (Holmes Family)	Spangle AOSV / ASC	BSSA
Reserve Open UBC	Troy Holmes (Holmes Family)	Dominant Pied ASV / ASC	BSSA
Best Intermediate UBC	Paul Soul	Opaline ASC	BSSA
Reserve Intermediate UBC	Paul Soul	Normal Green	BSSA
Best Novice UBC	Jane Kelb	Cinnamonwing ASC	BSSA
Reserve Novice UBC	Alyce & Antony Sutton	Dominant Pied ASV / ASC	BSSA
Best Open Young Bird	Troy Holmes (Holmes Family)	Green Series ASV - ASC Hen	BSSA
Best Open Opposite Sex Young Bird	Troy Holmes (Holmes Family)	Blue Series ASV - ASC Cock	BSSA
Best Novice Young Bird	Jane Kelb	Green Series ASV - ASC Cock	BSSA
Best Novice Opposite Sex Young Bird	Jane Kelb	Blue Series ASV - ASC Cock	BSSA
Best Junior Bird	Darcie Osobase Kelb	Junior	BSSA

Class #	Award	Exhibitor	Section	Club
1	Best of Variety Award	J&W Weidenhofer	Normal Green	BSSA
2	Best of Variety Award	G. England & Sons	Normal Grey Green	BSSA
3	Best of Variety Award	Dennis Lomman	Normal Blue	NEBS
4	Best of Variety Award	Dennis Lomman	Normal Visual Violet	NEBS
5	Best of Variety Award	Graeme Alchin	Normal Grey	NEBS
6	Best of Variety Award	Graeme Alchin	Normal Yellow Faced Blue ASC	NEBS
7	Best of Variety Award	Vicki Sanford	Normal Golden Faced Blue ASC	NEBS
8	Best of Variety Award	Jane Kelb	Black Eyed Self	BSSA
9	Best of Variety Award	J&W Weidenhofer	Dilute ASC	BSSA
10	Best of Variety Award	Troy Holmes (Holmes Family)	Lutino	BSSA
11	Best of Variety Award	Troy Holmes (Holmes Family)	Albino	BSSA
12	Best of Variety Award	#N/A	Dark Eyed Clear	#N/A
13	Best of Variety Award	Vicki Sanford	Clearwing ASC	NEBS
14	Best of Variety Award	Troy Holmes (Holmes Family)	Greywing ASC	BSSA
15	Best of Variety Award	Troy Holmes (Holmes Family)	Cinnamoring ASC	BSSA
16	Best of Variety Award	J&W Weidenhofer	Spangle Double Factor	BSSA
17	Best of Variety Award	Graeme Alchin	Opaline ASC	NEBS
18	Best of Variety Award	Troy Holmes (Holmes Family)	Opaline AOSV / ASC	BSSA
19	Best of Variety Award	Dennis Lomman	Clearbody ASV / ASC	NEBS
20	Best of Variety Award	Chris Murphy	Lacewing ASV / ASC	BSSA
21	Best of Variety Award	Troy Holmes (Holmes Family)	Fallow ASV / ASC	BSSA
22	Best of Variety Award	Troy Holmes (Holmes Family)	Spangle(Normal Wing) ASC	BSSA
23	Best of Variety Award	Troy Holmes (Holmes Family)	Spangle AOSV / ASC	BSSA
24	Best of Variety Award	Troy Holmes (Holmes Family)	Dominant Pied ASV / ASC	BSSA
25	Best of Variety Award	Troy Holmes (Holmes Family)	Recessive Pied ASV / ASC	BSSA
26	Best of Variety Award	J&W Weidenhofer	Australian White Cap	BSSA
27	Best of Variety Award	Troy Holmes (Holmes Family)	Crested ASV / ASC	BSSA
28	Best of Variety Award	#N/A	AOSV / NSV - ASC	#N/A

Class #	Section	Exhibitor	Section	Club
29	Green Series ASV - ASC Cock	Troy Holmes (Holmes Family)	Open	BSSA
29	Green Series ASV - ASC Cock	Jane Kelb	Novice	BSSA
30	Green Series ASV - ASC Hen	Troy Holmes (Holmes Family)	Open	BSSA
30	Green Series ASV - ASC Hen	Ian & Gina Wise	Novice	BSSA
31	Blue Series ASV - ASC Cock	Troy Holmes (Holmes Family)	Open	BSSA
31	Blue Series ASV - ASC Cock	Jane Kelb	Novice	BSSA
32	Blue Series ASV -ASC Hen	Troy Holmes (Holmes Family)	Open	BSSA
32	Blue Series ASV -ASC Hen	Ian & Gina Wise	Novice	BSSA
33	Red Eye Varieties Cock	Chris Murphy	Open	BSSA
34	Red Eye Varieties Hen	Chris Murphy	Open	BSSA
35	Junior	Darcie Osobase Kelb	Junior	BSSA



An interview with Kevin Back

Born in Dandenong Victoria, I have had an interest in birds from a very young age. My earliest memory of close encounters was feeding the sea gulls at Phillip Island in Victoria. At that age I shared a keen interest with my Dad in model trains. I remember visiting a local hobby enthusiast in Melbourne where my Dad had arranged to buy some more model trains and accessories. There was a magnificent model train set on display. As it turned out that person also had a small outdoor aviary full of types of birds. I vividly remember the fascination and intrigue I experienced at the sounds and flight of the birds as they moved around a sunlit aviary which had been beautifully decorated with various plants and feeders. That memory will always be with me.

In later years at age of 10 we moved to Wodonga Victoria. It was there that I joined the Border Bird Fanciers society, meeting at the CWA hall North Albury. The society catered for most groups of birds including budgerigars, canaries, finches, and parrots. Our annual show at the Albury wool sheds on Smollett Street was just amazing with such an array of different birds and cages. We all stopped for lunch which was carefully prepared and arranged along what seemed an endless line of trestle tables adorned with beautiful decorations and homemade assortment of curries, sandwiches, salads, sweets and desserts. The noise around the lunch tables was akin to that of the hundreds of birds on display. I will be forever grateful for the generosity and encouragement of those members who encouraged and supported me at a young age.



My recollection of the BBF Annual June show as a young boy was the late great Harry Eady singularly judging 300 ... 400 budgerigars before we commenced eating the beautiful banquet that was being prepared by the ladies in the dining area.

I completed high school in 1978 and went on to complete an electrical apprenticeship at Borg Warner Lavington, before going on to complete an electrical engineering degree as what was then the Swinburne Institute of Technology, Hawthorn Victoria. In 1989 I won a cadetship with BHP Steel which took myself and my newly wed wife to Wollongong NSW. I worked in this region for almost 30 years as an Electrical Engineer, before coming to South Australia to work for a large grain company, where I have setup my home away from home at Mylor where I am surrounded by a conservation park and have regular visitors of Magpies, Kookaburras, Rosellas, Galahs, Tree Creepers, Tree climbers (Koalas) and of course Kangaroos. My experience breeding and exhibiting budgerigars continues.



WHAT SPARKED YOUR INTEREST IN BUDGERIGARS AND THE HOBBY?

From a very young age I have been intrigued by budgerigars. My earliest memory as a young boy visiting my neighbor's house where I spotted a blue budgerigar, way up high in an outdoor flight, chirping merrily. The visual image of that bird is still with me today, almost 60 years on.

I had other encounters afterwards, however when I was at the age of 10, Dad bought two pair from a local breeder at Wodonga. He built a small breeding cage for each pair, and my interest grew from there

HOW LONG HAVE YOU BEEN IN THE BIRD KEEPING HOBBY?

I had budgerigars as a young boy as mentioned previously and that continued until I was around 16 years of age, at which point I became more interested in flightless bird variety. It wasn't until mid 2000's that I got back into budgerigars, joining the Shoalhaven Budgerigar Society, breeding and exhibiting for approximately 8 years after which work got in the way and I had to stop. Then in 2019 I built a new aviary at Mylor, and I have been back in the hobby since. So a total of around 18 years.



HOW MANY BREEDING CAGES DO YOU HAVE AT PRESENT AND HOW LONG IS YOUR BREEDING SEASON EACH TYPICAL YEAR?

This year I upgraded to 16 breeding cages, with spare capacity for 32 for future.

I find that number is ample for quantity of birds I have in my breeding program which is approximately 50.

WHAT CLUB DO YOU REPRESENT ON THE SHOW BENCH AND WHAT IS ONE THING YOU MOST ENJOY ABOUT THIS CLUB?

Currently it's the BSSA Inc. I enjoy exhibiting at the shows and helping out at the shows where I can.

WHAT VARIETIES DO YOU KEEP, AND WHICH IS YOUR FAVORITE?

Currently, I keep normals, cinnamons, spangles, opalines, dominant pieds, black eyes. I like all the colours for these classes, particularly a good dark factor bird, or a violet. But for my favourite I find it hard to go past a good quality cinnamon green, light or dark.

WHAT IS YOUR FAVORITE MOMENT IN THE HOBBY AND WHY?

Probably the most memorable moment was going to the Hills auction back around 2009 and catching up with my good mate there. We both bid on different birds, but I was small bidder compared to my mate who paid more than \$5,500 for a Chidel bird, which back in 2009 was a lot of money. Just being there with my mate and talking about the birds with him and other members was a memorable experience.

YOU COULD CHOOSE ONE BIRD ROOM ANYWHERE IN THE WORLD TO VISIT AND SPEND A DAY IN, WHICH WOULD IT BE AND WHY?

I had to think long and hard about this one. There are many highly accomplished breeders out there that give so much. Finally I decided on the aviaries of R & M Miller in the UK. I watched the BSSA's interview with these guys and the wealth of experience shared, techniques used with feeding, selecting pairs, aviary's setups, was simply amazing. On top of that they are respected globally for the beautiful birds they produce.



WHAT BLOODLINES HAVE YOU USED TO INFLUENCE YOUR STUD?

Primarily my birds are based off my good mates bloodlines, Glenn Schiller in Young, NSW. I have few birds without some element of Glenn's "Bob Smith" line. I very much like the style of Glenn's birds. I have recently acquired a couple of outcrosses, but primarily they are Glenn's line.

WHO ARE TWO PEOPLE IN THE HOBBY YOU HIGHLY RESPECT AND WHY?

Bob Wilson for his wealth of experience and his contribution to the hobby through Facebook and his website 49W Exhibition Budgerigars. Bob has been very successful over the years and he contributes to the hobby with the many articles at his website from helping with advice

for beginners, feeding, breeding, and various budgerigar ailments. Bob is also well travelled globally and shares his experience with great posts on Facebook. I am an avid follower of Bob's contributions.

Closer to home there are many, including members of my local club and further afield in NSW & VIC, many of whom I have both tremendous respect and acknowledge their contributions to the hobby, but I guess for me I can't go past acknowledging Vic Murray for his many contributions to promoting the hobby. Vic is very visible promoting the hobby and supporting novice breeders with weblinks and aviary visits, sharing various upcoming shows and auctions, and through the United Budgerigar Society website.

WHAT BIRD DO YOU FEEL WAS YOUR BEST BIRD AND WHY?

For me it's only early days back in the hobby, so if I were to pick my most valued bird it is not one I bred, rather a bird helping establish the foundations of my stud. The bird was from my good mate in Young NSW. The bird bred better than himself producing some awesome offspring, which I am hoping to continue with to establish my stud.

Linkage and the “Fallow Trick”

John Mulley, December 2021

The Fallow budgerigar mutation is one of many mutations altering budgerigar colour. At least three kinds of Fallow, the German, the English, and the Scottish, all named after their country of origin, have been identified – in Australia, we have the German Fallow as prevalent. Adult birds may be recognised by inspecting their eyes despite apparent similarities. All have red eyes, however the German Fallow’s iris ring is white, where the English Fallow’s eye is full red with a scarcely noticeable iris, and the Scottish Fallow’s iris is pink.

German and English Fallows are quite similar in most regards, as both resemble Cinnamons, but vary in that their body colour is considerably more muted, resulting in a very lovely mustard-yellow breast that fades to green on the rump (blue in the blue series). Adult German Fallows have a rich ruby-red eye, similar to an Ino’s but a shade deeper, with the typical white iris ring. This is the most glaring difference between them and Cinnamons. The English Fallow has vivid red eyes without a white ring, which is a lovely and desirable trait. At hatching, young English Fallows have red eyes, similar to Inos, whilst young German Fallows have plum-colored eyes, similar to Cinnamon chicks.

Fallow is a recessive variety and tight linkage to the gene that mutated to Grey can be exploited to determine which of the second-generation chicks in Option 2 are splits. The best of these could be useful because they too will contain 50% of the outcross genetic content. They may have desirable features to offer our Fallow line or to other breeders interested in Fallows.



There are several techniques breeders can use to improve a recessive variety, which applies to not just Fallows. Option 1 for upgrading Type in recessive varieties is to outcross to quality Normals to produce split recessives. These split recessives receive 50% of their genetic content from the outcross. Mating these splits back to the visual recessive variety produces visual recessives in half the offspring. However, these chicks contain on average only 25% of the genetic content from the original outcross. Improvement using this mechanism is slow. The second option for upgrading recessive varieties is to create splits from outcrossing, as above, and then mate split to split. Only 25% of the chicks will be visual recessives, so one has to work twice as hard to breed the same number of any given recessive variety as Option 1. The reward is that the recessives from Option 2 incorporate 50% of the genetic content from the outcross rather than only the 25% achieved by Option 1. The remainder of these second-generation chicks will contain 50% of the genetic content from the outcross and two thirds of them will be splits for



the recessive gene, but which ones? That can only be determined by test mating. Herein lies a short cut technique, specific only to the German Fallow variety (which is the Fallow found here in Australia).

The “Fallow technique” uses the Grey mutation in either Green Series or Blue Series to select which offspring of Split Fallow X Split Fallow matings are unmistakably Split Fallows. The referred-to Grey mutation is the prevalent dominant Australian Grey mutation.

The Fallow technique can be determined using one of two “tricks”.

Trick 1

STEP 1:

Cross Fallow Greens or Fallow Blues with **Single Factor** Grey Greens or **Single Factor** Greys. (Known to be Single Factor Grey because one of their parents were either Green or Blue, or otherwise by virtue of having previously bred non-Grey Greens or non-Grey Blues). Offspring will all be Split Fallow with an expectation that half will visually carry the Grey mutation, generally referred to in lay terms as the Grey Factor, and the other half will not carry the Grey mutation. At least two such crosses are required so that one has birds for Step 2 that are not too closely related.

STEP 2:

From the chicks from Step 1 cross Split Fallow carrying Grey to Split Fallow without Grey, but not brother and sister. The expectation is that 25% of the chicks will be Green or Blue Fallows with 50% of their genetic background derived from an outcross. All non-Fallow non-Grey chicks will with certainty be Split Fallow, with 50% of their genetic background derived from an outcross. Non-Fallow chicks with Grey content are discarded.

Trick 2

STEP 1:

Cross Fallow Greens or Fallow Blues with **Double Factor** Grey Greens or **Double Factor** Greys. (Known to be Double Factor Grey because their previous matings never produced Greens or Blues without Grey, that is, not Grey Green or Grey). Offspring will all be Split Fallow, and all will visually carry the Grey mutation.

STEP 2:

From the chicks from Step 1, all of which are Split Fallow carrying Grey, cross to another outcross that is Green or Blue and not Grey Green or Grey. None of the Grey factor chicks will be Split Fallow but all the non-Grey Factor chicks (Greens and Blues) will be Split Fallow. They will carry a double injection of outcross genetic content, taking that content up to 75%.

STEP 3:

These 75%'ers can be mated directly to Fallows or if conscientious to Split Fallows with Grey Factor from Step 1 with an outcome as described for Step 2 of Trick 1.

The above is an expanded version of the basic procedure specific to Green Series that I saw some years ago published in the Australian BRASEA Bulletin that appeared without specifying an author. The above version is generic covering both the Green Series and the Blue Series in either Normal or Opaline and with or without Dark Factor or Violet. That is all you need to know for implementation, but if you are curious as to how it works then read on.

I have not seen any formal validation for either Trick 1 or Trick 2 as outlined above so I have provided an interpretation in the **Appendix**. If anyone knows of a similar or simpler explanation published elsewhere or knows of any reports of German Fallow Greys or German Fallow Grey Greens please let me know.

Linkage

Where does linkage come into it? Mendel's second law of inheritance, independent assortment, states that alleles at two genes determining a pair of traits (in our case the Grey mutation at one gene locus and the Fallow mutation at another gene locus), are sorted independently from each other during the formation of sperm and eggs. Stated simply, alternative traits determined by different genes get an equal chance to occur together. But anyone in Australia who has attempted to produce Grey Green or Grey Fallows starting from Green or Blue Fallows knows that this is not always how this Mendelian law works, because you cannot breed Grey Green or Grey Fallows.

The most plausible explanation is that the gene mutated for Grey and the gene mutated for German Fallow are located extremely close together on the same pair of chromosomes. Under that circumstance alternative alleles at each gene are inherited together far more often than by chance. They are said to be linked, in genetic terminology, due to their physical proximity on the same chromosome. There are at least 26 pairs of chromosomes in budgerigars (they are hard to count due to many micro-chromosomes in birds) so genes for most monogenic traits determining budgerigar varieties are not linked on the same pair of chromosomes.

Assuming that the German Fallow mutation and the Grey mutation are indeed tightly linked on the same pair of homologous chromosomes then the German Fallow mutation at least in the Australian version is not on the same homologue of the chromosome pair as the Grey mutation. An improbable genetic crossover would be required to place the Fallow and Grey mutations onto the same homologue of the chromosome pair that carries them. Genetic crossover is improbable because the gene when mutated that expresses Grey and the gene when mutated that expresses German Fallow are located extremely close to each other.

According to the literature, the English and Scottish Fallows do occur in Grey Green and Grey forms. This is consistent with the fact that they and the German Fallow mutation involve three separate genes. The English and Scottish Fallows differ from the German Fallow in eye colour and presence and colour of

the iris ring. When these three types of Fallow are inter-crossed the result is Normal non-Fallow chicks, proving that the three types of Fallow are caused by mutations at three different genes, probably on different chromosomes. The genes for English and Scottish Fallow are not tightly linked to the gene which when mutated gives Grey because these forms of the Fallow are reported in Grey Green and Grey.

Appendix

Notation used to validate Tricks 1 and 2 is defined as follows:

G+ refers to the dominant Grey mutation at gene locus 1 in either Greys or Grey Greens

G- refers to the absence of the dominant Grey mutation at gene locus 1 in Greens and Blues

f+ refers to the recessive Fallow mutation at gene locus 2

f- refers to the absence of the recessive Fallow mutation at gene locus 2

Due to tight genetic linkage we can treat the two gene loci as a single heritable block, in the same way that we treat the Lacewing Ino-Cinnamonwing combination. Thus, sperm or eggs are configured as follows:

G-f- Green or Blue without the Fallow mutation

G-f+ Green or Blue with the Fallow mutation

G+f- Grey Green or Grey without the Fallow mutation

G+f+ Grey Green or Grey with the Fallow mutation. In the absence of recombination creating this configuration it does not exist.

Trick 1 Step 1: Fallow Green or Blue G-f+/G-f+ X Single Factor Grey or Grey Green outcross G+f-/G-f- gives two types of chicks:

Genotype	Phenotype	Expectation	Outcross content
G-f+/G+f-	Grey Green or Grey Split Fallows	50%	50%
G-f+/G-f-	Green or Blue Split Fallows	50%	50%

Step 2: Grey Green or Grey Split Fallows G-f+/G+f- X Green or Blue Split Fallows G-f+/G-f- gives:

Genotype	Phenotype	Expectation	Outcross content
G-f+/G+f-	Green or Blue Fallows	25%	50%
G-f+/G-f-	Green or Blue Split Fallows	25%	50%
G+f-/G+f-	Grey Green or Grey Split Fallows	25%	Discard
G+f-/G-f-	Grey Green or Grey	25%	Discard

All Greens and Blues will be Fallows or Split fallows with 50% of the outcross genetic content.

Trick 2 Step 1: Fallow Green or Blue G-f+/G-f+ X Double Factor Grey or Grey Green outcross G+f-/G+f-

Genotype	Phenotype	Expectation	Outcross content
G-f+/G+f-	Grey Green or Grey Split Fallows	100%	50%

Step 2: Grey Green or Grey Split Fallows G-f+/G+f- X Green or Blue outcross G-f-/G-f-

Genotype	Phenotype	Expectation	Outcross content
G-f+/G-f-	Green or Blue Split Fallows	50%	75%
G+f-/G-f-	Grey Green or Grey	50%	Discard

None of the Grey Greens or Greys will be Split Fallow but all the Greens and Blues will be Split Fallow with a double dose of the outcross genetic content. Mate to Fallows or go to Step 3.

Step 3: Green/Blue Split Fallows G-f+/G-f- (75%) X Grey Green/Grey Split Fallows G-f+/G+f- (50%)

Genotype	Phenotype	Expectation	Outcross content
G-f+/G+f-	Green or Blue Fallows	25%	62.5%
G-f+/G+f-	Grey Green or Grey Split Fallows	25%	Discard
G-f-/G+f-	Green or Blue Split Fallows	25%	62.5%
G-f-/G+f-	Grey Green or Grey	25%	Discard

All the Greens and Blues will be Fallows or Split Fallows with 62.5% outcross genetic content.

Outcross genetic content is for both Tricks far exceeds the usual 25% as stated in the first paragraph.

Easy Does It – Advice from One Novice to Another

When it comes time as a budgerigar enthusiast, moving from breeding in a colony flight, to finding a club, and creating a more structured breeding program, and eventually presenting exhibition budgerigars on the show bench, there may be a great deal of euphoria and “bright lights” as you become aware of the wide amount of colour variants and mutations. There are more online auctions than ever before, making birds far more accessible, and at the same time, there are countless opinions. At the same time, the larger exhibition style birds may be more difficult to breed than their heritage counterparts, especially larger feathered birds. All of these factors can make or break the someone new to the hobby, so we asked Kevin Back about his experiences as a Novice, and some of the advice he can share with other beginners so that we can all benefit from one another’s lessons learned. Below is Kevin’s perspective.



CREATING AN AVIARY AND ACQUIRING FRESH BIRDS

In my first years, I spent thousands of dollars establishing a new aviary and purchasing fresh birds. I transformed an old color-bond carport into my current aviary. I have no regrets about investing money into a setup for a hobby that I enjoyed. It was gorgeous, with three enormous, long flights, a birdroom that was painted white and seemed spotless, plenty of space, insulation, air conditioning for the hot months and heating for the colder months. I subsequently acquired additional breeding cages, nest boxes, and accessories. I was then ready to make my purchases. Where do we go from here?

Those initial birds came mostly from a close friend I've known for over two decades. Between 2006 to 2012, when I had birds for a little period, I had befriended him. Today, I recognise how lucky I am to have been gifted such a wonderful friend and such unmerited kindness, and I will be eternally obliged to my friend for that. I paired them up and set them down to breed, brimming

with enthusiasm and anticipation at the prospect of establishing my aviary and birds. After spending so much time and money and receiving a great selection of birds from a close friend, I couldn't possibly go wrong, right? To my amazement and dismay, I discovered that the birds were not reproducing for me. Budgies are genuinely peculiar little creatures with a mind of their own. In my first year with roughly nine breeding pairs, I only saw a dozen fledglings.

I chatted with a friend from the local budgerigar club in Adelaide, who graciously volunteered to visit me and examine my birds and equipment. After taking just one or two steps inside the aviary and a quick peek over the shoulders and around the aviary, he looked at me with cautious hope and great confidence and remarked, "There's no sound!" As soon as I realised that there was no sound, it was quite deafening. Then, we switched on the radio and the vacuum cleaner to create some ambient white noise. I can't recall what other devices or appliances were in the room; maybe we were clapping and dancing to the music. What I do recall is the effect it had on the budgies' noise output and how fast the birds began to babble over the appliances. It was absolutely extraordinary. I will never forget the subsequent remark, "they are gregarious." I googled gregarious as soon as he had left the room. Interesting! Budgerigars are gregarious. They seek the company of others, which makes sense, when you see the large flocks of them in outback Australia. They also breed in the presence of noise. There were studies completed at one point, that showed that noise was more important to stimulating breeding, than visual line of sight, so if the budgerigar/s could hear other budgerigars, it would stimulate them to become chatty, and increase their activity, and in turn, bring on the breeding cycle.

‘Interesting! Budgerigars are gregarious. They seek the company of others, which makes sense, when you see the large flocks of them in outback Australia.’

It continues from there. As previously indicated, I needed to do more than construct a costly aviary and stock it with birds. After two seasons, I began to "supplement" the birds I already had by purchasing others at prominent auctions in Melton, Newcastle, Wynnun, and other internet venues. I spent a significant amount of money attempting to obtain largely hens that I believed would be useful for reviving my failing stud birds, matching these newly acquired auction birds with ones I had got via different ways the previous year. On one occasion, I believe I paid around \$4,500 for eight or nine hens at the Melton auction. Again, having not been disheartened in the past and having high expectations and objectives at this time, I persisted on my path. How could I possibly err? Surely, having spent so much of my hard-earned money on the most prestigious auctions, the "plan" would ultimately pay off.

Well, after making some adjustments and acquiring these additional birds, I began my breeding "programme" by marking the newly placed eggs as they came, documenting the day they were laid, and simultaneously boosting my expectations by "counting my eggs before they hatched." I continued to eagerly anticipate the arrival of my new national champion budgerigars.

Hahaaa. Unsurprisingly, things did not go as planned. Initially, several hens refused to sit on their eggs, and with few available pairings, none of the other hens were available to move eggs under. Whether or not those eggs were clear, I will never know. Other eggs were clear, but not filled by the cock bird. Why? Eventually a few eggs did hatch on

the 18th day and the damn hens wouldn't feed the hatchling properly, and I didn't know how to crop feed. Other eggs looked full, didn't hatch, because they had become addled. I had other issues with French moulters too. I knew little or nothing about French moult virus at the time, especially precautions to take with avoiding it. And this is supposed to be simple and lots of fun right! It was beginning to prove a lot to absorb after such a prolonged effort with getting started. In the first six months of my second year, after 21 rounds with a dozen breeding cages, I had produced a single budgie. I apply named her Lucky, and I still have her today.

In the same year, I continued to buy more birds from several online auctions again with high expectations. Then when the birds did finally arrive at my home via various pet transporters, I was again disappointed this time that the birds weren't at all what I had envisaged. Sometimes I had been fooled by misrepresentative and disproportionate photo representations of the birds, compounded with my own lack of experience and ability to genuinely choose a good bird that I liked. Believe me, there is no worse feeling than when buying in a new bird at online auction (or any other auction for that matter), and it arrives home, and you put it in the aviary with your other birds and realise it's a lesser bird than those already in the aviary. You've gone backwards. And you've paid for the pleasure.

Eventually in my third year I have at least learnt a few valued lessons. In 2021 I bred more than 90 birds from the same 12 breeding cages. Pretty good achievement I thought. I was at least improving in small ways with my techniques and experience gained. And I can say, that I have some decent birds to show for it.

ALL THE NOISE & PARAPHERNALIA

There are many exhibitors in the hobby with decades of experience, some of those having achieved success at the highest level in Australia, that being at the National titles. I find these

‘Don't set the bar too high. Easy does it. When buying new birds, do your homework properly before parting with your hard-earned cash. 9

people having achieved at such a high level very inspirational, and at the same time very influential over my own aviary management. Having had opportunity to gaze upon the studs of birds from some of those exhibitors at shows where I've seen their very best, and then on occasion having had the opportunity to see their aviaries where I've been blown away by the depth and quality of the stud they have achieved. Interestingly, having listened to those breeders, I don't think I've ever come across two aviaries or exhibitors that managed & kept their birds in the same way. On top of that, there are a myriad of suppliers out there, keen to promote their product range. All are very influential to myself at least, a Novice breeder wanting to breed a flock of National winning champions, and looking for that 1% improvement that's going to take me that next step.

Having been influenced by these exhibitors and suppliers with a multitude of paraphernalia, there has been several occasions where I have made purchases of new or even different brands of the same product, without giving the change more consideration beforehand. What I should have done is compared it to my current practices and products used. Now, many of these products I acquired off the back of sound advice of very successful exhibitors, so who am I to question their effectiveness, but I should have. When implementing these new products, there are occasions where I have experienced no visible change, or even worst still, a decline in vigour. These sorts of hurdles, when you're trying to

mirror breeding programs of the most successful exhibitors, can create a genuine loss of purpose and direction, wasted time, effort and money. Again, it was too much change at once. Easy does it is the lesson here, with gradual change, where you can observe the impact. Learn what works for you.

It would have been much less stressful and concerning if I started with only a couple of pairs and developed my base of breeding pairs slowly and organically (rather than having to continually buy more), practised crop feeding babies, learned artificial insemination perhaps, or at least testing the cock for a sample of sperm, and at same time seeking the advice of my local club members and newly found unofficially appointed mentor. Patience and time are virtues in this wonderful hobby.

LESSONS LEARNED

Along the way I very nearly threw in the towel due to the disappointments and the cost with trying to make a start. Why persist with the disappointment when I could alternatively spend my money and time on something that I truly enjoy. Believe me, there were times I did not enjoy trying to make a start. Hindsight is not a word I like to use, it's kind of an admission that I stuffed up, that I coulda, shoulda, and I didn't. So, in my own personal experience, what have I taken away that may help me in the future to achieve my goals:

Don't set the bar to high. Easy does it. When buying new birds, do your homework properly before parting with your hard-earned cash. Know the breeder, and if possible, know the bird. I rejected warnings from a very experienced who says "buyer beware". How could these people make such comments to the newcomer or inexperienced? I know now they learned from their own experience. Again, discuss your intentions with your mentor, or someone you can trust that has knowledge and experience with buying birds online.

If I am experiencing some difficulty with understanding or implementing some aspect of

aviary management, don't persevere and gain nothing, find a trusted friend & even a mentor and ask for some advice. There are some fantastic, experienced breeders in the hobby that are all too ready to share their experience when approached. Also implement "considered change" - what products do I have now and what is in them, versus a new product I am considering. Small, stepped improvements would have been far more productive and beneficial to me, rather than being all things to all men, and trying to change everything at once. I needed to have my status quo benchmark to move up or down from.

WHERE TO FROM HERE?

So, the lessons are learned, and the journey continues. So where to from here you might ask? An aviary full of reasonable birds, but what's the plan? What is the style of bird I'm trying to achieve, and how am I going to get there? What's the strategy? That takes a whole lot more experience that even the best of the best cannot always explain and they too are striving for. In the meantime, I'll talk more to my close budgie smuggling friends and my unexpecting mentor.

Good luck and may you breed many champions for your own enjoyment, and to inspire others to join us and share in what we love.

Hear I am quoting the very experienced breeders, I used to think they were full of it, but "It's a hobby. Have fun."

Last but not least - Easy Does It

By Kevin Back

You be the judge Competition

Have you ever considered becoming a judge and joining the BCSA judging fraternity, or are you seeking a chance to hone your talents and determine what constitutes a winning bird? The tournament is open to all participants, regardless of their skill level. The rules are simple.

Position the following eight birds in sequence from first to eighth place on the display bench. A senior judge will also rate the birds from first to eighth place, and if your rating matches that of the senior judge, you will be eligible to win a 5 kilogram bag of Avi Smart Breed Plus Pro, courtesy of Avi Smart (valued at \$90).

We have also provided a copy of the illustrative standard, should you need it while making your choice. If you want a chance to win the bag of Avi Smart, send an email to BCSA Chatter editor Troy

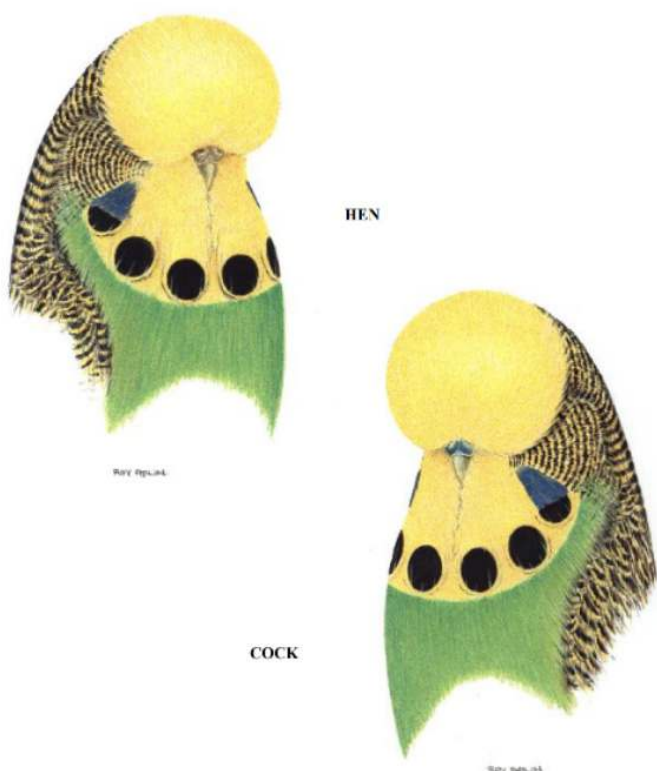
Holmes at troy.holmes@synergygroup.com.au with your results in the order you would put them on the show bench (please use the letter assigned to each bird to indicate your ranking).

If more than one contestant achieves the same winning combination, the ultimate winner will be determined by random drawing.

The findings of the senior judge and the names of those who picked the classes correctly, as well as the overall winner, will be published in the Autumn 2023 issue of Chatter. For this competition, assess the Recessive Pied class on the following two pages. A big thank you to James Bader and Rod Turnbull, for the use of their photographs.

**Entries must be in by 11:59 pm
January 10th, 2023.**

IDEAL HEN AND COCK - BUST



RECESSIVE PIED

MASK AND SPOTS: The mask is to be clear, wide and deep, (not cleft) extending beyond two large cheek patches ornamented by six evenly spaced, large, round black throat spots, the outer two being partially covered by the base of the cheek patches.

NOTE: Six spots are optimal.

GENERAL BODY COLOUR: Irregular patches of ground colour and body colour with the latter mainly on the lower chest, rump and under parts. Where present, body colour should be a solid and even shade.

MARKINGS: On cheeks, back of head, neck - black with a well-defined buttercup yellow or white ground. Wing markings should be black undulations/and or black dots on a buttercup yellow or white ground, random in pattern and distribution and covering 10% to 20% of the total wing area.

The frontal and crown of the head should be clear and free from all markings.

CHEEK PATCHES: Violet/Silvery White or Grey/Silvery White.

EYES: Dark with the absence of a white iris ring.

FEET & LEGS: Pink

CERE: Cocks flesh colour.

Non-pied areas must conform in colour and markings to the corresponding variety the bird represents.

RECESSIVE PIED GROUP: This includes Yellow Faced Blue Series, Greywing, Cinnamonwing, Opaline, Fallow and Spangle combinations of Recessive Pied. *The Standard* for each of these birds is as for Recessive Pied modified by the requirements of the variety and colour with which it is combined.







Feeding Your Pet Budgerigar

One of the most crucial factors to consider while feeding your pet budgerigar is the bird's capacity to exercise. Similar to humans, a healthy diet must be balanced with frequent exercise. Where birds are housed together in a well-managed aviary, they are free to fly and exercise at pleasure. For birds housed in smaller cages, it is necessary to provide them with periodic access to a confined area, such as the home, for free flight. Budgerigars may often survive for ten years, and dietary protein plays a crucial part in the nutrition of pet budgies. This is particularly true with regards to the creation and health of feathers, claws, and beaks. According to studies, budgerigars in captivity need around 10 percent of their diet to be made up of protein. During periods of moulting, when feather regrowth puts a larger demand on the bird, this might rise substantially.

A pellet mix made expressly for Budgies is one alternative for feeding them, but most exhibition budgerigar breeders give a grass and grain seed diet supplemented with a variety of fresh fruits and vegetables. According to research, 40-60% of a bird's diet should consist of seeds. Many breeders will have their own seed mixtures, but as a rule, the majority of seed mixtures comprise between 30 and 50 percent plain canary seed.

Testing the seed's freshness is an excellent idea. To do this, soak a small handful of seeds overnight, then rinse and drain them in the morning. Spread these seeds on a moist cotton towel or in a plastic colander, and expose them to warmth for 24 hours, preferably on a sunny window sill. If fewer than fifty percent of the seeds sprout, the seed has likely outlived its shelf life and should be discarded. Budgerigars like sprouting seed, but they are particularly vulnerable to mould, so if you're going to serve it to them, you should wash and rinse it in a sterilising solution for infants, such as Milton, to guarantee that it is mould-free. Do not recombine the soaked seed with your regular seed, since doing so might contaminate the latter.

Additionally, cuttlefish is an excellent addition to a budgerigar's cage. Budgies like chewing on cuttlefish bones. It serves to sharpen their beaks and claws while also entertaining them, and it's a wonderful method to guarantee they're receiving enough calcium. Budgerigars do need UV light to absorb the calcium, so its useful to make sure that they are getting some sun.

Budgerigars may be fed leafy greens every other day, since they supply critical vitamins and minerals in the diet. Fruits should be limited to once per week, while sweets should be limited to once per month. If your budgie has not consumed the fruit or veggies within 24 hours, remove it and replace it with fresh food. Never give your budgie chocolate, avocado, rhubarb, alcohol, or caffeine, since these substances may cause severe illness.

Budgerigars must always have access to fresh water. They may like bathing in their water bowls, therefore it is necessary to often ensure that it is full and clean. Do not put your budgie's water dish under their perch, since they might pollute it; instead, seek out an appropriate location inside the cage.

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JUDGES REPRESENTATIVE & SECRETARY



Peter Glassenbury
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RETIRED MAJOR AWARD JUDGES

Roy Deslandes (Deceased)
George Duffield (Deceased)
John Fisher (Deceased)
Gordon Lowe (Deceased)
Stan Watson (Deceased)
Trevor Weckert
Bruce Stafford
Glenn Stearns
John Rice

ANY CORRESPONDENCE FOR JUDGES & STANDARDS CAN BE DIRECTED TO:

Judges Representative & Secretary - Peter Glassenbury 0409 288 710 pglassen@bigpond.com

BCSA Hall of Fame - ANBC Class Winners

Since the inception of the BCSA in 1996, the following BCSA members have won classes at the ANBC National Titles

Kakoschke & Rice - 12 Wins
Normal Green - 2005
Clearwing - 2005, 2010, 2015, 2016
Opaline - 2011, 2019
Opaline AOSV - 2010, 2015
Crested - 2003, 2005
Grey Green - 2016

J & W Weidenhofer - 3 Wins
Clearbody - 2015, 2018
Dilute - 2022

John Mulley - 2 Wins
Opaline AOSV - 2000
Blackeyed Self - 2003

Marshall Family - 2 Wins
Albino - 2007
Recessive Pied - 2014

Doug & Ruth Lange - 2 Wins
Normal Green - 2009
Crested - 2014

Ray Slade - 2 Wins
Blackeyed Self - 2016, 2017

Holmes Family - 2 Wins
Grey Green - 2018
Normal Blue - 2022

Helen Brooks - 1 Win
Fallow - 1996

Ron Norman - 1 Win
Hens Class - 1996

Rob McKie - 1 Win
Opaline - 1997

M & R Rafferty - 1 Win
Opaline AOSV - 2001

Michael Crossley - 1 Win
Yellowfaced Blue - 2002

Sue & Colin Norris - 1 Win
Dominant Pied - 2002

Peter Glassenbury - 1 Win
Blackeyed Self - 2009

Peter Simic - 1 Win
Recessive Pied - 2010

Dennis Lomman - 1 Win
Violet - 2014

OBJECTS & PURPOSE

The specific aims and objectives of the BCSA are:

- To promote, encourage and stimulate the breeding and exhibiting of budgerigars, including the improvement of existing varieties, and the development of new.
- To serve as the State Council for Budgerigars in South Australia (including Broken Hill).
- To cooperate with other governing bodies interested in budgerigars, here in Australia, and abroad.
- To affiliate with and act as the South Australian member body of the Australian National Budgerigar Council (ANBC).
- To invite and encourage membership of Affiliate and Associate Organisations interested in the breeding and exhibiting of budgerigars.
- To use the Standard of Perfection for the exhibition budgerigar as set by the ANBC.
- To establish, maintain and recommend uniform rules for all shows and exhibitions held by the Council and its Affiliate and Associate Organisations.
- To establish a panel of judges who are able to judge these shows.
- To accept a code of ethics for judges.
- To ratify recommendations received from the panel of judges.
- To recommend and / or co-ordinate on any matter deemed to be of common interest to Affiliate and Associate Organisations.
- To obtain direction and/or instruction from Affiliate and Associate Organisations on ANBC matters through their BCSA delegates.
- To hold an annual pre-selection show to select a team to represent South Australia at the ANBC Championship Show.
- To host the ANBC Championship Show when required.
- To compile annually a register of show and meeting dates of all participating Affiliate and Associate Organisations.
- To establish and maintain an exhibitor status register for all financial individual members or partnerships.
- To do all such other things as may be incidental to the attainment of such objects.

LIFE MEMBERS

- 2016 – Mr Graham Bell
- 2016 – Mrs Doreece Brunton
- 2016 – Mr Peter Glassenbury
- 2016 – Mr John Mulley
- 2016 – Mr Nigel Tonkin



For further information
regarding the club,
membership or events
please contact:-

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