

The **BULLETIN**



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Contents

<u>Page</u>	<u>Content</u>
Cover	Winning Colouring in Competition.
2	Topflight Bird Seed.
3 & 4	3 Contents & Contact Details . 4 Editorial.
5	Obituaries & NZ Half-Sider information.
6	Letter from Ken Bourke, Whanganui.
7	Article from Daniel Lutolf, Switzerland.
8 & 9	8. Grand National Champions. 9 Gallery.
10-12	Parasites of Budgerigars, by Hamish Baron.
13 & 14	13 Suggestions & facts . 14 Grit information.
15	More helpful hints & explanations.
16-18	Minutes of 2012 Annual General Meeting.

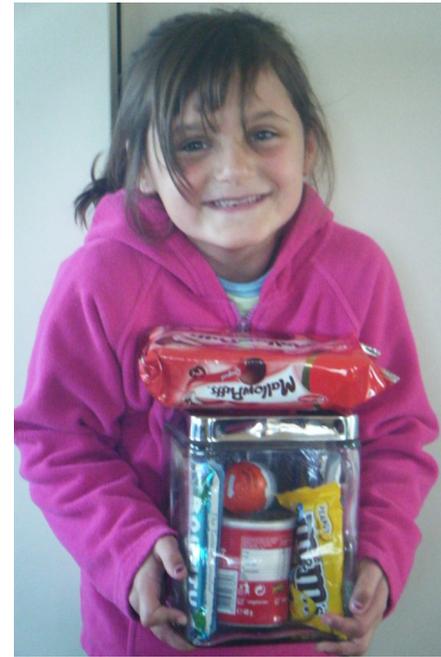


Photo insert: Ella Kennedy (age 7), Winner of Colouring in Competition.

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Editorial.



In this edition you will see articles from members sharing their thoughts, knowledge and ideas for all to ponder and take from it what they may. I applaud honesty and thank those who have contributed to this issue. You will also see that the world renowned Daniel Lutolf from Switzerland has happily contributed an article for us as well.

There are still articles yet to print but they will need to be allotted into future Bulletins due to restraints on Bulletin size and costs.

I am awaiting a full report from the Special Patronage Show & Auction held in Palmerston North, so to share with all members.

The Gallery section was rather extensive and it is not realistic to show all winning birds, therefore a selection of photos taken throughout the 2012 show season have been chosen accordingly. Congratulations to all the winners and a big 'well done' to those that showed their birds this year.

The breeding season is upon us now and I wish you all the best for that.

A reminder to all: Even if we have already got an email address for you, we must have your permission before we can email your Bulletin to you.

Also, please attempt to view the BS Facebook page for information that may not always make it into the Bulletins. This is an arena where you can contribute as a group or send messages to individuals instantaneously. Feedback that I have received is that Novices in particular find this site very educational. It can also be beneficial for Champion breeders alike.

Bottom left is a photograph taken in 1970 of our Life Member Mr Merv King, and bottom right is Bonny Neale from Christchurch who was once a Budgerigar Judge. Photographs compliments of T&R Tutbury.



Obituary: Bill Bates, by Jason Walker.

Much has already been said of Bill Bates by way of an obituary notice by The NZ Federation of Bird Clubs (Incorporated), and many condolences via the BS Facebook site from those who knew him well. To me, Bill was a gentleman I had the pleasure of meeting only once after judging the South Auckland show in 2011 where he won Best Champion Budgerigar (see photo). Bill was a lovely man who loved his birds and he gave me the clear impression that he had the interest of the hobby at heart. I can only hope that his legacy, morals and willingness to help others in the budgie fancy will live on in those who have acquired his stock either directly or indirectly.



Obituary: Colin Harrison, by Phil Hill.

On the 19th June 2012, Colin Harrison passed away after a short battle with bone cancer. I first met Colin, or "Honk" as he was known, in December 2007 when I found a bird that had escaped from his aviary. We developed a strong friendship over the next 5 years. Colin hadn't been in budgies for very long at that time but he knew a few budgie breeders from his many years racing pigeons. He had an eye for a good bird, which was proven when he won Best in Show at Palmerston North in 2010 with a CYCR BBE hen. Also that year he won Best Novice at the BS Patronage show in Rotorua with a CYCR BBE Spangle cock. He was a real character, I remember him approaching an exhibitor at a show and offering him \$100 for a CYCR hen. This was declined so he proceeded on up in multiples of \$100 until this poor chap started to shake. He then came to me and said "Thought I'd better stop, didn't want him to have a heart attack". Colin was in a syndicate of Gamble/Fuller birds with V & L Huston and the late Bill Bates. Colin donated seed to Bay Cities Shows and 'truck loads' of sausages. He is survived by his wife Lynn, 3 daughters and 6 grandchildren. He was 65.

Do you see what I see?



This Half -Sider (above) was at the 2012 Grand National and was bred and exhibited by Barry Ackroyd from Ashburton. This bird certainly turned a few heads during the weekend!

In 1985 N&J&J Walker also bred a Half-Sider (see copies of 'old' photos below). Prior to that, the NZBS had no record of any others having been breed in New Zealand.



If you ever breed a Half-Sider or anything out of the ordinary, please share.



Learning of the return to the hobby of Carol and Ken Bourke (having known them back in our Wanganui days) I took the liberty of asking them to contribute to the Bulletin as to how they perceive things some 20 years on. Here's what they had to say...

Following our recent return to the world of exhibiting budgerigars, it is a privilege to be invited to contribute a few thoughts to the Bulletin.

My wife Carol and I first began breeding and showing our birds in 1975, continuing on until 1990. At our last show in North Taranaki we won both Champion Budgerigar and Best CYCR BBE. Following that date we moved out to a farm in the remote Waitotara Valley, and while we still kept our birds, it was impractical to continue to support the shows. Now resettled in Wanganui we have rekindled our interest in the shows. We have reactivated the Wanganui Cage Bird Club, and this will be re-affiliated with Federation this year. We also hope to have an annual show in the coming years.

During our previous time in the Budgerigar Society, Carol was Secretary for three years, while I was a Council member for the same term, under the Chairmanship of the late Brian Cram. Carol was a Senior Judge officiating at the New Plymouth National in 1987. How different things were in those days. We now have birds that are better than birds we won shows with previously, but they struggle to compete with those on the benches nowadays. At Stratford Show last season, we were approached by an exhibitor who said, "Budgie exhibiting is stuffed". He said it is impossible to compete with birds that have been acquired by syndicated buying at prices that many simply can not afford. He is now exhibiting another variety of birds.

If people can afford to pay up to around \$500 for a bird, and a breeder can produce a bird worthy of that amount, then good luck to them. However, there is a danger of this becoming an elitist hobby with a constant reduction in show entries as the ordinary breeder becomes disheartened. I am also concerned at the level of subscriptions set at the latest A.G.M. \$50 per partnership is more than double every other specialist body noted in the Year Book. Increasing the partnership sub by \$15 for the privilege of a second vote has drawn a lot of criticism around the clubs I have been in contact with during the sale circuit this year. You may well find that partnerships will be reduced to single memberships over the coming years. With the price of rings also lifting to \$1 each, this is no longer a hobby readily embraced by all those people with a love of the budgerigar world. We have been impressed by the standard of judging noticed since our return, but we are surprised at the number of heavily flecked birds winning major awards.

However, with all that aside, after a break of some 20 odd years it is amazing to see so many familiar faces from all those years ago. It is so gratifying to be welcomed back by exhibitors who have remained with the shows for such a long period.

We will continue to try and lift the quality of our budgies, and acquire birds with the background that may produce what we are hoping for.

Our congratulations go to Jason Walker on the quality of the Bulletin, and we extend our best wishes to the executive and members of the Budgerigar Society.

Ken Bourke

Wanganui

Here is a question I asked of Daniel Lutolf from Switzerland, in May 2012;

In your opinion, what are the most difficult faults to eradicate from a stud of exhibition budgerigars?

This is his response;

Hello New Zealand

Thanks for giving me the chance to answer.



The most difficult fault to erase is, in my opinion, missing feathers or even cysts on the wings. Normally you shouldn't go on breeding with birds carrying such mistakes. In dogs, cats or even horse breeding it would be impossible to go on breeding with such faulty animals with such obvious negative features. Unfortunately feather problems and cysts seem to be somehow linked to big headed budgies, and everybody is looking for those ones. So the temptation is often too big to erase the faulty birds. Generally you can say that all the good and bad things that you put into your birds will come out later, again somewhere. Often a certain feature will come back later in the second generation.

So I would say that the best features to get are the combination of big birds with wide shoulders and beautiful faces. Most budgies tend to be rather small and pretty or on the other hand, big and ugly. My passion always was to breed big and beautiful birds, and that's the true challenge.

My birds need to have directional feathering in combination with medium blow. Also big spots make a bird look much more charming, but it's difficult to get a long feather that is also wide. If you have reached this combination your birds will win at every show, anywhere in the world. But it's a long road to get there. I have been on that road for more than 30 years, but only in the last 25 years I have really practice my hobby seriously.

Whenever you see a bird with a special feature, try to get it, even if it's a small bird or an ugly one. Don't be afraid to breed with flecked birds, as long as you can control that fault and don't let it overwhelm your stud. Always pair a flecked to a non-flecked partner, that's the way to success. I am sure a flecked bird (especially hens) seem to be better breeders and somehow also more fertile, active and vivid. They also seem to have lesser feather problems.

Breeding budgies is generally like putting a puzzle together. Have a look on my homepage www.daniel-luetolf.ch and see how I put my couples together. I always try to find a good mixture that is well balanced and don't go over the top, otherwise the birds get ugly or even wont breed anymore.

I hope this information will be helpful to your readers.

Best regards

Daniel Lütolf.



Grand National Champions

T&R Tutbury, Ashburton.



The above photographs are some of Tom and Rosemary's winning birds at the 2012 Grand National show held in Christchurch. The Yellow Double Factor Spangle pictured at the top won Best CYCR BBE in show and was judged by Mr Kevin Rickerby from Invercargill. The next three photographs are of the top 3 birds overall (from left to right) and were Any Age birds judged by Mr Jason Walker from Upper Hutt. Tom and Rosemary also won several other awards in the Champion Any Age section, Champion CYCR BBE section and of course the Open section.

This success makes it the sixth (6th) Major Grand National title for Tom and Rosemary Tutbury.

Pictured below is a photo of their Normal Light Green cock that won both Best CYCR BBE & Best in Show in 1965. In 1972 they then won Best CYCR with a Normal Sky Blue Cock (photo not available) and in 2001 they took major honours by way of Best in Show with a Normal Grey Cock as pictured below.

Also, is a photograph of one of Tom and Rosemary's very first aviaries.



Clearly one on New Zealand's most achieved studs with many years of experience.

Congratulations.

Gallery.



Numbered left to right, owner/exhibitor and show exhibited at.

1. D&F Goulden Chch National

2. H&P Anderton Chch National

3. D.Ingoe Palmerston North

4. V Huston Hamilton

5. A&R Grinter South Auckland

6. T&L Patten Tauranga

7. W.Kilmister Rotorua

8. H Duston Invercargill

9. K Rickerby Invercargill.

Parasites of Budgerigars

A Practical Guide

Hamish Baron

General husbandry advice is easy to come by in our great hobby. Everyone has their own secrets on how to get the best out of their birds, or how to bring them into condition for breeding or showing. This article is designed to share knowledge about the parasites which commonly infect our birds. It focuses on internal worms and external parasites; I have chosen to do this because these are the parasites which we, as budgerigar fanciers, can take responsibility for identifying, and set about removing from our birds' environment. There are many parasites that inhabit the intestinal tract of our birds, many of which have complicated life cycles and require detailed understanding in order to identify and treat. I have selected the parasites that I think, through good husbandry, a small amount of diagnostic testing and commitment from the fancier, we should be able to eliminate or minimise their effects on our budgerigar studs.

Nematodes (intestinal round worms)

Round worms are occasionally seen in companion and aviary birds. To be spread to our birds, they require access to eggs which have had a chance to mature out of the budgerigar, intermediate hosts (other species who act as "middle men"), or faeces of other species. Because these are the contributory factors, round worm problems occur most frequently in birds kept in dirt-floored enclosures.

Ascarids (Round Worms)

Eggs become infective 2 to 3 weeks after passage in faeces; the worm egg must develop into larvae before it becomes infective. Ascarid eggs can persist in moist environments for prolonged periods and because of this, ascarid infections are most commonly seen in budgerigars with access to the ground.

Clinical syndrome: Intestinal ascarid infection can cause the birds to stop eating, develop diarrhoea, lose weight and to experience stunted growth. Heavy infections can result in gastrointestinal obstruction and death.

Diagnosis: Your veterinarian will be able to perform a faecal flotation which will allow visualisation of typical ascarid eggs in the faeces.

Capillaria (Thread Worms)

Capillaria species are tiny, threadlike worms. Most Capillaria species of caged birds have a direct life cycle (eggs are passed in faeces and subsequently consumed by other birds to continue the lifecycle). Species with an indirect life cycle commonly require earthworms as an intermediate host.

Clinical syndrome: Adults burrow into the walls of the intestine, causing the birds to stop eating, regurgitate, develop diarrhoea, and lose weight. Heavy infections can result in ulcers, anaemia, and death.

Infections of the oesophagus can cause gaping (birds which appear to be yawning) and difficulty in swallowing.

Diagnosis: Faecal flotation will allow visualisation of typical Capillaria eggs. But even when present, it is difficult to find these eggs and they may require multiple faecal floatations to visualise them.

Control: Prevent access to the ground and intermediate hosts (invertebrates and earth worms). To prevent the lifecycle from continuing, keep birds in an aviary with floors that can be easily cleaned (i.e. not dirt) and clean the floors at least every fortnight. Eggs take 2 weeks to become infective and so cleaning every two weeks will help to minimise re-infection.

Arthropods

Tracheal Mites

Caused by the mite *Sternostoma tracheacolum*, which commonly infects the trachea (windpipe) of canaries, finches, parakeets, and cockatiels. This mite is much less of a problem in budgerigars, they appear to be less affected clinically, but is a useful bit of knowledge for bird fanciers in general. It appears that Lady Gouldian Finches are most commonly infected.

Clinical syndrome: Shortness of breath / panting, coughing, and sneezing may occur.

Signs are most severe in hatchlings and juveniles.

Diagnosis: Tiny black mites can be visualized by shining a light through the windpipe.

Eggs can sometimes be identified in faeces or vomit by a veterinarian under a microscope.

Cnemidocoptic Mites (scaly leg and face mites)

This is one of the most important parasites for budgerigar fanciers. This mite is common in New Zealand budgerigars and it is our responsibility to help share the knowledge to other fanciers in order to help limit its effects on our birds. The mite, which burrows into the skin to lay its eggs, causes grey-white encrustations around the cere, the beak, the intersection of the upper and lower beak. If left untreated, it can result in severe distortion of the beak. Prolonged infection can cause massive enlargement of the legs, feet and beak and result in necrosis (tissue death). In budgerigars this mite is especially important because of the tight fitting rings that we use. It is my experience that infections with cnemidocoptes often result in skin thickening (hyperkeratosis) which causes the ring to become even tighter and can cut off the blood supply to the leg below it. In these cases the ring needs to be removed and in some severe instances, the affected leg amputated.

The good news is that it is really easy to prevent cnemidocoptes from becoming a problem in your aviary by thoroughly examining birds before purchasing them. If you do notice your birds with scale around their face and feet there are many topical formulations which you can apply to clear the mite infestation quickly and effectively.

Clinical syndrome: The "scaly leg and face" mite (*Cnemidocoptes* species) seen in budgerigars, canaries, and other small birds causes thickening of the skin with honey-combed masses on non-feathered skin, especially around the beak and on the legs.

Diagnosis: Easily diagnosed by its clinical appearance in commonly affected species (budgies and canaries).

Mallophaga spp. – Feather Lice

These lice are classified as "biting and chewing" lice and cause feather damage by chewing on the feather barbules and shaft. Despite popular belief, this species of lice do not suck blood.

Clinical syndrome: In my experience with feather lice, the budgerigars present with various different symptoms. Most drastically, I have seen birds whose flight feathers have been so debilitated by the lice that they are unable to gain lift when flying, and as a result end up on the aviary floor. Less seriously, there are birds with severe irritation and restlessness with some feather damage to the emerging feathers as they leave the quills.

Diagnosis: Lice can be visualised on flight feathers when they are held up to the light. Visually they appear as a white dot sitting close to the feather shaft. Microscopically, we see evidence that the entire life cycle is carried out on the budgerigar with eggs attached in clusters around the shaft of the feather.

Feather and Quill Mites

There are many different species of feather mites and I believe there needs to be further investigation with regards to their involvement in feather loss. They have been proven to cause feather loss and thickening of the skin with heavy infestations but are fairly widely accepted to be otherwise harmless.

The mites live in the groove between the feather barbules, with different species preferring different feather types or even different areas of feathers. Quill mites live in the region around growing feathers. Some quill mites feed on keratin (the tissue that feathers and hair are made of), but *syringophilid* mites pierce the quill wall and feed on feather follicle tissue fluid. It is because of this feeding practice that I feel further investigation is warranted as this could severely damage growing feathers.

Diagnosis: Microscopic examination of feathers will reveal mites on the feather shaft.

Dermanyssus Gallinae – The Red Mite

This mite is a blood sucker that hides in cracks and crevices, most commonly in the dark corners of nest boxes or wooden breeding cages. They feed on birds mostly at night whilst they are resting, or in the dark confines of the nest box. One of the most challenging factors when considering the control of red mite is its ability to survive in the environment. These mites are able to survive for up to a year without a blood meal and therefore environmental control is vital.

Life Cycle: Because this mite multiplies rapidly in the warmer months of summer, its lifecycle is brief. Eggs are laid in cracks by females following engorgement on a blood meal. They hatch within 72 hours under warm, humid conditions. The larvae moult into nymphs which also feed on the budgerigar before maturing to adults.

Important points: The mites can cause intense irritation, restlessness and self trauma to the feathers. These mites can leave the budgerigar and feed on humans who come into contact with the birds, it is important to realise, however, that the mite cannot multiply without the avian host. Sitting hens and nestlings are most susceptible and heavy infestations can result in death in small nestlings.

Treatment of Intestinal Worms

It is all very well knowing what is living inside our birds and making them sick, but the next step is knowing how to get rid of these unwanted inhabitants. Symptoms of worm infestation vary according to the degree of infestation, but it is advisable that you have a “flock health” approach to your treatment regime, rather than waiting for birds to start becoming sick. This is known as prophylactic medication and follows the same principles that we use for treatment of fleas and worms in our dogs and cats. Birds at risk should be treated on a regular three monthly basis. As well as regular worming treatment, great care should be taken with aviary hygiene; floors should be cleaned and allowed to dry thoroughly. All cages should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected after treatment.

There are a variety of products registered for the treatment of intestinal worms in birds. The two I would recommend are “Anthel Three in One Bird Wormer” (Tetramisole) and Vetafarm “Wormout Gel” (Oxfendazole and Praziquantel). These products are obtainable through your veterinarian or from some pet supply stores. These products are registered for use in avian species and this means they have undergone trials and tests to ensure their safety. They come with proven track records and specific dose rates depending on the bird’s weight. The Anthel wormer can be administered in the drinking water whereas the Wormout gel requires either individual administration to each bird – a more labour intensive but far more efficient method or there is instructions for in water use on the label. So there are options for both intensive fanciers with time on their hands and those who would like the birds to effectively worm themselves.

Many fanciers use Ivermectin as a treatment for their birds. This is considered to be “off label” use which simply means the manufacturer has not performed the scientific testing to develop safety margins and efficacy. Because ivermectin is used off label, it is advisable that if you are going to treat your birds with it, you seek veterinary advice first pertaining to the dose rate and safe administration and handling. Any veterinarian with an interest in avian medicine will be able to give you advice on the most effective and safest worming products for your birds.

Treatment of Ectoparasites

Again there are many methods for treating mites and lice on our birds. Many fanciers don’t treat ectoparasites regularly; this may be because they don’t look for them and assume they are not there, or that they don’t feel like they are causing a problem. I believe that having birds that are parasite free make for a happier, healthier aviary. There is one product I will recommend for treatment of ectoparasites and that is Avian Insect Liquidator. Avian Insect Liquidator or A.I.L. is an extremely safe and effective insecticide and insect growth regulator for all avian species. It provides instant control of ectoparasites on contact, with an additional six week residual protection against reinfestation. When used directly on the bird, A.I.L. penetrates into feathers to kill mites and lice. When sprayed around the environment A.I.L. kills insects on contact. Because it is a growth regulator, it also inhibits the lifecycle of any mites or lice that are developing on the bird at the time of application, meaning they will not mature to become reproductive. Vetafarm who makes the product recommends its use on mites, lice, flies, spiders, ants or any situation where external parasites are a problem, including nest boxes, flights, perches, aviary floors, indoor cages and for direct application to the bird.

To use A.I.L. simply pour the required amount (50ml/L of concentrate) into a trigger action or other similar pump pack, add water for dilution and mix well. Hold the trigger pack 30 to 40 cm from the bird(s) and apply four to five pumps/bird. Also spray cages, aviaries, perches and nest boxes thoroughly with diluted product.

It is advisable to repeat in four weeks and again eight weeks after the initial application and this should eliminate mites and lice from your stud.

It is very important that when bringing new birds into your aviaries, these are checked thoroughly for mites and lice, mutual grooming, sharing perch space and close proximity will allow mites and lice to spread rapidly through a flock and this will mean treatment of all birds is required again, rather than treatment of only the incoming birds. For this reason, quarantine is such a great idea – but that is a whole other topic that we can discuss in another issue.

For now, all the best with the coming breeding season. Keep enjoying your birds and I hope that this information has been useful.

Editors Note:

Hamish is in his last year as a Vet Student (currently training in Australia) and is in a novice partnership with his mother, Sheryl Baron (NZBS Secretary) from Auckland.

Thank you Hamish for compiling this very informative document.

We look forward to receiving a future article on Quarantine.

Egg Tooth?

In birds, the process of breaking open the eggshell is referred to as piping. Chicks have a piping muscle on the back of their necks. It is this muscle which gives them the strength to force the 'egg tooth' through the inner membrane of the eggshell.

When a chick becomes too large to absorb oxygen through the pores of its eggshell, it uses its 'egg tooth' to peck a hole in the air sac located at the flat end of the egg. This sac provides a few hours worth of air, during which the chick breaks through the eggshell to the outside.



The 'egg tooth' is seen in this picture (white 'tooth' on top of the beak) and it falls off after hatching.

Foods said to be toxic, if not fatal to Budgerigars.

Alcohol, Apple Seeds, Asparagus, Avocado, Caffeine, Chocolate, Tobacco, Egg Plant, Mushrooms, Onions, Rhubarb, Potatoes, Tomatoes.

If you are aware of anything else that may endanger the health and well being, please share ACCORDINGLY.

Thinking of advertising birds and accessories for sale? No matter where you chose to sell your birds or equipment, please give accurate explanations of goods or birds that are for sale. ALSO make sure that any photographs that are used portray signs of good health & good husbandry techniques i.e. fit healthy looking birds and a clean cage or living environment.

STOLEN: Birds & Show Cages

Please be aware that two (2) birds went 'missing' from the show bench prior to de-benching at the Palmerston North show this year and have still not been accounted for.

They were both Any Age Opaline Grey Cock birds that belong to A&T Grinter, and G. Price.

If you have any information pertaining to this please contact the above owner/s in the first instance as they have a better knowledge of the birds and cages in question.

Stealing is a Criminal Offence, and bird fanciers are not immune.

Perhaps it will be best that we all be more vigilant at future shows.

Please also remember NZ Federation Show Rule 21 (a);

“No person other than Judges, Show Manager & Stewards shall be allowed to interfere with or handle exhibits on the show bench....”.

This INCLUDES anyone doing a comparison of birds, or explanation of birds in good faith.

If you see this happening say something to the person/s or report it to the Show Manager immediately.

How to identify Normals & Opalines in the nest before they feather up.

Normal = Grey feather down.

Opaline = White feather down.

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how buyers and sellers connect



GRIT - There are two (2) types of grit, and Budgerigars really do need both...

1 Soluble grit

There is soluble grit which is the sort that dissolves in the bird's digestive system. This is predominantly calcium-based and can be in the form of limestone (calcium carbonate) as either small chips or ground flour in commercial poultry feeds, or as crushed oyster or mussel shells or even ground, baked and crushed egg shells that you provide separately. These are different forms of the 'grit' which is essential for egg shell formation.

2 Insoluble grit

The second form of 'grit' is actual grit - the insoluble form - which stays in the bird's gizzard. It is comprised of things like small pea-sized gravel chips or small stones which birds pick up if they are allowed to fossick around outside.

These stones do not dissolve and do not provide calcium. Instead they tumble around in the gizzard, a hard muscular pouch situated at the top of the intestine, to help grind up the fibres in vegetation and crack open the hard husks of grains and seeds that a bird may eat. This grinding allows the nutrients to be worked on by digestive enzymes and absorbed into the bloodstream.

Birds fed a diet which consists entirely of mash, crumbs or pellets end up with a porridge-like mix in their digestive system once water and saliva are added and so don't actually need insoluble grit, but it can be beneficial to aid gut movement.

Warning

Never add dolomite limestone to poultry feed or give it to birds. Dolomite contains 10% magnesium which competes with calcium for absorption sites and leads to a calcium deficiency manifested by poor skeletal growth and egg shell quality problems.

Soluble grit, oyster shell and cuttlebone is a source of calcium and trace minerals, whereas insoluble grit such as sand, can aid in seed digestion. A mixture of soluble and insoluble grit should be available.



Actual Oyster Shell before being crushed up into Soluble Grit for our birds.

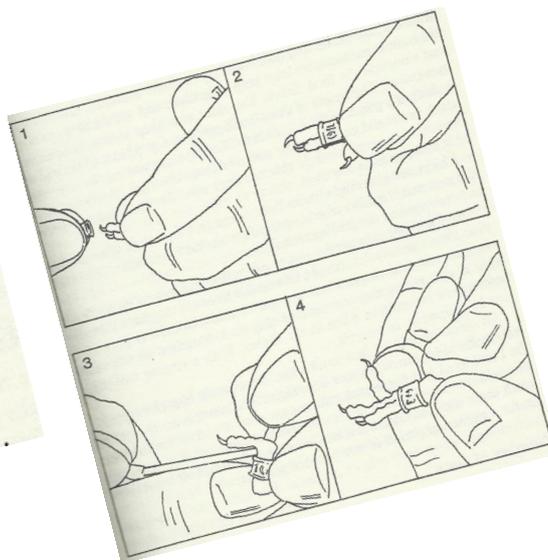
Sardine Tins are ideal seed dishes for breeding cages.



Mainly because they are of a reasonable size and shape, and are manageable to fit through cage doors. They enable the birds to eat a significant amount of seed without having to 'dig' for it (which budgies prefer not to do). Budgies usually feed together (they are flock feeders) therefore these tins enables more than one bird to feed at once compared to some other design options such as 'Seed Hoppers'.

Ringling a chick

1. Hold the chick in the left hand. With the first finger and thumb of this hand gather the three long toes together and gently hold them in position by the ball of the foot. Pick up the ring in the right hand with the first finger and thumb and slide it over the three long toes.
2. Place the ring over the ball of the foot.
3. Gently grasp the three long toes with the first finger and thumb of the right hand and at the same time take the ring between the first finger of the left hand. Gradually slide the ring up the leg as near to hock as possible. The short back toe is held by the ring against the leg. Insert a burnt matchstick between the toe and leg and gently prise the toe from the ring.
4. The ring is in position when the operation is complete.



COPPER Coins

I recently read a UK article about the possible benefits of placing a Copper coin under the concave of the nest box. This instantly reminded me of this being done in New Zealand by some breeders in the 70's.

The beliefs are as follows;

1. In doing so it simply provides a gap between the bottom of the nest box and the concave thus aiding the air flow and ventilation process.
2. Copper is also believed to be beneficial in eliminating odours by acting as a natural antiseptic, fungicidal and antimicrobial agent.
3. Possible also to aid in the combat of mites/lice.

I can not see how this practice would be harmful in anyway therefore you may want to try it this season and report back with your findings/conclusions.

Please be advised of the Copper content in New Zealand coins are as follows;

- All \$1 and \$2 coins = 92% Copper
- The old 1 and 2 cent coins = 97% Copper
- 5, 10, 20 and 50 cent coins made prior to 2006 = 75% Copper
- 10, 20 and 50 cent coins made from 2006 = 0% Copper.

Alternatively you may use another Copper product but don't confuse it with Brass which is generally only 67% Copper.

BUDGERIGAR SOCIETY of NZ [Inc]

Minutes of the Budgerigar Society's Annual General Meeting held on Sunday 24th June 2012 commencing at 9.00am at the Conference Room, Leisure Centre, 569 Ferguson Street, Palmerston North. There were 16 members present, Mr Dave Ingoe took the chair, and Graham Price acted as the minute secretary. The Chair asked that the members all stand for a minutes silence in respect of the passing of BS members over the last year.

Apologies received from; V&L Huston, J&C Ziarno, D&F Goulden, N.O'Callaghan, C. Hughes, K.Rickerby, H&S Baron, D&E Lourens, K.Flockhart. Apologies sustained [C Appleby/T Grinter].

1. Minutes that were circulated in a previous Bulletin were tabled & accepted. as read and as being a true and correct record of that meeting. [R Taylor/ M. Johnston].
2. Matters arising: nil.
3. The President's Report was tabled & accepted. [D Ingoe/D.Clelland].
4. The Financial Report & Balance Sheet for 2011/2012 was tabled and it was moved that the Balance sheet/Financial Report be accepted. [R Taylor/ M.Johnston].
5. Correspondence:
Hall of Fame proposal from Jason Walker.
Open letter to all BS & non BS Judges.
Open letter to all Club Secretaries re patronage for 2013
Email from D Goulden re BS Finances concerns.
6. Election of Officers for 2011/2012 ~

The following members were elected to the following positions -----

- a. **Patron:** Mr Keith Flockhart
- b. **Vice Patron:** Mr Herb Duston.
- c. **Life Members:** Murray Waldron, Merv King, Lincoln Baldwin & Keith Flockhart.
All the above were re-elected: enbloc. [D Ingoe/G Price]
- d. **President:** Tony Grinter. [C Ziarno/ L Patten]
- e. **Vice President:** Darryl Clelland. [D Ingoe/G Price]
- f. **Secretary:** Graham Price [D Ingoe/ G Rogers] Sheryl Baron[V Huston/J Page].
An election was held with S Baron being duly elected.
- g. **Treasurer:** Dave Ingoe. [G Rogers/G Price]
- h. **Bulletin Editor:** Jason Walker [BS Council]
- i. **Senior Judges Committee:** Kevin Rickerby [M Freeman/J Mitchell], Dave Ingoe [G.Price/ S.Rogers] Tony Grinter --- ex-officio as per rule 2f.
- j. **Council Members:** Warren Kilmister [T Wills /G.Price], Kevin Rickerby [M. Freeman/T.Mathews] Vince Huston [from the floor of the AGM - Ingoe/Price] Yet to be filled - left to incoming BS Council
The above members were elected to Council.
- k. **Web Master:** Tony Grinter [BS Council]

The Chair asked that Messrs Taylor, G.Rogers & G.Price be recorded sincere thanks for their past services to the Council & Society -- carried with acclamation.

Moved that the voting papers, including proxy votes be destroyed --- carried

7. Remits and Notice of Motion ~

Remit one ----- Rule 5 Officers

[proposed & seconded by BS Council as a result of the 2011 AGM directive]

Requiring a firm direction from the members on the length of office of the Society President pertaining to the original remit and the subsequent amendment to the remit as per the 2011 AGM in Dunedin.

Members were asked to vote on this directive ---- The rule 22 referred to ---“ These rules shall not be altered except at AGMs & such alterations must receive support of 75% on those members present at such meetings”. Taken from the minutes ~ **[in bold]** requiring a vote to the subsequent amendment of the 2011 AGM -----

[a] The Officers4.....4..... Secretary, Treasurer and four Councillors.

[b] “The President shall serve for only four consecutive years. Only in the event of there being no nomination for the office of President either in writing or from the floor of the annual general meeting, the incumbent President having already served two consecutive years may then be eligible for election for a further fifth year”

[c] The Chairman of all meetings4.....4.....shall have a deliberative and a casting vote.

[d] to [g] paras as per the rules

So, members were asked to revisit this remit bearing in mind the amendment of having the period of tenure of the President for four years for the reasons given in the May 2012 Bulletin,

If a decision can not be reached at our AGM then the length of the President’s tenure will remain as the status quo As a result the remit was again “put on the table” with it being referred to the incoming Council

[contention about the 75% ruling --- seemed to be total confusion over that 75% ruling, some were of the opinion that it meant the total membership, whilst others thought it meant just the 75% of the body of the AGM members present]

Notice of Motion ~

Jason Walker was invited to outline his proposal of the “Hall of Fame”. After discussions it was decided that this proposal had great merit with an recommended additional section added in - of persons doing great work for the Society much like a recognition for a Life member, the Life membership was still to be retained [proposed section to be similar to the Australian Hall of Fame].

The whole idea was to be passed over to BS Council to formulate a formal proposed remit for the 2013 AGM [proposal would most likely be in the section para 3a of our rules or even a sub para in that section 3] -- membership to be advised via Bulletin of the possible remit—carried by majority R Taylor/ D Ingoe.

General Business ~

1. Membership Subscription & Rings -----

A discussion was held and it was moved that the membership subs remain the same ---

A partnership would have two votes, the partnership element of the membership sub to still be fifty dollars [\$50.00] for two. The Single membership stays at thirty five [\$35.00] dollars, Junior, under 16yrs membership also stays at eleven dollars [\$11.00] .

On the subject of rings --- after discussion on the price of rings, the ring price is to remain the same as last year. Therefore at present the rings are to be at \$10.00 per 10 post included [additional \$2.00 surcharge if fewer than 100 rings ordered] this also included personal coded rings.

It was a comment passed; that there was a person or persons out in the Budgerigar fraternity who were selling cheaper Chinese rings to the general membership. Members were reminded that any person exhibiting their bird(s) with a non BS ring(s) were ineligible to get BS Patronage, put up as part of a show special, members were also reminded that the small profit from ring sales was put back into the BS Patronage to members.

This price for the rings was subject, like last years declaration -- of any unforeseen price increases, these may have to be passed onto members, a fortnight after 1st August, in other words any price increase 2 weeks after the due date of August 1st may be passed on. -- carried

2. Bulletin Postage ~

To cut costs down for the Society, it was again moved that the Bulletin be sent to members by email. The postage cost [now gone up to 70 cents as from 1st July] of a 'hard copy' of the Bulletin, a nominal figure of \$5.00 be added as per last year.

The membership subs/rings form to have a section for an email address. — carried.

3 .Out of Pocket Expenses ~

Secretary out of pocket expenses to be left to oncoming Council to set.

Treasurer out of pocket expenses to be left to oncoming Council to set.

Bulletin Editor out of pocket expenses -- that it would be similar as for the previous Editor [Subs & 50 personal rings] Carried

4. It was discussed that along with the web page --- Facebook be added, so that members can put their comments onto it ---- incoming Council to discuss.

5. Flecking -- WBO opinion is that's a major fault, Secretary to write to Bob Burke, of the ANBC for the Australian prospective thoughts on this matter.

6. With the formal part of the AGM over, the President presented to Terry & Linda Patten the BS Medal for Best CYCRBBE Champion Budgerigar, unfortunately Nigel Moore was not present to receive his BS Medal for Best CYCRBBE Novice, this will be forward to him.

As there was no further business the meeting concluded at 10.30am