

<i>Show</i>	<i>Show Dates 2009</i>	<i>Date</i>
Gauteng Championship Show		7 March
Free State Rare & Spangle Show		14 March
Western Cape Rare & Spangle Show		28 March
Free State Championship Show		16 May
Western Cape Championship Show		23 May
Eastern Cape Championship Show		30 May
KwaZulu-Natal Championship Show		6 June
Safari Prestige Bird Show		26/27 June
SANCSA National (Bloemfontein)		10-12 July
National Championship Show		31 July – 1 Aug

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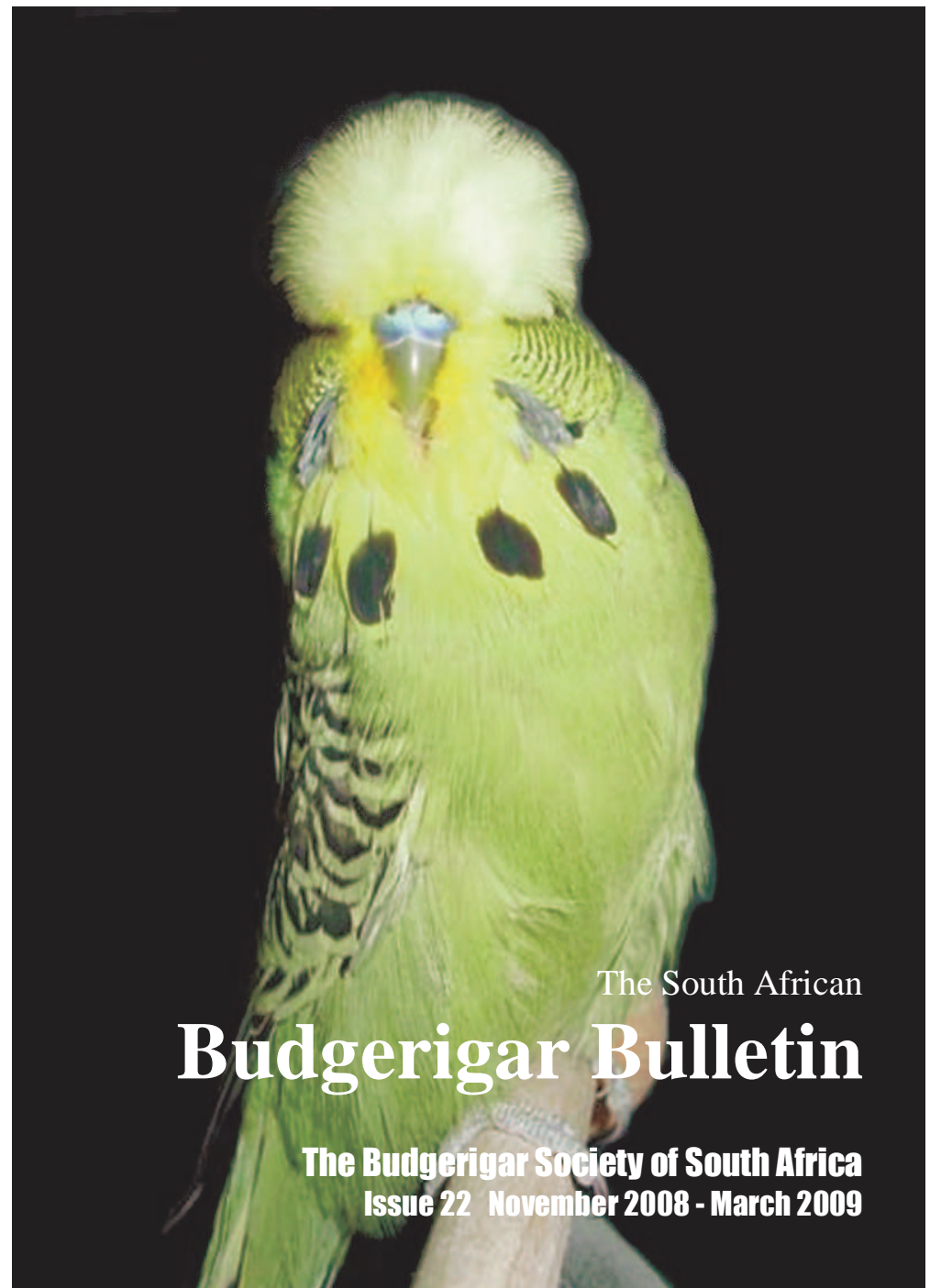
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[www.showbudgies.co.za](http://www.showbudgies.co.za)



The South African  
**Budgerigar Bulletin**

**The Budgerigar Society of South Africa**  
 Issue 22 November 2008 - March 2009



Visit the South African Budgie Sites  
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# The Budgerigar Society of South Africa

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South African 2008 National Champion – Grey Green - Molkentin Stud

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- I did it my way by Frank Silva

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2. Printed and posted - R50.00 per copy + postage.

### DVD and Video on Colour Identification

The following can be obtained from the Judges' Committee through Deon Davie. Tel/Fax (011) 760 6095 or 082 377 7686:

1. Video of the talks on Colour Identification given at the Judges' Seminar held on 5 February 2005 – R 100.00
2. DVD of the talks on Colour Identification given at the Judges' Seminar held on 5 February 2005

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# WHAT MAKES A BUDGERIGAR RARE?

By Ken Yorke

In the last couple of decades, the exhibition budgerigar fancy has seen the rise of clubs and shows dedicated to (or at least with a bias toward) rare varieties. In almost every case these Rare Clubs seem to cater for completely different lists of "rare" birds. So what makes a budgerigar rare?

Rarity is generally associated with a small population, but can also be influenced by geographical distribution. That is, what is rare in one area may be more common in another area. Such is the case with the budgerigar where some varieties are restricted to some countries by import/ export/ quarantine regulations.

In this article, I will look at some of the truly rare budgerigars, using a definition of "rare" as "less than 1000 living birds worldwide". A few of these rare varieties have been standardised in some countries by their respective regulating societies but others are not recognised either due to lack of knowledge, lack of birds or lack of interest, and in some cases even actively discouraged. In addition, I will mention a few "uncommon" varieties as defined by "more than 1000 living birds but not widely distributed".

It is probably appropriate now to ponder what is considered a "variety". We generally equate budgerigar varieties with particular colour variations from the wild light green bird.

These colour variations are generally associated with particular genetic mutations. Not all colour variations are caused by genetic mutation, some have other causes such as disease and environment. For example, some birds which survive certain feather diseases such as French Mould will develop pied like markings which increase with age. Such one-off non genetic varieties are beyond the scope of this article.

Not all genetic based varieties relate to colour variation. For example, feather size and structure variations such as Crest, Long-Flight, Feathered Legs, Silky, Feather Duster etc are also genetic budgerigar varieties. These particular feather varieties generally have not been exploited ( and in fact are often actively discouraged) by budgerigar fanciers, unlike poultry fanciers who encourage them. Genetic body structure variations in budgerigars tend to be ignored as "varieties" by budgerigar fanciers instead treated as "bloodline characteristics" belonging to certain particular named studs. Canary and poultry fanciers on the other hand have developed completely different varieties based on body structure changes e.g. Yorkshire Canary and Border Canary etc.

## 2009 National Championship Show Combined Western Cape Budgerigar Clubs Incorporating CPBS, CTBC & TBC

**Show Manager** - Albert Olivier, PO Box 36710 Chempet 7442. Cell 082 490 2251  
**Show Secretary** - Gerald de Beer, 90 Tiverton Road, Plumstead 7800. Tel. 021 7621921  
**Show Co-coordinator** - John Dunlop, 5 Hoogstede Street, Oakglen, Bellville 7530. Tel. 021 9192625

Plans are well underway for the 2009 National Championship Show. Dates have been set for 31 July to 1 August 2009. The venue will be the Bellville Civic Centre. This is an excellent venue situated in central Bellville with ample parking space and is convenient to Cape Town Airport, shopping centres and many other facilities, there is also easy access to both the N1 and N2 highways.

A panel of top judges have been confirmed. F Wright and R Pierce (UK) I Bleasdale, B Hirst and J Lucas (Gauteng) will have the task of selecting the Best Bird in South Africa.

Supper and Prize Giving will be held at the Function Centre on the Parow Golf Course. Again there is ample secure parking and it is only a 15 minute drive from the show venue.

Total prize money now stands at R14950.00 and this is spread across all sections. The 26 BOC on show winners will each receive R250 and in addition to this the 26 BOC in each section will receive a further R50 each (78 awards)

A sales section will be organized to give exhibitors a chance to buy new stock. A limited number of seeded show cages will

be available at R10-00 each. (contact details will be made available later) and cages can be booked on a first come first served basis.

Please discuss the show with your friends and club members as to how best to support the show. If you have any questions on the show or need advice on accommodation etc. do not hesitate to contact any of the committee members.

As this is the most prestigious show of the year we would like to give all BSSA members an opportunity to support the show through sponsorship, donations, advertising or providing sales stands. Adverts from individual exhibitors to be included in the show catalogue will be given a special rate of R200 full page, R100 half page and R50 quarter page. Business companies wishing to advertise can contact Pat de Beer on 021-7621921 for details.

The Show Committee has been working hard to provide a quality show which we are hoping will satisfy the needs of everyone. We are looking forward to meeting many old friends as well as seeing some new faces at the show. We are hoping for a bumper entry but this can only happen with your support.

John Dunlop - Show Coordinator



# BUDGERIGAR VARIETY BIBLE

The most comprehensive guide to budgerigar colours and varieties ever published.

Available on computer CD only, equivalent to a 500 page book.

The book looks at all the mutant colours and varieties and gives details of the following:

- History - Who first bred them or recognized them and where and when.
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- Variety Features - Details of what makes them different from the wild bird and other varieties.
- Breeding Rules - Full breeding and genetic information.
- Variety Faults - The common problems or traits associated with the variety.
- Photographs - Over 600 photos of each variety in many colours and in combination with other varieties.
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There is detailed information about **MORE THAN 50 INDIVIDUAL BUDGERIGAR VARIETIES** including Light Green, 2 Dark Factors, Blue, 3 Greys, Dilute, Greywing, Clearwing, 2 Inos, 5 Fallows, Anthracite, Slate, Violet, Opaline, Cinnamon, 2 Brownwings, 2 Faded, 5 Clearbodies, Darkwing, 4 Pieds, Mottle, Blackface, 3 Yellowfaces, Polydactyl, Stargazer, Crested, Spangle, Black, Saddleback, Feather Duster, Halfsider and several other rare and/or extinct varieties.

A **WORLDWIDE LIST OF BUDGERIGAR BREEDERS & CLUBS** is given in another section with contact details including email and weblinks.

BVB requires a Pentium computer running Windows '95 or better, CD drive and a HTML browser program (such as Microsoft Internet Explorer).

Price:- \$69.00 plus \$9.00 p&h. (Outside Australia \$69.00 plus \$19.00 p&h).

**Orders to:- K. Yorke, 10 Gwandalan Close, Brandy Hill, NSW, 2324, Australia. Website [www2.tpg.com.au/users/kyorke/index.htm](http://www2.tpg.com.au/users/kyorke/index.htm) email [kyorke@tpgi.com.au](mailto:kyorke@tpgi.com.au)**



Table 1: Uncommon Varieties

Variety	Origin	Inheritance
Saddleback	Australia	Recessive
Melanistic Spangle **	Australia	?
Easley Clearbody	America	Dominant
Feather Duster	Australia?	Recessive
Slate	UK	SexLinked Recessive

\*\* The Melanistic Spangle has been given various different other names around the world and is not recognised as a separate variety yet. It is unclear whether it is a mutation in its own right or merely a modified traditional Spangle.

Table 2 below shows the currently rare varieties of budgerigar and excludes those historical varieties which are definitely known to be extinct

Table 2: Rare Varieties

Variety	Origin	Inheritance	Comment
Dusk	Australia	Dominant?	Established
Anthracite	Germany	Partial Dominant	Established
Australian Recessive Grey	Australia	Recessive	Almost extinct
Australian Faded	Australia	Recessive	Being established
Australian Brownwing	Australia	Recessive	Being established
Blackface	Holland	Recessive	Established
Dobie Mottle	Australia	Polygenic?	Probably extinct
Other Mottles	UK and other	Dominant?	Not established
Darkwing	Australia	Partial Dominant Modifier	Established
South Australian Blackwing	Australia	Partial Dominant	Probably extinct
Feathered Legs	Various	Polygenic?	Not established
Black	UK and America	?	Not established
Polydactyl	Various	Polygenic?	Not established
Stargazer	Australia	Recessive	Not established
Silky	Europe & Australia	?	Not established
Misty	Belgium	Partial Dominant	Being established
Pearly	America	Sexlinked Recessive	Being established

Let's take a look at these rare varieties in slightly more detail:-

**Dusk** A variety which is visually almost identical in all respects to Olive Green in the green series and Mauve in the blue series. The cheek patches tend to be duller than traditional olive or mauve. (In my "Budgerigar Variety Bible" I temporarily called this variety the Second Dark Factor, but breeders have since decided to call the variety Dusk). Although genetic research is continuing it appears to be a dominant variety unlike traditional dark factor which is partial dominant. Some individual Dusk birds tend to have a slightly more intense yellow but this is not consistent and may be an unrelated trait.



### **Anthracite**

In the double factor state, it appears as a light black coloured bird (in the blue series) with near black cheek patches. Single factor Anthracites appear one shade darker than normal, e.g. Sky blue Anthracite(sf) appears similar to cobalt.

### **Australian Recessive Grey**

Almost identical in colour to the common Australian Dominant Grey, but is recessive in inheritance. Microscopic examination of feathers by MUTAVI has shown this to be a different mutation to both the common Australian Dominant Grey and the extinct English Recessive Grey.

### **Australian Faded**

Slight reduction in melanin throughout the entire bird resulting in slightly reduced intensity of body colour and markings and pinkish feet. They hatch with red eyes (like Ino) which turn brown (like cinnamon) then black (like normal) and do not develop a white iris ring until approximately two years of age.

### **Australian Brownwing**

Slight reduction in body colour. Markings are extremely dark brown (sometimes difficult to distinguish from dull black). They hatch with red eyes which turn black.

### **Blackface**

The lower mask is predominantly black similar to extreme multi-

spotting in some exhibition normals. The black barring on the top of the head extends forward to the cere. Black barring is sometimes seen in the upper breast feathers.

### **Mottles**

Mottle (also called Progressive Pied) refers to normal birds which develop pied markings which increase with age. Several different genetic Mottle mutations have appeared around the world and are rarely established. The original Dobie Mottle is now almost certainly extinct. This group does not include similar visual birds which are caused by disease.

### **Darkwing**

A genetic mutation which substantially reinstates black pigment to other varieties which would otherwise have reduced black pigment. Currently, Darkwing characteristics are only visible on Dilute, Clearwing and Greywing birds. Only the Darkwing Dilute (a yellow or white bird with near black markings) has been standardised. Single factor darkwings have very dark grey markings, double factor Darkwings have almost black markings.

### **South Australian Blackwing**

A yellow or white bird with black markings. The double factor form had reduced suffusion and generally twisted flight feathers (called Frizzles or Silkies). It is almost certainly extinct.

or whether they should be discouraged completely. What is a Spangle without wing markings? Do we want to or should we encourage such birds on the show bench? Even Double Factor Spangles are questionable because they are not representative of true Spangle. Yes they have their own class but then should they have? Or should they be discouraged? I accept that we have so many different colors simply because we have experimented over the years but there are already varieties such as Dark Eyed Clears or Red Eyes to cater for birds completely Yellow or White in body.

Specialist Societies overseas, such as the Spangle, Pied, Clearwing and Red eye are societies dedicated to keeping true to the written colour standard and actively discourage Opaline or badly marked Spangles, Pieds without bands, Cinnamon Clearwings and pale Lutinos or with a green sheen on the body.

I suppose at the end of the day it comes down to whether we adhere to the colour descriptions as laid down and try to breed to that as closely as possible or whether we merely chuck all birds into a pot and accept that as long as it is a good bird then to hell with markings etc. Personally, I believe that if we do not adhere to the colour standard and only look at the profile of the bird then we do not really need all the

classes we have.

The counter argument is of course to create new classes as the colours emerge such as Opaline Spangles or Cinnamon Clearwings and to write a colour description for each. However, do we or should we really be doing that? Is it wrong to say NO! Play by the rules. It is of course far more difficult to breed according to the colour standard and to show birds that are good examples of their individual colour. Add to this the flecking rule and the flight rule and it is obvious that it is not easy breeding top budgies. That, however, makes it all the more challenging and surely that is what is all about?

What do you think?

Ian Bleasdale



**Championship Show  
2009**

**The Western Cape Rare  
& Spangle Show will be  
taking place on  
28<sup>th</sup> March 2009.**

Don't forget to diarise the 28<sup>th</sup>  
March 2009.



This said, there is no point of retaining any inbred birds of inferior quality, as inbreeding can concentrate both good and bad features in a bird. I am sure as a reader of this article you will agree that an inbred bird with a phenotype of 5 is more valuable than an out crossed bird with a phenotype of 5. The last mentioned bird may be what most refer to as a "flash in the pan" with no relatives displaying any similar good qualities.

Having said that an inbred bird will be more valuable than an out crossed bird, it must also be taken into consideration what the initial qualities were that were inbred. Poor quality, faults or even poor fertility can also be inbred. It is here where the "G" of the PIG rating comes into effect. The obvious aim is to only breed with birds of high quality, birds carrying good features in their genes. Genotype will be of the utmost importance when selecting breeding pairs or when purchasing birds. There is no reason to inbreed back to birds with a low "G" rating or for the

same reason birds with a low "P" rating.

Numerous stories have been told about a weak bird producing a winning bird. This so-called "weak" bird will most probably have a rating of something like 244. This rating of 244 will be a bird that looks under average but was inbred out of quality birds, therefore the two respective ratings of "4" for "I", inbred and "G", genotype.

Most of my birds have a PIG rating. By simply looking at this 3 digit number it gives a quick reference of the bird, and also what to expect of the bird in the breeding box before even looking at the pedigree of the bird. Why not add a 3 digit number next to the birds ring number or in any field on existing breeding record programs ?

In conclusion, the PIG rating is a summary of the bird's pedigree, usually displayed in detail on a full A4 page. Best of luck breeding those 555 P.I.G. rated birds!



### Feathered Legs

A variety not established and not generally encouraged by exhibition breeders as the feathers on the legs and feet can cause problems with leg rings. The expression of this gene/s varies from a single feather to multiple feathers.

### Black

Perhaps not a mutation or even a true variety, but there have been at least two documented cases (involving a total of at least four birds) of Black budgerigars being produced, but in each case the birds died without breeding. In fact most, but not all, had other physical problems similar to the Feather Duster.

### Polydactyl

Another variety which is not encouraged. Polydactyl is a genetic variety (perhaps even described as a genetic disorder) which exposes itself as extra or less digits. The most common form is a bird with five toes instead of four.

### Stargazer

A variety based on altered deportment. These birds in their relaxed state severely throw backward their head and stare at the sky. When disturbed or in free flight the birds bring the head back to the traditional forward position. They suffer no unusual conditions nor abnormal behavior in any other way. (This a genetic variety and is not related to other similar and more crippling behaviors caused by nerve damage etc in other birds.)

### Silky

A feather structure variety whereby the feather barbs are altered resulting in a more straggly or hair-like feather which does not mesh together. This usually results in flightless or poor flying birds.

### Misty

A bird with slight melanin reduction throughout resulting in paler body and markings. Single factor birds are difficult to distinguish from Normals. Double factor birds are paler.

### Pearly

In normal daylight this bird is visually identical to Ino and is probably a multiple allele of the Ino gene. Microscopic examination of feathers by MUTAVI noted a slight increase in the amount of melanin present compared to traditional Ino. In areas of suitable artificial lighting these birds display a coloured hue which varies through all the colours of the rainbow depending on the angle of viewing.

It can be noted that most feather colours which appear on the budgerigar are either directly or indirectly related to melanin. Black, grey, brown, blue and violet all fall into this category. Only yellow is caused by non-melanin pigment. Grey green and green being combinations of yellow and the above melanin related colours. White being the complete absence of all. This being said there is only so many ways in which black pigment can be increased, diluted, removed etc and



## What makes a Budgerigar Rare?, continued from page 7

while different new mutations may cause these various effects, it is also the reason why some new varieties look similar to existing varieties. For example, Greywing, Faded and Misty all rely on dilution and as a result all have some visual similarities. With such similar varieties it is difficult for a new mutation to compete against an already established variety. For this reason it is unfortunate that new varieties like Faded and Misty will struggle to be established against Greywing unless they are easier to breed or have some other benefit.

Historical examples of new varieties taking over from old varieties are the SexLinked Ino over the Recessive Ino and the Australian Dominant Grey over the English Recessive Grey, these newer varieties being easier to breed and improve.

Such trends are likely to continue in the future when other new mutations occur. Sadly unless new varieties are spectacularly different from existing varieties or are easier to breed than most new varieties will continue to stay in the realm of rare birds kept teetering on the edge of extinction by a small band of specialist breeders.

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www2.tpg.com.au/users/kyorke



### Championship Show 2009

The Gauteng Championship Show will be taking place at the Meyerspark Church hall.

Don't forget to diarise the 7<sup>th</sup> March 2009.



## The P.enotype

I.nbred

G.enotype

Rating By Deon Davie

# P.I.G

“I can sell you a nice, big Sky Blue cock” Does this tell you anything? Maybe, maybe not. Does it depend on who said it, as a nice bird to one may not be a nice bird to another breeder? Fact is, the impression of this bird will differ dramatically from one person to another.

Personally, I think there are 3 major factors that influence a bird's rating. The first must be visual appearance – Phenotype (P). The second is if the bird was well bred – Genotype (G) with the last of the 3 being if the bird was inbred – (I). I therefore decided to call this rating method the PIG rating.

The ratings works as follow, with 5 being the best rating :

Phenotype 1 – 5  
Inbred 1-5  
Genotype 1-5

A typical rating number would be 312. What will this tell us ?

With a phenotype value of 3 the

bird will not be of an inferior quality but of good quality.

The rating of 1 for inbred will tell us that the bird was not bred from related birds at all.

The rating of 2 for the genotype will indicate that the bird was bred from reasonable parents.

Compare the following P.I.G. rating 243. This will be a bird that does not look as good as the previous example, but was bred from related parents that were probably also related and the quality in the parents and grandparents was good, better than those in the previous example.

With phenotype we all would strive to breed a bird with a rating of 5. This will most probably be a show winner, with a rating of 4 for phenotype to a Challenge Certificate winner. As an inbreeder myself, I rate the “I” in the PIG rating method quit high in my selection of stock.

*Continued on page 26*





# CLASSES FOR ALL ?

By Ian Bleasdale

**T**his hobby of ours creates so much discussion and interaction that two Budgerigar Breeders left alone on a desert island would probably take but a few minutes before they started talking 'budgies'. Strangely enough, I was recently in discussion regarding the rights and wrongs of catering for all possible combinations of colours and varieties. The debate centered around two points of view. The one being that all and every colour combination should be encouraged or at least catered for. The other being that colour combinations that were 'detrimental' to the accepted standard for a colour or variety should be discouraged and even excluded from the show bench.

Generally speaking it is the specialized colours that are most affected when changes occur that create a difference from the intended and documented colour description.

Mixing colours has been the reason we have so many different and wonderful combinations, which are not available in many other species of show birds. However, we have over the last 83 years, catalogued and described through research and experiment what each basic colour should look like. Bearing this in mind we sometimes through ignorance or willful experiment breed colours that are far removed from what was

envisioned when colour descriptions were established and accepted.

The following are some examples of when we deviate from the standard.

**Clearwings** – Full body colour with clear wings. However, add cinnamon and the body colour is diluted and the whole point of the clear wing is lost.

**Spangles** – The colour variety that has probably made the most impact over the last thirty years or so. Bred for its very distinctive wing markings, the spangle has risen to be the most popular of birds on a show. However, add the cinnamon the opaline and especially the opaline cinnamon and 99% of the time we no longer have a bird that resembles the colour variety it falls under. Gone are the distinctive wing markings. Therefore, what exactly do we have or what has been achieved. Yes, it may be an excellent example of a budgie but not of and in this case, a Spangle.

The debate centered round Descartes who said "I exist, therefore I am" and whether there should be classes for such birds simply because they exist

*Continued on page 27*

## Championship Show 2009

The Free State Rare & Spangle Show will be taking place on 14<sup>th</sup> March 2009.

Don't forget to diarise the 14<sup>th</sup> March 2009.

## Test Your Knowledge of Genetics

What are the only ways to breed a sex-linked cock? Mark all that apply.

- A. - hen has to be normal, cock has to be normal
- B. - hen has to be normal, cock has to be split
- C. - hen has to be normal, cock had to be sex-linked
- D. - hen has to be split, cock has to be normal
- E. - hen has to be split, cock has to be split
- F. - hen has to be split, cock has to be sex-linked
- G. - hen has to be sex-linked, cock has to be normal
- H. - hen has to be sex-linked, cock has to be split
- I. - hen has to be sex-linked, cock has to be sex-linked

### Test Answers H and I

Hens cannot be split for sex-linked traits. Sex-linked cocks result when a sex-linked hen and a sex-linked cock or a cock split for the same variety are mated.



## WELCOME TO TWO NEW FANCIERS TO OUR LOFT

By CA McCarthy

**I**t was in June 2006 that I met two wonderful young men at our championship show in the Western Cape. Little did I realise how lucky I was to have met these two young guys, who were brothers and very interested in our budgie sport.

Within months ideas and plans were being discussed and within months construction started on a bird room similar to my own.

An aviary was soon under construction and cages for breeding being constructed. Yes I am talking about Janro and Ivan van Niekerk of Paarl. Janro is a professional rugby player with Boland and Ivan a wood loving guy with joinery as his trade.

Needles to say their home is full of sport blazers obtained through Janro's love of the sport, and their mom is very proud of all the wood products made by Ivan.

In the construction of their birdroom Ivan's neat woodwork is very pleasing shall we say a perfectionist at work. Apart from obtaining birds and starting their own breeding they were soon producing birds of quality as they both have a good eye for a good

budgie, better than this half blind old man.

In July 2007 I got ill with shingles and complications and I was unable to do all the work in my aviary. These two young enthusiasts helped me for this period with the chaws of birdroom management. I was never out of touch with the birds as they were continuously showing me youngsters in the nest and talking what a good one had been bred.

I do believe they learnt a lot from the involvement in my bird room and I will always be grateful for what they did for me. Without their encouragement and help I would probably have stopped breeding.

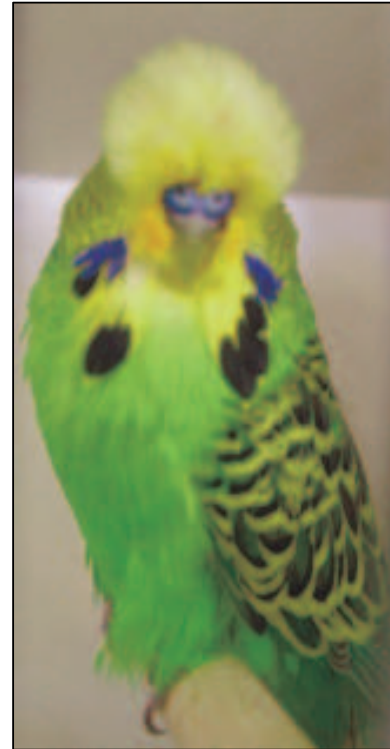
I must also thank my border **Spanner** who is a wizard in the kitchen and dished up some wonderful meals.

Janro and Ivan I wish you all the best of luck in the world with our hobby and may you have lots of luck in breeding that champion.

Baie Baie Dankie  
Oom Charles



## CHAMPIONSHIP SHOW 2008



**Top Left:**  
Best Intermediate on Show  
Light Green Cock  
Koos Venter

**Top Right**  
Best Novice on Show  
Cinnamon Blue Cock  
Bertie Swanepoel

**Left**  
Tommie Roodt and the winning exhibit.



# GAUTENG

## Picture Report



### Left (L to R):

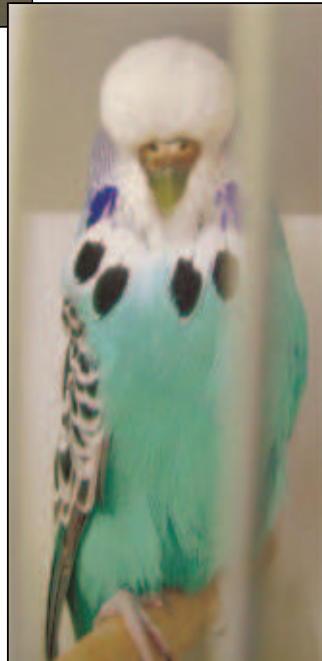
- Best Novice – Bertie Swanepoel
- Best Bird on Show – Tommie Roodt
- Best Intermediate on Show – Koos Venter

### Bottom Left:

Best Bird on Show  
Dominant Pied  
Tommie Roodt

### Bottom Right

Best Opposite Sex on Show  
Skyblue Hen  
Tommie Roodt



# WHY EXHIBIT?

By Deon Davie

**W**e all exhibit our birds to measure ourselves against fellow exhibitors. But wait, there is more . . .

Maybe I must start with my own opinion on exhibition. Those of you who know me know that I am criticized for over showing some of my birds. I am guilty, but I enjoy the exhibition side of the hobby a lot because of all the satisfaction I get in attending shows.

There are 4 main aspects to our hobby. Breeding, which all, including myself, must agree is the most important aspect of our hobby. If we had a poor breeding season we tend to loose interest and have limited number of birds for showing. It is vital for clubs to assist newcomers to our hobby with their breeding, ensuring that the newcomer manages at least a couple of chicks on the perch.

Quality of chicks is always important, but not at this stage. The main aim is for them to at least have birds with their own rings on. This will enable them to look back and realize they have passed the first hurdle with success. It will also enable them to exhibit these birds, be it at a club show, Championship show and/or the National show.

The second aspect of our hobby is the exhibition side which this article is all about. The third aspect concerns judging which is obviously only for judges. The fourth aspect where a member can get involved is the administration side of the hobby. This may be at Club level, Area level or even National level. This area is also broken up into day-to-day administration, meetings, IT, marketing and the running of shows.

There are a few members that are "All Rounders" and partake in all four aspects of our hobby. Some times out of free will but sometimes also due to the lack of availability of other members.

Coming back to the exhibition side. I am always geared up after a show. Even after a bad outing with less convincing show results. If it went well on the show you are keen and have a sense of "**I have achieved something**", "**I knew I had to pair Cock A with Hen B**".

On the other hand, if the show results were not as expected, you know where to focus. Maybe the initial pairings were not the best matings that could have been put together.

*Continued on page 12*



This does not mean you must sell all existing stock. It may only be that the birds must be paired to different partners. If this does not give the improvement needed, then it would be advisable to look for better quality stock with which to breed with or mix with current breeding stock.

Yes, the main aim of attending and participating on a show is to measure your birds but this is fortunately not the only positive. You will be able to see the current standard of winning birds, socialize with fellow exhibitors, meet new exhibitors, learn the show procedures (admin, computer programme, judging), see what the judges prefer and what not, opportunity to purchase a bird here or there, see the range of quality per colour grouping and have the opportunity to see some colours not seen in the majority of aviaries.

There seems to be a tendency amongst newcomers that they do not attend shows as they are of the opinion that their birds are not good enough. We need to change this tendency from club level. It is nice to win, but participation has benefits. These members must be encouraged to at least attend their local club show, and hopefully also championship shows.

To answer the title question is in short, to expose yourself to our

hobby. By getting involved, a newcomer to the hobby and even the members that do not partake so often will be revitalized by attending a show. Hope to see you all at next year's shows.



**Above:**

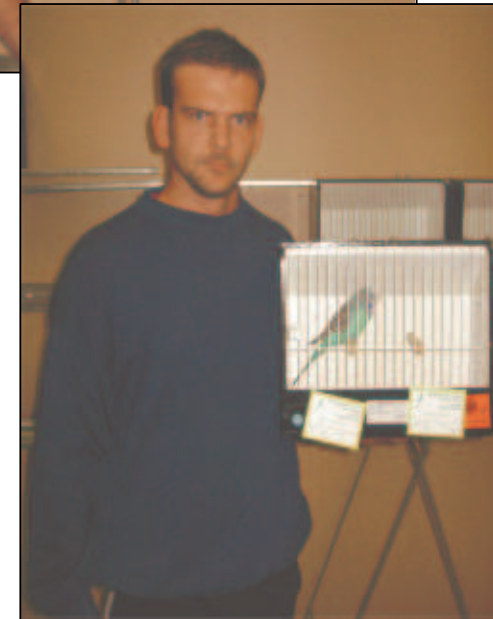
- KwaZulu Natal Championship Show
- Best Bird on Show
- Spangle Blue
- Pierre & Maja.

## CHAMPIONSHIP SHOW 2008



**Top:**

- Best Intermediate on Show
- Cinnamon Green
- Casper Maree



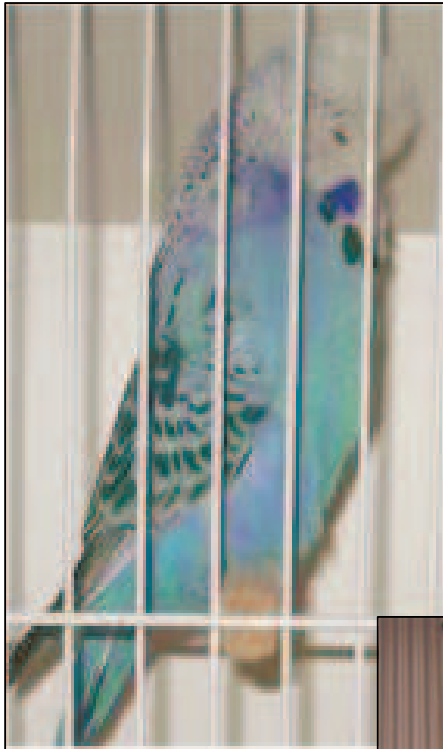
**Right:**

Best Novice on Show  
Skyblue  
HN Wagener



# WESTERN CAPE

## Picture Report



**Top:**

- Best Bird in Show
- Opaline Cobalt Cock
- De Beer Partnership

**Right:**

Pat de Beer with Albert Olivier



# THE NEW IDEAL

The new WBO ideal has been accepted and can be seen below. This has been adopted by the Budgerigar Society of South Africa (BSSA). The BSSA logo has been changed to this latest ideal and all correspondence, diplomas and certificates will reflect the new logo.





**Above:**

- Best Bird on Show
- Grey Green
- Mol Kentin Stud.

# NATIONAL

Picture Report



**Above:**

- Best Opposite Sex on Show and
- Best Intermediate on Show
- Spangle Grey
- J vd Merwe

**National Championship Show 2009**  
 The National Championship Show will be taking place on 31 July to 1 August 2009.

# CHAMPIONSHIP SHOWS 2008



Deon Davie met die Beste teenoorgestelde geslag op skou, Maja Swart (Beoordelaar), en Bertie Swanepoel met die Beste voel op skou.

**D**ie Whilme du Plessis

Addisionele Budjieskou wat aangebied was op 31 Oktober vanjaar tydens die Cradock Landbouskou het 'n total van 383 voels op die bank gehad. Die beoordelaar, Maja Swart, het haar hande vol gehad en die volgende resultate is opgelewer.

Die 26 kleure afdelingwenners is dan as volg:

Liggroen, Kobalt end Donker Pers, Greys, Lowervlerk Blou reeks: Johan van der Merwe, Port Elizabeth. Donker en Olyfgroen, Grysgroen, Opaal Kaneel Blou reeks: Van Niekerk Broers, Paarl. Ligblou: Die Besters, Welkom.

Violet, Kaneel Groen reeks, Dominant Bont, Resessiewe Bont: Heydenrych Stoet, Cradock. Kaneel Blou reeks: Swanepoel Stoet, Bethal. Lowervlerk Groen Reeks: Eric Wolmerans, Roodepoort.

Dubbel factor Lowervlerk: Barends Allers, Dagbreek. Lutino: Deon Davie, Roodepoort. Albino: Hennie Lotz, Despatch. Kantvlerk, Opaal Groen reeks, Opaal Kaneel Groen reeks: Carstens Vennootskap, Kraaifontein.

Opaal Grysgroen: Piet van der Berg, Jeffreysbaai. Opaal Blou reeks: Gernicor, Bothaville. Opaal Grys, Geelgesig, enige ander kleur of variteit: Maree Stoet, Welkom.

Vanuit hierdie 26 wenners word die algehele wenner aangewys en hulle is as volg: Beste voel op skou, Beste jong voel op skou: Swanepoel Stoet.

Beste teenoorgestelde geslag op skou: Deon Davie. Beste enige ouderdom voel op skou: Die Bester. Beste kampioen op skou: Deon Davie. Beste Intermediere op skou: Johan van der Merwe. Beste Novice op skou: Swanepoel Stoet.

Die volgende provinsiale skou word op 30 Mei 2009 op Cradock aangebied.

Vanuit: Midland Nuus, Vrydag 7 November 2008



# EASTERN CAPE

# CHAMPIONSHIP SHOW 2008

## Eastern Cape Championship Show winners Picture Report



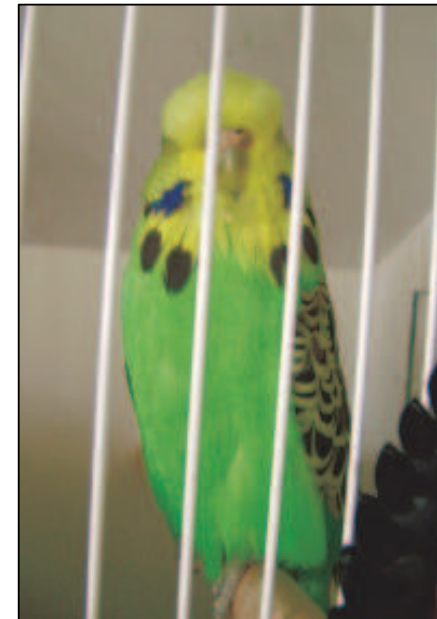
**Above: (L to R)**  
 Best Intermediate on Show, Yellowface Cock, Maree Aviaries.  
 Best Novice on Show, Dark Green Cock, van Niekerk Broers.  
 Best Bird on Show, Spangle Blue Cock, Pierre and Maja  
 Best Young Bird on Show, Dominant Pied Cock, Heydenrych Stud  
 Best Opposite Sex on Show, Cinnamon Green Hen, JJ Duvenhage

### Uniondale Budjie Skou

Die skou het op die 3de Oktober plaasgevind en was die 21ste skou wat tesame met die landbouskou plaasgevind het. Ds Mias Hatingh is dan ook die afgelope 21 jaar aan die spits van sake. So deel is die skou al van die landbouskou dat 'n spesiale saal vir die doel gebou is, en die plakate saam met die bokke en skape ook budjies aantoon. Daar is nie statuses op die skou nie en almal neem deel op die selfde vlak mee. Na afloop van die skou word die verigtinge afgesluit met 'n vier gang maaltyd uit die boonste rake.

Hierdie jaar se skou wenners was as volg uit die total van 88 budjies:

Beste Jong Mannetjie	Piet vd Berg (Regs)
Beste Volwasse Mannetjie	Piet vd Berg
Beste Jong Wyfie	Jeannette Fouche
Beste Volwasse Wyfie	Mias Hatingh (Onder)



**Left:**

- Best Novice on Show
- Light Green Hen
- Montrose Aviaries



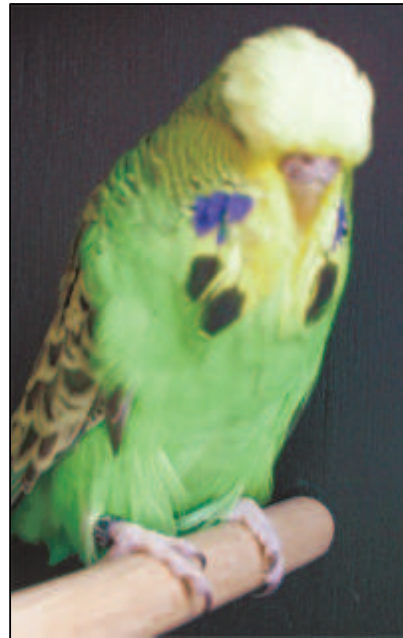
**Right:**

- Best Bird on Show
- Grey Green
- Molkenntin Stud.



# FREE STATE

Picture Report



**Above, Right and Below:**

- Best Bird and Opposite Sex on Show
- Grey Cock and Light Green Hen
- Molkentin Stud.

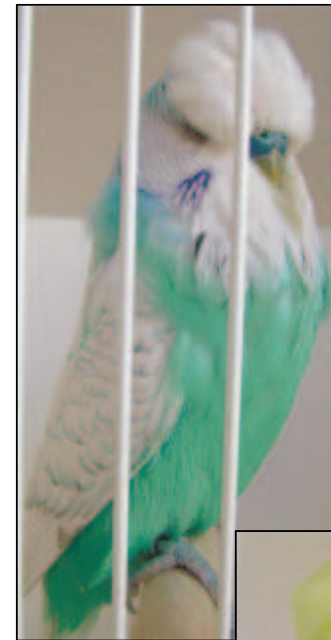
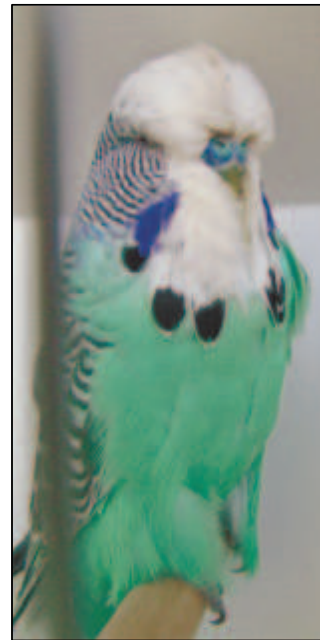


**Below:**

- Best Intermediate on Show
- Cinnamon Green
- Koos Venter



# CHAMPIONSHIP SHOW 2008



**Left:**

- CC Spangle Blue on Show
- Spangle Skyblue Cock
- Jan O'Kelly

**Above:**

- CC Skyblue on Show
- Skyblue Cock
- C Aron

**Right:**

- Best Novice on Show
- Lutino
- Montrose Aviaries

**Left:**

The judges Ian Bleasdale and Heino Artus in action.

