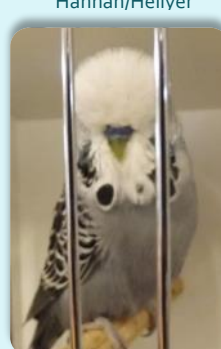


Christchurch Show
Best Budgerigar
Mike Fuller

Rotorua Show
Best Champion
Warren Kilmister

Rotorua Show
Best Novice
Allister Garrett

Timaru Show
Best Budgerigar
Hannan/Hellyer



The photographs above are a selection of winners from the May Shows around the country:

Contents

The BSNZ is affiliated to the World Budgerigar Organisation:

www.world-budgerigar.org

Council Chatter and President's Report:

The Council members continue to work hard on your behalf and this update will help you to hear about the issues of the moment straight from the Council meetings. We hope the updates are helpful and interesting to you each time the Bulletin is published.

budgiesec@barons.co.nz

Page 2

Ask the Vet

This month our resident Vet takes a look at the vexatious megabacteria, as a result of a number of queries from concerned breeders around this issue, as well as queries about how to keep their own stud safe when buying in birds from outside.

Page 3

Breeding with Intent: Part 2(i) in our series of articles to assist breeders with colour breeding

Here is Part 2(i) of our informative and very enlightening articles on breeding for colour and for exhibition qualities. We hope, that after the first article, you will be keen to learn more from our guest writer.

Page 4

Items Available through your Society:

Take a look here for information on drinkers and liners for your show cages, the new membership brochures, the NZBS banners and information for those who are keen to order official budgerigar Society rings.

Page 7

Show Reports and Results from Around the Clubs and Country:

It is a real pleasure to report on the real engagement that Clubs, Judges, Council Members and winning breeders have had with helping us to report on most of the Shows we have had thus far in the 2014 Show Season.

Page 8

Updated Website Registration

Have a look here if you are having trouble registering for the website as you will need to have a look at the Auction birds for the upcoming BSNZ Auction.

Page 9

For all of you interested in absentee bidding for the BSNZ Auction coming up at the Hamilton Patronage Show – please make contact with Steve Macher on steve.macher@gmail.com in the first instance.

The Bulletin



Best Budgerigar and Best Novice Budgerigar
North Taranaki Show – May 3-4
Jessica Silby

IN THIS ISSUE

An article written by world renowned budgie man, Terry Tuxford. This article is one of two informative articles that we have secured to share with our membership in exchange for some of the articles from our Bulletin.

Page 10

BSNZ AGM Council Nominations, Remits and Agenda:

Included here for your use is all the detail for you to use your Proxy Vote to have your say on the Council personnel and remits. Look under separate cover for the financial reports, Ring Order Form and Proxy Voting form for your use and interest.

It is time now to order your BSNZ rings for the 2014-15 season. See below for all detail. We want to be sure to catch everyone as we move from one supplier to another, so renew your membership and order your rings NOW for delivery for August 1.

Council Chatter

by: Sheryl Baron, BSNZ, Secretary

Orders for BSNZ Society Rings:

August 1 is the date when the official rings, for use on CYCR birds at all Federation Shows, are sent out to each member who has ordered rings. You will recall from the last Bulletin that the Federation has managed to negotiate with a new international supplier which means that the cost of rings has been substantially reduced for the new breeding season. The coded rings have been ordered back in April and now is the time to ensure that your order for the A series rings has been placed. A Membership Renewal form and the ring order form has been attached with this Bulletin for you to print off and send with payment to our Treasurer and Ring Registrar, Dave Ingoe, P.O. Box 2218, Gisborne 4040. dingoe@ewc.co.nz

N.Z. Budgerigar Society Patronage Show 2014

Planning is fully in hand for this BIG event on the Budgerigar Society Show calendar, set down for June 21-22nd. Our sincere thanks must go to all members of the Hamilton Club for their work to ensure that this Show is a happy and successful event for all concerned. Special thanks to Wendy Tyrrell who has been a patient and calm contributor to the intricacies of hosting a Patronage Show. To aid Clubs in the future who are interested in hosting this important Show, your Council is in the process of creating a set of guidelines to make it easier for Clubs to, firstly, decide to host the Show, and secondly, to guide them through the planning process with respect to all aspects of hosting the Patronage Show from judging to patronage, auctions to fundraising. We hope that this will encourage more Clubs to choose to get involved with improving their own benching numbers by hosting this excellent Show. If you have not yet planned to enter your birds, do get onto this right now!! It promises to be an excellent event.

Annual General Meeting:

It is with sincere thanks that we acknowledge one of our members for alerting the Council to a possible problem by letting a Council member know of the non-arrival of his Proxy voting forms! As a result of his alert we have been able to resend their form to all those members who receive their Bulletin via NZ Post and, thus, ensure that all those members who wish to vote for the incoming Council membership or on the four Remits that have been submitted for

consideration by the membership, can do so. A further Proxy Voting Form is attached with this Bulletin for the use of any members who have not been able to vote as yet.

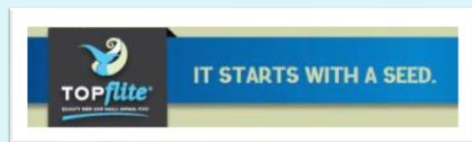
This year, as for the past many years, it has not been possible for the Council to have the reviewed financial reports ready to send out to members 28 days prior to the AGM. These financial reports have just been returned to us following the review process, and are being sent to all members either with this Bulletin or in a second e-mail. They will be presented at the AGM meeting in hard copy to all those in attendance. Please see the Agenda for the AGM on p 11 of this Bulletin for your interest and information.

The Grand National Show:

Again, all planning is well underway for the most prestigious Show of the Show season, being hosted this year by the Southland Club. It was a distinct pleasure for us all to see the quality of the Show Schedule and we all look forward to an excellent Show. If you have birds that you have been prepping to enter in the Show, make sure you complete your entry form early and get it in! For those entering birds from the North Island do prepare well ahead for getting your birds down to Gore to support Southland in their efforts. We hope to see a record benching of birds at this Show from budgie breeders.

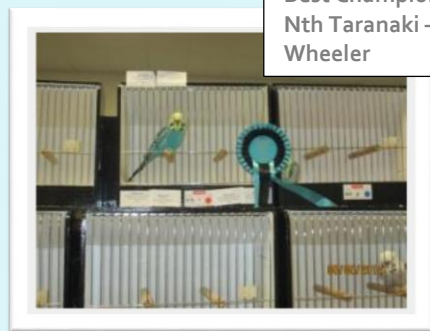
Five Year Sponsorship Locked In with Topflight:

Mike Fuller, a South Island Council member, has completed discussions with Top Flight and we are delighted to report that this company, long-time supporters of the Budgerigar Society, will become the major sponsor of the BSNZ website and Bulletin for the next five years. As well as this, Top Flight has agreed to sponsor prizes for the BSNZ Auction at the Patronage Show each year. We extend to Top Flight our sincere thanks for this on-going support of the Budgerigar Society of New Zealand and look forward to this relationship with enthusiasm.



Capital and Valley Cities Show in full swing

Best Champion
Nth Taranaki – M.
Wheeler



President's Report

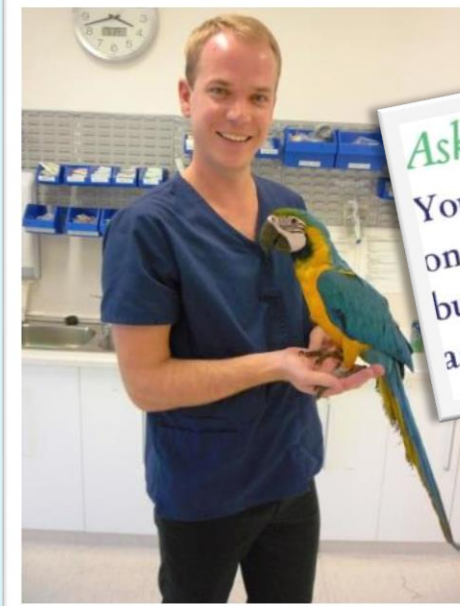
by: Tony Grinter, BSNZ, President

Welcome to this our last Bulletin before the Patronage show and the AGM which are to be held in Hamilton at the Rose Gardens. This should be an excellent show and an invaluable opportunity for everyone to put their ideas forward as to how you want your society council to proceed in fostering the hobby. We have the election of officers and also four remits that have been put forward for your consideration. Please read through them carefully and even if you are not able to attend then please fill in your proxy voting forms (attached with the financial accounts alongside this Bulletin) and post them to Sheryl so that you can have your say on both of these issues.

We are also holding our annual auction of top class budgerigars from many of our top breeders. This opportunity, to be able to purchase birds that you may not normally get access to, should not be missed. These birds can be seen on the website and facilities will be available for you to bid on these birds even if you are not able to attend.

The show season is now well under way with many excellent birds being shown at venues around the country. The standard of the birds at the shows that I have attended has been very high. Photos of many of these winning birds can be seen on our Facebook page and in this edition of the Bulletin and are a testament to the efforts of breeders and exhibitors to produce such fine examples and to present them in to their best advantage. These shows are an opportunity to catch up with other members and to enjoy the company of friends with the same interests, so get your birds ready and go along and enjoy the shows and the company. After all, this hobby is all about friendly competition and good company.

I look forward to seeing many of you at Hamilton for the AGM and Patronage show with the Budgie auction.

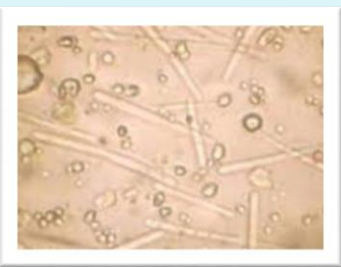


This Month's Question:

In each edition of the Bulletin Hamish Baron answers the questions that you have put to him on whatever avian related topic is worrying you or is of interest to you. Please send your question or concern to Hamish on budgievet@barons.co.nz or post a query C/O The BSNZ Secretary, 1 Pukehana Ave, Epsom, Auckland 1023.

Macrorhabdus ornithogaster - aka Megabacteria Debunking the myths:

Originally thought to be a bacterium, the organism has recently been identified as a mycetous yeast and has recently been



named *Macrorhabdus ornithogaster*. Although the host range and incidence of megabacteriosis is increasing, knowledge of the disease has been inhibited by the difficulty in growing the organism for subsequent study.

Clinical signs

Macrorhabdus ornithogaster is the cause of the 'going light syndrome' in budgerigars, a fatal disease characterized by progressive weight loss. Exhibition budgerigars seem particularly susceptible to megabacteriosis. However, the prevalence of megabacteriosis is reportedly increasing and the organism may infect a variety of avian species including canaries, finches, cockatiels, lovebirds, chickens, and ostriches. The mode of transmission has not been confirmed; however, the fecal-oral route appears plausible.

Clinical signs generally are nonspecific and indicate chronic disease. The major sign is progressive weight loss over a long period of time (12-18 months). Affected birds continue to lose weight despite an apparently good appetite. In actuality, infected birds grind seeds with their beak, but ingest little feed. This results in an empty crop while ground seed material accumulates in the food dish. Other clinical signs include depression, ruffled plumage, regurgitation manifested by head bobbing, diarrhea, and passage of undigested feed in the feces.

An acute manifestation of megabacteriosis has been reported only in budgerigars. With the acute form of disease, apparently healthy birds suddenly exhibit severe depression, ruffled plumage, and die within 12 to 24 hours. These birds also frequently regurgitate blood, possibly due to excessive bleeding in the proventriculus.

Diagnosis

M. ornithogaster can be seen in wet mounts of feces or proventricular scrapings or in cytologic specimens stained with Gram's or Romanowsky (Wright, Giemsa, Leishman, or

Diff-Quik) stains. You will need to visit your vet to have these tests carried out.

M. ornithogaster also has been found in clinically healthy birds; they may be a component of the normal gastrointestinal flora in captive budgerigars. Research has shown that chronic, subclinical infections also may exist. For example, one study reported that approximately one third of birds colonized with *M. ornithogaster* failed to show any signs of disease or gross lesions.

Necropsy (examination after death) provides the most consistent diagnosis of megabacteriosis. Birds are usually emaciated at death. The major lesions are found in the proventriculus and ventriculus. The infected proventriculus may have an increased pH. It has been found that *Macrorhabdus ornithogaster* tends to accumulate in areas of increased pH, such as the transition between the proventriculus and ventriculus. Conversely, organisms are sensitive to the lower pH of stomach acid.

Gross lesions include proventriculitis or proventricular ulcers with or without hemorrhages. The largest numbers of organisms tend to occur at the transitional area between the proventriculus and ventriculus.

Treatment

Birds with megabacteriosis do not respond to antibiotics, as would be expected as the organism is a yeast. One effective treatment for many birds has been Amphotericin B, an antifungal drug. This drug is best administered orally, either by crop gavage or medicated water. It is a very costly drug that is nephrotoxic (damages kidneys) and so must be administered at the correct dose rate and dosing regime.

Because *M. ornithogaster* grows in a more alkaline environment, another treatment option consists of increasing the acidity of the gastric system. This can be done by either acidifying the water with organic acids (apple vinegar, white vinegar, or grapefruit juice). Treatment is difficult and often unsuccessful.

I am currently working on developing some more suitable treatments in the lab, which will be trialed in chickens once the initial study is complete. Once we have the results I will be sure to let the budgie fanciers know. In the short term, quarantine and examination of newly introduced birds by a veterinarian are the best ways to keep your stud safe from this insidious yeast.



Breeding With Intent:

The second article in our mini-series guide to assist budgerigar colour breeding, and by default; selective breeding for exhibition qualities:

By: Dean Fallen

Part Two (i) – The use and benefit of Punnet squares in breeding colour mutations
(First of three installments, Part 2 got quite big so had to be broken down!)

The aim of this segment in the series is to reinforce some of the terminology covered in Part 1 with visual examples and exercises (Punnet squares); and to highlight the importance of record keeping with regards to splits – since visually desirable birds carrying potentially unwanted mutations may cause frustrations down the line for the breeder who has a plan in mind and wants to work with and improve a particular variety...

Imagine you've finally found that amazing normal cock bird you've been searching forever to find. The breeder assures you that both his parents were normals; all his brothers were normals. At last a real normal stud bird! Now you can pair him to those stunning hens you bred yourself and create that super line of normals you've always wanted. Hold on a minute! Why are the nests half full of Opalines? Or Inos?

That fantastic violet Opaline outcross you bought has just produced Cinnamon Opalines? Now what? And where on earth did this pied come from in a nest of normals? Why did this pair of normal blues produce all yellow faces?

What's Going On Here? I Paid Good Money for this bird!

A likely answer would be that the seller and/or the purchaser have both made the mistake of 'judging a book by its cover'. In part one we covered the

terms genotype and phenotype – Genotype refers to the inherited gene (or its alleles) that encode factors for certain traits. Phenotype is the visual expression of those genes. Or simpler yet genotype = "what it is" (or 'might' be based on parentage and record keeping) and phenotype = "what it looks like".

Punnet squares – their use and benefits:

Punnet squares allow us to calculate the possible genotype/phenotype variations and outcomes when pairing two individuals with a particular trait. It allows us to predict, and record known outcomes and potential splits for record keeping and accuracy.

All breeders are at times faced with the challenge of buying a great looking stock budgie with an undesired variety (Eg the best you can buy is a cracking opaline but you hate opalines, or spangles or whatever it may be). At such times we are often advised to 'buy the bird, not the variety'. Meaning it is better to have good birds of any variety, than low quality birds in the variety you like.

This is not bad advice – you must have good birds to breed good birds, and true it is that having established a strong line of any variety, you could then introduce splits of your favorite or desired variety. But it can be hard for breeders whose passion is sparked by a variety they love, but cannot purchase good stock for – especially those new to the hobby. The question then becomes "How can I breed this quality bird without filling my aviary with variety 'X', 'Y', or 'Z'?"

Punnet squares assist in such cases to produce breeding plans to maximize or eliminate the occurrence of a given variety in your breeding plan. And we must always be aware that genes code for ALL traits. So it is then of no passing interest to see which of those outstanding exhibition qualities you purchased the bird for breed true in its offspring. There are dominant and recessive genes for everything – some birds have amazing mask length, but only when bred closely in families as their mask length may be recessive. Others may have amazing blow that is passed on in high percentages no matter who the bird is paired to – a dominant trait for head feather in this bird perhaps?

Did you know that the feather duster mutation is currently believed to be autosomal recessive? Do we then destroy all parents who have an FD offspring to prevent its spread? Some argue that as a recessive mutation, since feather dusters die young and therefore only splits exist to pass it on, the most you could ever see in a nest is 1 in 4 chicks come out as dusters. Is 25% wastage acceptable to you?

Some would say they just never repair those two birds again, but off they go with new partners; producing more splits... How do you know if they've sold you one? Is it in your aviary now? The point here is to stress record keeping and transparency, not to scaremonger with regards to FD. It exists and in all likelihood is here to stay, and is present in some of the top studs in the world. Incidentally it is also well managed in those same studs, I would argue.

Although Punnet squares can be used to calculate any number of mutations at once, and the percentage chances for all possible combinations of two parents, I have always found it easiest (and it is recommended) to use one simple 2x2 Punnet square for each individual mutation. So for an opaline yellow face sky x a normal cobalt you would do a Punnet square for opaline, yellow face and dark factor and then combine the results. We'll cover how to combine the results later.

In each Punnet square both parents are represented, and each parent has two genes for each mutation they might pass on to their offspring, thus there are 4 potential combinations.

Eg. Two wild type greens (BB):

		Cock (BB)	
		B	B
Hen (BB)	B	BB	BB
	B	BB	BB
		Offspring	

Above, we see the only outcome for such a pair is to produce all double factor greens (same as the parents, no variation).

What would happen then if one or both birds were not just visual greens, but greens split blue?

Two greens (B) split for blue mutant 1 (b¹):

		Cock (Bb ¹)	
		B	b ¹
Hen (Bb ¹)	B	BB	Bb ¹
	b ¹	Bb ¹	b ¹ b ¹

Here we see there are now two phenotype outcomes possible – light green, and sky blue. But there are three genotypes with varying rates of occurrence as follows:

- 1 in 4 boxes are BB ('Double factor' Green)
- 2 in 4 boxes are Bb¹ (Green split blue)
- 1 in 4 boxes are b¹b¹ (Blue)

Another way people would interpret the results is with percentages. Since ¼ is equivalent to 25%, and 2/4 is the same as ½ or 50% some people might list the same results as:

- 25% BB ('Double factor' Green)
- 50% Bb¹ (Green split blue)
- 25% b¹b¹ (Blue)

Obviously when calculating, you can double check your results are converted correctly because you are attempting to calculate 100% or all possible variations for this pairing.

What Punnet squares allow us to do is essentially say (using the above example) when I pair THIS cock and THIS hen, I can expect 'on average' for every four chicks this pair ever produced, they should produce three visual greens, and one visual blue.

Two of those greens should be split for blue but there is no way of knowing without test breeding. Given these are just mathematical odds; the same pair could produce a nest of all blues, all greens, half and half, or any combination of such. It has been my experience however that most pairings produce reasonably close to these predictions on average, when the mutations of each parent are established before making such predictions.

Now what if you really like the cock for his size or feathering, and you think he would be useful in improving your blues, but you don't want too many greens. How many greens and blues will you get if you pair him to a blue hen?

		Cock (Bb ¹)	
		B	b ¹
Hen (b ¹ b ¹)	b ¹	Bb ¹	b ¹ b ¹
	b ¹	Bb ¹	b ¹ b ¹

2 in 4 or 50% Bb¹ (Green split blue)

2 in 4 or 50% b¹b¹ (blue)

Now we see pairing him with blue hens will produce an average of 50% blues and greens. Depending on how much you dislike green, you might then say such a pairing (if your purpose is to improve on blues) has a 50% waste if you are only going to keep blues and sell greens.

Might you be better off with a slightly lesser quality blue which will produce 100% blue chicks, allowing you greater numbers from which to choose your keepers vs culls? It really comes down to what it IS you are breeding for and what your selection criteria is for keeping vs culling. Is quality a higher priority for you? Color? Is your focus exhibition quality or variety? It's up to you.

Are you trying to cut down on a sex-linked mutation? Opaline? Cinnamon? Ino? You could use Punnet squares to calculate best pairings and how to manage your splits. Perhaps you would only pair your split cocks to sex-linked hens, and then use the normal hens produced by such pairings in your normal line, only to be bred with normal cocks. And use the best split cocks to pair back into your sex-linked line.

Common Budgerigar colours and a brief description of their formation and inheritance:

Wild type green is the natural or 'wild' type color associated with budgerigars in their native environment. It is a combination of genes that allow for yellow pigment production, and genes that encode the structure of the feather right down to the microscopic level. The natural feather structure results in a blue color which (for those

interested) is partly due to a combination of light absorption of certain wavelengths (colors) and what is currently believed to be 'Rayleigh' scattering of other wavelengths.

Mutations that affect the macro (large) or micro (small) structure of feathers alter the types (colors) and amount of light reflected or absorbed; the remaining light that is not absorbed, but is reflected enters our eyes and is interpreted as a particular color by our brain. Common structural mutations include grey, violet and dark factor.

Melanin and eumelanin genes produce the black/brown pigments and are also necessary in all coloration produced. Mutations in these genes are responsible for most of the varied color patterns we see as they affect the placement, distribution and concentration of these pigments – Intensifying, reducing, redistributing or removing color depending on the mutation.

When referring to budgie colors for breeding, we often consider the 'base color'. Greens are referred to as having a 'yellow' base color, blues as having a 'white' base color (the absence of yellow pigment due to mutation/s). For this reason all yellow face mutations are considered hetero-allelic (or co-dominant) to each other.

Yellow face is actually a poor name for all these mutations, as they are actually mutations that DECREASE the natural amount of yellow pigment normally produced. A more accurate name for them should have been par-blue (partially blue) or par-green (partially green) to reflect that reduced yellow production results in neither a fully green or fully blue bird.

In many Punnet squares already done for budgies, common mutations that occur are often listed as follows:

B (or b ¹)	<u>Wild Type (I.e Green/normal)</u> Autosomal-Dominant inheritance
b ¹	<u>Blue mutant 1</u> Recessive to B (Normal) Co-Dominant with all other b mutations

Normal white face blue, considered the original blue mutation (at least the first 'established').



b ²	<u>Blue mutant 2</u> Recessive to B (normal) Co-Dominant with all other b mutations
----------------	---

Normal white face blue. A separately occurring mutation causing complete loss of yellow pigment, visually identical to Blue mutant 1 but on a different locus of the gene.

b ¹ b ²	<u>Yellow face type 1</u> Hetero-allelic mutation (I.e. a combination variety)
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The *current* thinking on Yellow face genetics (which are complicated and not definitively 100% agreed upon as yet to my knowledge) is that it not a mutation in and of itself (like Golden face is), but a combination variety.

An example of another combination/hetero-allelic mutation would be the Full body color Greywing. Greywing and Clearwing are separate dilute mutations on the same gene. In double factor Greywing and double factor Clearwing there is no visual difference, but when the two are present together, they appear to have a synergistic effect and partially compensate for the others faults. This allows production of slightly more functional pigment, which reduces the dilution effect – ergo the aptly named "Full body color" Greywing. Along these lines, it is currently thought that alone, Blue mutant 1 and 2 mutations cannot produce a viable yellow pigment. But when combined, they compensate partially for each other and together can produce a pale yellow pigment restricted to the face.

b ¹ b ²	<u>Yellow face type 2</u> Recessive to B Co-dominant with all other b mutations Visually different in single vs double factor
b ¹ b ²	<u>Golden face</u> Recessive to B Co-dominant with all other b mutations Visually different in single vs double factor
G	<u>Dominant Grey</u> Autosomal-Dominant inheritance

Also known as Australian Grey. Structural mutation that increased the amount of light absorbed, creating a darkening effect which differs depending on the underlying base colors. Although recessive greys ("English greys") were once established they are no longer thought to exist. The Anthracite mutation may possibly be a

re-emergence although this has not been confirmed (and may not be possible to do so).

V Violet Factor
Autosomal Incomplete-dominant inheritance

The violet factor causes a change in the feather structure, resulting in a shift in the spectrum of light reflected by the feathers. For this reason it has been notoriously difficult for many breeders to identify it and when it is present in anything except a cobalt blue it is often mistakenly assumed by breeders to be dark factor. In the same way, violet light greens are often mistaken for dark greens. And few indeed know how to recognize violet greys!

D Dark Factor
Autosomal Incomplete-dominant inheritance.

Extremely well established and well known to most breeders. A structural mutation that does exactly what it is named for.: produces a darkening effect that is semi expressed in single factor, and fully expressed in double. Single factor create Cobalts and Dark greens, double factors create Mauves and Olives. Combines with other structural mutations

Sp Spangle Factor
Autosomal Incomplete-dominant inheritance.

Another very common and well known mutation. Produces 'scalloped' wing markings in single factor, and all clear birds that *appear* Ino in double factor minus the red eyes. Males have normal ceres (Ino's have purple ceres in cock birds).

Pb Dominant Pied
(or P) Autosomal-complete dominant inheritance with incomplete penetrance.

Also known as the Piebald (ergo its symbol being Pb), Australian Pied or Banded Pied. This one can be a bit confusing, since most people would agree that double factor dominant pieds have much more pied area than single factors. But in reality single and double factor both can result in the same amount of pied markings – ranging from very little; with some birds having a few clear flights and small patches of clear feathers on the body and neck, to large patches of pied markings with few areas of color and markings remaining. For a long time I thought this meant it was incomplete dominant, but I now know it is fully dominant, but the gene has incomplete penetrance (meaning how MUCH the gene is expressed varies from bird to bird, regardless of it being single or double factor).

s Recessive Pied

(or R) Autosomal recessive in its inheritance
(or Rp)

Probably the most well known (non sex-linked) recessive mutation in budgies. Also known commonly as the Harlequin or the Dutch Pied. Birds split for recessive pied often (but not always) have a pied 'spot' on the back of their head or upper neck. Double factors (E.g Visual recessive pieds) have a large amount of pied markings, which varies from bird to bird. But other notable clues would be that recessives have plum eyes, orange beaks, pink feet and cocks have pinky/purple ceres.

Sex-linked mutations:

X^{ino} Ino
(or ino) Sex-linked recessive to wild type ('normal') and Texas clearbody

X^{cin} Cinnamon
(or cin) Sex-linked recessive to normal. Sex-linked co-dominant with Texas clearbody

X^{op} Opaline
(or op) Sex-linked recessive to normal. Sex-linked co-dominant with Texas clearbody

These mutations are fairly common and well known as far as sex inheritance goes, and I won't go into specifics on their appearance. Due to the close proximity of these mutations to each other, occasionally a bird carrying cin and op or cin and ino can produce a crosslinked gene that carries BOTH mutations. It is this cross linkage that produces true lacewings (Cinnamon + Ino). It is also possible to create Cinnamon Opalines that instead of producing offspring with cinnamon, opaline and/or cinnamon-opaline, they only produce cinnamon/opaline offspring.

Special mention goes to Texas Clearbody and dilutes:

Tcb Sex-linked Texas Clearbody
(or ino^d) Autosomal sex-linked recessive to wild type Dominant to ino.

Texas clearbody is an interesting sex-linked mutation. It is recessive to the wild type (I.E normal type) gene, but dominant over ino. The breeding tables get a bit complicated for this mutation but once you understand orders of dominance and sex-linked inheritance, it's fairly straight forward. It also means that breeders of Tcb's can use normal or Ino's as a potential outcross, and in some ways Ino is preferable as normals split Tcb appear normal, but Tcb's split Ino are visual Tcb – so you can produce greater numbers of visuals using Ino's as your outcross (if you are short on Tcb's or want to prevent

inbreeding). It is also reported that Tcb/Ino have less body color and appear cleaner, although I have never bred them so can't personally comment on this.

Dilutes:

dil^s Dilute
(or dil) Autosomal recessive to normal, Greywing and clearwing.

dil^{cw} Greywing
(or cw) Autosomal recessive to normal. Autosomal co-dominant with clearwing. Autosomal dominant to Dilute.

dil^{gw} Clearwing
(or gw) Autosomal recessive to normal. Autosomal co-dominant with greywing. Autosomal dominant to Dilute.

Ok. Now these are a pretty variety admittedly. However they are extremely hard to breed true to their type, and harder yet to breed size and quality into – which is why they are rarely seen on the show bench. Oddly enough they are very commonly seen in pet shops and colony breeding set ups because they are so pretty. Genetically, I have always hated them! They are incredibly hard to identify visually, because depending on what they are paired to you can produce 'dirty' clearwings that look like greywings, pale greywings that look like dilutes, and then even more frustrating is greywing and clearwing are co-dominant and produce a hetero-allelic (combination) variety that is known as a full body color greywing! They are also commonly Cinnamon, Opaline, or both! Which can add to the diluting effect and confuse things further! Worth special mention because they are popular with pet breeders and are often the most commonly presented birds online with the "what is my birds mutation?" question. Ironically, the hardest to answer! I often refer to such birds as a genetic 'mixed bag'!

Conclusion:

In this installment we have covered the use, and some of the benefits of Punnet squares in breeding and common budgerigar mutations (with brief descriptions and modes of inheritance). In the next installment of Part 2, we will start to look further into the use of Punnet squares for breeding calculations in common (non sex-linked) mutations. A further installment will cover sex linked calculations, and both installments will have space for you to practice for yourself. In Part 3 we will discuss how to calculate multiple mutations for a pair, still using 2x2 Punnet squares for simplicity and then tie in all parts to summarize how then we can begin to use Punnet squares and our knowledge of inheritance to allow us to 'breed with intent'. 'breed with intent'.





Available NOW through Your Society:

The drinkers and liners for your Show Cages are available through our Treasurer, David Ingoe. If you need supplies for your Club or individually please contact Dave on: ingoe@xnet.co.nz. At only \$1.40 each it is worth it to order a few extras so you are never short of a drinker or a cage liner for your Show cages or to help out a Novice breeder who has left something at home!

A reminder for all Clubs that we have available, FREE brochures to hand out to all new members interested in joining the Budgerigar Society. If you are interested in having a few on hand to distribute please contact the Secretary on: budgiesec@barons.co.nz

Official Budgerigar Society Rings are available through your Society and these rings must be used for all CYCR entries at Shows. If you have not yet ordered your rings for the 2014-2015 breeding season you are not too late as they will be posted to you on August 1! Please see P2 for all details and contact the Ring Registrar to secure the number you need for the new season: ingoe@xnet.co.nz

Also available in both the North and South Island are a pair of excellent quality banners which can be used at your Shows to promote both budgie breeding and the Budgerigar Society of New Zealand. Please contact the Secretary on: budgiesec@barons.co.nz to arrange for delivery to your Show.



Best Junior Budgie – Louise Taylor

Show Results and Reports From Around the Clubs:

North Taranaki Show - May 3rd and 4th

by: Carol Hughes, Novice Breeder and Jim Ziarno, BSNZ Judge

A total of 470 birds were benched this year which is an increase of 140 birds over last year's entries. The total number of budgie entries was 48, made up of 20 AA Champion, and 7 CYCR for a total of 27 Champion and 17 AA and 4 CYCR for a total of 21 Novice entries. Budgie benchings were down this year from previous years which was a disappointment. The total number of exhibitors resulted three Champion breeders and four Novice breeders entering their birds at the Show. The judge for the show was Jim Ziarno, ably assisted by his steward, Malcolm Silby, and a new person just getting into budgies. This was the first show of the season where the new BSNZ Colour Awards were up for grabs and many points were gained by the breeders who took the time to enter birds into the five classes for this year.

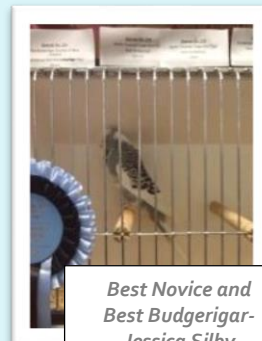
Poverty Bay Show- May 4th and 5th

Judges: Linda Patten and Shorty Rogers



Winners: Best Open Budgie – Gamble & Ingoe; Best Open Hen – A. Bayliss; Best Champion CYCR – A. Bayliss; Best Novice Budgie – E. Turnwald; Best Novice CYCR – E. Turnwald

The show was held in beautiful sunny warm weather. There were approximately 130 budgies. The condition was variable due to the fact that we have had beautifully fine warm weather everywhere and consequently, many birds had not finished their moult. Although exhibitor numbers were down, everyone had a



Best Novice and Best Budgerigar- Jessica Silby

lovely weekend, with a nice Chinese meal out on Saturday night.

Christchurch Show - May 4th and 5th

Judge: Kevin Rickerby, BSNZ Judge, NZBS Council Member, Southland Club Member

On Friday 2nd May 2014, we left home at 7am to travel to Christchurch and arrived about 4pm. We found the new show venue which some people had found hard to find. It was lucky I knew where it was as I grew up in Christchurch. I arrived the next morning at 8-30am to start judging at 9am. There was a total of 126 budgies on the bench, which consisted of 101 champions of which 62 were AA birds and 39



Best Budgerigar Mike Fuller

CYCR. There was a total of 25 novice birds of which 8 were AA and 17 CYCR. Being the first show of the season I thought the birds were in reasonable condition for this time of year.

Congratulations to all the winners on the day. The best bird really stood out and was a big and very good type of bird. The CYCRs were very of a good standard also and showed a lot of promise.

The hospitality was very good and we all had an enjoyable time. I am hoping to see all these birds and their owners at our National this year in Gore, hosted by the Southland Club.

Winners: Best Open Budgie – M. Fuller; Best Open Hen – D & F Goulden; Best Champion CYCR – M. Lloyd; Best Novice Budgie – M & J. Perry; Best Novice CYCR – T. Matthews.

Rotorua Show- May 10th and 11th

Judges: Tony Grinter and Dave Ingoe

Winners: Best Open Budgie – W. Kilmister; Best Open Hen – D. Ingoe; Best Champion CYCR – J. Rosser; Best Novice Budgie – A. Garrett; Best Novice CYCR E. Turnwald

Best CYCR – John Rosser

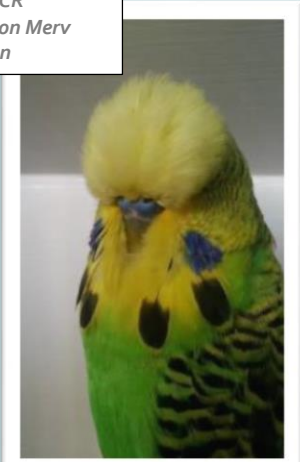


Capital and Valley Cities Show May 17 and 18

Judge: **Darryl Cleland**

Winners: Best Budgie – B & S Flintoff; Best Open Hen – B & S Flintoff; Best CYCR – M. Johnston; Best Novice – C. Asken; Best CYCR Novice – C. Asken

*Best CYCR
Champion Merv
Johnston*



Timaru Show - May 17 and 18

Judge: **Herbie Duston**

The show was judged by Herbie Duston from Southland. There were about 70 budgies benched in total. It was the first Show in the South Island where there was opportunity to gain points towards the newly introduced Colour Award trophies. The Best Bird was won by the Hannan / Hellyer partnership with a grey AA cock bird. All the CYCR awards for champion were won by Mike Fuller. The Best Novice in Show was by Mathew Morgan with an AA light green cock. Unfortunately Herbie was unable to award any CYCR awards in the Novice section due to the birds being entered with non BS rings. Despite our effort to notify members of the Federation rules it was a huge disappointment for this new breeder. All in all this was a good show with some nice birds on the bench.



*Best Open Budgie-
Hannan-Hellyer
partnership*

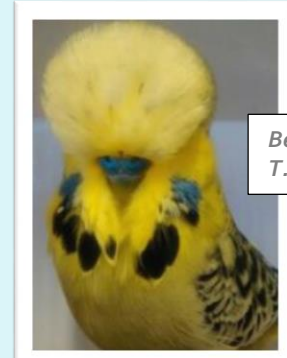


*Best Novice –
Matthew Morgan*

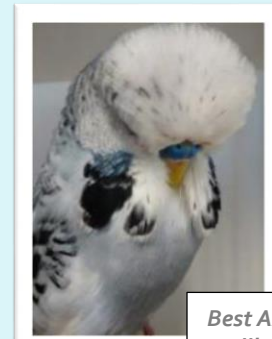
Whakatane Show - May 31 - June 1

Judge: **Shorty Rogers and Tony Grinter**

This was a very special Show this year with Whakatane celebrating their 60th Anniversary Show. They had a record benching of birds so it was GREAT to see the budgie breeders really getting in behind this Club! With over 220 budgies benched the competition was fierce for the winning birds!!



*Best Budgie –
T. Wills*



*Best AA Novice Budgie
– Allister Garrett*

Te Awamutu Show - May 17 and 18

Judge: **Keith Flockhart**

Winners: Best Open Budgie – A & R Grinter; Best Open Hen – A & R Grinter; Best Champion CYCR – A & R Grinter; Best Novice Budgie – Bob Cranston; Best CYCR Novice – Allister Garrett.

*Best Novice Budgie-
Bob Cranston*



*Best Champion Hen-
A & R Grinter*



Wairarapa Show - May 24 and 25

Judge: **Darryl Cleland**

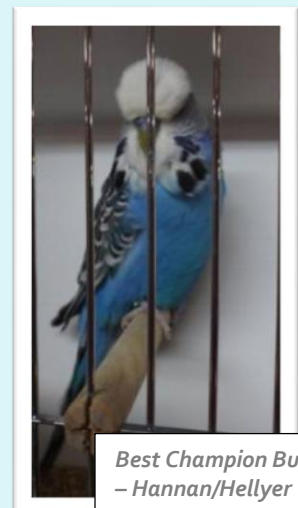
Winners: Best Open Budgie – M. Wheeler; Best Hen in Show – M. Wheeler; Best Champion CYCR – E. Feck; Best Novice – J. Peebles; Best Novice CYCR – J. Peebles



Dunedin Show - May 31 and June 1

Judge: **Mike Fuller**

Winners: Best Open Budgie – H & P Anderton; Best Hen in Show – Hannan and Hellyer partnership; Best Champion CYCR – G & L Haywood; Best Novice Budgie – H & P Anderton; Best Novice CYCR – H & P Anderton.



*Best Champion Budgie
– Hannan/Hellyer*



*Best Champion
CYCR – A & R
Grinter*

Update of the Website Registration Process:

By: Steve Macher, BSNZ Webmaster

www.nzbudgerigarsociety.co.nz

The Budgerigar Society of New Zealand has recently updated the security settings on the website to reduce the number of unwanted registrations on the site. As a result this page is designed to help Budgerigar Society members walk through the registration process. If you have any questions or members would like assistance to register please contact

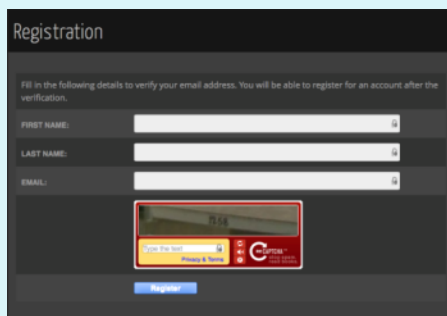


Step One: Click Members and the Join Us from the drop down menu.

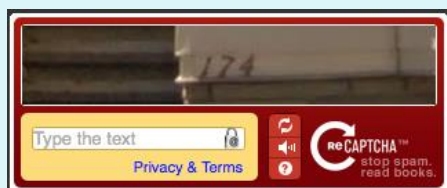


Step Two: Complete the registration form

1. First Name
2. Last Name
3. Email Address



Type the numbers from the pictures into the box that says "Type the Text"



NOTE: This image below is an example only as the image created is unique to each registration process

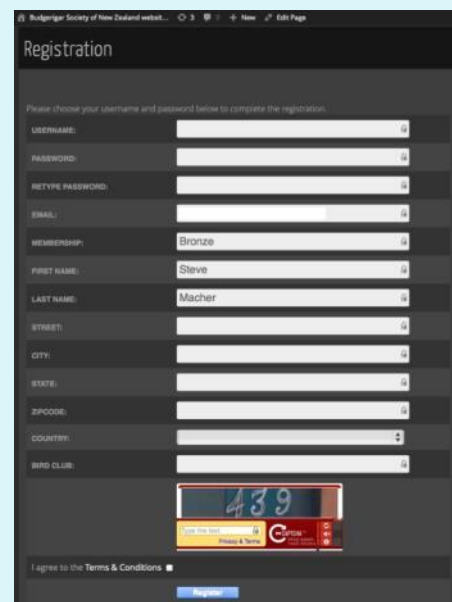
Click register.

Step Three: Check your email. Open the email that you have received from the website and click the link attached in the email.

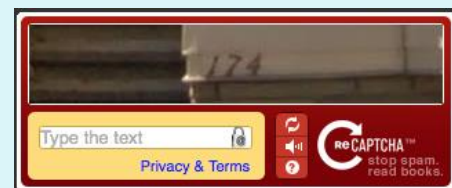


Step Four: Complete the registration form

1. Username (normally your name but you can choose anything)
2. Password (Try and pick a password with a mix of upper case and numbers for security, however it can be anything)
3. Retype Password (As above)
4. Address
5. Bird Club (This is a mandatory field and is required to progress)



NOTE: This image below is an example only as the image created is unique to each registration process



Click agree to the Terms & Conditions

Click register

Step Five: The Webmaster will then be notified of your registration. He is then required to authorise you onto the website by checking that all applicants are financial members of the Budgerigar Society of New Zealand.

NOTE: Every effort is made to process registrations ASAP however there may be a slight delay in approving your Gold membership and or password.

You will receive an email notifying you when the registration has been completed.

This information is also on the front page of the website but please feel free to get in touch should there be any queries:

This is a particularly good time to register on the website as this year, for the first time, all 46 lots in the BSNZ Patronage Show Auction are up on the site for members to see and to make their decisions about which birds they are interested in.

www.nzbudgerigarsociety.co.nz

GRINTER'S BUDGIES

Budgies for sale

Available from Sunday 8th June 2014
Robyn 027 237 8530 or Phone 07 8395 091
Tony 027 4302 800
For further information please contact on: robyngrinter@ihug.co.nz

For people who would like to use the Pet Bus, if this helps for where you live, the Pet Bus leaves Hamilton on June 24th.

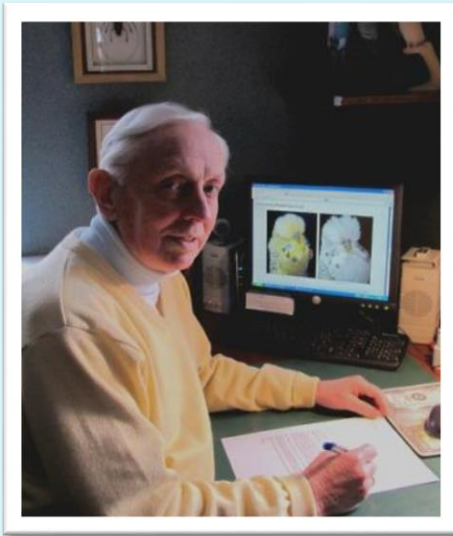
Thoughts from Tanglewood

Part One:

An Interview with Gerald Binks

by: Terry Tuxford, Long time Editor of *Budgerigar World*, Editor of *The Budgerigar* magazine for the British BS, writer for *Cage and Aviary Birds* in the UK and owner and manager of the website www.budgerigarworld.com that is fronted by Gerald Binks.

Gerald Binks has been breeding budgerigars for an incredible 67 years and I have been fortunate enough to know him for more than 30 of those. In the early days of *Budgerigar World*, Gerald was my mentor and it would be true to say that it was his guidance and support that led me to becoming Editor of *The Budgerigar* today.



If you know Gerald, you will understand the following statement – Gerald Binks is a man with an opinion. Over the years he has voiced that opinion and often put those views into action – not always, I add, with the blessing of others but nothing he has written or said has ever been refuted. Whatever your feelings so far as our hobby is concerned, he is part of the budgerigar scene. He has put his own unique mark on our pursuit for improvement that will last for all time.

So with the pleasantries over I decided to put GSB on the spot and ask him a few more unusual questions I had in my mind, starting with how he had managed to sustain his enthusiasm for the hobby for such a long period. Over to Gerald.....

"Prior to beginning in November 1945, immediately after the war when the first pet budgerigars were costing £4 in the big stores, I was a very enthusiastic bird watcher, or twitcher, as they are called today. That was a great time and an excuse to get away from the drudgery of school homework, which I hated and consequently was reflected in my school reports, most of which were based on the old adage of "could do better". Unfortunately they frequently inserted the words "must do" into the phrase! Also as an only child and the only grandson on both maternal and paternal sides, I felt heavily pressured to achieve greater things, but due to immaturity I didn't respond. However, bird watching and being a member of the RSPB was my release between the age of 9 and 12.

A Box and Wire Affair

When I was just 12, at Grammar School, a good friend said to me one day, "would I like to see my brother's aviary?" This was a box and wire affair on the back of their father's house with budgerigars. I said, "What do you do with those?" His brother disappeared and then came back with a small cage – a show cage. He said, "I compete at shows where there are judges and I get the odd prize occasionally." Just like that I was hooked! I realised this was for me, as it was a hands on hobby instead of a rare bird being spotted in the wild and disappearing – as they do! It was a magic and defining moment in my life, but as the years progressed a continual drain on pocket money and on eventual earnings with BP the oil company. It was "pay out" all the time for perhaps 20 years and when new blood is required today, it is no different. The overheads are considerable.

The writer's question as to how I have sustained my interest is quite new to me but thought provoking nevertheless. The short answer is that I never cease to enjoy breeding this species and the thrill of seeing a "belter" in the nest has never left me. As a certain book title states, it is a continual Challenge that is the cause of the sustaining interest, as well as steadily climbing the ladder in a variety of ways in the hobby and becoming better known without initially realising it.

Achieved Many Things

Coming to 2013; age and running a big stud is now having its effects, but a close friend said to me recently, "You achieved many things in your own way but had the time you spent helping so many fanciers with your articles, books, how to produce quality exhibition birds, founding an International magazine and recently an International Internet Magazine, been totally directed to the birds themselves, then perhaps that route may have served you far better." It was a very

good point as I have found out many times that you cannot help those to improve who will not help themselves to do so, given clear examples to follow.

From those early school days with their dismal exams, because I couldn't see the purpose, it was the humble budgerigar that became my inspiration and more importantly made me realise one vital asset that I had inside me. That was "drive" and leading by example. It is these two factors, I would submit, that have sustained me for 67 years, but coupled with a wonderful supportive wife whom many others know and like, without whom those great years would have been curtailed very early.

You Never Stop Learning

You could easily assume that after 67 years of doing the same thing you would pretty much know it all. However, one thing that is often said about Budgerigars is that you never stop learning. To put this to the test, I asked Gerald to tell us the top 3 new things he has observed about budgerigars in the last 5 years.

You never stop learning as the phrase goes. It is so very true as every season something small appears to make me sit up and notice something new or needs a rethink. Firstly, I realised that the outside deep nest boxes that I used were still allowing the hens to leave their eggs a bit too frequently, as well as the chicks emerging too soon and running the risk of dying from cold before I spotted them. So, the answer was a much deeper box and it was increased to 275mm (11 inches) in depth overall. Result? Hens sat and incubated far better and young chicks were unable to leave the nest too early because the nest hole was beyond their reach until they were mature at 5 to 6 weeks old.



Secondly the chase for "length of feather" and "width of face" giving what I named in 2004, "The Buffalo Effect" is a new challenge for the hobby everywhere. Highly desirable in the head region but undesirable below the shoulder, when the feather length that is achieved affects type and creates a much longer bird; so long that the wing carriage and tail droop. Some well-intentioned

fanciers are already talking about long-flights! In truth however, only fanciers of my generation understand what the original long-flights looked like. That said, if we are not careful we will be bringing the long-flights back again and a great deal depends on our judges. If they, like some breeders, get overawed by head qualities to the extent that they ignore style, carriage and type – we are in for serious trouble in the years to come. We are, in my opinion, on the edge of destroying the beauty of the Exhibition Budgerigar. The big question to the judges is which of you has the courage to put down a big-headed exhibit for lack of type.

Learning The Hard Way

I bred a super grey normal youngster this year and at six weeks old the parents refused to feed it. No amount of trying him in other nests would work and I decided to really have a go at hand feeding supplemented with appropriate drugs. I placed him in the warm hospital area I have and each day I fed him three times via crop needle containing Dr Rob Marshall's super solution Quik Gel, plus some amoxicillin antibiotic mixed with a baby powder and all administered warm direct to the crop. It took time but as his strength improved I placed another self-eating chick in with him - sick birds need a companion.

After this hurdle, he began to eat really well and was approaching full recovery. It was at this stage I learned something! I stupidly offered him a standard commercial egg food, very soft, but it would harden as it dried out. Then a big problem arose very quickly. He went backwards and I checked his crop only to find a hard "ball" of undigested food blocking the alimentary canal. I crop fed him some warm water and applied gentle manipulation with only partial success. It wasn't a blocked gizzard as this is situated further down, but on the third day I lost him. My fault entirely and was I cross as he was fine without the soft food. I cannot in all confidence say I was completely correct as other factors could be involved - but I learned something new. As Jo Mannes says when anyone rings him and says "Jo. That bird I bought yesterday has died" Jo's response is simple, "They do that you know." Such is life when you are dealing with livestock, but I learned not to make the same mistake again.

The BSNZ Council is delighted to have been approached by Terry Tuxford, Editor of *The Budgerigar* magazine in Britain, to share articles of interest to our respective memberships. This article is the first one we have used and we hope it is of great interest to our members. Articles from our Bulletin will also be appearing in *The Budgerigar*.

B.S.N.Z.(Inc.) Annual General Meeting:

Reproduced here for all members are the details for the AGM and our proposed Agenda:

President: Tony Grinter: Nominated by Keith Flockhart; Seconded by Jim Ziarno.

Vice-President: Darryl Cleland: Nominated by Earl Feck; Seconded by Carol Hughes

Treasurer: David Ingoe: Nominated by Michael Fuller; Seconded by Sheryl Baron

Secretary: Sheryl Baron: Nominated by Vince Huston; Seconded by Ngaire Madden.

Council Members:

Chris Asken: Nominated by J.L. Killalea; Seconded by Carol Hughes

Michael Fuller: Nominated by Mike Hannan; Seconded by Hec Anderton

Michael Hannan: Nominated by Lindsay Hellyer, Seconded by Peter (Johnny) Johnston

Vince Huston: Nominated by Ngaire Madden, Seconded by Derek Lourens

Steve Macher: Nominated by Rowan Swain. Seconded by Merv Johnston

Kevin Rickerby: Nominated by Malcolm Freeman; Seconded by Herbie Duston

Jim Ziarno: Nominated by Tony Grinter; Seconded by Carol Ziarno

Included below are short pencil sketches of the three prospective Councillors who have not already served on the Council for your information and assistance with voting:

Chris Asken:

I have spent 23 years involved in the real estate industry with the past 10 years owning my own Property Management business. I have rekindled my love of budgies, having started again, breeding these delightful animals over the last six months.

Michael Hannan:

In 1974 at the age of 14 Mike started with budgies in a backyard aviary at home in Palmerston North and in 1975 joined the Palmerston North Bird Club. After a break away from budgies, by 2000 and now living in Dunedin, Mike decided to get a few birds for a garden aviary and went along to the Dunedin Bird Show. The rest is history and Mike is at present the President of the Dunedin Bird Club, has served on the Budgerigar Society Council and is very pleased to have recently attained the qualifications necessary to be a Budgerigar Society Judge.

Remits for the Consideration of the Membership of the BSNZ:

Remit #1: That the Budgerigar Society of New Zealand considers changing the status of Current Year Closed Ring (CYCR) Bred By Exhibitor (BBE) to Young Bird BBE. (This refers to budgerigars only)

Proposed: Merv Johnston; Seconded: Darryl Cleland.

This proposal would allow members to exhibit young birds over two consecutive ring issue years.eg. a young bird 2014 (Black ring) would be allowed to be shown in the 2014 show season and the 2015 (Red Ring) show season.. The spread and repetition of ring colours, we believe, will not be an issue as there is a seven year cycle before each colour comes around again on the bench. The proposal would also align the Budgerigar Society of New Zealand standards with other world Budgerigar Society bodies and our close allied across the Tasman.

Rational for the Remit: 1. Young birds are taking longer to mature (sometimes 18 months in some varieties) 2. BBE encourages breeding and keeping of birds ensuring the relevant skills are mastered before progressing.

Benefits: 1. We believe that this remit will encourage more birds onto the bench. 2. We believe that this remit will encourage more exhibitors of lesser varieties such as lutinos and albinos. 3. We believe that this remit will help avoid exhibitor disappointment through young birds having a limited show season due to the current CYCR restrictions, especially when a CYCR is benched the following season next to an adult bird. 4. We believe that there are currently disillusioned fanciers with the Budgerigar Society of New Zealand who are looking to the Society to take progressive steps forward and align standards with other Budgerigar Societies across the world.

Remit #2: Budgies Exhibited in the Novice Classes must be BBE

That budgies exhibited in the Novice class as CYCR (Current Year Current Ring) and/or as AA (Any Age) must be BBE (Bred by Exhibitor)

Proposed: Vince Huston; Seconded: Derek Lourens

Rational for the Remit: This would 1. stop champion birds being shown by Novice breeders. 2. Encourage breeding rather than buying 3. Reward the Novice that has bred a bird by offering the potential to win a Show 3. Avoid disappointing the Novice breeder beaten into second place by a bird bred by a Champion.

Remit #3: Spangle Classes That the Spangle classes be altered to the following: Class #'s 511 - 531 - 561 - 581 & 611 - 631 - 661 - 681: Any spangle including Normal, Opaline and AOV, except for Double Factor Spangles, would be exhibited in one of these classes. Class #'s 512 - 532 - 562 - 582 & 612 - 632 - 662 - 682. This class would be for Double Factor Spangles
Proposed Mike Fuller; Seconded Dave Ingoe.

The reason for the suggested change is because the Council believes that it is in the best interests of both the exhibitor and the judges that we bring our Show classes in line with the majority of other countries which already have the spangle variety exhibited in this way.

Remit #4: Partnership Membership Change That the cost of the BSNZ membership subscription for the partnership subscription be changed back to the pre-2011 position, which would put the cost at the same level as for individuals. Following on from this, the BSNZ Council would recommend that a further remit be considered that returns the voting position to one vote per partnership.
Proposed Mike Fuller; Seconded Tony Grinter

The reason for this is that council has researched member opinion on this matter and the general consensus is that members are keen for the cost and the vote to go back to the pre-2011 position. The council also agrees with this.

AGM Agenda 2014

Appointment of Scrutineers – Appointment of 2 people to count Votes for elections and remits

Apologies -- sustained --[proposer/seconded]

Minutes of last AGM as circulated to be tabled as read

Any matters arising from those minutes -----

President's Report to be tabled for acceptance

Financial Report & Balance Sheet to be tabled at the meeting and copies circulated to those in attendance

Correspondence

Election of 2014/2015 Officers: Patron: Keith Flockhart, Vice Patron: Herb Duston Life Members: M Waldron, M King, L Baldwin, K Flockhart, G. Price & W. Wilson

Election of Council Member: See p 11 of the Bulletin for full detail

Remits: See p 11 and 12 of the Bulletin for all detail

General Business :

2014/2015 Membership Subscription and Ring Charges to be voted on.

Out of Pocket expenses for the Secretary and Treasurer.

Out of Pocket Expenses for the Bulletin Editor

Any other business.

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