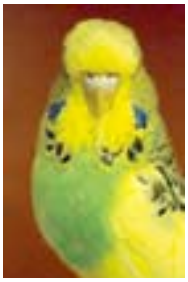

Pied Budgerigar Society

Issue 1, Number 1 *Newsletter for the Pied Budgerigar Society of New Zealand* *February 2004*

From Rick

Hello fellow members.

First of all I would like to take the time to thank those of you who sent cards and messages and gifts for the new addition to our family, little Rebecca is just great and Mum and I were just a little surprised with all of your messages.

Next I must inform you with regret that our President Mrs. Shirley O'Halloran pasted away just before Christmas. Shirley will be missed as our leader and was president longer than I care to remember and her shoes will be a challenge to fill. Shirley will be rembered at our local pied show that we have held for the last 3 years at Newton seads, last year we had 135 Pieds benched and we hope to have a few more this year. All the price money and patronage is donated by local members and clubs and all moneys raised go to the society. The O'Halloran family have kindly donated the Shirley O'Halloran Memorial Trophy to be awarded to the best pied at this show. Schedules for this show have been sent out to all members North of Taupo so if you haven't received yours or are out side this area and would like one then please phone me on 09 476 9155

On to the business at hand we have had our AGM and thankfully we now have an editor, Mark Nissen will take over and is biting at the bit to get the newsletters happing again. We have also had an offer from Wendy Gibbs from the South Island and Mark will be speaking with her soon as to how we can make the best use of her services. Every thing else is going great and we showed a slight profit and will put this to use by looking at getting medals made and to award these for best CYCR Pied instead of the diploma at present.

We will also be awarding $10.00 for best Pied at the Patronage and National shows, That will be Whakatane and Invercargil and Whangarei so please put these shows on your list of things to do in 2004.

How has your breeding season being going? I have been speaking to a few of you around the country and it seems that we are having a real mixed bag again. Some of you are having a good season but most seem to be struggling to get the numbers that they want. What is the reason for this we have lots of ideas and the most popular is the weather. But when you have 2 breeders living just minutes from one and other why is one doing well and the other not?

I am having a good season but not with my pieds this year, I am getting nests of 5 and 6 chicks with only one and sometimes no pieds in the nest,.so out of 120 chicks I have only got 10 pieds and this is from having about half of the nests having a pied as one of the parents. This is a change from last year when I had at least 30% pieds in the final number of chicks.

I always get the odd phone call or letter after the patronage has been sent out, in regards to mistakes made etc. We normally sort out something if you do have a complaint, but if a mistake has been made then please let me know so we can do something about it. All the best for the rest of the breeding season.

Rick.

Pied Budgies

From http://home.ca.inter.net/~dhansen/pied.html

The first pied Budgies were bred in the Netherlands by the late breeder Van Dijk in 1938. He started with a mutant male that had a yellow patch in the back of his neck. This male was crossed with a Lutino female, giving rise to the first pied (multi-patched) Budgerigar. Van Dijk continued crossing until he had Budgies that had white patches on a blue background and yellow patches on a green background.

There had been an earlier pied mutation in 1929, the two-colored Budgie which was blue on its left side and green on its right side. It was a remarkable phenomenon which, unfortunately, could not be maintained. English breeders continued working with the Van nijk mutation more than others. They developed two-colored pied Budgies that show a horizontal dividing line between the yellow and the green or the white and the blue. The dividing line splits the body in half at the height of the start of the thighs. These are the preferred pied Budgies. Many deviant Budgies have been called pied. For example, the erroneous designation includes birds that don't show color separations but have patches that preferably are spread evenly over the body. I saw a Budgie at the exhibition Aviurum in Eindhoven, the Netherlands, in 1953, which then already was identified as Danish pied. I would never have accepted it as such. The bird was white, with a few blue patches on the bottom of its body, on the wings, it had a symmetrical design of black patches superimposed on somewhat larger patches.

A more proper name for this bird would have been "Delft blue." The description was certainly appropriate. The heredity of normal pied is recessive, as you will note in the rules of heredity detailed below. Perhaps it would be useful to use the term "spotted" along with the term "pied" to describe birds that don't exhibit the distinguishing feature of the pied, namely the color separation at the level of the thighs. Too many birds now called Danish or Dutch pied lack this important feature. Below is a description of the various color combination of pied Budgerigars. Lightgreen, dark green, and olive green pied are bright yellow above the color separation at thigh level. Below it, they show a somewhat lighter shade of green than the green of the normal light green, dark green, and olive green Budgies. The color runs in a V-shape into the yellow-colored tail. Skyblue, cobalt and mauve pied are snow white above the color separation at thigh level. Below it, they show a somewhat lighter shade of blue than the blue of the normal skyblue, cobalt, and mauve Budgies. The color runs in a V-form into a white tail.

Light yellow, dark yellow and olive yellow pied are bright yellow above the color separation at thigh level. Below it they have a very light green color which runs in a V-shape into a yellow tail. White blue, white cobalt, and white mauve pied are snow white above the color separation at thigh level. Below that, they have a very light green color that runs in a V-shape into a white tail. The pied factor is inherited as follows: Pied x pied produces all pied.

Pied x split for pieds produces half pied and half split for pied.

Pied Budgies continued

Pied x normal produces all split for pied.

Split for pied x split for pied produces 25 percent pied, 25 percent normal, and 50 percent split for pied.

Split for pied x normal produces half split for pied and half normal.

The two last matings are not recommended because there will be normal and split for pied Budgies among the young that can't be distinguished from one another. Test matings would be needed to determine which of the young carried the pied factor. An example of a pied mating, borrowed from F. S. Elliott would be: Pied skyblue/white x pied light green/white.

Without the pied factor, this mating produces:

Light green/blue, light green/white, skyblue, skyblue/white, light yellow/white and white blue.

That, in other words, would be the result of the cross of skyblue/white with light green/white. After adding the pied factor, we get the following results: Pied light green/blue

Pied light green/white

Pied skyblue

Pied skyblue/white

Pied light yellow/white

Pied white blue

Note that we added "pied" to all the designations. As stated, mating pied with pied produces all pied young.

Danish Pied and Dutch Pied Budgerigars

Danish pied Budgerigars (sometimes called Harlequins) originated during World War II from a mutatin among birds owned by the director of the Helsinki Zoo, Mr. C. Enehjelm. The mutant was yellow with a green underside and an asymmetric black patch on the breast, head, and wings. This conforms to the concept of "pied." The mutation is a very interesting one. It seems to consist of a number of linked recessive factors, factors that only appear together and furnish the proper color and design. Why the mutant was called Danish pied remains a mystery. Finnish pied would seem more appropriate. The notable feature of the variant is its apparently enlarged eye, compared with birds of other color variations. This is an illusion, caused by the black eye ring, or periophthalmic ring, characteristic of this variant. The black patch, which originally was asymmetric, now also occurs in symmetric form. I suspect that in the future, once the line is purified through lengthy selection, the symmetrical design will be mandatory. The patch normally is deep black as if the black coloring (melanin) had been concentrated on these few small patches. The legs of Danish pied Budgies are pink.

Danish pied quickly became a favourite the world over. Today, the best Danish pied are bred in Belgium and Switzerland. The line does not yet breed pure, and it will probably take lengthy selection to achieve consistency. As a result, two Danish pied birds can differ considerably from one another. The one basic requirement remains a demarcation in color at thigh level and a design of (preferably a limited number of) spots on the head near the eye and on the wings. Danish pied, like Dutch pied, is recessive.

Dutch pied (or white and yellow clear-flighted) resembles Danish pied to a

Pied Budgies continued

great extent. Both are recessive to "not pied." The color demarcation of Dutch pied lies somewhat higher. The eyes of adult Dutch pied are gray. The primary flight feathers are white in blue-colored birds and light yellow in the greens. There is a light patch of varying size at the back of the head (especially noticeable in normal greens). Normals have dark tails with others showing white or yellow. Often one tail feather is dark, the other white. A cross of Dutch pied with Danish pied results in black-eyed yellow birds without the green reflection. The rules of heredity for Danish pied follow those for previously discussed pied variants. In the rules, just substitute Danish pied for every mention of pied. For example, Danish pied light green/blue x sky blue/Danish pied white produces (without the Danish pied factor): Light green/blue, light green/white, skyblue, and skyblue/white.

Adding the Danish pied factor, we get:

Danish pied x split for Danish pied, which yields half Danish white and half split for Danish pied.

The results of the cross turn out to be:

Half light green/Danish pied blue, light green/Danish pied, white, skyblue/Danish pied, and skyblue/Danish pied white.

And half Danish pied light green/blue, Danish pied light green/white, Danish pied skyblue, and Danish pied skyblue/white.

Australian Pied Budgerigars

One of the newest mutations in Budgies is the Australian pied. It originated in Australia and at first viewing seems a mutation of the well known blue-whitewing and green yellow-wing. The white Australian pied Budgie has a white head with standard markings. The wings are white without markings. The breast and tail have the color of the blue series (light blue, cobalt, mauve, and violet), but under the upper edge of the forewings, a white finger-wide band runs across the breast. The green Australian pied has a yellow head with standard markings and the wings are yellow without markings. The breast and tail have the color of the green series (light green, dark green, and olive green). Under the upper edge of the forewings, a yellow, finger-wide band runs across the breast. Australian pied Budgies often have the same round patch on the back of the head seen in Dutch and Danish pied. Breeding the Australian pied also is as difficult as breeding the Dutch and Danish pied. The color band has to be broad and horizontal and must be set off sharply against the blue or green. A serious breeder will have to exercise rigorous selection. Crossing Australian pied with other pied variants is not recommended. Australian pied has the usual "pied" heredity:

Austr. pied x Austr. pied produces all Austr. pied.

Austr. pied X split for Austr. pied produces half Austr. pied and half split for Austr. pied.

Austr. pied x normal produces all split for Austr. pied.

Split for Austr. pied x split for Austr. pied produces 25 percent Austr. pied, 25 percent normal, and 50 percent split for Austr. pied.

Split for Austr. pied x normal produces half split for Austr. pied and half normal birds.

The last two crosses are not recommended because they produce both normals and splits that are not visually distinguishable.

E-Mail: dhansen@ca.inter.net

3rd Annual Show

March 13 , 2004
NZ Pied Budgerigar Society
3rd Annual Show

To be held at Newton Seed
Cnr Galway St and Neilson St
Onehunga, Auckland.

Benching from 9 am
Judging from 10 am

Birds debenched approx 1:30 after lunch and prizegiving.

Judges
Champion: Mr Rob Fergusson
Novice: Mrs Robyn Grinter

Entry - 50 cents per bird.

Entries to show secretary close on Monday 8 March 2004. Please include a stamped and addressed envelope, cheques payable to NZ Pied Budgerigar Society.

Contact

Show Secretary:

Rick Staal
38 Salamanca Rd
Sunnynook
Auckland
09 476 9155

2004 Show Dates and Sales

Huntly Bird Club Annual Bird Sale
Huntly War Memorial Hall
Sunday 29 February, benching from 9, sales from 11.
Phone 07 828 7803

Matamata Cage Bird Sale
Te Poi Hall
Sunday 14 March, benching from 9, sales from 10. Phone 07 888 5394

Manawatu Avicultural Society Annual Bird Sale
Fielding Civic Cantre
Sunday 18 April, 8:30 to 1:00 pm.
New Zealand's biggest bird sale
Phone Ian on 06 323 5301

NZ Finch Breeders Bird Fair
Ellerslie War Memorial Hall
Hook Beaks allowed this year
Sunday 9 May, 9 - 12.

Shows

May 2004

1st & 2nd Hutt Valley
1st & 2nd North Shore
1st & 2nd Upper Hutt
8th & 9th Tauranga
8th & 9th Ashburton
15th & 16th Rotorua
15th & 16th Stratford
15th & 16th Nelson
22nd & 23rd Palmerston North
22nd & 23rd South Auckland
22nd & 23rd North Otago
29th & 30th Wairarapa
29th & 30th Huntly

cont'

2004 Show Dates and Sales continued

June 2004

5th & 6th Hastings
5th & 6th Hawkes Bay
5th & 6th Northland
12th & 13th Piako
12th & 13th Wellington Porirua
12th & 13th Christchurch
19th & 20th Hawera
19th & 20th Auckland Metro
19th & 20th Marlborough
26th & 27th North Taranaki
26th & 27th Whakatane
26th & 27th Dunedin

July 2004

3rd & 4th Te Awamutu Hamilton Tokoroa
10th & 11th Levin
10th & 11th Poverty Bay
10th & 11th Timaru

72nd Grand National Show

30th & 31st July & 1st August Invercargill
