



## Australian National Budgerigar Council (ANBC) Inc.

### The Standard (2003) Amendment No 1/2008

Recipients of The Standard (2003) are requested to amend the publication as detailed below and complete the Amendment Certificate on Page 2.

Sequence	Remove	Insert	Remarks
1.	Page 4/5	New Page 4/5	Format of scientific name for the Wild Budgerigar corrected.  Amended as a result of a decision taken at the ANBC Council Meeting on 24 May 2006.
2.	Page 16/17	New Page 16/17	The History of the A.N.B.C. Championship Show updated for 2004 to 2008.
3.	Page 24/25	New Page 24/25	Inclusion of a Note on Violet Factor Birds.  Amended as a result of a decision taken at the ANBC Council Meeting on 28 May 2007.
4.	Page 32/33	New Page 32/33	Description for Mask and Spots – Dutch Dominant Pied. Amended for consistency as a result of a decision taken at the ANBC Council Meeting on 28 May 2007.
5.	Page 34/35	New Page 34/35	Description for Mask and Spots – Dominant Clearflighted Pied. Amended for consistency as a result of a decision taken at the ANBC Council Meeting on 28 May 2007.
6.	Page 41/42	New Page 41/42	Revised Penalty and Disqualification Clauses. Amended as a result of a decision to update these clauses taken at the ANBC Council Meeting on 26 May 2008.
7.	Page 45/46	New Page 45/46	To allow for the use of Powder Coated Cage Fronts. The Standard for Showcage is amended as a result of a decision taken at the ANBC Council Meeting on 26 May 2008.
8.			Complete amendment certificate.

Prepared by Rob Hugo, A.N.B.C. Inc Colour and Standards Co-ordinator and endorsed on behalf of the A.N.B.C. Inc. by Bob Bourke, A.N.B.C. Secretary.

*(Original signed)*  
Rob Hugo  
ANBC Colour and Standards Co-ordinator  
31 October 2008

*(Original signed)*  
Bob Bourke  
ANBC Secretary  
31 October 2008

## THE WILD BUDGERIGAR (Ornithological Notes)

Genus: MELOPSITTACUS : *Melopsittacus undulatus*

This beautiful little parakeet, possibly the best known and most popular bird bred in the world today, is a native of Australia. It has had a variety of names; Undulated Parakeet, Shell Parrot, Grass Parakeet, Zebra Parrot, Warbling Grass Parrot, Scallop Parrot and Canary Parrot, all of which, fortunately, have been discarded in favour of the original native name pronounced "budgerigar". Like so many of these aboriginal names there are many different ways of spelling and pronouncing this word. Thus we have Budgerigar, Boodgereegar and Budgerygah.

Referring to the meaning of the aboriginal name "budgerigar" the usual definition is "good bird", however, it can be stated on reliable authority that the name means "good food". Two extracts support this. In *Budgerigars in the Bush and Aviary* by Neville Cayley, Percy Peir is quoted as saying that the first part of the word, pronounced "boodgeree" meant "good", and the later part, "gar", denoted "food" or "to eat". He further went on to say that the aboriginal youth were taught to locate the whereabouts of food supplies, including the breeding ground of the Budgerigar. When the young birds were about in the fledgling stage, every log and sprout was raked and probed with sticks and the young were dragged out. These were quickly roasted and the juicy morsels eagerly devoured. More recently the "Daily Telegraph" of March 10th, 1958, published an account by Dr. Donald Thompson, Associate Professor of Anthropology at Melbourne University, of his time with the little known Bindibu tribe of desert aborigines. He wrote "Many of the flocks of pigeons and parrots, especially of the Kilkindjarri, the Budgerigar, come to drink as the waters dry up at the remaining rock holes and wells, or to feed on the seeding spinifex towards evening. And when good kills have been made with throwing sticks, these birds are brought in armfuls by the hunters, helped eagerly by the children, especially little boys who watch a flock keenly as it circles low within range and rush to pick up the dead or wounded birds brought down by the throwing sticks. The birds were thrown onto the ashes of the small cooking fires and the feathers singed off. The whole of the bodies were eaten, including the bones, even to the skull and brains. I cannot say that the people always ate almost the entire skeleton of these small parrots, but at this time they were hungry for Kuk'a - for animal protein".

### DISTRIBUTION AND HABITAT

Budgerigars are widespread in mainland Australia - through the interior of Queensland, New South Wales, South Australia, North Western Australia, Central Australia and West Australia, but absent in Tasmania. Usually flocks inhabit the open inland country, chiefly in areas interspersed with belts of timber and isolated patches of scrub. Being a nomadic species, it usually appears in a district after an abundant rainfall, and, although its usual breeding season in Eastern Australia is in the spring and early summer months, it will lay after heavy rains, irrespective of season. It may appear in a district for one or more seasons and then be absent again for many years.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE WILD BUDGERIGAR

The following description of the wild bird was set out in Cayley, *Budgerigars in Bush and Aviary*.

*Adult male*:-General colour above greenish-yellow, with, except on the upper wing-coverts, black transverse bars becoming broader on the scapulars - those on the upper wing coverts are dark brown and more crescent shaped in form; outer webs of quills greenish blue, dark brown on the inner, with a whitish band through the middle of the inner webs of the primaries, the outer webs of the secondaries crossed near their base by a pale green band, the inner webs with a broader yellow band; lower back, rump and upper tail-coverts grass-green, the latter tinged with blue; central pair of tail-feathers dark blue, with a greenish-blue tinge on the outer margins the remainder greenish-blue crossed with an oblique yellow band; forehead and crown of the head straw yellow; sides of face and ear coverts yellow, with narrow transverse black bars; lores, fore-part of cheeks, chin, and throat, rich yellow; on the lower cheeks a band of rich deep blue confluent spots (these spots appear violet in some lights), encircling the throat six rounded black spots, three on each side, the uppermost being partly obscured by the violet cheek-patches; remainder of the under surface, the under wing-coverts, and under tail-coverts, rich grass-green, bill greyish yellow with a bluish shade at the base; cere of the bill blue, becoming duller in colour during the non-breeding season; legs and feet fleshy grey; iris pale yellow, ring around the eye blue.

Total length in the flesh 7 ½ inches, wing 4, tail 4 ½, bill 0.5, tarsus 0.5.

*Adult female*.-similar in plumage to the adult male, but the violet cheek-patches and black throat spots are generally smaller, and the cere of the bill is brown or greyish brown according to the season of the year.”

## NESTING HABITS AND FEEDING

The noted naturalist Gould made an early study of the Budgerigar. In *Birds of Australia* he says, “On arriving at Brezi, to the north of the Liverpool plains, in the beginning of December, I found myself surrounded by numbers [of budgerigars], breeding in all the hollow spouts of the large Eucalypti bordering the Mokai. The breeding season is at its height in December, and by the end of the month the young are generally capable of providing for themselves. They then assemble in vast flights, preparatory to their great migratory movement. The eggs are three or four in number, pure white, nine lines long by seven lines in diameter and are deposited in the holes and spouts of the gum trees. In a state of nature they feed exclusively upon grass seeds, with which their crops are always found crammed”.

Dr. Karl Russ in his book *The Budgerigar* writes - “The remarkable shape of the mallee is particularly favourable for the purpose of nesting. About eight stems grow out of the same roots to a height of about 12m with white barks and scanty tops. Every hollow trunk, every knot hole, in case of necessity even every suitable cavern in the roots is used for nesting, often by two or three couples together. The ripe seeds of grass are perfectly suited to feeding the young”.

1988 Tas	Winner: <b>NSW</b>	Judging by four judges in two panels. Standard Show cage approved. Fred Sherman, U.K. guest lecturer.
1989 Nth Qld	Winner: <b>South Queensland</b>	Formation of Steering Committee to establish a National Judges panel.
1990 Victoria	Winner: <b>Victoria</b>	Separate classes for Australian Dominant and Variegated Dominant Pieds prove unsuccessful.
1991 NSW	Winner: <b>Victoria</b>	Reverts to single class for all forms of Dominant Pied. Dr John Baker, U.K. guest lecturer.
1992 Sth Qld	Winner: <b>Victoria</b>	Variable class introduced. Dark factor Green included. Bruce Bradford elected Secretary of A.N.B.C.. Reinhardt Molkentein, Germany guest lecturer. Jeff Attwood from the U.K. attended.
1993 SA	Winner: <b>Victoria</b>	Sub committees to report to A.N.B.C. meeting each year. Dark factor blue included as variable class. Terry Tuxford, U.K. guest lecturer.
1994 WA	Winner: <b>Victoria</b>	Variable class system changed to a six year cycle of three varieties, Opaline AOSV, Double Factor Spangle and Albino. Opaline AOSV included. Ghalib Al Nassar, Janice Foxton and Mick Wheeler from the UK attended.
1995 Tas	Winner: <b>NSW</b>	Albino included in variable class. Open show on Saturday of weekend not strongly supported. Carol Gough elected Secretary, A.N.B.C.. A.N.B.C Ring Code commenced.
1996 Nth Qld	Winner: <b>Victoria</b>	Double Factor Spangle included as variable class.
1997 Victoria	Winner: <b>Victoria</b>	Opaline AOSV included as variable class.
1998 NSW	Winner: <b>Victoria</b>	Opaline AOSV included. Albino as variable class. Funding/Sponsorship concerns. Bruce Bradford elected Secretary, and Ron Hunt elected Historian, A.N.B.C.
1999 Sth Qld	Winner: <b>Victoria</b>	Albino included. DF Spangle as variable class. Show conducted over two days. Ring Levy commenced. Maurice Roberts from the UK attended.
2000 SA	Winner: <b>Victoria</b>	DF Spangle included. Crests on show as exhibition class. Show conducted over two days
2001 WA	Winner: <b>Victoria</b>	Crests on show as exhibition class. Show conducted over two days. Jeff Attwood, UK guest lecturer.
2002 Tas	Winner: <b>Victoria</b>	Crests on show as exhibition class. Show conducted over two days. Ghalib and Janice Al-Nasser, U.K, guest lecturers.
2003 Nth Qld	Winner: <b>Victoria</b>	Crests included as official class. Clearbody on show as exhibition class. Show conducted as a one day show. Alistair Home elected Secretary.

2004 NSW	Winner: <b>NSW</b>	Thirtieth anniversary of ANBC. Clearbody included as an Official Class. Show conducted as a two day show. Hall of Fame established with seven inaugural inductees. New Standard took effect on 1 January 2004. Gerd Bleicher from Germany attended.
2005 Victoria	Winner: <b>NSW</b>	A.N.B.C. Committee established. A.N.B.C. National trophy introduced. Show conducted as a one day show, Six judges used. Rule change effected to allow an international judge and A.N.B.C. judges in partnership to adjudicate. Bob Bourke elected Secretary. Two inductees to the Hall of Fame.
2006 Sth Qld	Winner: <b>NSW</b>	Show conducted as a two day show. Jeff Attwood, UK co-adjudicated as our first international judge. Doug Sadler, UK attended. Golden Cob acknowledged for 21 years of National sponsorship.
2007 SA	Winner: <b>Victoria</b>	Show conducted as a two day show. Marcel Buhler, Switzerland co-adjudicated and presented lectures. BSNZ affiliated with A.N.B.C. Gina House elected as first lady President. Ron Pierce and Rick Watts, UK attended.
2008 WA	Winner: <b>Victoria</b>	Show conducted as a two day show. Janice Al-Nasser, UK co-adjudicated and presented lectures. WBO President, Gerd Bleicher and Secretary Ghalib Al-Nasser attended, Ghalib presented a lecture. Two inductees to the Hall of Fame.



## VARIETY STANDARDS

GROUND COLOUR is the basic underlying colour upon which all other pigments and markings are superimposed.

This ground colour is Yellow in the Green Series (Light Green, Dark Green, Olive and Grey Green) and Yellows. The ground colour is White in the Blue Series (Sky Blue, Cobalt, Mauve, Violet and Grey) and Whites, noting that Yellow Faced varieties are an exception.

NOTE 1: On Grey Green and Grey the terms light, medium and dark describe the respective forms of Light Green, Dark Green and Olive (Green Series) or Sky Blue, Cobalt or Mauve (Blue Series). Density in body colour is to be even throughout.

NOTE 2: Ideal cere colour is blue on Cocks (unless otherwise stated), and brown on all Hens, regardless of variety.

NOTE 3: Pictorials are to be used as a reference as to any deportment or positioning of facets of the ideal budgerigar, i.e. eye position in head, spot placement in mask etc.

### **NORMAL:**

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

**GENERAL BODY COLOUR:** Back, rump, breast, flanks and underparts to be a solid and even shade throughout.

**MARKINGS:** On cheeks, back of head, neck and wings - black, clearly defined and symmetrical on the appropriate ground colour and free from any intrusion of body colour or 'bloom'.

**EYES:** Black with a white iris ring.

**BODY COLOUR:** Full intensity.

**FEET & LEGS:** Blue/Grey.

Colour	Cheek Patch	Tail Quill	Tail Feather
LIGHT GREEN	Violet	Black	Mid Blue with Turquoise suffusion
DARK GREEN	Violet	Black	Dark Blue
OLIVE	Violet	Black	Dull Blue-Black
GREY GREEN	Grey	Black	Black
SKY BLUE	Violet	Black	Mid Blue with Turquoise suffusion
COBALT	Violet	Black	Dark Blue
MAUVE	Violet	Black	Very Dark Blue with Black Sheen
VIOLET	Violet	Black	Deep Royal Blue
GREY	Grey	Black	Black

### **BLACK EYED SELF COLOUR:**

**MASK :** The mask is to be clear, wide and deep, (not cleft) extending beyond two large cheek patches.

**GENERAL BODY COLOUR:** Back, rump, breast flanks and underparts to be a solid and even shade throughout.

**MARKINGS :** Clear ground colour is the optimum. Faint markings are found on cheeks, back of head, neck and wings.

**SPANGLE GROUP:** This includes Greywing, Cinnamonwing, Opaline, Fallow and Yellow Faced combinations with Spangle. The standard for each of these birds is as for Spangle modified by the requirements of the variety and colour with which it is combined.

**PIED:**

A Pied Budgerigar is one of a variety (or varieties) and colour described in this standard which also displays areas of ground colour in place of body colour and/or markings.

**NOTE 1:** Any Normal bird showing an area of Yellow (green series) or White (blue series) foreign to the variety it represents is pied marked. A ground colour spot on the back of the head or odd ground colour feathers on other parts of the body do not satisfy the requirements for any of the standard pied varieties.

**NOTE 2:** Pied cheek patches are acceptable in all pied varieties.

Three forms of Pied are recognised. Australian Dominant, Variegated Dominant and Danish Recessive.

**AUSTRALIAN DOMINANT PIED:**

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

**GENERAL BODY COLOUR:** Back, rump, breast, flanks and underparts to be a solid, even shade throughout except that a complete band of ground colour, approximately 20mm wide, may extend across the body approximately midway between the lower edge of the mask and the legs.

Body colour must be complete between the upper edge of the band and the lower edge of the mask and between the lower edge of the band and the rest of the body. If all other factors are equal, a full band of regular width is preferable to a band of irregular width. A band wider or narrower than 20mm and a band not ideally located are not serious faults.

**MARKINGS:** On cheeks, back of head, neck and wings - black, clearly defined and symmetrical except that they are replaced in part with areas of clear ground colour. Patches of ground colour must be solid ground colour, not variegated or grizzled. Clear flight feathers are preferable but an occasional dark flight feather is not a serious fault. Dark flight feathers must not be variegated or grizzled. Pied tail feathers, if present, are to be solid ground colour not variegated or grizzled. A ground colour spot on the back of the head may or may not be present.

**EYES:** Black with a white iris ring.

**BODY COLOUR:** Full intensity.

**FEET & LEGS:** Blue/Grey Mottled although pink areas clear of skin pigment may appear on one foot/leg or both.

Colours for body, cheek patches, tail quill and tail feather are as for Normal with the exceptions noted above.

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

**VARIEGATED DOMINANT PIEDS: (Including Dutch Dominant Pied and Clearflighted Dominant Pied).**

**VARIEGATED:**

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

**NOTE:** Any number of spots may be absent although six is desirable.

**GENERAL BODY COLOR:** Back, rump, breast, flanks and underparts to be a solid and even shade throughout except that patches of ground colour may appear on any part(s) of the body. Symmetry in distribution of these patches is desirable.

**MARKINGS:** On cheeks, back of head, neck and wings - black, clearly defined and symmetrical except that patches of ground colour may appear in any area(s), including the tail. Symmetry in distribution of these patches is desirable.

**EYES:** Black with a white iris ring.

**BODY COLOUR:** Full intensity.

**FEET & LEGS:** Blue/Grey Mottled although pink areas clear of skin pigment may appear on one foot/leg or both.

**Note 1:** Colours for body, cheek patches, tail quill and tail feather are as for Normal with the exceptions noted above.

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

**DUTCH:**

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

**GENERAL BODY COLOUR:** Back, rump, breast, flanks and underparts to be a solid and even shade throughout but broken with no more than 50% of total body colour area by patches of ground colour restricted to the top part of the body. A spot of ground colour may be present on the back of the head.

**MARKINGS:** On cheeks, back of head, neck and wings - black, clearly defined and symmetrical on the appropriate ground colour and free from any intrusion of body colour or 'bloom'. Wing markings may be grizzled in appearance.

**EYES:** Black with a white iris ring.

**BODY COLOUR:** Full intensity.

**FEET & LEGS:** Blue/Grey Mottled although pink areas clear of skin pigment may appear on one foot/leg or both.

**PRIMARY FLIGHTS:** Yellow (buttercup) or White.

**PRIMARY TAIL FEATHERS AND QUILL:** Yellow (buttercup) or White

Note 1: Colours for body and cheek patches are as for Normal with the exceptions noted above.

Note 2: Any number of spots may be absent although six is desirable.

Note 3: Each individual feather may contain both ground colour and body colour (frosted).

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

**DOMINANT CLEARFLIGHTED:**

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

**GENERAL BODY COLOUR:** Back, rump, breast, flanks and underparts to be a solid and even shade throughout. A spot of ground colour may be present on the back of the head.

**MARKINGS:** On cheeks, back of head, neck and wings - black, clearly defined and symmetrical on the appropriate ground colour and free from any intrusion of body colour or 'bloom'.

**EYES:** Black with a white iris ring.

**BODY COLOUR:** Full intensity.

**FEET & LEGS:** Blue/Grey Mottled although pink areas clear of skin pigment may appear on one foot/leg or both.

**PRIMARY FLIGHTS:** Yellow (buttercup) or White

**PRIMARY TAIL FEATHERS AND QUILL:** Yellow (buttercup) or White

Note 1: Colours for body and cheek patches are as for Normal with the exceptions noted above.

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

**DANISH RECESSIVE PIED:**

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

**NOTE:** Any number of spots may be absent.

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

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

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

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

FEET & LEGS: Pink

CERE: Cocks flesh colour.

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

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

**CRESTED:**

Three forms are recognised - TUFTED, HALF CIRCULAR and FULL CIRCULAR and their ideal forms are as illustrated in this standard.

In every case, crests should be large in size and complete in feathering so that they are prominent features of outline. Except for this additional feature of outline, the standard for Crested is as for the variety and colour involved.

TUFTED: Should be an upright crest of feathers up to 8mm high rising just above the cere.

HALF CIRCULAR: Should be a half circle of feathers radiating from the centre of the head, falling or raised in a fringe above the cere.

FULL CIRCULAR: Should be a flat round crest with feathers radiating from the centre of the head.

NOTE: No form of Crest shall be dominant over the other on the show bench. While the three types of crests are recognised, the symmetry and placement are paramount so as not to destroy the overall outline of the bird.

**BUDGERIGAR PENALTY AND DISQUALIFICATION  
CLAUSES FOR GUIDANCE OF A.N.B.C. JUDGES  
AND EXHIBITORS**

*Updated: October 2008*

<p><b>Symptoms of Illness</b></p>	<p><b><u>Disqualification</u></b> Ruffled, huddled in appearance, sometimes with vomiting and/or diarrhoea (often described as ‘dirty’ vent but not to be confused with nervous wet vent) <b>Remove from the bench</b></p>
<p><b>Presence of Mites</b></p> 	<p><b><u>Disqualification</u></b> Scaly face - Encrustations visible on one or more of the cere, beak, legs, eyes and vent. Feather mite - Ragged black or brown markings on feathers, particularly on the side toward the vent area <b>Remove from the bench</b></p>
<p><b>Presence of Lice</b></p> 	<p><b><u>Disqualification</u></b> Visible usually on face, mask or neck as black ‘dots’ or fly shaped - flat &amp; fast moving. Each disappear into the feather when disturbed <b>Remove from the bench</b></p>
<p><b>Deformity or Injury</b></p>	<p><b><u>Disqualification</u></b> Undershot beak, evidence of feather plucking, dislocated joints, obvious French moult, three or more toes ‘permanently’ facing forward, inability to grip the perch, missing toe/s or part thereof - not toe nails, more than two primary tail feathers, substantial bleeding <b><u>Penalty</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Twisted primary tail feather/s</li> </ul> <p>Broken or missing or twisted toe nails [not toes]</p>
<p><b>Condition</b></p>	<p><b><u>Disqualification</u></b> <b>Adult Birds</b> - Cere colour not relating to the sex of the bird, i.e. hormonal change. Both primary tail feathers missing or neither below the secondary tail feathers <b>Broken Nest Feather</b> – Disqualification clauses as per adult birds apply plus solid iris ring where present in the variety coupled with adult coloured cere, pin feathers in the cap, visible adult feathers in cap, neck, body or wing <b><u>Penalty</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presence of pin feathers in adult birds</li> <li>• Missing flight feathers</li> <li>• Missing one primary tail feather</li> <li>• Broken feathers.</li> </ul> <p>The worse the condition the greater the penalty</p>
<p><b>Variety</b></p>	<p><b><u>Disqualification</u></b> <b>Birds entered in the wrong class:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Includes birds showing characteristics other than those described in <i>The Standard</i> for the variety they represent <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Combination of Cinnamon with Clearwing and Greywing.</li> <li>○ Blackeyed Selves with grey cheek patches</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Entries in the Dominant Pied Class with ground colour spot only on back of head or other part of the body</p>

<p>Variety (cont)</p>	<p><b>Eyes:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Varieties without a clearly visible iris ring where required in <i>The Standard</i></li> <li>• Varieties with a visible iris ring where the absence of an iris ring is required in <i>The Standard</i></li> </ul> <p><b><u>Penalty</u></b></p> <p><b>Birds of any variety with:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Head Flecking - The heavier the flecking, the greater the penalty</li> <li>• Incorrect coloured cheek patches, other than birds entered in the wrong class</li> <li>• Ground colour spot on back of head or other part of the body other than as permitted in <i>The Standard</i>.</li> <li>• Incorrect iris ring colour – not white</li> <li>• Incorrect cere colour for the variety as described in <i>The Standard</i></li> <li>• Cleft, shallow or narrow masks</li> <li>• Missing (or extra) spots where <i>The Standard</i> requires six. Spots where <i>The Standard</i> requires none. Spots incorrectly presented as required in <i>The Standard</i></li> <li>• Feather disturbances – ruffle in neck or chest area</li> <li>• Wing colour and/or markings not as described in <i>The Standard</i></li> <li>• Long flighted and/or heavy secondary flight feather characteristics</li> <li>• Incorrect tail feather or tail quill colour within the parameters of the variety other than the Disqualifiable characteristics</li> <li>• Length of primary tail feathers not in proportion to the bird</li> </ul> <p><b>Departure from varietal features as set out in <i>The Standard</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Red eyed self colours with markings on the head, back of neck and wings - the heavier the markings, the heavier the penalty</li> <li>• Clearwings that do not have clear &amp; pure ground colour on wings with absence of markings as described in <i>The Standard</i> - the heavier the markings the greater the penalty</li> <li>• Greywings that have body colour and wing markings varying from that required in <i>The Standard</i> - the greater the departure the greater the penalty</li> <li>• Self coloured birds, Spangle Double Factor and Lacewings with body colour suffusion</li> <li>• Opalines not showing a clear ‘V’ effect in mantle or with inadequate wing markings</li> <li>• Apart from Opalines, birds showing body colour on wings, back or neck</li> <li>• Dominant Pies showing incorrect markings as defined in <i>The Standard</i> for that variety of Pied.</li> <li>• Danish Recessive Pies with barring above the cere and / or wing markings greater or less than that as required in <i>The Standard</i> - the greater the departure the greater the penalty</li> <li>• Crested – where a bird has multiple crests, crest off centre or has a crest or feather disturbance outside of the areas allowed for in <i>The Standard</i></li> <li>• Suffused that have body colour and wing markings greater or less than that required in <i>The Standard</i> – the greater the departure the greater the penalty</li> </ul>
<p><b>Inappropriate or Illegal act by an exhibitor or team carer/s.</b> Also refer Format &amp; Rules for the ANBC Annual Championship Shows</p>	<p><b><u>Disqualification</u></b></p> <p>Any evidence of trimming (other than spots) or of dying or bleaching of feathers. Any practice that is deemed to be unfair including the tampering with rings. Double ringing, be it plastic or metal. Rings other than the correct coloured ring marked with the year &amp; ANBC Secretary’s nominated symbol.</p>

The exterior of the cage shall be painted with two coats of acrylic based wood primer, followed by three coats of oil based full gloss enamel black or three coats of gloss acrylic based gloss black.

Full gloss estapol (clear finish) coating to the exterior of the cage shall be permitted to protect the exterior surfaces.

### **HARDWARE**

Attached is an appendix which lists various components of the cage. This specification does not intend to nominate the source of supply. Manufacturers are however advised to consider the consequences of the method of acceptance of cages to this specification under the Preamble heading.

### **WELDED WIRE FRONT**

The wire used for fabrication of the cage front shall be 2.0mm and 2.5mm diameter standard bright hard drawn low carbon (C = 0.12%C) general purpose manufacturing wire.

The set down at welded intersections shall be approximately 10% . the welding procedure shall be sufficient to develop at least 100 MPa tension in either wire when tested in weld shear under a similar procedure to that set down in Appendix B of AS 13 04 -1984 Welded Wire Reinforcing Fabric for Concrete.

The welded wire front shall be chromium plated in accordance with AS 1192-1982 Electroplated Coatings - Nickel & Chromium and shall meet the following requirements.

The front shall be properly cleaned prior to the plating process. The coating shall be copper plus nickel plus chromium on steel for a Service Condition Number 2 as shown in Table 1.2 of AS 11992 and shall have the following classification  
Fe/Cu20 Nid  
Ob Cr r.

Note: A coating for service conditions number 3 with a classification such as fe/Cu15 Nid Cr r can be expected to give a significantly longer life.

The significant surface under clause 1.3 of AS 1192 is the entire front. The significant surface shall be free from visible defects such as blisters, pits, roughness, cracks or unplated areas and shall be free of stain or discoloration.

Or,

Be Powder Coated. - **Colour** : Precious Silver Pearl Gloss. **Level**: Satin.  
**Brand**: Dulux. **Line NO**: 272. **Shade NO**: 57225.

Note:

1. Chromium fronts are to be phased out by 2019.

The welded wire front shall be secured in position by means of a hollow screw produced from a black finish Unbracko M4.0 x 16 long x 0.7 pitch socket head grub screw drilled out to produce a 2.5mm diameter hollow core to accommodate the central vertical wire of the welded wire front.

### **DRINKER**

A drinker manufactured to the dimensions shown on the drawing shall be installed immediately above the mid wire of the front between the fourth and fifth vertical wires from the left when the cage is viewed from the front. The standard Showcage shall always be used with a drinker installed even in areas where drinkers are not required by legislation.

### **APPENDIX**

6mm Crezon faced plywood or Craftwood or Lake Pine.  
4mm & 9mm exterior grade "A" type bond plywood.  
30 brass box hook from Howard V. Parkes Fairfield Victoria.  
6x1/4 self tapping zinc plated Pan/Phillips head screws by Spurway Cooke.  
Canteen Clip (safety clip) JW 1591-85 from Howard V Parkes Fairfield Victoria  
Drinkers from Pacemaker Plastics Moorabin Victoria.  
3/16 BSW x 5/8 Unbracko grub screw  
38 x 27 cadium plated cabinet series butt hinge available from Warlan Pty. Ltd. South Australia.