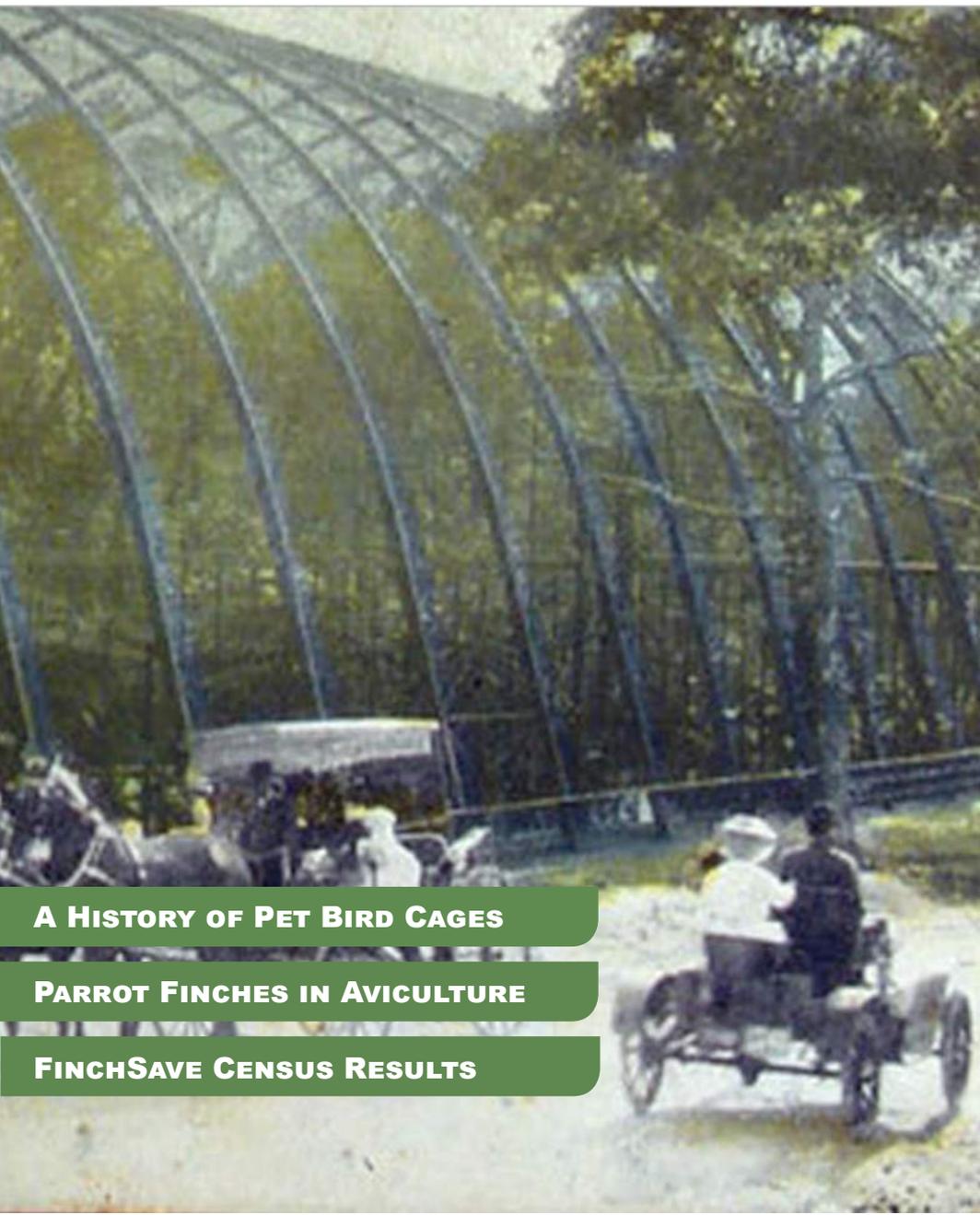




# NATIONAL FINCH & SOFTBILL SOCIETY

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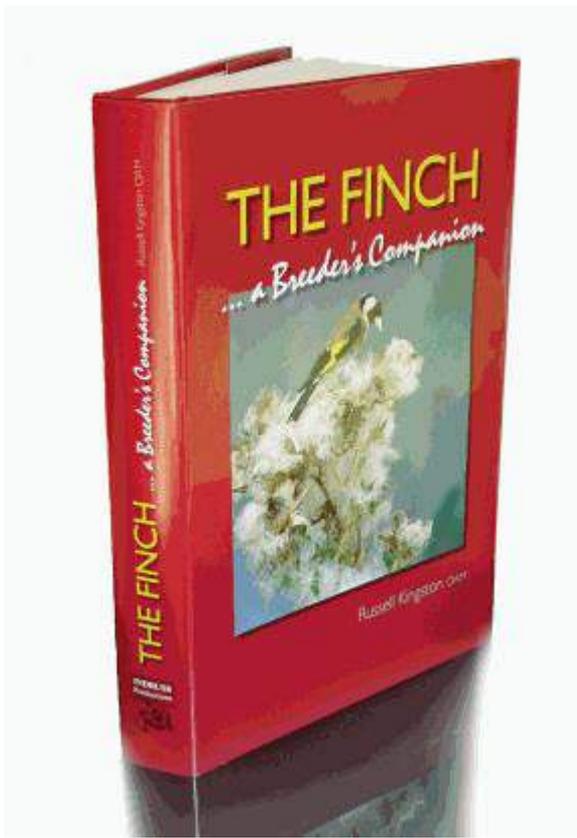
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The National Finch and Softbill Society is dedicated to promoting the enjoyment of keeping and breeding Finches and Softbills to all interested parties, enhancing our knowledge of the proper care of these birds, encouraging breeding programs, and working with other organizations for the preservation of aviculture in this country.

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On the Journal Cover...  *A Bird Cage in Time...*

This chromolithograph depicts a 1913 view of the historic Bird Cage in Forest Park, St. Louis, MO. As seen in the print, park visitors are riding past the Bird Cage in a horse-drawn carriage as well as an early open motor car.

The Smithsonian Institution commissioned the Flight Cage for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, the 1904 Worlds Fair. They intended to move the structure to the National Zoo following the fair. St Louisans rallied to keep the Flight Cage intact, & the City of St. Louis purchased it for \$3,500. This popular structure quickly served as the impetus for St. Louis to develop a full-fledged zoo, the first municipally supported zoo in the world.

This chromolithograph print is available for purchase at the vintage online store: Carolyn's Timeless Treasures @ [rubylane.com/shop/carolynstt](http://rubylane.com/shop/carolynstt)

# PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



Those with more space progress to aviaries in the lawn, a new building pops up. We love to hear about and see the set up someone else has, it's easy to share their enthusiasm about new digs for feathered friends.

It gets a bit comical at times. I was over the moon with a rummage sale purchase one Summer of glass pie dishes for 10 cents each - JUST the right size to use for bird baths in the outdoor aviaries. Or the time a local department store had 6 foot imitation Christmas trees on sale, and then marked them down another 50% - and I bought TWENTY of them...

Getting them all into the vehicle at one time to travel home was an experience, but they work perfectly in the outdoor aviaries. I have a friend who placed an antique wooden mailbox in her walk in flight. It was intended for decoration but, of course, one of her pairs of Finches decided it made the perfect maternity suite! Some even have enviable arrangements similar to the avicultural department of a zoo!

Regardless of whether we have one or one hundred birds, we each try our very best to make sure our birds are in situations that are not only comfortable for them, but also convenient for us. We may even spend a little time and money adding things that do nothing more than make our set

By the time the Journal in which this letter is included is published, Summer will be in full swing. When I feel like complaining about the heat and humidity in the Midwest this time of the year, I remind myself of the record breaking winter we had in 2013-2014 - record low temps, record snow fall, etc. It's nice to finally have the birds out of cages and into outdoor, sun-filled aviaries. My schedule becomes much simpler in terms of bird care during these Summer months.

The accommodations each of us provide for our feathered friends is very diverse, and I find they evolve the longer we're in the hobby. Most of us started with a cage in the corner of the living room. Then it turned into 2-3 cages in the spare bedroom. The spare BEDroom quickly became the BIRDroom... then the basement got a facelift to include a walk in aviary... or two... lighting, plants, nest boxes...

*"Most of us started with a cage in the corner of the living room. Then it turned into 2-3 cages in the spare bedroom. Then the spare BEDroom quickly became the BIRDroom."*

up a bit more appealing to the eye. Experience teaches us what works and what doesn't, what makes things simpler for us, and what things complicate our lives in the course of caring for our birds. Regardless of what we have for our birds, we can always see something someone else has that gets us thinking about changes to our own bird housing.

This month's issue has an article about bird cages with some interesting details about some of the various types of cages used through the years. Take a few minutes to read through that information, I think

you'll find it interesting.

I'll also take this opportunity to remind you of the National Caged Bird Show - scheduled to be held in Dayton, Ohio this year, November 20-22, 2014, at the Crown Plaza Hotel. Check out [www.ncbs.org](http://www.ncbs.org) for all the details about that event and certainly try to fit that into your schedule.

Happy Birding!

Rebecca Mikel  
NFSS President



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# A HISTORY OF PET BIRD CAGES

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For as long as man has held a fascination with birds, he has understood the necessity for their housing while under his care. Despite their straightforward structure and uncomplicated intention, pet bird cages have transformed from simple, boxy reed and wood structures to some of the most imaginative & complicated miniature architectural configurations ever created. As time went on, and our understanding and knowledge of better avian care and husbandry developed, the bird cage changed yet again to a more straightforward and utilitarian design.

The early bird cages were built for the very same reason we build them today: to house birds. Cages display birds, keep them safe from predators and prevent their escape. Early cages were handmade net enclosures and simple boxes created from materials such as wood, rope,

woven reeds or bamboo. Later on, some birds of the past were even employed in simple, tiny cages to carry out very dirty and dangerous, yet highly respected work, such as canaries in coal mines. (The birds were used to forewarn the presence of noxious gasses; if the canary fell dead off its perch, the miners would know to evacuate the mine).

## ANCIENT RUINS, ANCIENT ENCLOSURES

Not all early cages were made in this traditional "cage structure" manner, however. An ancient ruin in the northwest corner of the Mexican state of Chihuahua called Paquime or Casas Grandes boasts the remains of a rather unusual aviary.

Before the Spanish ever crossed the Atlantic, an ancient people were breeding scarlet macaws. Paquime Indians of this Pre-Columbian, Puebloan community built and occupied an elaborate settlement made from adobe from about 900



"Painting of German bird fancier - 'Der Vogelfreund'"  
(Photo & Caption Credit / "Bird-keeping & Birdcages: A History" by Sonia Roberts)



"A page from a mid-Victorian birdcage-dealer's catalogue. In the Victorian passion for ornament, commonsense was often ignored. Take, for example, the sad case of William Kidd, of Ravenscourt Park, near London.. He had omitted to make his structure rat-proof, and, after losing most of his birds [300 reduced to a mere 11], had to transfer the remainder to cages and turn the original building into a greenhouse." (Photo & Caption Credit / "Bird-keeping & Birdcages: A History" by Sonia Roberts)

to 1340 A.D. What was found there by archeologists was astounding: Approximately 56 macaw pens made of adobe. This site is more than 500 kilometers north of a macaw's indigenous home.

These pens were made of adobe clay, shaped and smoothed by hand. Made of the same material that was used for housing people, they resemble a rectangular flower pot with a round plug at the end. The adobe kept the birds cooler than if they were housed in any other manner, and the pens contained stone doors and plugs. Research suggests that large-scale breeding of scarlet macaws occurred there long before the industrial age. These ancient bird breeders harvested the birds' feathers for use in their ceremonial religious rituals, a common Meso-American practice. They most likely traded these feathers with Native American societies in the southwestern United States as well.

## ROOSTS IN THE WILD /ROOSTS IN OUR HOMES

The bird cage mimics a bird's roost or home in the wild. Parrots in the wild make their homes in the hollows and cavities of trees. Birds have a natural inclination to seek a place that is enclosed. Simply put, when a cage is properly set up, a pet bird finds refuge in its cage and views it as a safe retreat to rest, relax and feel safe. The cage is regarded as the bird's home and sanctuary. A good-sized cage with the addition of a playgym or playstand so your pet bird can spend time during the day outside of its cage is an ideal setup. This mimics a bird's natural behavior of leaving the roost

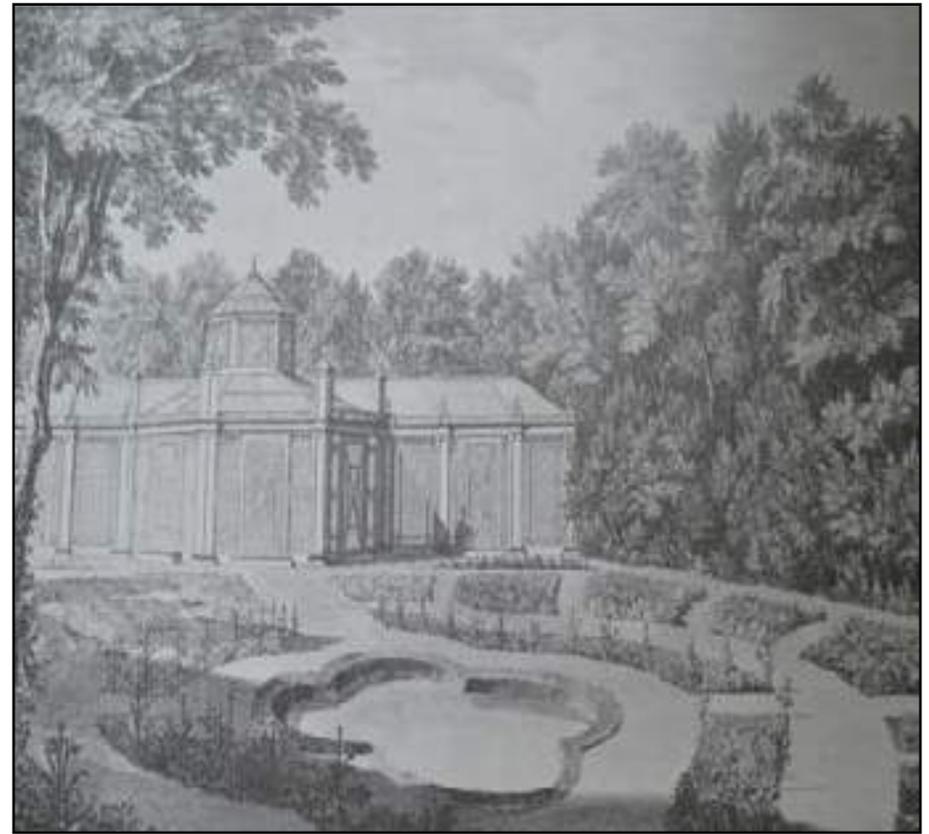
during the day and returning at night for sleep and safety. This method of keeping birds has become a more widespread practice as quality playstands have become commonly available. The designs are sturdier with additional bird-friendly features.

*"Simply put, when a cage is properly set up, a pet bird finds refuge in its cage & views it as a safe retreat to rest, relax & feel safe."*

Over the centuries, the interest and popularity of keeping birds has waxed and waned. Their popularity soared in the 14th century only to plummet until they came into fashion yet again in the 17th and 18th centuries. They became even more cherished and loved by the higher classes of society. Considered exotic, rare and difficult to obtain, parrots were the chosen bird to demonstrate how fashionable and wealthy the household was.

All birds were considered to be in vogue and stylish at this time for many reasons. Songbirds provided a background noise that was pleasing to the ear and many cages were designed to be carried from room to room with the owner. They were the first "portable entertainment" long before the transistor radio, the stereo or the iPod.

The styles and designs of bird



Above: "Kew aviary, eighteenth century.. A mock Chinese pagoda dominates the landscape.. (now the Royal Botanical Gardens)." Below: "Lord Snowdon's 'Romantic Gothic' aviary; its prototype is owned by England's Queen Mother and filled with budgies." (Both Photos & Captions Credit / Bird-keeping and Birdcages: A History" by Sonia Roberts)





"The world's most expensive birdcage?  
Price tag \$2,535."

(Photo & Caption Credit / "Bird-keeping & Birdcages: A History" by Sonia Roberts)

## ARCHITECTURAL WONDERS

Many of these cages were built to represent monumental buildings, such as the Taj Mahal, the Eiffel Tower or a Georgian mansion. At one point, parrots were only housed in these fanciful cages to roost. During the day they bided their time on T-stands or circular perches nearby.

Ornamented and structurally lavish cages became popular among the noble classes in Europe around the 14th century. Experts and collectors agree that of these early cages, the most talented artisans were the French and the Dutch.

In France, a guild of cage makers was licensed and chartered by royalty to fabricate cages generally made of iron or brass wire. These guilds of artisans made cages specifically for male and female songbirds. At the same time, in other areas of the world, cages were being built out of bamboo, wicker, wood, rattan and reed. Early examples of cage work the Chinese artisans fabricated in the 18th century were exotic models that were simple in design and unadorned, but were aesthetically pleasing and made with beautiful materials.

## THE CAGE AS DECOR

During the 17th century, when birds became trendy once again, bird keeping was considered chic in England and France. But they took a step beyond making cages merely to keep birds in them; cages became a decorative item strictly for display. These decorative cages were often made with mahogany and brass, fitted with porcelain and sil-

housing evolved and morphed from simple, rustic-looking boxes, to wild, wonderful and sometimes ostentatious architectural structures. As the birds themselves became more respected and held in higher esteem, their housing became more elaborate and pretentious. These cages housed many species of birds, including parrots.

The cages that have survived time and tell the story of these eras are still coveted to this day. Known to be toxic for a bird's housing, serious collectors often pay top dollar for the more ornate and elaborate designs, typically used for interior decorating. There is a market for rustic cages as well. Because these rustic cages were made of perishable materials, not many survived the ages, which makes them valuable.



"Gothic Cathedral" birdcage." (Credit / "Bird-keeping and Birdcages: A History" by Sonia Roberts)



"Birdcage in Byzantine tiles."

(Photo Caption & Credit / "Bird-keeping & Birdcages: A History" by Sonia Roberts)

of these fantastic cages did little to support the needs of the bird. Often dangerous for the birds and difficult to clean, it's amazing that the birds survived in these structures at all. They were often painted and constructed with lead-based materials and had exposed nailheads. Beautiful? Yes. Practical? No.

Keeping pet birds was so popular during this time that mechanical cages became all the rage. These novelty trinkets became even more popular during the Victorian Era, when a trendy wedding gift was a gilded cage with a mechanical bird that flapped its wings, sang and hopped about. It was the blender of its era!

## 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY'S DESIGNS

Before the late 20th century, little was known about the physical needs of birds. Regarded as little more than "decor" to liven up the household, birds added distinction to the families that owned them.

At the beginning of the 20th century, bird cage manufacturers like Hendryx, and Jewett & Co. stepped up their manufacturing to keep up with the popular canary and budgerigar market by producing painted tin cages. The use of tin gave way to brass in the 1920s with the addition of a tall stand, making it easier to care for. This style of cage stood alone on the floor rather than being placed on a table or hung from the ceiling.

As cage design progressed, these wire cages that hung on a stand became popular for years in both round and square versions. Now, due to a better understanding of a

bird's need for feeling secure, round cages are rarely manufactured in the United States. Birds appreciate the security of a wall or solid structure behind them. Their survival instinct makes them wary, always seeking a safe place to perch. A solid structure behind them affords them the knowledge that nothing can sneak up behind them.

Later on, plastic cages became the trend with the approach being that of practicality, utility and function rather than aesthetic concerns. However, it has been generally accepted that the durability and life of these cages is limited.

Today's best cages, such as stainless-steel and powder-coated models, are long lasting.

Although the initial cost is more, investing in a stainless-steel cage is worth the money, as these models are tough, sleek and quite durable with proper care.

## A STEP FORWARD FOR PET BIRDS

As we learned more about avian medicine and nutrition, we became more informed of our birds' cognitive needs: their need for a large, clean environment, toys, room to move, play, flutter their wings, stretch their legs and opportunities for social interaction. As this knowledge increased and became more widely known, cage design followed suit.

Cages began to reflect the needs of the birds rather than the interior decorating requirements of the household. Designs morphed yet again and moved seemingly

backward in time to the original simple designs that are easy to clean and maintain, yet manufactured with modern materials.

Today's quality cages are geared with the bird's comfort and welfare in mind, as well as ease of maintenance by the caregiver.

*"Cages began to reflect the needs of the birds rather than the interior decorating requirements of the household."*

They're bigger, as the generally accepted minimum cage sizes have increased. Fitted with solid hardware and complete with bird-safe bowls for feeding, most cages are designed to accept the addition of perches, toys, swings, boings and other accessories. Some are manufactured with playgyms attached to the top and other functional additions. Essentially conceived as an "outside-in playground," today's cages can provide enrichment, activity opportunities, a healthy, clean environment, and the security and serenity a roost provides in the wild.

Ann Brooks, founder of Phoenix Landing, a nonprofit avian welfare organization, suggested that the bigger the cage, the happier the bird. "I'm smitten with the 64-by-32-[inch] cages for all birds but the very smallest. These provide the opportunity for many 'rooms' in your bird's house to allow for

exercise, foraging, variety, fun activities and even flight. If your bird spends many hours of the day inside a cage, then make sure you have room for the largest one possible!"

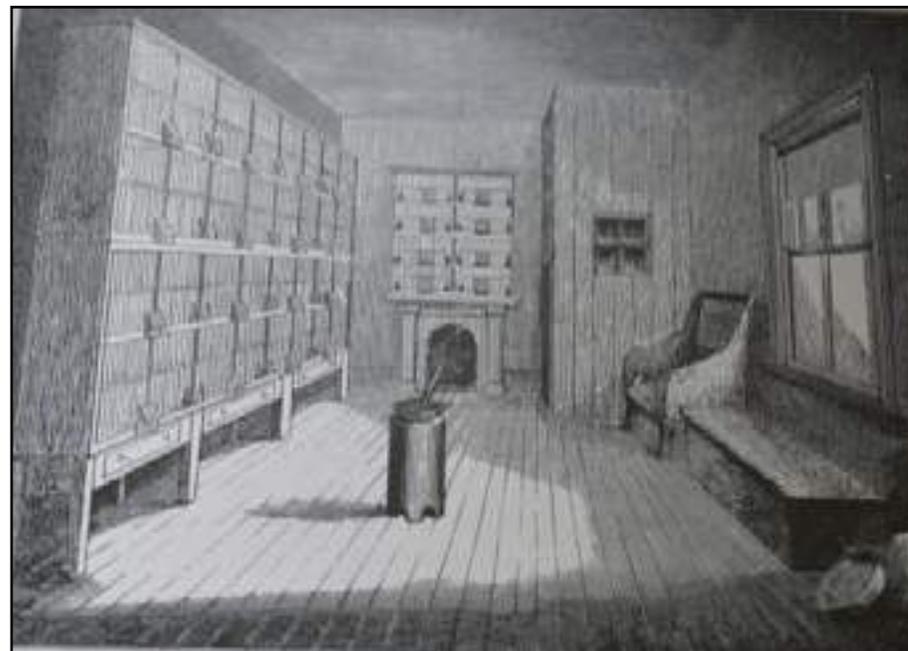
While today's housing is a vast improvement on the relatively prehistoric fabrications of the past,

the return to the simple box design with uncluttered lines that are a easy to keep clean and access appears to be here to stay.

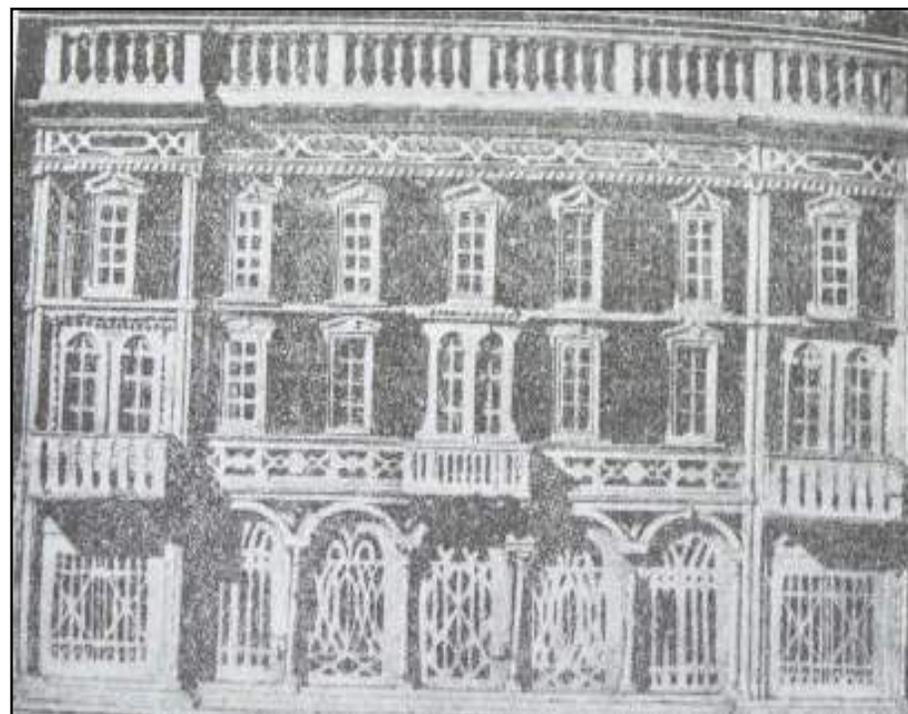
As it turns out, the original builders of these first simple boxes probably had the right idea all along. And what will happen in cage designs of the future? Time will tell.

*A Little About the Author...*  Guest Writer Patricia Sund  
Patricia Sund is a globe-trotting flight attendant, published writer & former contributing author for multiple avian community publications. She has written for "Bird Talk Magazine," Phoenix Landing's "Phoenix Beakin" and The AFA's "Watchbird Magazine" all while maintaining her own small flock.

She currently resides in sunny Florida with her 3 African Gray parrots. Over the years she has become known as a "chop" expert and regularly speaks to owners through public engagements across the world about the benefits of fresh food as part of a bird's daily diet. She is also a strong supporter of studying bird behavior and positive reinforcement training. Visit her blog @ [parrotnation.com](http://parrotnation.com)



Above: "Drawing of an old-time bird-room from Blakeston's 'Book of Canaries and Cage Birds.'" Below: "Eighteenth-century 'dolls' house' birdcage." (Both Photos & Captions Credit / Bird-keeping and Birdcages: A History" by Sonia Roberts)



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# PARROT FINCHES IN AVICULTURE

by Scott Golden

Parrot Finches can be found from the Indo-Malayan Region to Australia and numerous South Pacific Islands. All known species were originally birds of forested regions, but many have had to adapt to the significant changes to the landscape brought about by human activity.

Some species of Parrot Finches have adjusted their diets to introduced herbaceous, grass and grain seeds. Other species have been unable to adapt to a changing landscape and food resources and their numbers have dwindled. Being a group of birds that inhabit many small islands, Parrot Finches have been particularly hard hit from human development and from introduced predators such as rats and house cats. Numerous subspecies of Parrot Finches have died out, although it is not yet known if any species of Parrot Finch has yet gone extinct.

Parrot Finches can be divided into two groups: the long-tailed and short-tailed species. The long-tailed species include Red Faced Parrot Finch (*E. psittacea*), Blue Faced Parrot Finch (*E. trichroa*), Papuan Parrot Finch (*E. papuana*), Pintailed Nonpareil Parrot Finch (*E. prasina*) and Green Faced Parrot Finch (*E. viridifacies*).

The short-tailed Parrot Finches are Forbes (*E. tricolor*), Coloria (*E.*

*coloria*), Bamboo (*E. hyperythra*), Peale's (*E. pealii*), Samoan (*E. cyaneovirens*), Royal (*E. regia*) and the Pink-Billed (*E. kleinschmidti*).

Of the twelve recognized species of Parrot Finch, the Red Faced Parrot Finch is the only species that is firmly

established in American aviculture. They are from the island of New Caledonia in the South Pacific. And no known subspecies or wild mutations are known to occur. Red Faced Parrot Finches inhabit fields, plantations and open areas surrounded by tree growth where they can retreat if threatened.

In the wild, Red Faced Parrot Finches feed upon a variety of small plant seeds, flying termites and other insects. This species is widespread and common at all altitudes where suitable habitat exists.

In US aviculture, the Red Faced Parrot Finch is fairly common throughout many regions of the United States. A firmly established mutation of this species is the sea-

# A BRIEF HISTORY & SPECIES REVIEW

green, which replaces the normal green of the wild-type birds with a blue-green hue and the normal red head is replaced by head coloring that is orange-yellow. In recent years, a pied mutation has been imported into the US from Europe. This mutation is on its way to being established in the US and occurs in both normal and seagreen coloring. In Europe, a lutino red headed Parrot Finch has recently been developed, but has not yet made its way to American aviaries.

This species has the widest geographical distribution of all of the Parrot Finches, from the Philippines, Moluccas, New Guinea, Micronesia, Solomon Islands to the northeastern seaboard of tropical Australia.

It is found in small flocks of 20-30 birds, feeds both on ground and in forest canopy, eating a wide variety of seeds, figs. Due to its very wide geographical distribution, *E. trichroa* is considered to be secure in the wild. In America,

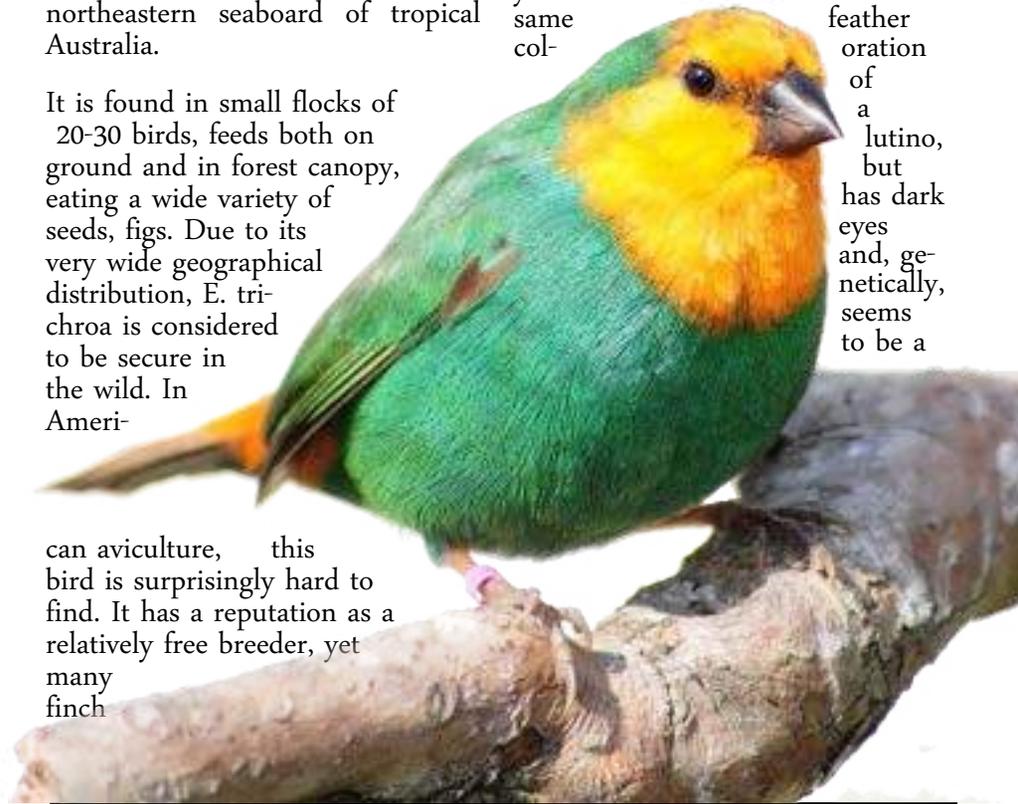
in aviculture, this bird is surprisingly hard to find. It has a reputation as a relatively free breeder, yet many finch

enthusiasts have a difficult time finding available birds in many parts of the US. If not for frequent imports of this species from European exporters, *E. trichroa* would be a very rare bird in the United States.

In terms of mutations, the lutino blue faced Parrot Finch is raised by a few breeders. However, with its red eyes, which are negatively influenced by bright light, it is a bird best bred in in-door cages.

Further, it is a weaker mutation, having significant challenges if they are to be improved upon through selective breeding. Recently a similar mutation was imported into the US known as a black-eyed yellow. This bird has the same feather coloration of a

lutino, but has dark eyes and, genetically, seems to be a



much more solid mutation. Much work remains in the effort to establish this mutation as all of the known birds are in the hand of a single breeder.

## PAPUAN PARROT FINCH (E. PAPUANA)

The Papuan Parrot Finch is quite similar to the Blue Faced Parrot Finch with one notable exception: size. The Papuan is a significantly larger bird than the Blue Faced. Both species occur on the island of New Guinea. The Papuan inhabits elevations of 3,000 to 7,000 feet & generally occurs in different regions of New Guinea than *E. trichroa* and does not seem to interbreed with this closely related species where their ranges overlap. The limited range of *E. papuana*, when compared to *E. trichroa*, make it a species of concern.

The Papuan Parrot Finch is not believed to have been imported into the US. They were being bred in Europe in small numbers during the 1990s, but the species appears to have been lost amongst European aviculturalists.

## PINTAILED



## NONPAREIL PARROT FINCH (E. PRASINA)

The Pintailed Nonpareil is a Parrot Finch of unparalleled beauty. It's a bird known for its graceful shape, beautiful coloration and overall attractiveness. It is found in Western Laos, Thailand, Malay Peninsula, Borneo, Sumatra and Java. Originally, it was a large flock bird that would travel from region to

region, following seeding bamboos, nesting in colonies where pairs would synchronize mating and rearing of young.

This species adapted its diet and is now known to eat cultivated rice when available and is considered to be a major crop pest in rice growing regions. Eradication campaigns in much of its range have drastically reduced the numbers of *E. prasina*.

Until the late 1990s, Pintail Nonpareils were imported into the US in very large numbers. They were, unfortunately, quite inexpensive and few aviculturalists took the effort to successfully propagate them. The last known *E. prasina* died out in the US in 2011.

## GREEN FACED PARROT FINCH (E. VIRIDIFACIES)

The Green Faced Parrot is quite similar in body confirmation to the Pintail Nonpareil. *E. viridifacies* has a smaller bill and shorter tail than Pintail Nonpareil. It also has a much more limited range than *E. prasina*, isolated on the island of Luzon in the Philippines in the vicinity of Manila.

This Parrot Finch has been found in savanna, forest edge and bamboo thickets from lowlands to about 100 meters elevation. Due to its distribution on a heavily populated island where human activity has greatly disturbed its natural environment, *E. viridifacies* is a species of concern. Human activity is compounded by the threat of introduced rats and other mammalian predators such as feral cats.

There are unsubstantiated reports of the Green Faced Parrot Finch being imported into the US as late as the early 1980s. However, no breeding success was recorded and there most certainly are not any members of this species in American aviculture. The Green Faced Parrot Finch is quite similar to the closely related species, *E. prasina*.

## FORBES (E. TRICOLOR)

The Forbes Parrot Finch was virtually unknown both to ornithology and aviculture until the 1990s. Although it was originally discovered in 1817, very little was known about the natural behavior of *E. tricolor* for almost another two centuries!

*E. tricolor* is found on Timor, Tenimber, Babar Damar and Roma., all small islands to the northwest of Australia. It is said to inhabit the canopy of palms and other trees and to feed opportunistically on herbaceous seeds and on introduced grass and bamboo seed. Still, little has been documented of its nesting and general behavior in the wild.

In the early 1990s, the first wild caught examples of *E. tricolor* began to be imported into Europe at prices approaching \$4,500 per pair! A couple of years later, European-bred birds were brought into the US, only to be discovered to be hybrids of *E. trichroa* and *E. tricolor*. It was not until 1994 that wild caught birds made it to North American shores. Despite its uncertain beginning here, *E. tricolor* is well on its way to being established in the United States, partly because of its striking cobalt (m) to sky blue plumage (f) and its diminutive size as one of the smallest of the Parrot Finch species.

## COLORIA (E. COLORIA)

The Coloria Parrot Finch is approximately the same size as the Forbes Parrot Finch. It is known for its slightly more slender body conformation, longer legs and blue faced mask edged by a red crescent.

This species was originally thought to be confined to the slopes of Mt. Katanglad, on the Philippine island of Mindanao. However, recent studies have discovered vocalizations of *E. coloria* on surrounding mountains, thereby leading ornithologist to believe that its distribution is significantly larger than previously thought.

In aviculture, *E. coloria* is a very rare bird worldwide. It exists in European collections in significant numbers. Attempts to establish this species in the US have occurred with several small importations of European-bred birds. The most recent import was in 2011. Unfortunately, it is thought that no *Coloria* currently exist in the US.

## BAMBOO PARROT FINCH (*E. HYPERYTHRA*)

The Bamboo Parrot Finch's range extends from the Philippines, Borneo, Celebes, Malay Peninsula, Java and Lesser Sunda Islands. It primarily inhabits open woodland, forest edge, bamboo jungle and the vicinity of rice fields. This species is a specialist feeder on bamboo seeds, but is also known to feed on rice and some insects.

Unlike many of the Parrot Finch species which are very brightly colored, *E. hyperythra* is more subtly colored, with upperparts of the bird being a deep moss green and the chest and vent regions a dark reddish buff. It is a striking bird.

Bamboos occurred in US aviculture until approximately 2004. They were being bred by a single aviculturist who sold all of his birds,

and, a short time later was unable to locate any Bamboos in North American private hands. At about the same time, a well-known American zoo had a flock of *E. hyperythra* on exhibit. A pair of Kagus, large stork-like omnivorous birds from New Caledonia, were placed into the same aviary and the Bamboos quickly disappeared one by one.

## PEALES PARROT FINCH (*E. PEALII*)

*E. pealii* is found on numerous islands in the Fiji island group including Viti Levu, Vanua Levu, Kandavu, Ono and others. This Parrot Finch inhabits the periphery of rain forests and mountain forest, grassland, rice fields, forest clearings and gardens.

It faces competition from introduced Avadats and Java Sparrows. In the wild, a black headed mutation exists which is naturally occurring and occurs only amongst a small portion of female Peales. Despite encroachment of man, Peales have adjusted

quite well and do not seem to be threatened in their native range.

In captivity, Peales have been established in Europe since the 1980s. In the United States, Peales were first bred in approximately 2002, but a few years thereafter had almost completely disappeared. In 2005, a few aviculturalists fostered a renewed interest in this species. With focused propagation and with the import of additional European bloodlines, the Peales Parrot Finch has a stable and growing population in the US of approximately 1,000 birds spread across a number of aviculturalist. The chance for firmly establishing *E. pealii* in the US is strong.

## SAMOAN PARROT FINCH (*E. CYANEOVIRENS*)

The Samoan Parrot Finch is found on the western Samoan Islands of Upolu and Savaii, where it inhabits pastureland with some forest growth or secondary growth and plantations. It occurs at all elevations where suitable habitat occurs, but avoids densely populated areas. *E. cyanovirens* feeds on seeds of figs, herbaceous plants and small insects.

Samoans are one of the largest of the Parrot Finch species. They are similar to their closely related kin, the *E. pealii* and the *E. regia*. Unlike the Royal Parrot Finch which is almost exclusively dependent on figs as a food source, *E. cyanovirens* has a more diverse diet and could be well suited to being established in aviculture, if only birds were available.

As far as can be researched, The Samoan Parrot Finch has never been imported into the United States. In the late 1990s, it was reported to being bred in Germany and Holland. Unfortunately, it appears to have died out in Europe, so the hope of this species ever finding its way to

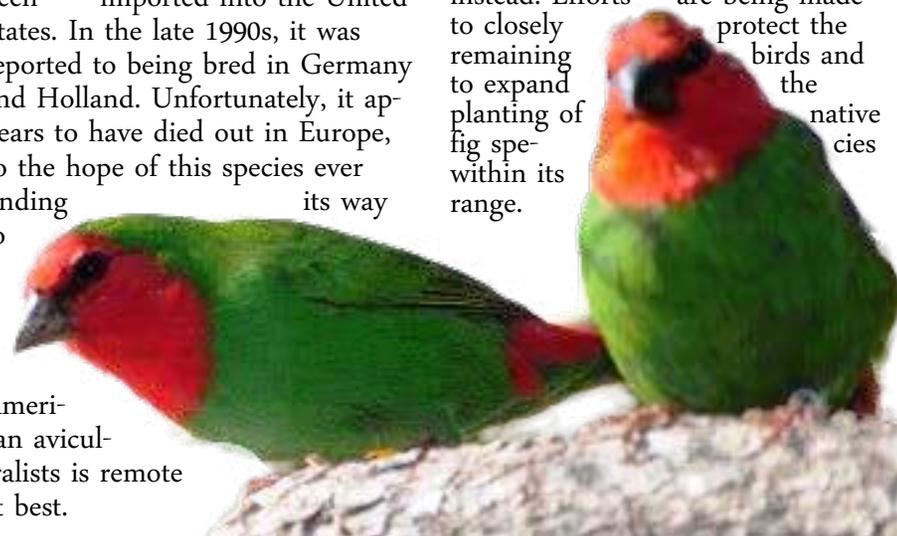
American aviculturalists is remote at best.

## ROYAL PARROT FINCH (*E. REGIA*)

The Royal Parrot Finch is, arguably, the most beautiful finch in the world. The composition of reds, blues and greens stand out amongst all of the Estrildid finch species. Currently, *E. regia* is found only on the New Hebrides islands. It is most likely extinct on Aneiteum and other islands where it was found in the past. This Parrot Finch feeds mainly on the seeds of ripe figs and small insects.

Reports of the Royal Parrot Finch in captivity are few and far between. A long time aviculturalist in California reported seeing Royals there in the 1950s. There are rumored to be Royals in Germany, but again, information is vague at best.

In the wild, fewer than 10,000 *E. regia* are thought to exist. One of the biggest threats to their existence has been the felling of the fig trees upon which they depend, as coniferous plantations are planted instead. Efforts are being made to closely protect the remaining birds and to expand the native species range.



## PINK-BILLED PARROT FINCH (E. KLEINSCHMIDTI)

The Pink-Billed Parrot Finch is found only on the Fiji island of Vitu Levu, where it inhabits dense forest and brush along river banks. It avoids clearings and open spaces. In recent years, expeditions have gone in search of this elusive finch and have been unsuccessful in their attempts to locate it. Its current status is unknown, and the current perspective is that it is at least highly threatened if not approaching extinction. Like its cousin *E. regia*, *E. kleinschmidti* is heavily dependent of fruiting figs and small insects. It has been particularly threatened by the introduction of pine plantations in its native habitat. Reports of the Pink-Billed ever having a place in aviculture are nonexistent.

### NEW SPECIES DISCOVERED?

In 2012, a potential new species of Parrot Finch was documented by a birding expedition, led by James Eaton of Birdtour Asia, on the island of Timor. The bird's physical traits are somewhat reminiscent of a hybrid between a Red Faced and Blue Faced Parrot Finch, neither of which occur in this range. To date, no further information is available on this potential new species.

### TECHNIQUES FOR BREEDING IN CAPTIVITY

In warm weather regions of the United States, many aviculturalists have their Parrot Finches in outdoor flights or aviaries. If one chooses to house these birds in such a way, some basic precautions must be met. Shelter must be provided from the elements, as well as from hawks, cats, rats and nocturnal predators.

A buried wire perimeter or solid (concrete or brick) flooring should be installed in order to protect from rats, mice or other vermin from digging into flights. Additionally, night time low-level illumination should be present in order to prevent night fright. As a precaution, a heat source and draft/moisture protection is also necessary during inclement weather.

If multiple pairs of Parrot Finches are housed together in an aviary, often breeding results are less than if birds are housed one pair per cage. Often, the dominant pair will be successful in the rearing of chicks while the other pairs in the aviary make little or no effort to do so. Additionally, controlling for desirable genetics is difficult when multiple birds are housed together.

Under no circumstances should different species of Parrot Finches be housed in a flight or aviary where they are being given the opportunity to breed. Parrot Finch species will readily hybridize and the resulting offspring will corrupt the gene pool for future generations.

In order to control for many unpredictable variables, most Parrot Finch breeders choose to house them indoors and to breed them in a single pair per cage setting. In this way, the birds do not have to negotiate for nesting territory and the aviculturalist is able to control the genetics of resulting offspring. This is particularly important for the rarer species, as careful selection of pairs must be made in order to prevent inbreeding.

In my bird room, I use 24 or 30" long breeding cages. Typically, each cage has a standard finch box and a wicker basket that the birds can select from.

## BREEDING TRIGGERS

Parrot Finches can be brought into breeding condition by a number of triggers: increased light, introduction of higher protein (egg food or insect food) into their diet, feeding germinated seed, higher humidity in the bird room and/or the sound of rain or running water such as a fountain.

During the breeding season, full spectrum lights are on in my bird room for 16 hours per day. Pairs are given germinated Japanese millet, fresh egg food, Orchard Grass seed, and a good finch mix daily. If birds are in condition, nest construction begins, typically, within the first week of pairs being housed together.

## NESTING & REARING CHICKS

A wide variety of natural, wicker and box style nests are readily accepted as nesting sites by Parrot Finches. The preferred nesting materials include dry grasses, coconut fiber, sisal, burlap and feathers. Depending upon the species, between 3-7 eggs are laid in tightly woven nests. Incubation is from 13-14 day incubation.

Chicks are fed heavily on egg food and germinated seed. The chicks grow rapidly and by 18-21 days, they are fledging. Within a week to 10 days, chicks are fully independent of their parents.



Week old Parrot Finch hatchlings. (Photo by Scott Golden)

## USING FOSTERS & ARTIFICIAL INCUBATION

For some of the very rare Parrot Finch species, such as Peales or Pintail Nonpareils, many aviculturists choose to employ the use of foster parents and/or incubator hatching eggs to rapidly increase numbers.

Other, more common Parrot Finch species, such as Red Headed or Blue Faced will often raise the chicks of the rarer species. Many breeders will also employ the use of Society finches or Bengalese to rear Parrot Finches.

A further method that is used by some breeders is to artificially hatch the eggs in an incubator and then to hand rear or foster the chicks. When choosing an incubator, consideration must be given to the delicate nature of parrot finch eggs. Incubators that use an internal moving mechanism to rotate the eggs should be avoided. I have successfully used a Brinsea Octogon20 to hatch many rare finches with great success. Typically, the incubation temperature is slightly higher for finches, about 100.2 degrees Fahrenheit, versus 99.5 degrees used for many larger eggs. Humidity is set at approximately 52%, but that, too can vary depending upon the region of the country where you live.

When allowing birds to parent-rear or choosing to foster or incubate eggs, an aviculturist should be prepared to intervene or supplement the care for chicks when things are not otherwise ideal. This means having hand feeding formula, crop needles and brooders available before they are needed!

In my experience, an 18 gauge crop needle is well suited to the hand feeding of small finch chicks. Additionally, a very finely milled hand feeding formula is necessary to pass through the crop needle. I have been using Roudybush Formula 3 successfully for many years.

Once chicks are fully independent, it is important to flock them with members of their own species. In this way, the young birds develop the song and other traits of their species. Mate attraction is also formed at a young age amongst juveniles. Parrot Finches that are raised under Bengalese or by other Parrot Finch species may be drawn toward those foster species if not flocked with their own kind as juveniles.

Some reading this may frown upon fostering. However, if done responsibly, it can be a highly efficient means of increasing the numbers of some of the rarer Parrot Finches with the end goal of having stable, parent-rearing populations of birds.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I offer a special thanks to the members of the international Facebook group, Parrot Finches (Erythraea). Their combined knowledge continues to encourage new and old members to strive to establish Parrot Finches in world aviculture.

## REFERENCES

Goodwin, Derek, Estrildid Finches of the World, Oxford University Press, London, 1982.

Clement, Peter; Harris, Alan; Davis, John, Finches and Sparrows, An Identification Guide, Princeton University Press, Princeton, N.J., 1993.

About the Photographer...  Guest Monique McQuillan

These photos were first shared by this talented hobbyist & guest contributor on the Finch Information Center's Finch Forum ([www.finchforum.com](http://www.finchforum.com)) under the username Monotwine. She's been keeping Finches for 7 years and maintains a flock of both African & Australian Finches/Waxbills in large, home-built, planted outdoor aviaries where she resides in Cape Peninsula, Cape Town, South Africa.

Monique got her start as a hobbyist after she took an interest in feeding and caring for her husband's Zebra Finches which they rescued from a pet store, "and I never looked back." She believes that for aviculture to succeed hobbyists must be, "committed to decoding how to breed wild-caught species & stop relying on natural populations to stock our aviaries." She's now a horticulturist at Kirstenbosch National Botanical Gardens & shoots gorgeous photos such as these with her Nikon D5200 camera. The NFSS thanks her for her contribution!



## HAVE YOU JOINED YET?

The following NFSS Resources are available to all members & hobbyists in general so please spread the word!



Official National Finch and Softbill Society Group  
[facebook.com/groups/NFSSgroup/](https://facebook.com/groups/NFSSgroup/)



The NFSS Forum  
[groups.yahoo.com/neo/groups/NFSS/info](https://groups.yahoo.com/neo/groups/NFSS/info)

# NATIONAL CAGED BIRD SHOW

## *A Note from our President.*

The following is a summary of some of the key points from the March 2014 Letter from the President of NCBS, Gary Morgan. For those interested in reading it in its entirety, please go to [www.ncbs.org](http://www.ncbs.org) and click on "Newsletters." I realize not all of our NFSS members participate in the exhibition side of this hobby, but for those who do, the following information will definitely be of interest to you. Unless you are a current member of NCBS, you would not have received a copy of their March 2014 newsletter and would be unaware of the following information. If you wish to become a member of the NCBS, you may do so by visiting their website at the address above. Further details about the 2014 event is also available at that address as well.

*Rebecca Mikel  
NFSS President*

As some of you may be aware, the 2014 National Caged Bird Show is scheduled to be held in Dayton, Ohio. Gary Morgan, NCBS President, reports that following a recent visit to the scheduled location they found the show hall and room space very nice. The convention center is attached to the motel with more than adequate space, an access for unloading outside the center, as well as a very short walkway attaching the hotel. There will also be a small wheelchair elevator available for taking carts to and from walkways on other levels. Within walking distance of the hotel is the Oregon District which has eating establishments,

shops, etc. Gary did note an issue with the motel in obtaining rooms with two (2) beds which they are attempting to work through. The local in house number for reservations is 1-937-224-0800 and if you have difficulty making reservations for a room with 2 beds, you may request a roll out bed. Gary and the NCBS board are attempting to resolve this issue prior to the event. Apparently, there is a group before us and they have a number of double rooms booked, but the rooms can't be released until closer to the show.

As with NFSS and other hobby groups, NCBS is also facing a decline in membership and looking at what they can do to try to attract people to the hobby, club membership, and the National show. A comment their board was presented with as a result of a recent survey they distributed indicated "If you can't be the biggest show ever, then be the best little show now." The NCBS Board is determined to do just that. After on-going discussions, the NCBS Board agreed one of the things they could begin with to bring consistency to the event as well as a good starting point for improvement, was to centralize the location of future shows. Again, based on results of their recent survey, one of the Top 3 cities listed as the location many would like to see future events held, was Chicago, Illinois. The Future Show committee began an exhaustive search in the Chicago metro area, looking at accommodations, availability, etc. At the end, they found a great site that not only met the needs for the National show, but is one that hosted a prior event in 1998 – Pheasant Run (PR).

Typically, NCBS is held the Thursday, Friday, and Saturday prior to Thanksgiving. However, due to another group having made a prior reservation for this particular location on our traditional date, they have "First Right of Refusal" in their contract. This means if we want to book our event on "their" weekend, the hotel would first go to them and ask if they would move, which often involves a compensation of some kind for the inconvenience of moving. This exercise was undertaken with the prior group, but they are not interested in moving their date for 2015. Following additional work on other options, a decision was finally made that the NCBS would be held at Pheasant Run in 2015 on the first weekend in December. For 2016 and 2017 (and possibly further) the show will move to the second weekend in November (including a Friday). NCBS has just begun the negotiations of the contract now and have many details to work out. Most importantly, they have a show in Dayton, Ohio this year to plan for!

Be assured, NCBS is working diligently to create a new face for NCBS and they hope the changes they are preparing will bring a refreshing look to the show. Change can be uncomfortable at times, but the NCBS Board is asking everyone to work at being flexible and giving the changes a chance. Some of these changes may be evident at the 2014 Dayton event. We are all asked to embrace the difference and see if it helps NCBS, NFSS, and the hobby in general!

As with prior years, we will continue to provide updates and additional information about the event as they become available. NFSS would strongly

encourage those who can attend these events to do so. If you participate in the "showing" side of this hobby – the NCBS is the premier event of the season! If you don't show, but would like to ----there are any number of NFSS members with show cages available for loan and who are willing to help walk you through the process of preparing your birds, your cages, and completion of the entry process. If you don't show and don't care to --- come and sit in the gallery and participate in the camaraderie, the knowledge presented by the Judges in the various divisions (The Finch/Softbill Judge this year is Vince Moase - our NCBS 4th Vice-President!), and just the overall fun of spending time with others who share the hobby. The event always offers a sale room with birds and bird-related items, Sally Huntington works all year for the arrangements for "The Afternoon of Aviculture" (noon on Thursday) with special speakers presenting information about an exciting avicultural topic, the Judges Forum, Spec-ality Club meetings, the Hospitality Night mixer and auction, silent auctions at many of the several division areas, and the Awards presentation and Banquet on Saturday night. A weekend filled with bird EVERYTHING! Last, but definitely not least, is the opportunity to finally meet and put a face with those people you've been reading about, hearing about, and talking to on the forum!

Please plan on putting the 2014 event on your calendar!

2014 National Caged Bird Show  
November 20-23 ,2014  
Crowne Plaza Hotel  
33 E. 5th Street  
Dayton, OH

# NFSS 2013 FINCHSAVE CENSUS

Species	Cocks	Hens	Unsexed	Total Birds	Participants
<b>FINCHES</b>					
African Firefinch ( <i>Lagonosticta rubricata haematocephala</i> )	2	3	0	5	1
African Silverbill ( <i>Lonchura cantans</i> )	4	2	0	6	2
Black And White Mannikin ( <i>Lonchura bicolor</i> )	9	5	20	34	4
Black-bellied Firefinch ( <i>Lagonosticta rara</i> )	7	6	0	13	5
Black-cheeked Waxbill ( <i>Estrilda erythronotos</i> )	1	0	0	1	1
Black-crested Finch ( <i>Lophospingus pusillus</i> )	6	5	0	11	2
Black-crowned Waxbill ( <i>Estrilda nonnula</i> )	2	1	4	7	3
Black-faced Firefinch ( <i>Lagonosticta larvata</i> )	1	1	0	2	1
Black-rumped Waxbill ( <i>Estrilda troglodytes</i> )	1	1	0	2	1
Black-throated Munia ( <i>Lonchura kelaarti</i> )	1	1	0	2	1
Blue-billed (African) Firefinch ( <i>Lagonosticta rubricata</i> )	2	0	0	2	1
Blue-black Grosbeak ( <i>Cyanocompsa cyanoides</i> )	2	3	0	5	1
Blue-breasted Cordon Bleu ( <i>Uraeginthus angolensis</i> )	2	2	0	4	2
Blue-capped Cordon-bleu ( <i>Uraeginthus cyanocephalus</i> )	35	32	2	69	13
Blue-faced Parrotfinch ( <i>Erythrura trichroa</i> )	25	29	19	73	7
Brimstone Canary ( <i>Serinus sulphuratus</i> )	1	0	0	1	1
Bronze-winged Mannikin ( <i>Lonchura cucullata</i> )	1	2	5	8	3
Canary ( <i>Serinus canaria</i> )	64	51	20	135	11
Chaffinch ( <i>Fringilla coelebs</i> )	1	0	0	1	1
Cherry Finch ( <i>Neochmia modesta</i> )	19	11	5	35	4
Chestnut-bellied Seed-eater ( <i>Sporophila castaneiventris</i> )	2	2	0	4	1
Chestnut-breasted Mannikin ( <i>Lonchura castaneothorax</i> )	28	31	12	71	3
Chestnut-throated Seed-eater ( <i>Sporophila telasco</i> )	2	0	0	2	1
Chinese Grosbeak ( <i>Eophona migratoria</i> )	1	0	0	1	1
Collared Warbling Finch ( <i>Poospiza hispaniolensis</i> )	2	3	0	5	2
Combassou ( <i>Vidua chalybeata</i> )	1	0	0	1	1
Crimson-breasted Finch ( <i>Rhodospingus cruentus</i> )	2	2	0	4	2
Cuban Melodious Finch ( <i>Tiaras canora</i> )	21	27	2	50	3
Cutthroat Finch ( <i>Amadina fasciata</i> )	15	14	0	29	4
Diamond Firetail ( <i>Stagonopleura guttata</i> )	11	12	0	23	4
European Goldfinch ( <i>Carduelis carduelis</i> )	2	0	0	2	1
European Greenfinch ( <i>Carduelis chloris</i> )	3	1	0	4	1
Firefinch, Senegal ( <i>Lagonostica senegala</i> )	9	7	0	16	6
Goldbreasted Waxbill ( <i>Amandava subflava</i> )	64	73	8	145	17
Golden Song Sparrow ( <i>Passer luteus</i> )	6	5	0	11	1
Golden-billed Saltator ( <i>Saltator aurantirostris</i> )	1	1	0	2	1
Gouldian ( <i>Erythrura gouldiae</i> )	4	4	2	10	1
Gouldian Finch ( <i>Chloebia gouldiae</i> ) [Blue Body]	6	6	3	15	7
Gouldian Finch ( <i>Chloebia gouldiae</i> ) [Dilute Body]	24	2	3	29	9
Gouldian Finch ( <i>Chloebia gouldiae</i> ) [Normal]	172	142	130	444	24
Gouldian Finch ( <i>Chloebia gouldiae</i> ) [Other (Body Color)]	1	4	2	7	2
Gouldian Finch ( <i>Chloebia gouldiae</i> ) [Pastel Body]	4	2	0	6	3
Gouldian Finch ( <i>Chloebia gouldiae</i> ) [Silver Body]	7	7	0	14	4
Gouldian Finch ( <i>Chloebia gouldiae</i> ) [Yellow Body]	33	26	20	79	14
Green Singer ( <i>Serinus mozambicus</i> )	43	37	6	86	10
Green-backed Twinspot ( <i>Mandingoa nitidula</i> )	1	1	0	2	1
Grey Singer ( <i>Serinus leucopygius</i> )	4	1	0	5	2
Heck's Shafftail ( <i>Poephila acuticauda hecki</i> )	10	9	5	24	2
Indian Silverbill ( <i>Lonchura malabarica</i> )	2	3	2	7	2
Jacarina Finch ( <i>Volatinia jacarini</i> )	1	2	0	3	1
Java Rice Finch ( <i>Lonchura oryzivora</i> )	31	37	63	131	7
Lavender Finch ( <i>Estrilda caerulescens</i> )	6	6	15	27	6
Lesser Seed Finch ( <i>Oryzoborus angolensis</i> )	1	0	0	1	1
Magpie Mannikin ( <i>Lonchura fringilloides</i> )	0	0	5	5	2
Masked Grassfinch ( <i>Poephila personata</i> )	11	10	16	37	5
Napoleon Weaver ( <i>Euplectes afra</i> )	2	1	0	3	1
Orange Bishop ( <i>Euplectes orix franciscana</i> )	3	1	0	4	3
Orange-cheeked Waxbill ( <i>Estrilda melopoda</i> )	10	9	17	36	9
Owl Finch ( <i>Taeniopygia bichenovii</i> )	53	59	92	204	23
Painted Firetail ( <i>Emblema picta</i> )	16	7	36	59	3
Paradise Whydah ( <i>Vidua paradisaea</i> )	2	2	0	4	3

Parson Finch ( <i>Poephila cincta</i> )	26	23	19	68	4
Peales Parrotfinch ( <i>Erythrura pealii</i> )	53	64	45	162	5
Pin-tailed Whydah ( <i>Vidua macroura</i> )	1	0	0	1	1
Purple Grenadier ( <i>Uraeginthus lanthiogaster</i> )	10	8	0	18	3
Red Billed Fire Finch ( <i>Logonosticta senegala</i> )	1	1	0	2	1
Red Siskin ( <i>Carduelis cucullata</i> )	13	7	0	20	2
Red-billed Firefinch ( <i>Lagonosticta senegala ruberrima</i> )	16	15	3	34	2
Red-browed Finch ( <i>Neochmia temporalis</i> )	1	0	0	1	1
Red-cheeked Cordon-bleu ( <i>Uraeginthus bengalus</i> )	24	27	0	51	9
Red-crested Cardinal ( <i>Paroaria coronata</i> )	6	8	0	14	4
Red-crested Finch ( <i>Coryphospingus cullatus</i> )	4	2	0	6	2
Red-faced Crimson-wing ( <i>Cryptospiza reichenovii</i> )	0	1	0	1	1
Red-faced Pytilia ( <i>Pytilia hypogrammica</i> )	2	2	4	8	1
Red-headed Parrotfinch ( <i>Erythrura cyaneovirens</i> )	0	0	0	0	0
Red-throated Parrotfinch ( <i>Erythrura psittacea</i> ) [Normal]	46	46	50	144	11
Red-throated Parrotfinch ( <i>Erythrura psittacea</i> ) [Pied]	12	14	38	64	2
Red-throated Parrotfinch ( <i>Erythrura psittacea</i> ) [Seagreen]	8	10	16	34	3
Roller Canaries ( <i>Serinus canaria</i> )	2	2	2	6	1
Rosy Twinspot ( <i>Hypargos margaritatus</i> )	0	1	0	1	1
Rosy-rumped Waxbill ( <i>Estrilda rhodopyga</i> )	6	4	11	21	3
Ruddy Breasted Seed-eater ( <i>Sporophila minuta</i> )	1	2	0	3	1
Saffron Finch ( <i>Sicalis flaveola</i> )	1	0	0	1	1
Shafftail ( <i>Poephila acuticauda</i> )	32	26	41	99	9
Siberian Goldfinch ( <i>Carduelis carduelis major</i> )	0	2	0	2	1
Society Finch ( <i>Lonchura striata domestica</i> ) [All White]	29	31	26	86	8
Society Finch ( <i>Lonchura striata domestica</i> ) [Chestnut and White Pied]	12	8	15	35	9
Society Finch ( <i>Lonchura striata domestica</i> ) [Chestnut Self]	20	14	25	59	11
Society Finch ( <i>Lonchura striata domestica</i> ) [Chocolate and White Pied]	43	19	20	82	16
Society Finch ( <i>Lonchura striata domestica</i> ) [Chocolate Self]	20	12	11	43	7
Society Finch ( <i>Lonchura striata domestica</i> ) [Crested (Any Body Color)]	20	9	6	35	8
Society Finch ( <i>Lonchura striata domestica</i> ) [Euro Black Brown]	14	8	4	26	3
Society Finch ( <i>Lonchura striata domestica</i> ) [Euro Grey]	4	3	3	10	2
Society Finch ( <i>Lonchura striata domestica</i> ) [Euro Red Brown]	2	0	0	2	2
Society Finch ( <i>Lonchura striata domestica</i> ) [Fawn and White Pied]	8	5	4	17	7
Society Finch ( <i>Lonchura striata domestica</i> ) [Fawn Self]	8	4	3	15	4
Society Finch ( <i>Lonchura striata domestica</i> ) [Other]	22	20	44	86	5
Society Finch ( <i>Lonchura striata domestica</i> ) [Pearl]	9	16	6	31	6
Spice Finch ( <i>Lonchura punctulata</i> )	7	4	18	29	10
St. Helena Waxbill ( <i>Estrilda astrild</i> )	2	2	4	8	4
Star Finch ( <i>Neochmia ruficauda</i> ) [Isabelle (Any Head Color)]	1	3	0	4	3
Star Finch ( <i>Neochmia ruficauda</i> ) [Normal (Red-faced)]	41	43	39	123	14
Star Finch ( <i>Neochmia ruficauda</i> ) [Yellow-faced]	2	5	0	7	4
Straw-tailed Whydah ( <i>Vidua fischeri</i> )	1	1	0	2	2
Strawberry Finch ( <i>Amandava amandava</i> )	53	42	4	99	6
Sweet Waxbill ( <i>Estrilda melanotis</i> )	1	3	6	10	2
Tri-colored Nun ( <i>Lonchura malacca</i> )	4	0	0	4	1
Tri-colored Parrotfinch ( <i>Erythrura tricolor</i> )	36	37	25	98	7
Western Bluebill ( <i>Spermophaga haematina</i> )	1	0	0	1	1
White-headed Nun ( <i>Lonchura maja</i> )	0	0	1	1	1
Yellow-faced Grassquit ( <i>Tiaris olivaceus</i> )	5	4	0	9	1
Zebra Finch ( <i>Taeniopygia guttata castanotis</i> ) [Black-breasted]	10	13	0	23	3
Zebra Finch ( <i>Taeniopygia guttata castanotis</i> ) [Black-cheeked]	11	10	0	21	4
Zebra Finch ( <i>Taeniopygia guttata castanotis</i> ) [Black-faced]	13	9	0	22	2
Zebra Finch ( <i>Taeniopygia guttata castanotis</i> ) [Chestnut-flanked White]	23	29	13	65	7
Zebra Finch ( <i>Taeniopygia guttata castanotis</i> ) [Cream]	0	1	0	1	1
Zebra Finch ( <i>Taeniopygia guttata castanotis</i> ) [Crested]	1	0	0	1	1
Zebra Finch ( <i>Taeniopygia guttata castanotis</i> ) [Dominant Silver]	5	3	0	8	2
Zebra Finch ( <i>Taeniopygia guttata castanotis</i> ) [Eumo]	7	19	0	26	2
Zebra Finch ( <i>Taeniopygia guttata castanotis</i> ) [Fawn]	7	14	4	25	6
Zebra Finch ( <i>Taeniopygia guttata castanotis</i> ) [Fawn-cheeked]	5	5	0	10	2
Zebra Finch ( <i>Taeniopygia guttata castanotis</i> ) [Florida Fancy]	8	9	0	17	2
Zebra Finch ( <i>Taeniopygia guttata castanotis</i> ) [Lightback]	6	17	0	23	3
Zebra Finch ( <i>Taeniopygia guttata castanotis</i> ) [Normal Grey]	59	53	14	126	11
Zebra Finch ( <i>Taeniopygia guttata castanotis</i> ) [Orange-breasted]	10	7	0	17	3
Zebra Finch ( <i>Taeniopygia guttata castanotis</i> ) [Other]	2	1	0	3	2
Zebra Finch ( <i>Taeniopygia guttata castanotis</i> ) [Penguin]	5	7	0	12	3

Black-faced Dacnis ( <i>Dacnis lineata</i> )	1	1	0	2	1
Black-spotted Barbet ( <i>Capito niger</i> )	2	1	0	3	1
Black-throated Laughing Thrush ( <i>Garrulax chinensis</i> )	2	2	0	4	1
Blacksmith Plover ( <i>Vanellus armatus</i> )	1	0	0	1	1
Blue Dacnis ( <i>Dacnis cayana</i> )	1	1	0	2	1
Blue-bellied Roller ( <i>Coracias cyanogaster</i> )	1	1	0	2	1
Blue-gray Tanager ( <i>Thraupis episcopus</i> )	6	4	5	15	4
Burnished-buff Tanager ( <i>Tangara cayana</i> )	2	1	1	4	2
Chestnut-breasted Malkoha ( <i>Phaenicophaeus curvirostris</i> )	1	0	0	1	1
Chestnut-eared Aracari ( <i>Pteroglossus castanotis</i> )	7	7	0	14	1
Chestnut-mandibled Toucan ( <i>Ramphastos swainsonii</i> )	8	8	0	16	1
Chinese/light Vented Bulbul ( <i>Pycnonotus sinensis</i> )	3	2	0	5	1
Cissa ( <i>Cissa chinensis</i> )	0	1	0	1	1
Collared Aracari ( <i>Pteroglossus torquatus</i> )	11	10	0	21	1
Collared Finchbill ( <i>Spizixos semitorques</i> )	4	0	0	4	1
Collies Magpie Jay ( <i>Calocitta colliei</i> )	1	1	0	2	1
Crimson-rumped Toucanet ( <i>Aulacorhynchus haematopygus</i> )	11	9	0	20	1
Emerald Toucanet ( <i>Aulacorhynchus prasinus</i> )	5	8	0	13	1
European Starling ( <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i> )	2	0	0	2	1
Fairy Bluebird ( <i>Irena puella</i> )	4	1	0	5	2
Green & Gold Tanager ( <i>Tangara schrankii</i> )	1	1	0	2	1
Green Aracari ( <i>Pteroglossus viridis</i> )	8	8	0	16	2
Grey-winged Trumpeter ( <i>Psophia crepitans</i> )	0	2	10	12	1
Guianan Toucanette ( <i>Selenidera piperivora</i> )	7	4	0	11	1
Hwamei ( <i>Garrulax canorus</i> )	2	0	0	2	2
Ivory Billed Aracari ( <i>Pteroglossus azara</i> )	10	10	0	20	1
Japanese White Eye ( <i>Zosterops japonica</i> )	0	0	4	4	1
Kikuyu White Eye ( <i>Zosterops polioagaster kikuyuensis</i> )	1	0	4	5	2
Laughing Kookabura ( <i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i> )	3	2	0	5	2
Lesser Blue Eared Glossy Starling ( <i>Lamprolornis chloropterus</i> )	1	2	0	3	1
Livingstone's Turaco ( <i>Tauraco livingstonii</i> )	0	1	0	1	1
Long-tailed Hornbill ( <i>Tropicranus albocristatus</i> )	2	1	0	3	1
Long-tailed Mockingbird ( <i>Mimus longicaudatus</i> )	0	0	1	1	1
Montane White Eye ( <i>Zosterops polioagaster</i> )	0	0	1	1	1
Opal-rumped Tanager ( <i>Tangara velia</i> )	1	1	0	2	1
Paradise Tanager ( <i>Tangara chilensis</i> )	1	1	0	2	1
Pekin Robin ( <i>Leiothrix lutea</i> )	8	8	0	16	4
Purple Honeycreeper ( <i>Cyanerpes caeruleus</i> )	1	1	0	2	1
Purplish Back Jay ( <i>Cyanocorax beecheii</i> )	1	1	0	2	1
Red And Yellow Barbet ( <i>Trachyphonus erythrocephalus</i> )	2	2	5	9	2
Red-billed Blue Magpie ( <i>Urocissa erythrorhyncha</i> )	1	1	0	2	1
Red-billed Hornbill ( <i>Tockus erythrorhynchus</i> )	1	0	0	1	1
Red-crested Turaco ( <i>Tauraco erythrophus</i> )	3	5	1	9	2
Red-legged Honeycreeper ( <i>Cyanerpes cyaneus</i> )	1	2	0	3	1
Red-vented Bulbul ( <i>Pycnonotus cafer</i> )	3	4	0	7	2
Ross' Turaco ( <i>Musophaga rossae</i> )	1	1	0	2	1
Silver-beaked Tanager ( <i>Ramphocelus carbo</i> )	1	2	0	3	1
Silver-eared Mesia ( <i>Leiothrix argentauris</i> )	2	2	4	8	2
Snowy-crowned Robin-chat ( <i>Cossypha niveicapilla</i> )	1	2	0	3	1
Southern Ground Hornbill ( <i>Bucorvus leadbeateri</i> )	2	1	0	3	1
Spotted Tanager ( <i>Tangara punctata</i> )	3	3	0	6	2
Spur-winged Plover ( <i>Vanellus spinosus</i> )	2	2	0	4	1
Swallow Tanager ( <i>Tersina viridis</i> )	1	1	0	2	1
Taiwan Scimitar Babbler ( <i>Pomatorhinus musicus</i> )	1	1	0	2	1
Taiwan Yuhina ( <i>Yuhina brunneiceps</i> )	2	2	0	4	1
Trumpeter Hornbill ( <i>Ceratogymna bucinator</i> )	1	0	0	1	1

Violaceous Turaco ( <i>Musophaga violacea</i> )	1	1	0	2	1
Von Der Decken's Hornbill ( <i>Tockus deckeni</i> )	2	2	0	4	2
White Crest Turaco ( <i>Tauraco leucolophus</i> )	1	2	0	3	1
White Head Black Bulbul ( <i>Hypsipetes madagascariensis</i> )	6	3	0	9	1
White-backed Mousebird ( <i>Colius colius</i> )	9	10	15	34	3
White-cheeked Turaco ( <i>Tauraco leucotis</i> )	3	2	1	6	1
White-collared Yuhina ( <i>Yuhina diademata</i> )	1	1	0	2	1
White-crested Thrush ( <i>Garrulax leucolophus</i> )	1	1	0	2	1
White-eared Bulbul ( <i>Pycnonotus leucotis</i> )	6	4	0	10	3
White-necked Raven ( <i>Corvus albicollis</i> )	1	1	0	2	1
White-rumped Shama ( <i>Copsychus malabaricus</i> )	7	7	0	14	3
White-rumped Shama ( <i>ssp indicus</i> ) ( <i>Copsychus malabaricus indicus</i> )	2	4	0	6	1
Yellow-breasted Cissa ( <i>Cissa hypoleuca</i> )	2	3	0	5	1
Yellow-hooded Blackbird ( <i>Chrysomus icterocephalus</i> )	1	0	0	1	1
<b>Totals</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>DOVES/QUAIL</b>					
Beautiful Dove ( <i>Ptilinopus pulchellus</i> )	1	1	0	2	1
Black-naped Fruit Dove ( <i>Ptilinopus melanospila</i> )	1	2	1	4	1
Button Quail ( <i>Coturnix chinensis</i> ) [Normal]	14	11	11	36	7
Button Quail ( <i>Coturnix chinensis</i> ) [Other]	1	1	1	3	1
Button Quail ( <i>Coturnix chinensis</i> ) [Silver]	1	2	0	3	2
Cape Dove ( <i>Oena capensis</i> )	3	3	0	6	3
Diamond Dove ( <i>Geopelia cuneata</i> )	62	49	54	165	11
Luzon Bleeding Heart Dove ( <i>Gallicolumba luzonica</i> )	1	1	0	2	1
Peruvian Ground Dove ( <i>Columbina cruziana</i> )	1	1	0	2	1
Ringneck Dove ( <i>Streptopelia risoria</i> )	14	3	33	50	3
Roul-roul Partridge ( <i>Rollulus rouloul</i> )	1	1	2	4	2
Sulawesi Quail Dove ( <i>Gallicolumba tristigmata</i> )	1	1	0	2	1
Zebra Dove ( <i>Geopelia striata</i> )	2	3	0	5	3
<b>Totals</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>TOTALS (includes Finches, Softbills, Doves and Quail)</b>	<b>1911</b>	<b>1730</b>	<b>1192</b>	<b>4833</b>	<b>72</b>
<b>Total Number of Species Reported: 176</b>					



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# JUST FINCHES *and Softbills* MAGAZINE



While focusing primarily on Australasia, this magazine incorporates what's happening with finches and Softbills from many overseas locations as well, including, South Africa, America, Europe and the U.K.

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The Gouldian Fund was established in 2005 to promote awareness and to fund valuable research into the decline of the Lady Gouldian Finch. Now considered **endangered** in the wild, recent estimates suggest there are fewer than 2,500 Gouldians remaining. A precious life is waiting and we ask you to please make your donation to **SAVE THE GOULDIAN FUND**, a non-profit charity. Dollar-for-dollar, NFSS will match your donation—up to \$10; however, you can donate without limit. All donations are used for research and conservation management, thus helping the Fund continue its important conservation efforts. For additional information, please go to

[www.savethegouldian.org](http://www.savethegouldian.org).



**Mountain States Avian Society**  
**5th Annual Show**  
**September 20th and 21st, 2014**



## African Love Bird Society

ALBS Regional Show  
 2 Rare and Eyring Shows and 2 Peach Faced Shows each day  
 2 Days, 8 Love Bird Shows  
 ALBS Panel Judges: Josh Maple, Roland Dubuc, Wendy Edwards, Gary Morgan



## National Cockatiel Society

NCS Sanctioned Shows  
 2 Days, 4 Cockatiel Shows  
 NCS Panel Judges: Josh Maple, Clarence Culwell, Deb Dollar, Roland Dubuc



## North American Parrot Society

NAPS Regional Show  
 2 Days, 4 Parrot Shows  
 NAPS Panel Judges: Clarence Culwell, Josh Maple, Deb Dollar, Roland Dubuc



## National Finch and Softbill Society

NFSS Sanctioned Show  
 NFSS Panel Judge: Clarence Culwell  
 Non-NFSS Show Judge—Deb Dollar

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 Webmaster for MSAS  
[Jeremy@theitguyllc.com](mailto:Jeremy@theitguyllc.com)

**Show Hall**  
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 Main Exhibit Hall  
 9755 Henderson  
 Brighton, CO 80601

**For Complete Show Information**  
 Contact:  
 Jesse and Peggy Avila  
 303-663-0399  
[pjbavila@aol.com](mailto:pjbavila@aol.com)

**Show Hotel**  
 Brighton Comfort Inn  
 15150 Brighton Road  
 Brighton, CO 80601  
 303-654-1400  
 Group Name: Mountain States Avian Society  
 "The Bird Show"  
 Group Rate: \$79.00



# NATIONAL AVICULTURAL RECOGNITION AWARD

The purpose of this award is to recognize a Finch and Softbill Save member who has developed a protocol (program) of avian breeding success of sequential generations of a rare, endangered, difficult [to breed] or CITES bird - accomplishment worthy of this award.

## LEVEL B: HONORABLE MENTION (FIRST STEP TOWARDS NARA)

1. The aviculturist must be a member of FSS for 2 years.
2. Detailed genealogical records must be kept.
3. Four generations of birds must be closed -banded and/or documentation must be provided in the form of a pedigree. (This requirement may be eased for long-lived softbill species at the discretion of the NARA Committee).
4. References are preferred but not required.

## LEVEL A: FULL NARA AWARD

1. The aviculturist must have already earned the Level B NARA Award in a previous year.
2. A written protocol on how the success was accomplished with enough detail that another aviculturist could follow the same protocol and replicate it with success must be submitted to the NARA Committee before NARA voting.
3. An article for publication in the NFSS Journal must be submitted to the Committee describing the breeding program protocol submitted above as well as the information garnered about this species.
4. Written references from at least three NFSS members who have seen the nominee's setup and birds must be provided. Ideally, such references should describe the candidate's qualifications, community involvement, and accomplishments. Much weight will be placed on the quality of these references and the information they provide.

## ADDITIONAL CRITERIA

The requirements listed above are the minimum breeding experience and documentation required to be eligible for the award, but they are not the deciding factor for receiving the award. The NARA is designed to be a very prestigious award that is difficult to achieve. We are seeking candidates who have done exceptional things in the field of aviculture and who have shared that experience with the community to better aviculture.

They may do that in many different ways. They may show their birds and share them with the community, teaching others about them. They may judge bird shows and share their knowledge with exhibitors of all experience levels. They may write for publications. They may speak at events such as expos, conventions, shows, and bird clubs. They may organize bird groups, volunteer for bird organizations, or assist with organized conservation efforts. The possibilities are infinite.

In short, candidates should be individuals who (1) have experience and have demonstrated success working with their birds, (2) contribute to aviculture in a relevant way by working with species that are rare or difficult, and (3) share their knowledge with the avicultural community in a way that helps the community to grow and thrive.

**ANY NFSS MEMBER CAN MAKE A NOMINATION & WE ARE CURRENTLY ACCEPTING THEM UNTIL AUG 1ST**

# 2014 REGIONAL SHOWS

## Birds of A Feather Avicultural Society

27th Annual Show & Mart

Date: October 25

Judge: Dr. Al Decoteau

Location: All Dogs Gym & Inn,  
505 Sheffield Rd., Manchester, NH 03103

Contact: Ray Shwartz 603-362-6106 president@boaf.com  
Other Divisions: Parrots, Cockatiels; Registration & Staging: 7:00 - 9:00 a.m.; Vendor setup starts at 7:00 a.m.; Doors open to Public at 10:00 a.m.; Admission: \$6.00 - Children under 12 free with paying adult. www.boaf.com



## Florida Canary Fanciers Inc.

18th Annual Show

Date: December 12

Judge: Kenneth Gunby

Location: Ramada Gateway Hotel,  
7470 W Irlo Bronson Memorial Hwy., Kissimmee, FL 34747

Contact: Brian Byrne 912-344-7196 tintin211@yahoo.com  
Other Divisions: Canary/Type, Colorbred, & Song  
www.forlidacanaryfanciers.com



## Society of Canary & Finch Breeders

Annual Show

Date: October 18

Location: Livonia Elks Lodge #2246,  
31117 Plymouth Road, Livonia, MI 48150

Contact: tielnmore@aol.com or 313-247-5900  
Fri 10/18 entry check-in 5:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m.  
Sat 10/18 entry check-in 7:00 am - 9:00 a.m.  
Spectator Entry Fee \$4.00  
www.scfbmichigan.com



## Mountain States Avian Society

6th Annual Show

Date: September 20 & 21

Judge: Clarence Culwell

Location: Adams county Fairgrounds S. Main Exhibit Hall,  
9755 Henderson Road, Brighton, CO 80601  
Contact: Jessie Avila 303-663-0399 pjavila@aol.com  
Other Divisions: 4 NAPS shows, 4 ALBS shows, 4 NCBS shows; www.msasbirds.org



## Cascade Canary Breeders Association

45th Annual Show & Sale

Date: October 18

Judge: Laura Watkins

Location: Evergreen State Fairgrounds,  
Bldg 501, 14405 179th Ave. SE, Monore, WA 98272

Contact: Doug White at 360-793-0459 or dwhite3511@msn.com  
Other Divisions: Canary  
Registration: Friday, October 17, 5 p.m. to 7 pm;  
Saturday, October 18, 7 a.m.  
Showing Fee: \$1 per bird entrance fee  
Admission: \$3 per person & \$5 per family.  
www.cascadecanary.com



REGION 1 REGION 2 REGION 3 REGION 4 REGION 5

## AUG 23 & 24

### Fort Worth Bird Club

(www.fortworthbirdclub.com)

Our next Bird Mart will be held on Aug 23 at the Cleburne Conference Center. For more information visit www.thebirdmart.com. / Contact: Cheryl Burns fwbc@fortworthbirdclub.com or thebirdmart@fortworthbirdclub.com

### Gateway Parrot Club

(www.gatewayparrotclub.org)

All American Hookbill Fair & Seminar on Aug 23-24 at Machinists' Hall District 9 Bldg, 12365 St Charles Rock Rd., Bridgeton, MO  
Scheduled Speakers: Johnathan Reyman, Jason Crean, Dr. David Kersting, DVM, and Dickerson Park Zoo staff of Springfield, MO.  
Contact: Christine A. Kinkade, 2412 Angela Dr., High Ridge, MO 63049; 636-343-8097  
Boardmember2@GatewayParrotClub.org or President@GatewayParrotClub.org

### Finch Society of San Diego

(www.finchsocietyofsandiego.com)

Annual Birthday Party & Bird Spectacular Raffle on Aug 24  
Contact: Sally Huntington at 8 5 8 - 4 5 2 - 9 4 2 3  
sdfinchsociety@gmail.com



## SEPT 7

### Mid America Cage Bird Society

(www.macbs.org)

Feather Fair on Sept 7 at Iowa State Fairgrounds, Walnut Center, E 30th St. & E University, Des Moines, IA Contact: President - John Thielking at 239-851-8132 or JThielking@comcast.net



## SEPT 27 & 28

### Fort Worth Bird Club

(www.fortworthbirdclub.com)

Annual Show on Sept 27 with Judge Ken Gunby at Cleburne Conference Center, 1501 W. Henderson, Cleburne, TX 76033  
Other divisions include Parrots, Canaries, Budgies & Cockatiels / Contact: Cheryl Burns fwbc@fortworthbirdclub.com or thebirdmart@fortworthbirdclub.com

### Essex-Kent Cage Bird Society

39th Annual Show on Sept 27 & 28 at Fogolar Furlaw Club, Udide Hall, 1800 E.C. Row, North Service Rd., Windsor, Ontario / Contact: Dave Sylvester at d.sylvestr@gmail.com or 519-727-3766 Other divisions include Canaries & All Hookbills

### National Institute of Red Orange Canaries

(www.niroc.org)

Annual Show on Sept 27 at Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church, Westchester, IL Contact Jorquin Torres 312-259-2779 druprr@gmail.com

### New York Finch & Type Canary Club

Annual Show on Sept 27 at St. Jude Church School, 1696 Canarsie Rd, Brooklyn, NY 11236 / Contact Nizam Ali or Stan Kulak barstand@verizon.net 718-967-6899

### Illini Bird Fanciers Inc.

(www.illinibirdfanciers.com)

Annual Fall Bird Fair on Sept 28 at Illinois State Fairgrounds Bldg 801 E Sangamon Ave., Springfield 62791 / Contact: Heather Knudsen at fairs@illinibirdfanciers.com or 217-801-5191

## OCT 4

### Colorbred Canary Club of New York

(newyorkcolorbredcanaryclub.com)

Annual Show on Oct 4 with Judge Hiram Rampersaud at 1696 Canarsie Rd., Brooklyn, NY 11236 Contact Jorge Garcia 917-217-4535 jorge\_g2828@yahoo.com

## OCT 11 & 12

### Kings County Canary Club

28th Annual Show & Mart on Oct 11 at St. Jude's Hall Contact: Dan Griffin at 917-741-3124 or dgriff11@optonline.net

### Canary & Finch Society

Event: Annual Show Oct 11 & 12 with Judge Armando Lee at Sheraton Hotel, 15700 John F. Kennedy Blvd., Houston, TX 77032 / Contact: Debbie Eaton at Debbie-eaton@sbcglobal.net

### Suncoast Canary & Finch Club

(suncoastcanaryandfinchclub.com)

Annual Show on Oct 12 at Charlotte Harbor Event & Conference Center, 75 Taylor St., Punta Gorda, FL 33950 Contact Alexander Villarreal at 941-625-7500 Contact: vetagator@yahoo.com

## OCT 18

### Baltimore Bird Fanciers

Annual Show at Tall Cedars Hall, 2501 Putty Hill Ave., Parkville MD 21234 / Contact: Christine Roberts, 11 Prettyboy Garth, Parkton, MD 21120; 410-343-1807 comteacher@yahoo.com



Affiliated  
Club  
Events



## OCT 25

### Central California Cage Bird Club

Annual Show & Fair at MRPS Social Hall, 133 N Grant, Manteca, CA / Contact Jane Perez & Terry Ryan janep.plymouth@gmail.com or 209-245-3582 Other divisions include Color, Type & Song Canaries

## AFFILIATED CLUBS

### CALIFORNIA

#### Central California Cage Bird Club

Meetings: 3rd Sun. of the month at 3800 Cornucopia Way #B, Harvest Hall, Modesto, CA 95358-9492 / Contact: Jane Perez at janep.plymouth@gmail.com or 209-245-3582

#### Finch Society of San Diego (www.finchsocietyofsandiego.com)

Meetings: 4th Sun., 2-4 p.m. Poway Elks Club, 13219 Poway Road, Poway, CA 92064 / Contact: Sally Huntington—5634 Carnegie St., San Diego, CA 92122; 858-452-9423 sdfinchsociety@gmail.com

#### West Coast Zebra & Society Finch Show (July 25 & 26, 2014 in Sacramento)

Meetings: No club meetings, show committee meeting in July.  
Contact: Sally Huntington, 5634 Carnegie St., San Diego, CA 92122  
858-452-9423

### COLORADO

#### Mountain States Avian Society

Meetings: 2nd Sat. 1 p.m. at Animal Central, 8308 Church Ranch Blvd., Westminster CO 80021 / Contact: Gary Morgan, 15341 Kingston St., Brighton, CO 80602; 303-659-9554 burdmn@aol.com  
NFSS Delegate: Jesse Avila, 7910 Greenland Road, Franktown CO 80116  
303-664-0399, pjbavila@aol.com

### FLORIDA

#### Florida Canary Fanciers, Inc. (www.floridacanaryfanciers.com)

Meetings: 3rd Sun. every other month, 2:00 p.m., Perkins Restaurant, Davenport, FL / Contact: Ruth Ann Stearns 352-394-3668 or ra.canary@gmail.com

#### Suncoast Canary & Finch Club (www.suncoastcanaryandfinchclub.com)

Meetings: 1st Wed. of every month at 7p.m., Collingswood Animal Hospital, 1419 Collingswood Blvd, Port Charlotte, FL 33948  
Contact: vetagator@yahoo.com

### ILLINOIS

#### Greater Chicago Cage Bird Club (www.gccbc.org)

Meetings: 3rd Fri., except Nov & Dec, at 204 S. Villa Ave., Villa Park, IL 60181 / Contact: Robert Wild, 305 Grosvenor Ct., Bolingbrook, IL 60440  
630-980-4416, wild@comcast.net or secretary@gccbc.org

#### National Institute of Red Orange Canaries (www.niroc.org)

Meetings: 4th Fri. monthly, Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church, Westchester  
Contact: druprr@gmail.com

#### Illini Bird Fanciers Inc. (www.illinibirdfanciers.com)

Meetings: 4th Sun. of the month from Noon to 4 p.m. at 3233 Mathers Rd., Springfield, IL / Contact: Karen Williams at 217-391-4648 or contact@illinibirdfanciers.com

## AFFILIATED CLUBS

### IOWA

#### Mid America Cage Bird Society (www.macbs.org)

Meetings: 4th Sun., locations vary; Exceptions: No Nov. meeting.  
Contact: President - John Thielking, 239-851-8132, JThielking@comcast.net

### MARYLAND

#### Baltimore Bird Fanciers (www.baltimorebirdfanciers.org)

Meetings: 3rd Sun., 2 p.m. at Towson Library, 320 York Rd., Baltimore, MD 21204 / Contact: Christine Roberts, 11 Prettyboy Garth, Parkton, MD 21120  
410-343-1807, compteacher@yahoo.com

### MICHIGAN

#### Society of Canary & Finch Breeders (www.scfbmichigan.com)

Meetings: 3rd Sat. of month, location varies.  
Contact: Mary Tarsitano 586-781-6429 or mtarsitano@gmail.com

### MISSOURI

#### Gateway Parrot Club (www.gatewayparrotclub.org)

Meetings: 3rd Sun., 2 p.m. at Varieties Exotic Bird Store, 60 Meramec Valley Plaza, Valley Park, MO 63088, (Exceptions: No meetings in June, Aug & Dec)  
Contact: Christine A. Kinkade, 2412 Angela Dr., High Ridge, MO 63049  
636-343-8097 Boardmember2@GatewayParrotClub.org or President@GatewayParrotClub.org

### NEW HAMPSHIRE

#### Birds of a Feather Avicultural Society (www.boaf.com)

Meetings: 2nd Mon. at Villa Crest Retirement Home  
Contact: Ray Schwartz, 19 Olde Common Dr., Atkinson, NH 03811;  
603-362-6106 President@BOAF.com or Prismsdad@aol.com

### NEW YORK

#### Colorbred Canary Club of New York (www.newyorkcolorbredcanaryclub.com)

Meetings: 1st Sun. each month at 50-21 193 St., Fresh Meadows, NY  
Contact: Jose Zelada, 20 N Goodwin Ave., Elmsford, NY 10523; 914-345-5707  
JZelada@optonline.net

#### Kings County Canary Club

Meetings: 3rd Sun., 5 Frank Ct., Brooklyn, NY 11229  
Contact: Kathleen Guise Schaefer, 5 Frank Ct., Brooklyn, NY 11229  
718-332-3413, kanarykate@aol.com

#### New York Finch & Type Canary Club

Meetings: 2nd Sun. each month except July & August  
Contact: barstand@verizon.net

# AFFILIATED CLUBS

## NEW JERSEY

Garden State Bird Association ([www.gsbirda.com](http://www.gsbirda.com))  
Meetings: 1st Fri. of each month, 7:30 p.m., 409 Route 1 & 9 South,  
Elizabeth, NJ / Contact: Rui Goncalves, 908-868-1605  
[ruigoncalves65@icloud.com](mailto:ruigoncalves65@icloud.com)

## TEXAS

Alamo Exhibition Bird Club ([www.aebc.org](http://www.aebc.org))  
Meetings: 4th Sun. at 2 p.m., Kirby Senior Center, San Antonio, TX  
Contact: [alamobirdclub@yahoo.com](mailto:alamobirdclub@yahoo.com)

Canary & Finch Society  
Meetings: 2nd Sun. at Sheraton Hotel, Houston, TX  
Contact: [windsong.hj41@gmail.com](mailto:windsong.hj41@gmail.com)

Fort Worth Bird Club ([www.fortworthbirdclub.com](http://www.fortworthbirdclub.com))  
Meetings: 2nd Sun. (except April & May) at Fort Worth Botanical Garden  
Center, 3220 University Dr. - North of I-30 in Fort Worth  
Contact: Cheryl Burns [fwbc@fortworthbirdclub.com](mailto:fwbc@fortworthbirdclub.com) or  
[thebirdmart@fortworthbirdclub.com](http://thebirdmart@fortworthbirdclub.com)

Texas Bird Breeders & Fanciers Association ([www.texasbirdbreeders.org](http://www.texasbirdbreeders.org))  
Meetings: March 29th & Nov 1st, Mayborn Convention Center, Temple, TX  
Contact: Barbara Irwin 817-572-6262

## WASHINGTON

Cascade Canary Breeders Association ([www.sites.google.com/site/cascadecanary](http://www.sites.google.com/site/cascadecanary))  
Meetings: 4th Sun. of the month in Woodinville (check website for more info)  
Contact: [dwhite3511@msn.com](mailto:dwhite3511@msn.com)

## CANADA

Essex-Kent Cage Bird Society ([www.essexkentcbs.com](http://www.essexkentcbs.com))  
Meetings: Member homes, Windsor, Ontario  
Contact: Julianne Mion 519-948-6398; [julianne@mnsi.net](mailto:julianne@mnsi.net)

## PUERTO RICO

Asociacion de Criadores de Finces, Inc.  
Meetings: 7 p.m., Tue., Las Catalinais Mall, Food Court Area  
Contact: Juan Alicea, 12203 Urb Serenna, Los Prados, Apt. L-302,  
Caguas, PR 00727; 787-479-7405; [juanalicea@yahoo.com](mailto:juanalicea@yahoo.com)

## **THE NFSS IS PROUD TO AFFILIATE WITH THE FOLLOWING:**

American Federation of Aviculture ([www.afabirds.org](http://www.afabirds.org))  
P.O. Box 91717, Austin, TX 78709

Avicultural Society of America ([www.asabirds.org/home.html](http://www.asabirds.org/home.html))  
Contact: Steve Duncan, P.O. Box 3161, San Dimas, CA 91773  
Founded in 1927, this is the oldest aviculture society in the US

National Animal Interest Alliance ([www.naiaonline](http://www.naiaonline))

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