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Presidents' Message:

I hope that every member attends at least one bird show this fall. Many people feel that exposing their birds to other birds is not wise and in principle I agree. However, remember that "chow birds" are the pampered elite in each flock and are carefully watched and cared for to avoid problems. I feel safe taking my birds into most exhibition halls and some "bird sales" rooms.

The pleasure that I have had over the years spending many, many weekends and portions of weekends with the "finch family" and the other bird show folks and flocks is beyond measure and is the wisdom I have gained and the good times I have had. Much of the best of bird show weekends can be enjoyed without even having a bird entered and so I urge you - GO TO AT LEAST ONE BIRD SHOW THIS FALL - ~~even~~ if you don't take a bird.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

NFS Panel of Judges, 1993.....	2
Importation of Exotic Wild Birds.....	4
Nominating Committee formed.....	24
Successful Cure For Star-gazing, by Don Thorschmidt.....	26
FINCHSAVE Structure, by Linda Oja.....	28
FINCHSAVE Definition and Purpose, by Linda Oja.....	31
Affiliates, Delegates and Show Dates.....	32
NFS Leg Banding Procedure.....	41
NFS Band Order Guide.....	42
NFS Band Order Form.....	43
NFS 1993 Affiliation Agreement.....	44
The Proposed Cherry Finch Standard.....	45
Classified Ads.....	49
NFS Membership Application.....	53
FINCHSHOP.....	56

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NFS PANEL OF JUDGES 1993
 =====

CHARLES ANCHON
 638 Lake Park Drive
 Addison, IL 60101
 (788) 543-3757

NODDY GABEL
 608 Giat Avenue
 Silver Spring, MD 20910
 (381) 585-9647

HAL W. KOONTZ
 2684 Auburn Ct.
 Bakerfield, CA 93306
 (885) 872-1M63

LAUNA BENLEY
 Rt. 2 Box 1138
 Muskogee, OK 74447
 (918) 366-7427

BRENDA GEESEY
 125 N. Jackson St.
 York, PA 17403
 (717) 854-2604

JOSEPH KRAEER
 24692 Paseo de Torresta
 Yorba Linda, CA 92687
 (714) 692 8851

BRIAN BINNS
 97 Beat Laas
 Davyhulme, Nr. Urmston
 Manchester, England
 M31 2NZ

CECIL GUNBY
 8121 Highway 54
 Sharpsburg, GA 30277
 (484) 254-1261

BRIAN NARDARICH
 4743 E. Wedge Ave.
 Fresno, CA 93783
 (289) 255-6588

HAROLD BOWLES
 93 Burnt Hickory Dr.S.W.
 Carterville, GA 30120
 (484) 387 9189

KENNETH GUNBY
 1117 Williamsburg Lane
 Norcross, GA 30093
 (484) 251-2877

CONRAD WEINERT
 1212 E. Cr. 380 6
 Mersaw, IN 46580
 (219) 269-2873

EARL COURTS
 1807 N. E. Colburn
 Lea's Summit, MO 64863
 (816) 524-8921

JON HOFFMAN
 800 S. 4th St. Apt. 1786
 Louisville, KY 40203
 (502) 585-5378

WILLIAM G. PARLEE
 P. O. Box 18607
 E. Hartford, CT 06118
 (203) 528-1458

CLARENCE CULWELL
 Rt. 3, Box 61-7
 Springtown, TX 76882
 (817) 228-5568

STEPHEN HOPPIN
 3836 Niddea Acres Circle
 No. Ft. Meyers, FL 33903
 (813) 997-2237

HARTY VON NAESFELD
 1135 Chapman St.
 San Jose, CA 95126
 (408) 985-2712

DR. A. E. DECOTEAU
 P. O. BOX 369
 Gretna, WA 81450
 (603) 883-0355
Panel Chairman

MAY JOHNSON
 175 Stearidge Way
 Fayetteville, GA 30214
 (484) 461-8675

TOM ROOD
 313 N. Broadway
 Shelbyville, IL 62565
 (217) 774-5265

DAREN DECOTEAU
 41 Kiasley Street Apt. N2
 Nashua, NH N3862
 (603) 886-7832

CLAYTON JONES
 P. O. Box 266
 Sequel, CA 95073
 (408) 72N-8676

MANTHA WIGMORE
 18913 Beate Street NW
 Elk River, MN 55330
 (612) 241-8871

=====

NFS JUDGES PANEL 1993, Cont'd.

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PAUL S. WILLIAMS
703 Donogh Drive
Pepillion, NE 68046
(402) 592 5488

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NOTE: For more information on the Judges' Panel, contact Dr. Al Docotae.

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TO ALL CLUBS WHO WILL BE CONTACTING AN NFS PANEL JUDGE:

PLEASE...Be sure that you are using this current list. It is up to date.
Sometimes addresses, phone numbers, etc. change and all other lists are now
invalid. Thank you for your attention to this.

Dr. Al Docotae.
September 1, 1993

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

50 CFR Part 15

RIN 1018-AB93

Importation of Exotic Wild Birds to the United States; Proposed Rule Implementing the Wild Bird Conservation Act of 1992

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: On October 23, 1992, the Wild Bird Conservation Act of 1992 (WBCA) was signed into law, the purposes of which include promoting the conservation of exotic birds by: Ensuring that all imports into the United States of species of exotic birds are biologically sustainable and not detrimental to the species; ensuring that imported birds are not subject to inhumane treatment during capture and transport; and assisting wild bird conservation and management programs in countries of origin. This proposed rule proposes regulations implementing the prohibitions stipulated in the WBCA and provides permit requirements and procedures for some allowed exemptions. This notice also proposes to replace the feather importation quota regulations:

DATES: The Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) will consider comments and information received by September 13, 1993 in formulating a final rule.

ADDRESSES: Comments and information should be sent to: Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, c/o Office of Management Authority, 4401 N. Fairfax Dr., room 420C, Arlington, VA 22203.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dr. Susan S. Lieberman, Office of Management Authority, at the above address, telephone (703) 358-2093.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This rule proposes regulations implementing some aspects of the WBCA, which was signed into law on October 23, 1992.

The WBCA limits or prohibits imports of exotic bird species to ensure that their populations are not harmed by trade. It also encourages wild bird conservation programs in countries of origin by both ensuring that all trade in such species involving the United States is biologically sustainable and to the benefit of the species, and by creating an Exotic Bird Conservation Fund to provide conservation assistance in countries of origin. The effects of the WBCA, which this rule proposes regulations to implement, are as follows:

The WBCA covers the importation of all bird species not indigenous to the 50 United States and the District of Columbia, while exempting the following bird families from its provisions: Phasianidae, Numididae, Cracidae, Meleagrididae, Megapodiidae, Anatidae, Struthionidae, Rheidae, Dromaiidae, and Gruidae, based on "Reference List of the Birds of the World" by Morony, Bock, and Farrand, 1975.

An immediate moratorium, effective October 23, 1992, was established on the importation of ten species of wild birds of particular concern that are listed in Appendix II of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), two of which were moved to Appendix I at the March 1992 CITES meeting. The prohibition on importation of those species was announced in the *Federal Register* of December 4, 1992 (57 FR 57510).

During the one-year delay period from October 23, 1992, to October 22, 1993, there has been a maximum number of individuals of any CITES-listed bird species that can be imported. That quota, equal to the number imported during the last year for which the Service had complete data (1991), was announced in the *Federal Register* of December 4, 1992 (57 FR 57510). A notice published on March 30, 1993 (58 FR 16644) solicited public comments and announced a public meeting, held April 15-16, 1993, to receive input from the public in the development of regulations to implement some of the provisions of the WBCA. Useful input

was received from a broad cross-section of interested members of the public who participated in the meeting and submitted comments in writing; that input has been utilized in developing this proposed rule. A notice published on April 16, 1993, (58 FR 19840) announced species for which the quota had been met and no further individual birds could be imported.

Effective October 22, 1993, imports of all CITES-listed birds are prohibited, except for species included in an approved list, or for which an import permit has been issued. The approved list will include species (by country) and/or specific captive-breeding facilities. The Service will publish a proposed rulemaking establishing the criteria for adopting the approved list in the near future. The Service also has the emergency authority to suspend imports of any CITES-listed bird species at any time based on a series of criteria.

In a future notice of proposed rulemaking, the Service will propose regulations called for in the WBCA that will accomplish the following: For wild-caught CITES-listed birds to be on an approved list, the Service must determine that: CITES is being effectively implemented for the species for each country of origin from which imports will be allowed; CITES-recommended measures are implemented; there is a scientifically based management plan for the species that provides for the conservation of the species and its habitat, includes incentives for conservation, ensures that the use of the species is biologically sustainable and maintained throughout its range at a level consistent with its role in its ecosystem, addresses factors that include illegal trade, domestic trade, subsistence use, disease, and habitat loss; and that the methods of capture, transport, and maintenance of the species minimize the risk of injury or damage to health, including humane treatment.

For captive-bred birds to be imported from other countries, in order to be listed in an approved list, the Service is required to determine either that the

species is regularly bred in captivity and no wild-caught birds of the species are in trade, or that the species is bred in a qualifying facility.

The Service is required to review trade in all non-CITES species, and establish a moratorium on any species, by country of origin, if any of a series of findings cannot be made. If a country of origin does not have a management program for exotic birds that ensures conservation and humane treatment during capture, transport, and maintenance, the Service is authorized to establish a moratorium on importation from that country, or of that species from any country of re-export. In order to make these assessments, the Service is required to call for information on the wild bird management plans of all countries exporting their birds.

The WBCA authorizes the Service to issue permits for the importation of individual birds from otherwise prohibited species for the following purposes (after a finding that it is not detrimental to the survival of the species): (1) Scientific research; (2) personally owned pets of individuals returning to the United States after being out of the country for at least a year; (3) zoological breeding or display programs; and (4) cooperative breeding programs designed to promote the conservation of the species and maintain the species in the wild, as long as such programs are developed and administered by organizations meeting certain standards. This proposed rule promulgates that process.

Regulatory Schedule

This proposed rule proposes the replacement of CFR part 15 so that it relates only to implementation of the Wild Bird Conservation Act. Thus, actual text is proposed for the following subparts: Subpart A (Introduction and General Provisions), subpart B (Prohibitions and Requirements), and subpart C (Permits and Approval of Cooperative Breeding Programs). It is the Service's intent to propose actual text for subparts D (Approved list of

species) and E (Qualifying foreign breeding facilities) in the near future, and to propose actual text for subpart F (Prohibited non-CITES species) not long thereafter.

Feather Import Quotas: Elimination of Rule

This proposed rule would eliminate regulations currently in 50 CFR part 15, which implement feather import quotas contained in the Tariff Classification Act of 1962 (19 U.S.C. 1202). The current regulations in 50 CFR part 15 contain three subparts regulating the importation of skins bearing feathers of the mandarin duck, a jungle fowl, and six species of pheasants, under the authority of the Tariff Classification Act of 1962; these regulations were last amended in January, 1974 (39 FR 1168). The Service believes that the current feather import quotas regulations are unnecessary and wasteful of government and private resources, with no benefit to wildlife species. The Service notes there are a number of other laws and regulations that protect species of birds for which there is cause for concern and for which importation of skins bearing feathers could be of concern. These laws include the Lacey Act, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, the Endangered Species Act, and CITES. The Service notes that the regulations in 50 CFR part 15, and the Tariff Classification Act, were passed prior to the signing and implementation by the United States of the CITES treaty. The current feather import regulations (50 CFR part 15) prohibit the importation of feathers of those two species that are listed in the CITES Appendices; *Gallus sonnerati* and *Crossoptilon mantchuricum* were listed in CITES Appendix II and I, respectively, in 1975. The Service believes that if there were any conservation concern regarding trade in feathers of the other species listed in 50 CFR part 15, the government authorities responsible could have proposed their listing in the CITES Appendices.

There are currently only nine companies that participate in the feather import quota program. The experience of the Service in implementing the quotas in 50 CFR part 15 has shown that importers rarely, if ever, import their full allocation. The Service will communicate with the governments of those countries in which the pheasant and duck species listed in 50 CFR part 15 are found in the wild (through the Department of State or the CITES Secretariat), to determine if any of the species should be listed in CITES Appendix II or III. The Service is interested in the comments of any interested individuals with information on the status in the wild of the species of ducks and pheasants listed in 50 CFR part 15, and on the possible impact of elimination of these regulations.

Section-by-Section Analysis

Renumbering of 50 CFR Part 15

The Service proposes to include the regulations implementing the WBCA in 50 CFR part 15. Currently, 50 CFR part 15 contains three subparts regulating the importation of skins bearing feathers of the mandarin duck, a jungle fowl, and six species of pheasants, which the Service is proposing to eliminate. The Service proposes to include the regulations implementing the WBCA in 50 CFR part 15 subparts A-G.

Subpart A—Wild Bird Conservation Act: Introduction and General Provisions

Section 15.1 Purpose of Regulations

This section outlines the general purpose of the regulations in part 15, which apply to all species of exotic birds as defined in this subpart.

Section 15.2 Scope of Regulations

This section clarifies that all of the requirements of part 15 are in addition to the existing requirements in parts 13 and 14, part 17 (species listed as endangered or threatened under the Endangered Species Act (ESA)), part 21 (Migratory Bird Treaty Act) and part 23 (species listed in the Appendices to the Convention on International Trade in

Endangered Species). Thus, for example, in addition to the requirements of part 15 relating to the Wild Bird Conservation Act (WBCA), importation of a species of bird listed in CITES Appendix I would still require a CITES Appendix I import permit and be required to comply with the requirements of 50 CFR part 23. It is the Service's intent that one application will suffice for both sets of requirements, and one permit will be issued covering CITES, ESA, and Wild Bird Conservation Act requirements. as is now done for imports requiring both CITES and ESA permits.

Section 15.3 Definitions

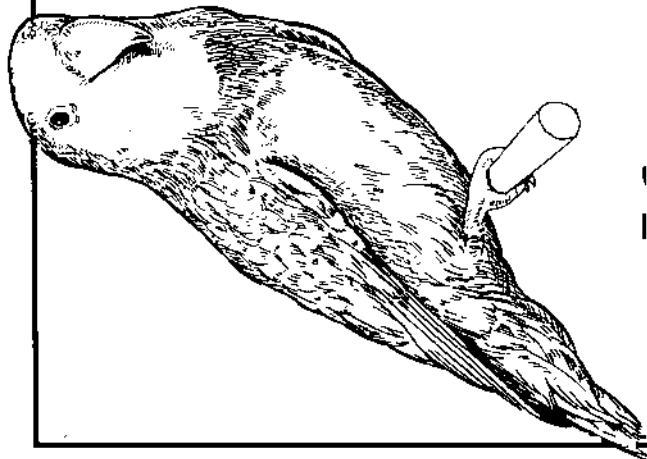
This section defines a number of terms used in part 15. The definitions in part 10 and 23 of 50 CFR, unless defined herein, also apply. The definitions of exotic bird, person, species, and United States are taken directly out of the text of the WBCA. Import, although defined in the WBCA, is not included here, as the term import is defined in 50 CFR part 10. Based on the definition of exotic bird, bird species indigenous to the 50 States or the District of Columbia are exempt from these regulations, as are bird species in any of ten families of birds. The definition of species clarifies that hybrids of any species or subspecies are also covered by these regulations. In order to be consistent with CITES requirements, hybrids will be treated according to the more restrictive Appendix or category in which either parental species is listed. For example: a hybrid between a species prohibited from import under these regulations and one approved for import would be prohibited from import; a hybrid between two species listed in the CITES Appendices is treated according to the more restrictive CITES Appendix; a hybrid between a CITES Appendix II species, and an unlisted species is treated as an Appendix II species.

Subpart B—Prohibitions and Requirements

Section 15.11 Prohibitions

This section describes the prohibitions under the Act, which relate to the importation of birds into the United States. It is unlawful to import any exotic bird listed under CITES if it is not listed either in the approved list of species, based on a country of export's sustainable-use management plan, or because the species is exclusively captive-bred (subpart D), or in the approved list of qualifying foreign captive-breeding facilities (subpart E). It is unlawful to import any bird from an approved breeding facility if the bird was not bred at that facility. It is unlawful to import any non-CITES bird if it is listed under subpart F as a prohibited species, or if it was exported from a prohibited country, also under subpart F. It is also unlawful to possess any bird imported in violation of this part, or to engage in any activity in violation of a specified condition of a permit issued that authorizes the import of an exotic bird under this part 15. If a species is re-exported from a country, whether or not it can be imported into the United States is dependent on the country of origin (the country of export) of the bird. For example, if a CITES-listed bird species is re-exported from country A, but originated in country B, that species must be listed as an approved species from country B. This section clarifies that Appendix III species are considered CITES-listed species for the purposes of these regulations only if they originate in the country that listed them in Appendix III.

These regulations can be illustrated through an example; these examples are not meant to imply approval or disapproval of any species or country but are just for the sake of giving an example: *Example 1:* If exports of *Amazona aestiva* are approved from Argentina but not from any other country, then *A. aestiva* could not be imported into the United States with an export permit from Venezuela or Peru;



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a re-export from Belgium could only be imported with a valid CITES permit indicating the original country of export as Argentina, and giving the valid Argentina CITES Permit number.

Example 2: If Species X is listed as a captive-bred species under subpart D, it can be imported from any country with a valid CITES permit; no additional permits are required. *Example 3:* If Smith's Breeding Farm in England is listed under subpart E as approved for *Amazona aestiva* and *Amazona albifrons*, then those two species can be imported from Smith's Breeding Farm with a valid CITES permit; no additional import permit is required from the Service; they must have been bred at Smith's. If Smith's is the only approved facility for the species, imports from any other facility or country are only allowed with a valid import permit issued by the Service, pursuant to subpart C.

Section 15.12 Requirements

This section establishes that no exotic bird can be imported into the United States except in accordance with the provisions of subparts D-F, or under the terms of a valid import permit issued pursuant to subpart C. Thus, even if a species is prohibited from import, or originates in a prohibited country, individuals are eligible to apply for a permit under subpart C if the purpose for which they desire to import a bird qualifies for one of the four types of permits.

Subpart C—Permits and Approval of Cooperative Breeding Programs

This subpart establishes procedures, application requirements, and issuance criteria for four types of permits authorized under the WBCA.

Section 15.21 General Application Procedures

All applications should be submitted to the Service's Office of Management Authority. In all cases, any additional requirements in 50 CFR parts 13, 14, 17, 21, and 23 must also be met. For each of the four types of permits, each section

(§§ 15.22-15.25) is organized in the following manner: (1) Application requirements, which contains the information the applicant must provide to the Service; (2) Issuance criteria, which includes the findings the Service must make before a permit can be issued; (3) Permit conditions: All permits are subject to the general conditions set forth in 50 CFR part 13, as well as any special conditions; and (4) Publication in the Federal Register. A notice of permit applications for scientific research and zoological breeding and display will be published in the Federal Register for public comment. Approval of cooperative breeding programs, § 15.26, is organized in the following manner: (1) Application requirements, which contains the information the applicant must provide to the Service; (2) Approval criteria, which includes the findings the Service must make before approval can be granted; (3) Approval conditions: All approvals are subject to the general conditions set forth in 50 CFR part 13. In addition, the cooperative breeding program is required to maintain records of birds imported and their progeny, and their disposition, which shall be made available to the Service on request; and (4) Publication in the Federal Register. Requests for approval will be published in the Federal Register for public comment.

Section 15.22 Permits for Scientific Research

Persons desiring to import otherwise prohibited species of exotic birds for scientific research must provide information to the Service as prescribed in this section, including: Information on the exotic birds to be imported, including whether they are still in the wild, have been removed from the wild, or were bred in captivity; information on the bird's removal from the wild, if applicable; or if the exotic bird was bred in captivity, information on its breeding history; a description of the scientific research to be conducted on the exotic bird including a research protocol and the relationship of such research to the

conservation of the species; qualifications of the principal investigator and other scientific personnel to conduct the proposed research; a description of the proposed care and maintenance of the exotic bird; and a description of the shipping methods and enclosure to be used to transport the exotic bird, including but not limited to feeding and care during transport. The Service will consider the following questions in evaluating the merits of scientific research: Are the research hypothesis and objectives clearly stated? Is the research question valid? Are the techniques and sampling design appropriate, adequate, and humane? Is the sample size appropriate? Is the research feasible? How does the research relate to previous work; is it duplicative? How will the research benefit the species? Did previously conducted research under previously issued permits accomplish the stated objectives? Have the results of previous research been adequately disseminated? All of the information required is necessary in order to allow the Service to determine whether the research would benefit the conservation of the species, and the research objectives could be accomplished successfully, including but not limited to the scientific and husbandry expertise of the applicant. Permit applications will be published in the Federal Register for public comment, and import permits will be valid for up to one year.

Section 15.23 Permits for Zoological Breeding or Display

Persons desiring to import otherwise prohibited species of exotic birds for zoological breeding or display must provide information to the Service as prescribed in this section, including: information on the exotic birds to be imported, including whether they are still in the wild, have been removed from the wild, or were bred in captivity; information on the bird's removal from the wild, if applicable; or if the exotic bird was bred in captivity, information

on its breeding history; a description of the breeding or display program and protocol; information about the facility and expertise of individuals responsible for the birds; and information as to how the program will benefit the conservation of the species. All of the information required is necessary in order to allow the Service to determine whether the zoological breeding or display program would enhance the conservation of the species, and the objectives could be accomplished successfully, including but not limited to the expertise of the applicant. Permit applications will be published in the Federal Register for public comment, and import permits will be valid for up to one year.

Section 15.24 Permits for Cooperative Breeding

Persons desiring to import otherwise prohibited species of exotic birds for cooperative breeding programs must first be affiliated with a cooperative breeding program approved under the provisions of § 15.26. If a person is affiliated with an approved program, to apply for a permit they must provide information to the Service as prescribed in this section, including: information on the exotic birds to be imported, including whether they are still in the wild, have been removed from the wild, or were bred in captivity; information on the bird's removal from the wild, if applicable; or if the exotic bird was bred in captivity, information on its breeding history; information on their breeding protocol, and their relationship with the approved program; and information about their facility and their qualifications. All of the information required is necessary in order to allow the Service to determine whether the breeding program and this particular import would enhance the conservation of the species, and the objectives could be accomplished successfully, including but not limited to the expertise of the applicant. Permit applications may be published in the Federal Register, but

will only be done so at the discretion of the Service and will not be required by regulation. Import permits will be valid for up to one year.

Section 15.25 Permits for Personal Pets

Persons desiring to import otherwise prohibited species of exotic birds that are their personal pets may do so if they have resided outside of the United States for at least a year, and they are returning to the United States; such import permits are limited to two birds per household per year. In addition, any person that has legally exported a pet bird from the United States on an export permit or re-export certificate issued by the Service may apply for a permit to re-import the bird, without any time restriction on the period outside of the United States. Applicants must provide information to the Service as prescribed in this section, including information on the history of their ownership of the bird. All of the information required is necessary in order to allow the Service to determine whether the import will not be detrimental to the species in the wild, and if the individual has indeed been outside of the United States for at least a year. Permit applications will not be published in the **Federal Register**.

Section 15.26 Approval of Cooperative Breeding Programs

Cooperative breeding programs that wish to import otherwise prohibited species of exotic birds must be approved under this section before persons can apply for import permits under § 15.24. In applying for approval, a cooperative breeding program must provide information to the Service as prescribed in this section, including information on their breeding protocol, including a genetic management plan and breeding methods, plans for developing a self-sustaining population in captivity, relationship of the program to enhancement of the species in the wild, the source of the birds requested, and information about participants' qualifications. All of the information

required is necessary in order to allow the Service to determine whether the breeding program would enhance the conservation of the species, and the objectives could be accomplished successfully. Applications will be published in the **Federal Register** for public comment, and the Service will periodically publish a notice as appropriate with a list of all approved programs. Approvals will be valid for up to two years, and are eligible for renewal. All approvals are subject to the general conditions set forth in 50 CFR part 13.

Subpart D—Approved List of Species Listed in the Appendices to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora

This subpart is established in this proposed rule; actual text will be proposed in a future proposed rulemaking. The subpart is proposed to be organized as follows:

15.31 Criteria for including species in the approved list.

- (a) Captive-bred species
- (b) Non-captive-bred species

15.32 Species included in the approved list.

- (a) Captive-bred species
- (b) Non-captive-bred species

Subpart E—Qualifying Facilities Breeding Exotic Birds in Captivity

This subpart is established in this proposed rule; actual text will be proposed in a future proposed rulemaking. The subpart is proposed to be organized as follows:

Section 15.41 Criteria for including facilities as qualifying for imports.

Section 15.42 List of foreign qualifying breeding facilities.

Subpart F—List of Prohibited Species Not Listed in the Appendices to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora

This subpart is established in this proposed rule; actual text will be proposed in a future proposed rulemaking. The subpart is proposed to be organized as follows:

Section 15.51 Criteria for including species and countries in the prohibited list.

Section 15.52 Species included in the prohibited list.

Section 15.53 Countries of export included in the prohibited list.

Public Comments Solicited

The Service intends that any final action resulting from this proposal will be as accurate and as effective as possible. Therefore, any comments or suggestions from the public, other concerned governmental agencies, the scientific or conservation communities, trade organizations, or any other interested party concerning any aspect of this proposal are hereby solicited.

Effects of the Rule

The Service has determined that this proposed rule is categorically excluded under Departmental procedures in complying with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The proposed regulations are procedural in nature, and the environmental effects are judged to be minimal, speculative, and do not lend themselves to meaningful analysis. The permits authorized under the WBCA and regulations may be subject to NEPA documentation requirements, on a case-by-case basis.

Executive Orders 12291, 12612, and 12630 and the Regulatory Flexibility Act

It has been determined that these revisions to 50 CFR part 15 do not constitute a "major" rule under the

criteria established by Executive Order 12291. This action is not expected to have significant taking implications for U.S. citizens, as per Executive Order no. 12630. It has also been certified that these revisions will not have a significant economic effect on a substantial number of small entities as described by the Regulatory Flexibility Act. Since the rule applies to importation of live wild birds into the United States, it does not contain any Federalism impacts as described in Executive Order 12612.

Paperwork Reduction

The information collection requirement(s) contained in this section has been submitted to the Office of Management and Budget for approval as required by 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.* The collection of this information will not be required until it has been approved by the Office of Management and Budget.

Author

The primary author of this final rule is Dr. Susan S. Lieberman, Office of Management Authority, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, DC 20240 (703/358-2093).

List of Subjects in 50 CFR Part 15

Imports, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Transportation, Wildlife.

Proposed Regulation Promulgation

Accordingly, it is hereby proposed to revise part 15 of chapter 1 of title 50 of the Code of Federal Regulations to read as follows:

PART 15— WILD BIRD CONSERVATION ACT

Subpart A—Introduction and General Provisions

- Sec.
- 15.1 Purpose of regulations.
- 15.2 Scope of regulations.
- 15.3 Definitions.

Subpart B—Prohibitions and Requirements

- 15.11 Prohibitions.
- 15.12 Requirements.

Subpart C—Permits and Approval of Cooperative Breeding Programs

- 15.21 General application procedures.
- 15.22 Permits for scientific research.
- 15.23 Permits for zoological breeding or display programs.
- 15.24 Permits for cooperative breeding.
- 15.25 Permits for personal pets.
- 15.26 Approval of cooperative breeding programs.

Subpart D—Approved List of Species Listed in the Appendices to the Convention

- 15.31 Criteria for including species in the approved list.
- 15.32 Species included in the approved list.

Subpart E—Qualifying Facilities Breeding Exotic Birds in Captivity

- 15.41 Criteria for including facilities as qualifying for imports. [Reserved]
- 15.42 List of foreign qualifying breeding facilities. [Reserved]

Subpart F—List of Prohibited Species Not Listed in the Appendices to the Convention

- 15.51 Criteria for including species and countries in the prohibited list. [Reserved]
- 15.52 Species included in the prohibited list. [Reserved]
- 15.53 Countries of export included in the prohibited list. [Reserved]

Authority: Pub. L. 102-440; 16 U.S.C. 4901-4916

Subpart A—Introduction and General Provisions

§ 15.1 Purpose of regulations.

The regulations in this part implement the Wild Bird Conservation Act of 1992, Pub. L. 102-440; 16 U.S.C. 4901-4916.

§ 15.2 Scope of regulations.

(a) The regulations in this part apply to all species of exotic birds, as defined in section 15.3 of this part.

(b) The provisions in this part are in addition to, and are not in lieu of, other regulations of this subchapter B which may require a permit or prescribe additional restrictions or conditions for the import, export, re-export, and transportation of wildlife.

§ 15.3 Definitions.

In addition to the definitions contained in parts 10 and 23 of this subchapter B, and unless the context requires otherwise, in this subpart:

Exotic bird means any live or dead member of the Class Aves that is not indigenous to the 50 States or the District of Columbia, including any egg or offspring thereof, but does not include domestic poultry, dead sport-bunted birds, dead museum specimens, dead scientific specimens, products manufactured from such birds, or birds in any of the following families: Phasianidae, Numididae, Cracidae, Meleagrididae, Megapodiidae, Anatidae, Struthionidae, Rheidae, Dromaiinae, and Gruidae.

Indigenous means a species that is naturally occurring, not introduced as a result of human activity, and that currently regularly inhabits or breeds in the 50 States or the District of Columbia.

Person means an individual, corporation, partnership, trust, association, or any other private entity; or any officer, employee, agent, department, or instrumentality of the Federal Government, of any State, municipality, or political subdivision of a State, or of any foreign government; any State, municipality, or political subdivision of a State; or any other entity subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

Species means any species, any subspecies, or any distinct population segment of a species or subspecies, and includes hybrids of any species or subspecies. Hybrids will be treated according to the more restrictive Appendix or category in which either parental species is listed.

United States means the 50 States, the District of Columbia, the

Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

Subpart B—Prohibitions and Requirements

§ 15.11 Prohibitions.

(e) Except as provided under a permit issued pursuant to subpart C of this part, it is unlawful for any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States to commit, attempt to commit, to solicit another to commit, or to cause to be committed, any of the acts described in paragraphs (b) through (f) of this section in regard to any exotic bird.

(b) It is unlawful to import into the United States any exotic bird species listed in the Appendices to the Convention which is not included in the approved list of species, pursuant to subpart D of this part, except that

(1) This paragraph (b) does not apply to any exotic bird that was bred in a foreign breeding facility listed as qualifying pursuant to subpart E of this part, and

(2) This paragraph (b) does not apply to an exotic bird species listed in Appendix III to the Convention that originated in a country that has not listed the species in Appendix III.

(c) It is unlawful to import into the United States any exotic bird species not listed in the Appendices to the Convention which is listed in the prohibited species list, pursuant to subpart F of this part, in addition to all other exotic bird species, this paragraph also applies to exotic bird species listed in Appendix III to the Convention that originated in a country that has not listed the species in Appendix III.

(d) It is unlawful to import into the United States any exotic bird species from any country included in the prohibited country list, pursuant to subpart F of this part.

(e) It is unlawful to import into the United States any exotic bird species from a qualifying facility breeding exotic birds in captivity, listed pursuant to subpart E of this part, if the exotic bird was not captive-bred at the listed facility.

(f) It is unlawful for any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States to either possess any exotic bird imported into the United States contrary to any of the provisions or requirements of this part 15, or to engage in any activity with an exotic bird imported under a permit issued pursuant to this part that violates a condition of said permit.

§ 15.12 Requirements.

No person shall import into the United States any exotic bird except as may be permitted under the terms of a valid permit issued pursuant to the provisions of subpart C and 50 CFR part 13, or in accordance with the provisions of subparts D through F of this part 15.

Subpart C—Permits and Approval of Cooperative Breeding Programs

§ 15.21 General application procedures.

(a) The Director may issue a permit authorizing the importation of exotic birds otherwise prohibited by § 15.11, in accordance with the issuance criteria of this subpart, for the following purposes only: scientific research; zoological breeding or display programs; cooperative breeding programs designed to promote the conservation and maintenance of the species in the wild; or personally owned pets accompanying persons returning to the United States after being out of the country for more than 1 year.

(b) Additional requirements as indicated in parts 13, 14, 17, 21, and 23 of this subchapter must also be met.

(c) Applications for permits under this subpart and approval of cooperative breeding programs under this subpart shall be submitted to the Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Office of Management Authority, 4401 N. Fairfax Drive, Arlington, Virginia 22203 by the person wishing to engage in the activity. Each application must be submitted on an official application (Form 3-200) provided by the Service and must contain all of the information specified in the applicable section, § 15.22

through 15.26. The sufficiency of the application shall be determined by the Director in accordance with the requirements of this part.

§ 15.22 Permits for scientific research.

(a) Application requirements for permits for scientific research. Each application shall provide the following information and such other information that the Director may require:

(1) A description of the exotic bird(s) to be imported, including:

(i) The common and scientific names of the species, number, age, and sex; and

(ii) A statement as to whether, at the time of the application, the exotic bird is still in the wild, has already been removed from the wild, or was bred in captivity;

(2) If the exotic bird is still in the wild or was taken from the wild within the last year, include:

(i) The country and specific location where the removal occurred;

(ii) A description of the manner of taking of each bird;

(iii) The names and qualifications of persons who will capture or capture the bird;

(iv) A description of the status of the species in the area of capture; and

(v) A copy of any foreign collecting permit or authorizing letter;

(3) If the exotic bird has been held in captivity for more than 1 year, include:

(i) the country and specific location where removal occurred;

(ii) The date and purpose of removal; and

(iii) Any other information in paragraph (a)(2) of this section that may be applicable;

(4) If the exotic bird was bred in captivity, include:

(i) Documents or other evidence that the bird was bred in captivity.

Identifying the parental birds, hatch date, and the name and address of the breeder; and

(ii) If the applicant is not the breeder, copies of breeders records, invoices, or other documentation showing the bird was acquired from the breeder and a history of multiple transactions;

(5) A statement of the reasons the applicant is justified in obtaining a permit, and a complete description of the scientific research to be conducted on the exotic bird requested, including:

(i) Formal research protocol with timetable and details on the funding of the research;

(ii) The relationship of such research to promoting the conservation of the species in the wild;

(iii) A discussion of possible alternatives and efforts to obtain birds from other sources; and

(iv) Planned disposition of the exotic birds and any progeny upon completion of the research project;

(6) Qualifications of the principal investigator and other scientific personnel to conduct the proposed research, including:

(i) Applicable educational experience;

(ii) Description of relevant past research conducted and any published or unpublished results of the research;

(iii) Evidence of professional affiliation with an accredited research institution; and

(iv) Three letters from other scientists as to the adequacy of the proposed research. If the research requires the removal of the exotic bird from the wild, one of these letters shall be from the Convention Scientific Authority in the country from which the exotic bird is going to be or was removed from the wild;

(7) A description of the care and maintenance of the exotic bird, and how

the facility meets professionally recognized standards, including:

(i) The name and address, as well as photographs or diagrams, of the facility where the exotic bird will be maintained;

(ii) Dimensions of existing enclosures for the birds to be imported and number of birds to be housed in each;

(iii) Husbandry practices; and

(iv) Qualifications and experience of the personnel who will be responsible for the care of the exotic bird; and

(8) A description, including photographs or diagrams, of the shipping methods and enclosure to be used to transport the exotic bird, including but not limited to feeding and care during transport.

(b) Issuance criteria. Upon receiving an application completed in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section, the Director will decide whether or not a permit should be issued. In making this decision, the Director shall consider, in addition to the general criteria in part 13 of this subchapter, the following factors:

(1) Whether the purpose of the scientific research is adequate to justify removing the exotic bird from the wild or otherwise changing its status;

(2) Whether the proposed import would be detrimental to the survival of the exotic bird species in the wild, including whether the exotic bird was bred in captivity or was (or will be) taken from the wild;

(3) Whether the permit, if issued, would conflict with any known program intended to enhance the survival of the population from which the exotic bird was or would be removed;

(4) Whether the research for which the permit is required has scientific merit, is not unnecessarily duplicative, and would be likely to promote the conservation of the exotic bird species in the wild;

(5) The opinions or views of scientists or other persons or organizations having expertise concerning the exotic bird or other matters germane to the application;

(6) Whether the expertise, facilities, or other resources available to the applicant appear adequate for proper care and maintenance of the exotic bird and to successfully accomplish the research objectives stated in the application;

(7) Whether the exotic bird will be so prepared and shipped as to minimize the risk of injury, damage to health, or cruel treatment.

(c) Permit conditions. In addition to the general conditions set forth in part 13 of this subchapter, every permit issued under this section shall be

subject to special conditions as the Director may deem appropriate.

(d) Publication in the Federal Register. The Director shall publish notice in the Federal Register of each application. Each notice shall invite the submission from interested parties of written data, views, or arguments with respect to the application. This public comment period may be waived by the Director in an emergency situation where the life or health of an exotic bird is threatened and no reasonable alternative is available to the applicant. Notice of any such waiver shall be published in the Federal Register within 10 days following issuance of the permit.

(e) Duration of permits. The duration of the import permits issued under this section shall be designated on the face of the permit, but in no case will these permits be valid for longer than one year.

§ 15.23 Permits for zoological breeding or display programs.

(a) Application requirements for permits for zoological breeding or display programs. Each application shall provide the following information and such other information that the Director may require:

(1) A description of the exotic bird(s) to be imported, including: (i) The common and scientific names of the species, number, age, and sex; and (ii) A statement as to whether, at the time of the application, the exotic bird is still in the wild, has already been removed from the wild, or was bred in captivity;

(2) If the exotic bird is still in the wild or was taken from the wild within the last year, include:

(i) The country and specific location where the removal occurred;

(ii) A description of the manner of taking of each bird;

(iii) The names and qualifications of persons who will capture or capture the bird(s);

(iv) A description of the status of the species in the area of capture; and

(v) A copy of any foreign collecting permit or authorizing letter;

(3) If the exotic bird has been held in captivity for more than 1 year, include:

(i) the country and specific location where removal occurred;

(ii) The date and purpose of removal; and

(iii) Any other information in paragraph (e)(2) of this section that may be applicable;

(4) If the exotic bird was bred in captivity, include:

(i) Documents or other evidence that the bird was bred in captivity, identifying the parental birds, batch data, and name and address of the breeder; and

(ii) If the applicant is not the breeder, copies of breeders records, invoices, or other documentation showing the bird was acquired from the breeder and a history of multiple transactions;

(5) A statement of the reasons the applicant is justified in obtaining a permit, and a complete description of the breeding or display program to be

conducted with the exotic bird requested, including:

(i) A breeding or education protocol that provides information on conservation educational materials provided to the general public;

(ii) Plans, if any, for developing or maintaining a self-sustaining population of the exotic bird species in captivity;

(iii) A statement on efforts to obtain birds from alternative sources or sources within the United States;

(iv) Details on recordkeeping and veterinary care;

(v) The relationship of such a breeding or display program to promoting the conservation of the species in the wild; and

(vi) Planned disposition of the exotic birds and any progeny.

(6) A description of the care and maintenance of the exotic bird, and how the facility meets professionally recognized standards of the public display community, including:

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(i) The name and address, as well as photographs or diagrams, of the facility where the exotic bird will be maintained;

(ii) Dimensions of existing enclosures for the birds to be imported and number of birds to be housed in each;

(iii) Husbandry practices; and

(iv) Qualifications and experience of the personnel who will be responsible for the care of the exotic bird;

(7) A history of the zoological facility's breeding programs with the same or similar species, including:

(i) participation in any cooperative breeding programs;

(ii) breeding and inventory records for the last two years, including hatching, survival and mortality records;

(iii) causes of any mortalities and efforts made to correct any problems; and

(iv) a qualification statement for the principal investigator who will be involved in the breeding program;

(8) A qualification statement for each individual and/or principal investigator who will be overseeing the breeding or display program. This statement should include information on the personnel's husbandry experience with the same or similar bird species;

(9) Three letters of endorsement are required for the breeding or display program on the exotic bird. If the breeding or display requires the removal of the exotic bird from the wild, one of these letters shall be from the Convention Scientific Authority in the country from which the exotic bird is or will be removed from the wild; and

(10) A description, including photographs or diagrams, of the shipping methods and enclosure to be used to transport the exotic bird, including but not limited to feeding and care during transport;

(b) Issuance criteria. Upon receiving an application completed in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section, the Director will decide whether or not a permit should be issued. In making this decision, the Director shall consider, in addition to the general criteria in part 13 of this subchapter, the following factors:

(1) Whether the zoological breeding or display program is adequate to justify removing the exotic bird from the wild or otherwise changing its status;

(2) Whether the proposed import would be detrimental to the survival of the exotic bird species in the wild, including whether the exotic bird was bred in captivity or was (or will be) taken from the wild;

(3) Whether the permit, if issued, would conflict with any known program intended to enhance the survival of the population from which the exotic bird was or would be removed;

(4) Whether the breeding program for which the permit is required would be likely to enhance or promote the conservation of the exotic bird species in the wild or whether the display program for which the permit is required would be likely to promote conservation through education efforts for the exotic bird species or the habitat in which it lives;

(5) The opinions or views of scientists or other persons or organizations having expertise concerning the exotic bird or other matters germane to the application;

(6) Whether the expertise, facilities or other resources available to the applicant appear adequate for proper care and maintenance of the exotic bird and to successfully accomplish the zoological breeding or display objectives stated in the application; and

(7) Whether the exotic bird will be so prepared and shipped as to minimize the risk of injury, damage to health, or cruel treatment.

(c) Permit conditions. In addition to the general conditions set forth in part 13 of this subchapter, every permit issued under this section shall be subject to special conditions as the Director may deem appropriate.

(d) Publication in the Federal Register. The Director shall publish notice in the Federal Register of each application. Each notice shall invite the submission from interested parties of written data, views, or arguments with respect to the application. This public

comment period may be waived by the Director in an emergency situation where the life or health of an exotic bird is threatened and no reasonable alternative is available to the applicant. Notice of any such waiver shall be published in the Federal Register within 10 days following issuance of the permit.

(a) Duration of permits. The duration of the import permits issued under this section shall be designated on the face of the permit, but in no case will these permits be valid for longer than one year.

§ 15.24 Permits for cooperative breeding.

(a) Application requirements for permits for cooperative breeding. Each application shall provide the following information and such other information that the Director may require:

(1) A description of the exotic bird(s) to be imported, including:

(i) The common and scientific names of the species, number, age, and sex; and

(ii) A statement as to whether, at the time of the application, the exotic bird is still in the wild, has already been removed from the wild, or was bred in captivity;

(2) If the exotic bird is still in the wild or was taken from the wild within the last year, include:

(i) The country and specific location where the removal occurred;

(ii) A description of the manner of taking of each bird;

(iii) The names and qualifications of persons who will capture or capture the bird(s);

(iv) A description of the status of the species in the area of capture; and

(v) A copy of any foreign collecting permit or authorizing letter;

(3) If the exotic bird has been held in captivity for more than 1 year, include:

(i) the country and specific location where removal occurred;

(ii) The date and purpose of removal; and

(iii) Any other information in paragraph (a)(2) of this section that may be applicable;

(4) If the exotic bird was bred in captivity, include:

(i) Documents or other evidence that the bird was bred in captivity, identifying the parental birds, hatch date, and name and address of the breeder; and

(ii) If the applicant is not the breeder, copies of breeder's records, invoices, or other documentation showing the bird was acquired from the breeder and a history of multiple transactions;

(5) A statement of the reasons the applicant is justified in obtaining a permit, and a statement detailing the applicant's participation in a cooperative breeding program approved under section § 15.26 of this chapter, including:

(i) copies of any signed agreements or protocols with the monitoring avicultural, conservation, or zoological organization overseeing the program; and

(ii) applicable records of the cooperative breeding program of any other birds imported, their progeny, and their disposition;

(6) A complete description of the relationship of the exotic bird to the approved cooperative breeding program, including:

(i) A statement of the role of the exotic bird in a breeding protocol;

(ii) A plan for maintaining a self-sustaining captive population of the exotic bird species;

(iii) Details on recordkeeping and veterinary care; and

(iv) Planned disposition of the exotic birds and any progeny produced during the course of this program.

(7) A statement outlining the applicant's attempts to obtain the exotic bird in a manner that would not cause its removal from the wild, and attempts to obtain the specimens of the exotic bird species from stock available in the United States:

(8) A description of the care and maintenance of the exotic bird, and how the facility meets professionally recognized standards, including:

(i) The name and address, as well as photographs or diagrams, of the facility where the exotic bird will be

maintained;

(ii) Dimensions of existing enclosures for the birds to be imported and number of birds to be housed in each; and

(iii) Husbandry practices;

(9) A history of the applicant's past participation in cooperative breeding programs, including:

(i) breeding and inventory records for at least the last two years;

(ii) hatching, survival and mortality records;

(iii) causes of any mortalities and efforts made to correct any problems;

(10) A qualification statement for each individual who will be handling or responsible for the care of the exotic bird. This statement should include information on the individuals' husbandry experience with the same or similar bird species; and

(11) A description, including photographs or diagrams, of the shipping methods and enclosure to be used to transport the exotic bird, including but not limited to feeding and care during transport;

(b) Issuance criteria. Upon receiving an application completed in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section, the Director will decide whether or not a permit should be issued. In making this decision, the Director shall consider, in addition to the general criteria in part 13 of this subchapter, the following factors:

(1) Whether the cooperative breeding program is adequate to justify removing the exotic bird from the wild or otherwise changing its status;

(2) Whether the proposed import would be detrimental to the survival of the exotic bird species in the wild, including whether the exotic bird was bred in captivity or was (or will be) taken from the wild;

(3) Whether the permit, if issued, would conflict with any known program intended to enhance the survival of the population from which the exotic bird was or would be removed;

(4) Whether the breeding program for which the permit is required would be likely to enhance or promote the conservation of the exotic bird species in the wild or result in a self-sustaining

population of the exotic bird species in captivity;

(5) Whether the expertise, facilities, or other resources available to the applicant appear adequate for proper care and maintenance of the exotic bird and to successfully accomplish the cooperative breeding objectives stated in the application; and

(6) Whether the exotic bird will be so prepared and shipped as to minimize the risk of injury, damage to health, or cruel treatment.

(c) Permit conditions. In addition to the general conditions set forth in part 13 of this subchapter, every permit issued under this section shall be subject to special conditions as the Director may deem appropriate.

(d) Duration of permits. The duration of the import permits issued under this section shall be designated on the face of the permit, but in no case will these permits be valid for longer than one year.

§ 15.25 Permits for personal pets.

(a) Application requirements for personal pets not intended for sale. No household may import more than two exotic birds as pets in any year. Each application shall provide the following information and such other information that the Director may require:

(1) A description of the exotic bird to be imported, including:

(i) The common and scientific names, number, age, and sex (if known);

(ii) A band number, house name, or any other unique identifying feature; and

(iii) A statement as to whether the exotic bird was bred in captivity or taken from the wild;

(2) A statement of the reasons the applicant is justified in obtaining a permit;

(3) Documentation showing that the applicant has continually resided outside of the United States for a minimum of one year;

(4) A statement of the number of exotic birds imported during the previous 12 months as personal pets by the applicant and other members of the

applicant's household;

(5) Information on the origin of the exotic bird, including:

(i) Country of origin; and

(ii) A description and documentation of how the exotic bird was acquired, including a copy of any Convention permit under which the bird was re-exported or exported. If there is no such permit, a sales receipt or signed statement from seller with name and address of seller, date of sale, species, and other identifying information on the bird or signed breeders certificate or statement with name and address of breeder, date of sale or transfer, species and hatch date; and

(6) A description, including photographs or diagrams, of the shipping methods and enclosure to be used to transport the exotic bird, including but not limited to feeding and care during transport.

(b) Issuance criteria. Upon receiving an application completed in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section, the Director will decide whether or not a permit should be issued. In making this decision, the Director shall consider, in addition to the general criteria in part 13 of this subchapter, the following factors:

(1) Whether the proposed import would be detrimental to the survival of the exotic bird species in the wild;

(2) Whether the exotic bird to be imported is a personal pet owned by the applicant who has continuously resided outside the United States for a minimum of one year, or whether the exotic bird was previously exported or re-exported from the United States as a personal pet under a permit issued by the Service;

(3) Whether the number of exotic birds imported in the previous 12 months by the applicant and other members of the applicant's household does not exceed two; and

(4) Whether the exotic bird will be so prepared and shipped as to minimize the risk of injury, damage to health, or cruel treatment.

(c) Permit conditions. In addition to the general conditions set forth in part 13 of this subchapter, every permit

issued under this section shall be subject to special conditions that no household may import more than two exotic birds as personal pets in any year, the exotic birds cannot be imported with the intention to sell, and any other conditions as the Director may deem appropriate,

(d) Duration of permits. The duration of the import permits issued under this section shall be designated on the face of the permit.

§ 15.26 Approval of cooperative breeding programs.

Upon receipt of a complete application, the Director may approve cooperative breeding programs which will allow individuals to import exotic birds otherwise prohibited by § 15.11, with permits under § 15.24. Such approval for cooperative breeding programs shall be granted in accordance with the issuance criteria of this section.

(a) Application requirements for approval of cooperative breeding programs. Each application shall provide the following information and such other information that the Director may require:

(1) A description of the exotic bird(s) to be imported, including the common and scientific names of the species, number, age, and sex ratio (if applicable);

(2) A statement of the reasons the applicant is justified in obtaining this approval, and a description of the cooperative breeding program requested for the exotic bird species, including:

(i) A breeding protocol, including a genetic management plan and breeding methods;

(ii) A statement on the plans for developing and maintaining a self-sustaining population in captivity of the exotic bird species;

(iii) Details on the system of recordkeeping and tracking of birds and their progeny;

(iv) A statement on the relationship of such a breeding program to the conservation of the exotic bird species in the wild;

(v) Details on the funding of this program;

(vi) Planned disposition of the exotic birds and any progeny;

(3) A qualification statement for each individual who will be overseeing the cooperative breeding program. This statement should include information on the individual's prior experience with the same or similar bird species. Individuals overseeing the program will be required to demonstrate a professional affiliation with the avicultural, conservation or zoological organization;

(4) Three letters of endorsement are required for the cooperative breeding program. If the cooperative breeding program requires the removal of any exotic birds from the wild, at least one of these letters shall be from the Convention Scientific Authority in the country from which the exotic birds are to be removed from the wild;

(5) A statement of the oversight of the program by the avicultural, zoological, or conservation organization, including their monitoring of participation in the program, criteria for acceptance of individuals into the program, and the relationship of the cooperative breeding program to enhancing the propagation and survival of the species; and

(6) A history of the cooperative breeding program, including an annual report for the last 3 years, mortality records, breeding records, and a studbook if one has been developed for the species.

(b) Issuance criteria. Upon receiving an application completed in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section, the Director will decide whether or not a cooperative breeding program should be approved. In making this decision, the Director shall consider, in addition to the general criteria in part 13 of this subchapter, the following factors:

(1) Whether the cooperative breeding program for which the approval is requested is adequate to justify removing the exotic bird from the wild or otherwise changing its status:

(2) Whether the granting of this approval would be detrimental to the survival of the exotic bird species in the wild, including whether the exotic birds were bred in captivity or will be taken from the wild;

(3) Whether the granting of this approval would conflict with any known program intended to enhance the survival of the population from which the exotic bird species was or would be removed;

(4) Whether the cooperative breeding program would be likely to enhance or assist the conservation of the exotic bird species in the wild, enhance the propagation and survival of the species, and result in self-sustaining populations of the exotic bird species in captivity; and

(5) Whether the expertise or other resources available to the program appear adequate to successfully

accomplish the objectives stated in the application.

(c) Publication in the **Federal Register**. The Director shall publish notice in the **Federal Register** of each application. Each notice shall invite the submission from interested parties of written data, views, or arguments with respect to the application. The Director shall publish periodically a notice as appropriate in the **Federal Register** of the list of approved cooperative breeding programs.

(d) Approval conditions. In addition to the general conditions set forth in part 13 of this subchapter, every approval issued under this paragraph shall be subject to the special condition that the cooperative breeding program shall maintain records of all birds imported under permits issued under this subpart and their progeny, including their sale or transfer, death, or escape, and breeding success. These records shall be made available to the Service on request and when renewing an approval.

continued on page 47

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NOMINATING COMMITTEE FORMED

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The National Finch and Softbill Society's bi-annual election of officers will be conducted with a ballot that will be printed in the next (November/December 1993) issue.

Before November 10, 1993 nominations must be received from the membership for the following elected positions. Duties are as stated in the Bylaws.

President: The President of the Society shall preside over all Board of Directors meetings of this Society. The President shall also preside at the national annual meeting. The President shall attend to the day-by-day operations of the Society, shall abide by the bylaws of the Society, and shall coordinate and delegate the activities of the other officers of this Society.

First Vice-President: Shall fill the position of the President in absence. Shall be first in succession to fill the position of the President should the President be unable to finish the term. The First Vice-President shall coordinate the activities of, and be responsible for, all Regional Vice Presidents.

Second Vice-President: Shall be second in line to the Presidency and first in line to succeed the First Vice-President. The Second Vice-President shall chair the Education Committee and coordinate the educational program of the Society. The Second Vice-President shall also chair the Publishing Committee as well as sit on all Committees of the Society.

Third Vice-President: Shall be in charge of FINCHSAVE, the captive breeding program of the Society. She/he shall participate in the committee and guide the capture and breeders involved in the program.

Fourth Vice-President: Must be an NFSS Panel Judge as she/he shall serve as the Judges Panel Director. The Fourth Vice-President shall also chair the Research and Standards Committee and be in charge of Species Classifications. She/he shall also be responsible for shows or exhibitions of the Society and member points arising therefrom.

Corresponding Secretary: Shall be responsible for all correspondence of the Society. The corresponding Secretary shall also serve as the Membership Chairman for the Society.

Recording Secretary: Shall be responsible for the minutes of all Board of Directors meetings of the Society. Will further direct the recordings of all minutes of special or national membership meetings that may be called from time to time. Will present to the President and/or Bulletin Editor a copy of all meeting minutes of this Society.

Treasurer: Shall be responsible for the collection and keeping all Society funds and assessments. Shall maintain a bank account, and deposit Society funds in the account under the name "The National Finch and Softbill Society". All funds, with the exception of the operating funds, are to be kept in a savings account. The Treasurer will pay with Society funds, kept in a checking account, all debts incurred by the Society at the directions of the Board of Directors. Society funds shall be used for Society business only.

Leg Band Secretary: Shall be responsible for the ordering and issuance of official leg bands of the Society. The Leg Band Secretary shall report to the Treasurer of the society.

Regional Vice-Presidents: Shall be responsible for encouraging membership and club affiliation in The National Finch and Softbill Society within her/his given region. Regional Vice-Presidents are responsible to the First Vice-President. Regional Vice-Presidents are to encourage at least one membership meeting within their regions annually.

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Please consider accepting more responsibility for the functioning of NFSS by accepting nomination to one of these positions. Consider those other NFSS members that you know who are responsible and hard-working and who would help NFSS to move forward through the 1990s. Consult with other members and select nominees who will work hard to keep this Society growing. Several incumbents have indicated that they are unable and/or unwilling to continue in their present positions so we need nominees for each and every category. Please contact the Chair or a member of the Nominating Committee as soon as you have confirmed that your chosen nominee is willing to serve.

=====

Nominating Committee Chairman

Committee Members

Bruce Evanick
125 West Jackson Street
York PA 17403-2265
(717) 854 2604

Miki Sparzak
Martha Wigmore
Clayton Jones

=====

Thank you for your continued support of The National Finch and Softbill Society and for your willingness to serve on this Committee and to have your name placed in nomination.

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SUCCESSFUL CURE OF STAR GAZING / TWIRLING

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by Don Thorschmidt

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Star-gazing, twirling. Do these terms sound familiar? In the 16 plus years I have been breeding finches I had encountered this devastating symptom several times with my birds and with other persons birds.

Where does it come from? Why does one bird in a cage of many develop this symptom and not the rest of the birds? I have asked myself and others these questions without coming to any conclusions.

Some writings state it comes from poor vitamin distribution and in particular Vitamin D and B complex lacking in their diet. I administered vitamin B and B complex to the eggfood without any improvement to the affected bird. As a matter of fact it seemed to progress into a more sorry state. So, was there any logic to this?

As time went on, even as much as two years, the ultimate result was a gradual wasting away and not being able to perch even with the food and water placed on the floor of the cage. I kept hoping for the best, that the bird would get stronger and survive, but death was always the end result.

Heartbreaking as it was, I felt that the birds misery had ended.

I do my own cultures on my birds and other persons birds to see what, if any, bacteria the birds are carrying. If I see a weakness in a bird, I check it out and treat these common bacteria and yeast infections with the appropriate medication. Particularly regarding finches, you don't have much time in turning the ill bird around.

I had a Gouldian with the star-gazing, twirling symptoms. I did a stool culture which revealed Klebsiella pneumonia. I treated the bird with Ciprofloxacin HCl which is the drug of choice for Klebsiella infections. After seven days of treatment it still had the exact symptoms as before. I then followed up with another culture revealing the Klebsiella was gone yet the twirling was still present. After 62 days of isolation I had run out of cage space. I introduced another Gouldian which had Candida Albicans (a yeast infection) to the same cage with my twirler. I thought logically the twirler was now clean and the Gouldian with Candida had contacted the yeast infection after a heavy dose of antibiotics and they would not be a problem to each other. I treated the birds with Nystatin 100,000 IU suspension, 5 drops to one ounce of water. Nystatin is usually administered directly into the birds beak 1 drop twice daily but I didn't want to stress out the bird by catching and handling him.

After two days on the first dose I went to change the medication for a new dose and I couldn't believe my eyes when I saw BOTH birds on the perch, standing upright up, not even croaking on their stomachs.

I continued the medication for an additional 6 days and stopped. Both birds were now even singing.

I thought - was this a fluke, or did I really find something here?

Sometime later I had another bird (a Society finch hen) with a slight twirling of the neck - atargazing would be a more accurate term. I put her on the Nystatin suspension and sure enough - another success.

I had taken another bird, a blue-bodied Gouldian hen, from a friend who noticed that she had the twirling symptom. This bird would flounder around the bottom of the cage when you approached it. He also had tried different medications to cure the bird in isolation but to no use. Another note is that this bird had suffered for about 7 or 9 months.

I took her home with me and placed her in isolation in a small cage without any heat source, just seed, and water with Nystatin, on the floor of the cage. My friend came over 30 hours after he gave the bird to me to pick up some supplies I had for him. We both went to the basement to check out his bird. Well, there she was PERCHING !! He was as ecstatic and amazed as I was excited! We talked about all the birds he and I and all of our friends had lost through the many years from the twirling problem.

I thought - what a find I have here. This symptom cannot be genetic or coming from a poor vitamin source as believed by some writings, particularly when I was giving all 400+ birds the same foods.

The twirling seems to come out in birds previously stressed in some way, where as different types of bacteria affect the bird first, then secondary after antibiotic treatment or the possibility of a fungal infection the twirling exists.

In any event, so far I have had an overwhelming success rate, with no apparent side effects.

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Editor's Note: NFSS readers will remember that Don is the man who made and advertised those neat cardboard nest boxes a few years ago. He is an innovator and always on the lookout for ways to improve his birds' lives and he is willing to share his knowledge and experiences. He and I had a conversation recently in which he promised to write more articles, including one about the kits he uses to do cultures on his birds. Thanks a lot Don. Hope to hear from you soon.

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F I N C H S A V E

804 874-8581

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FINCHSAVE STRUCTURE

by Linda Oja
FINCHSAVE Director

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Program Director: administers program and handles routine issues as they arise. The Director will have a committee to assist with these responsibilities, so the workload can be distributed and better handled.

FINCHSAVE Committee: Appointed by the NFSS Board of Directors. Will assist Director with setting policy and advise Director as needed.

Group Managers: will supervise and provide assistance to Species Captains or perform the duties of Species Captains where needed. They will assist the Program director in developing management plans for species in their group. Group Managers will be divided into seven groups as follows:

1. Australian and Parrot Finches
2. All Waxbills
3. All Mannikins
4. All African Finches
5. All European Finches
6. All South American Finches
7. All Softbill birds

Groups may be further divided if they become too large to handle.

Species Captains are responsible for gathering information from participants, assisting in obtaining birds, monitoring bloodlines and communicating with and assisting the director and participants as needed.

The original program structure has been maintained except for the addition of the Director's Committee. We may not have need for Species Captains or even Group Managers until the number of participants increases. changes in the program will be made as the need arises.

Explanation of requirements..

1. FINCHSAVE is an official NFSS Program to organize NFSS members to actively breed various finch and softbill species. There is room in the avicultural world for more than one species preservation program. We hope this will be one of many.

2. Record keeping is extremely important in this type of program. Closed banding using NFSS bands enable the participant to identify the year the bird was hatched and, by recording band numbers, keep track of the parentage of the bird. Since NFSS records band numbers, the breeder can be traced if needed. NFSS has a guideline of band sizes for individual species so that bands fit properly and losses due to caught bands are minimal. Although such losses cannot be completely eliminated neither can other accidental deaths and injuries. Some states already require exotic birds to be captive bred and closed banded to be legally kept. Record keeping and identification may not be a problem to small breeders but when the number of offspring increases and some are sold, the band may be the only source of information available to the new owner. We will explore alternatives to banding in exceptional circumstances.

3. We have eliminated pair requirements but we continue to emphasize the need to preserve genetic purity. With fewer birds it is important to see unrelated birds to avoid inbreeding. Continuous inbreeding weakens the species. Diversity may not always be in the very rare species. Short of genetic testing of each bird, the best way to obtain different bloodlines is to purchase the birds from a variety of sources and ask questions. Some breeders sell unrelated pairs of birds. If you are purchasing birds of unknown origin or wild-caught, you may need to pair these birds with others in your stock. It is advisable to periodically obtain new bloodlines as some species have a short breeding life. We hope to be able to use the NFSS census, as well as other sources to assist participants in locating breeders.

4. Basically, the information we need in the annual report is; breeding success (number of young raised), number of birds lost, purchased and sold. We also ask for information on how the birds are maintained to help us develop species plans. This information will be shared with all participants. Participants will be kept informed through NFSS Bulletin or FIMCHSAVE Newsletter and are encouraged to contact Species Captains, Group Managers or Director for assistance.

Excluded species.

As previously mentioned, the excluded species are believed to be commonly raised in this country, hybrids or of questionable genetic background. This does not mean that we do not care about these species, just that there are so many others to be worked with. As a generalization, many of the Australian species were raised in captivity when Australia halted avian exports. Of course there are some species that were not well established and are still quite new in aviculture. On the other hand, there are many African, South American and Asian species which have been readily and inexpensively available through importation and therefore were not being raised in this country in significant numbers. Their breeding presents more of a challenge with very little financial

reward. These include but are not limited to the Waxbills, Weavers and Serins. The Wild Bird Conservation Act of 1992 has had a significant impact and emphasizes the need to establish these species or lose them.

Since we do not have a way of knowing all of the finches and softbills that are kept and bred in this country, and are faced with the continuing problem of habitat destruction, our emphasis and exclusions may change as we learn more. We will keep all NFSS members informed of participating species in an effort to encourage a variety of species in the program.

We encourage concentration on normal colorings as sometimes continued breeding of the normal variety is overlooked in favor of the newer color mutations. We are in no way discouraging breeding the newer color mutations but are interested in maintaining a balanced breeding effort for all varieties. There may come a time when we may be called upon to provide species for repopulation of their natural habitats. In order to do this we must preserve their natural characteristic appearance and behavior.

Club Participation

Bird clubs can and are encouraged to sponsor a species for participation in FINCHSAVE. It is required that the club be an NFSS affiliate and that the species representatives be individual members of the National Finch and Softbill Society. One person (the species representative) can be assigned the task of gathering information needed for bonding, annual reports and other feedback to the FINCHSAVE Program. We are not requiring every individual involved in breeding the species to be an NFSS member. All birds should be closed banded and proper records kept. Contact the FINCHSAVE Director for more information.

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The Editor wishes to thank FINCHSAVE Director Linda Dja and her Committee for their fine work and for keeping a constant flow of information going to all participants through the FINCHSAVE Newsletter and through their updates to this Bulletin. In this most recent update on the constant changes that keep this vital program alive and growing I feel that the most important statement is:

Changes in the program will be made as the need arises.

As you read this update again think of all of the changes that have occurred in this program since its inception - all because of the input of participants and all in an effort to keep FINCHSAVE working for all of the birds and for all of the birdkeepers. Thanks again to the Director and the Committee.

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FINCHSAVE
DEFINITION/PURPOSE

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LONG TERM GOAL: To have an established consortium (program) of breeders of finches and softbills dedicated to producing and maintaining a viable captive bred population of finches and softbills in the United States.

SHORT TERM GOAL: Consistent breeding success with participating species.

We hope to accomplish these goals through a cooperative effort of education, assistance, and exchange of information for those participating.

FINCHSAVE Requirements

1. Must be an NFSS member.
2. Must agree to band chicks with appropriate size NFSS closed traceable bands.
3. Agree to complete a brief annual report so progress can be monitored.
4. Participants are no longer required to have a minimum number of pairs but are encouraged to start with at least 3 unrelated pairs.

All but the following finches and softbills will be accepted into the program: Zebra Finch, Society Finches, Gouldians, Java Rice Birds, Shafttails hybrids. These birds are excluded because they are already bred in sufficient numbers of genetic purity of species is questionable. The Timor Zebra Finch will be accepted into the program if it can be verified as a Timor variety.

In return, FINCHSAVE will assist participants in the following ways:

1. Provide benefits of NFSS membership including free FINCHSAVE ads, informative articles in the Bulletin and the FINCHSAVE Newsletter.
2. Assist participants by providing information on: where to obtain birds, I.D. bird bands, maintaining specific species.
3. Keep participants informed of program progress through FINCHSAVE newsletter or NFSS Bulletin.
4. Recognize participant accomplishments with their species.

We can be flexible on some requirements for breeders of rare finches and softbills who cannot meet some of the present requirements (i.e. banding).

Contact FINCHSAVE Program Director for more information.

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**NATIONAL FINCH AND SOFTBILL SOCIETY
AFFILIATES, DELEGATES AND SHOW DATES**

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NATIONAL CAGE BIRD SHOW, INC.; Kerol Deem, (409) 737-1557
November 18 to 21, 1993 Wyndham Greensprings Hotel, Houston, TX \$59 room
rate. Reservations, (713) 875-2222. Hosted by The Bay Area Cockatiel and
Cage Bird Club. Panel Judge: Dr. A. E. Decoteau

KAYTEE GREAT AMERICAN BIRD SHOW Ermafern Collins, (515) 992 3539
September 30 to October 3rd, 1993 Crystal Inn & Conference Center (formerly
Des Moines Airport Hilton), Des Moines, IA \$54.00 room rate. Reservations,
(515) 287-2400. Hosted by The Mid-America Cage Bird Society
Panel Judge: Charles Anchor

ALABAMA

Central Alabama Avicultural Society; Lorene Clubb, (205) 857 3817

CALIFORNIA

Aviary Assn. of Kern Co.; Velma Baker, (805) 765-6110

Capital City Bird Society; Mery Ann Meija, (916) 452 2037
Show: October 23 & 24, 1993 Roseville, CA Panel Judge: Brian Mandarich

Finch Society of San Diego County; Sharon Russell, (619) 546 1870

Fresno Canary and Finch Society; Dixie Lea, (209) 584-3764
REGIONAL SHOW: October 29-31, 1993 Medere, CA Panel Judge: Clayton Jones

Golden Gate Avian Society; Claudio Salo, (510) 455 9909
Show: November 11 to 13, 1993 Tracy, CA Panel Judge: Brenda Geesey

San Diego Bird Show, Inc.; Sharon Russell, (619) 546 1870
Show: November 6, 1993 San Diego, CA Panel Judge: Joe Kreder

Santa Clara Valley Canary & Exotic B. C.; Neil Crowley, (408) 258 4601
Show: November 27, 1993 San Jose, CA Panel Judge: Joe Kreder

COLORADO

Colorado Cage Bird Association; Terri McAuliffe (719) 576 9009
REGIONAL SHOW: October 16, 1993 Colorado Springs, CO
Panel Judge: Clarence Culwell

Rocky Mountain Society of Aviculture; Julie Karn, (303) 753-6145
Show: November 13, 1993 Denver, CO Panel Judge: Merty von Raesfeld

CONNECTICUT

Connecticut Association for Aviculture; Chris Voronovitch, (203) 649 8220
Show: October 23, 1993 Manchester, CT Panel Judge: William Parlee

New England Finch Fenciers; Russell Armitage, Jr., (203) 756 1753
Show: November 27, 1993 E. Hartford, CT Panel Judge: Dr. Al Decoteau

FLORIDA

Aviary & Cage Bird Society of South Florida; Len Brower (305) 931 3468

Colorbred Canary Club of Miami, Inc.; Armando J. Lee, (305) 270 1000
Show: December 2-5, 1993 Miami, FL Non-Panel Judge, Dr. Lindeey Clack

Exotic Bird Club of Florida; Mary Petty, (407) 632-7494
Show November 6, 1993 Panel Judge: Laura Bewley

Florida State Fair Exotic Bird Show; Dale Laird, (407) 657 7989

Gold Coast All Bird Club; Mike Merisceno, (305) 929 1606

Gulf Coast Exotic Bird Club; Diane Pittman, (813) 772-1150
Pet Show: November 21, 1993 Ft. Meyers

Greeter Brandon Avian Society, Inc.; Carole Miller, (813) 971-1190

Jacksonville Cage Bird Assn.; Paul O. Stickweh, (904) 744-5811

Suncoast Avian Society; Joe Ventimiglia, (813) 392 9391
Shows: October 16 and 17, 1993 Tampa, FL
Panel Judges: Conrad Meinert and Stephen Hoppin

Sunshine State Cage Bird Society; Dale Laird, (407) 657 7989
Show: October 9, 1993 Orlando FL Panel Judge: Kenneth Gwnby

West Florida Avian Society, Inc.; Barbara Farrell, (904) 683 1634

GEORGIA

Central Georgia Exotic Bird Club; Dawn Miller, (404) 460 8233

HAWAII

Honolulu Canary and Finch Club; Lorreine Chang, (808) 595 3689

ILLINOIS

Greater Chicago Cage Bird Club; Jane Muscato, (708) 305 9043
Show: November 6, 1993 Rolling Meadows, IL Panel Judge: Clarence Culwell

Illini Bird Fanciers; Jan Marcott, (217) 347-9690

Springfield Pet Bird Club; Tom Rood, (217) 774 5265

INDIANA

Indiana Bird Fanciers; Conrad Meinert, (219) 269 2873
Show: October 9, 1993 Fort Wayne, IN Panel Judge: Harold Bowles

Nest Central Indiana Bird Club; Tom Rood, (217) 774 5265

IOWA

Mid-America Cage Bird Society; Ermafer Collins, (515) 992 3539
Show: Hosting the 1993 KAYTEE Great American Bird Show

KANSAS

Kansas Avicultural Society; James Williams, (316) 663-5609
Show: October 9, 1993 Wichita, KS Panel Judge: Paul Williams

Heartland Canary & Finch Club; Shirley Landkamer, (913) 594 6795
Show: October 23, 1993 Lawrence, KS Panel Judge: Laura Bewley

KENTUCKY

Central Kentucky Cage Bird Society; Steve Slates, (606) 223 2600
Show: November 6, 1993 Lexington, KY Panel Judge: Jon Hoffman

LOUISIANA

Gulf South Bird Club; Evon Kruse, (504) 649 2392
REGIONAL SHOW: October 16, 1993 New Orleans, LA
Panel Judge, Marty von Raesfeld

Cajun Canary Club; Ernie Brown, (504) 834 5100

Capital Area Avicultural Society; Tim Schexnaydre, (504) 562 3579

MAINE

Maine State Caged Bird Society; Sheryl Adams, (207) 727 5633

MARYLAND

Baltimore Bird Fanciers; Deb Clark, (410) 242 8471
Show: October 16, 1993 Baltimore, MD Panel Judge: Roddy Gabel

Maryland Cage Bird Society; Theresa Brown, (410) 735 7662

MASSACHUSETTS

Massachusetts Cage Bird Association; Dianna Smith (508) 540 3214

Show: October 16, 1993 South Eaton, MA Panel Judge: Brenda Geeey

MICHIGAN

Great Lakes Avicultural Society; Joan Lenon, (616) 677 5082

Show: October 16, 1993 Grand Rapids, MI Panel Judge: Harold Bowles

Mid-Michigan Bird Club; Mary Lou Terwilliger, (517) 463 5695

Show: November 6, 1993 Panel Judge: Martha Wigmore

Mid-West Cage Bird Club; Patrick Vance, (313) 443 0643

Show: November 13, 1993 Westland, MI Panel Judge: Roddy Gabel

Motor City Bird Breeders; Patrick Vance, (313) 443 0643

Show: October 23 & 24, 1993 Detroit, MI Panel Judge: Martha Wigmore

Society of Canary and Finch Breeders; Patrick Vance, (313) 443 0643

Show: October 30 & 31, 1993 Livonia, MI Panel Judge: Tom Rood

MISSOURI

Greater Kansas City Avicultural Society; Jim Leach, (816) 254 0415

Show: October 17, 1993 Grandview, MO Panel Judge: Kenneth Gunby

Heart of America Hookbill & Finch Society; James Johnson, (913) 268 3209

Show: October 17, 1993 Blue Springs, MO Panel Judge: Clarence Culwall

Missouri Cage Bird Association; Denis Burhaos, (314) 441 8525

Show: November 5 & 6, 1993

NEW JERSEY

South Jersey Bird Club; Raymond Paasaro, (201) 291 9224

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Birds of a Feather Avicultural Society; Denise McCabe, (603) 485 8184

Panel Judge: William Parlee

New Hampshire Avicultural Society; Larry Martin, (508) 392-9137

Show: October 9, 1993 Hudson, NH Panel Judge: Brenda Geeey

NEW YORK

Astoria Bird Club; Lealie Leber, (516) 431 9267

Buffalo Canary & Budgerigar Society; David Cooper, (716) 896 6014

Finger Lakes Cage Bird Association; Rena Rouse, (315) 252 7673

New York Finch & Type Canary Club; Ron Casper, (215) 723 8643

Show: October 23, 1993 Franklin Square, (LI) NY Panel Judge: Stephen Hoppin

Rochester Cage Bird Club; Vicki Steffenhagen, (716) 964 2840

REGIONAL SHOW: October 30, 1993 Rochester, NY Panel Judge: Harold Bowles

NORTH CAROLINA

Charlotte Metrolina Cage Bird Society; Melvin Yoder, (803) 459 5319

Raleigh-Durham Caged Bird Association; Karen Whitlow, (919) 557 0450

OHIO

Classic Feathers; John Neff, Jr., (419) 784-5985

Show: October 2, 1993 Defiance, OH Panel Judge: Conrad Meinert

Cleveland Cage Bird Society; Maureen Mehozonek, (216) 234 7674

Show: October 9, 1993 Cleveland, OH Panel Judge: Earl Courts

Toledo Bird Assn. & Zebra Finch Club of America; Patrick Vance, (313) 443 0643

OREGON

Rose City Exotic Bird Club; Sally Smith, (503) 658-5242

Show: November 6 & 7, 1993 Portland, OR Panel Judge: Clayton Jones

OKLAHOMA

Bird Fanciers of Oklahoma; Gene and June Miller, (405) 382 7066

PENNSYLVANIA

Central Pennsylvania Cage Bird Society; Pat Krichten, (717) 632 8092

Show: October 23, 1993 Grantville, PA Panel Judge: Brenda Geesey

Chester County Bird Breeders; Barbara Archibald, (215) 644 1760

Delaware Valley Bird Club; Kris Kroner, (215) 628 4143

Show: November 13, 1993 Fort Washington, PA Panel Judge: Charles Anchor

Greater Pittsburgh Cage Bird Society; Dr. Lindsay Clack (412) 363 6438

Show: November 6, 1993 Monroeville, PA Panel Judge: Conrad Meinert

Philadelphia Avicultural Society; Rick Szlachta, (215) 635 2097

Saven Mountains Exotic Bird Club; Steven Funk, (717) 667 9504

SOUTH CAROLINA

Palmetto Cage Bird Club; Melvin Yoder, (003) 459-5319

TENNESSEE

Middle Tennessee Cage Bird Club; Eva Duffey, (615) 361 5939

Show: October 30, 1993 Nashville, TN Panel Judge: Earl Courts

TEXAS

Bay Area Cockatiel & Cage Bird Club; Karol Oeem, (409) 737 1557

Hosting the 1993 National Cage Bird Show, Inc.

Fort Worth Bird Club; Clarence Culwell, (817) 220-5568

Show: October 2, 1993 Arlington, TX Panel Judge: Cecil Gunby

Texas Bird Breeders and Fanciers Assn; Clarence Culwell, (817) 220-5568

Show: November 6, 1993 Killeen, TX Panel Judge: Ray Johnson

VIRGINIA

Peninsula Cage Bird Society; Linda Oja, (804) 874 8581

WISCONSIN

Badger Canary Club; Patricia Ripple, (414) 527 1980

Show: October 23, 1993 Milwaukee, WI Panel Judge: Tom Rood

INTERNATIONAL AFFILIATES

Cage Bird Society of Hamilton; Peter Webb, (416) 575 0858

Confederacion Ornitologica Nacional; Rafael Sauraz, (809) 752 4433

Show: December 2 to 5, 1993 Bayamon, PR Panel Judge: Brenda Geesay

Budgerigar & Foreign Bird Society of Canada; Brian Eddy, (416) 244-6976

34th Annual Canadian National Show, October 16 & 17, 1993

Durham Avicultural Society of Ontario; Vincent Moase, (416) 723 1978

Essex-Kent Cage Bird Society; Alfred Mion, (519) 948 6398

Show: October 1 to 3, 1993 Windsor, Ont. Non-panel judge.

New Zealand Finch Breeders Assn.; New Zealand, Mrs. E. M. Foster

Queensland Finch Society; Queensland, Australia Gavin Oietz

Zebra Finch Society, England; Brian Binns, Manchester, England



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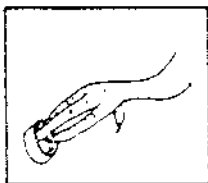
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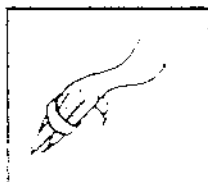
Leg banding Procedure

courtesy of the

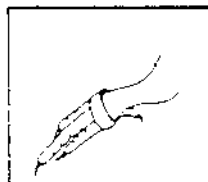
NATIONAL FINCH SOCIETY



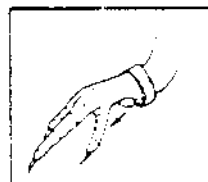
The most important thing to remember when banding chicks is to do it over a counter or table so if the chick is dropped it doesn't fall to the floor. The age to band varies between species but is generally between 5 and 10 days. You can tell by looking at the ankle joint (the joint where the toes come together) and the size of the band.



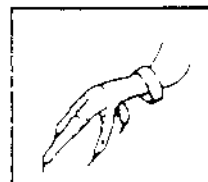
Have the bands, a toothpick (or other small blunt instrument) and some lubricant ready. Be sure you have the bands "right side up" for easier reading.



The band is generally placed on the birds' right leg. Banding just before the parents go to roost in the evening will prevent them from picking at the band. By the next morning they will have forgotten about it.



Hold the chick firmly but in such a way as to not cut off its' breathing and so that you don't harm it. Remember, their bodies cannot tolerate compression. Put a little bit of lubricant on the chicks' foot and slide the band over the three front toes and finally over the ankle joint. The back toe will probably have to be gently pried out from under the band with a toothpick. The band now should be in the proper location between the ankle and the elbow joints.



Check on the chick the next few days to be sure that the band has not slipped off and that there are no scrapes or irritations on the foot or leg.

GUIDE TO ORDERING 1991 NATIONAL FINCH AND SOFTBILL SOCIETY CLOSED LEG BANDS

Thanks to the work done by the Band Size Committee we are able to offer an expanded list of suggested sizes for more species of finches and softbills. We're hoping to get more updates from societies overseas in 1991. We also welcome members suggestions for the list.

SIZE TO FIT LEGS OF:

-
- A Small Waxbills, Owls, Strawberry, Orange-cheeks, Red-ears, Gold-breasted, Quail Finch.
-
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- C Blue Caps, Green Singers, Silverbills, Stars, Shafttails, Cherry, Red-headed Parrot, Painted, Heck's, Pileated, Grey Singers, Pytilias, Bronze-wing and Black and White Mannikin.
-
- D Zebras, Gouldians, Pictorellas, Yellow-rumps, Chestnut-breasted, Blue-faced Parrot, Pintail Nonpareil, most other Parrot finches, most smaller Nannikins and most Twin Spots.
-
- E Society, Spice, Siskins, Golden Song Sparrows, Diamond Sparrows, Nuns, Peter's Twin Spots and Black Crested Finches.
-
- G Nagpie Mannikins, and other large Nannikins, European Goldfinch and small Tanagers.
-
- J Pekin Robin, Silver-eared Mesias and other small softbills.
-
- K Java Rice, Shama Thrush, Saffron and Red-crested Cardinal.
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- L Diamond Doves, other small doves, Quail and other softbills.
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See expanded list of sizes recommended for particular species on previous page.

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THANK YOU FOR SUPPORTING THE NATIONAL FINCH AND SOFTBILL SOCIETY.

THE NATIONAL FINCH AND SOFTBILL SOCIETY

1993 AFFILIATION AGREEMENT

There are only two requirements that your club will have to meet.

- * Select a delegate to represent your club in dealing with NFS. That delegate must be an individual member of NFS who is willing to keep in touch with the Home Office and supply information on your show date, etc.
- * Send the appropriate fee, the Delegate Information Form, and this form to the address at the bottom by June 30, 1993

Service/Breeder Award Plaque - \$25.00

This is designed for clubs that do not have shows. Your benefits include all the educational publications of the society. Also, in October of your affiliation year, you will receive a beautiful 7" x 9" plaque for your club. This plaque can be a service or breeder award for one of your members. (Need not be an NFS Member.) Requests for the wording on the plaque must be received by NFS no later than June 30, 1993.

Best In Show Plaque - \$25.00

A 7" x 9" plaque that is given to the Best Finch or Softbill in Division at your show.

Second Best In Show Plaque - \$25.00

A 6" x 8" plaque that is given to the Second Best Finch or Softbill in Division at your show.

Third Best In Show Plaque - \$25.00

A 6" x 8" plaque that is given to the Third Best Finch or Softbill in Division at your show.

Best Softbill in Show Plaque - \$25.00

A 6" x 8" plaque that is given to the Best Softbill in Division at your show.

Rosettes - \$25.00

10 long streamer rosettes for the ten best Finches or Softbills in Division, plus 3 rosettes for the three best Unflighted in Division at your show.

Please place a check mark with the award(s) your club wants to order and send this application, along with a check for the proper amount made payable to NFS, to: The National Finch and Softbill Society, Affiliation Director, c/o Russell A. Armitage, Jr., 345 Boston Road, Middletown, CT 06457.

CLUB NAME: _____

DELEGATE'S NAME: _____

=====

PROPOSED CHERRY FINCH STANDARD

(Aidomosyne Modesta)

Submitted for the consideration of the membership. Comments and criticism should be directed to:

Dr. A. E. Decoteau
P. O. Box 369, Groton, MA 01450

Conformation.....	50	points
Head & Body.....	25	points
Wings.....	15	points
Tail.....	10	points
Condition.....	20	points
Color & Markings.....	15	points
Department & Presentation.....	15	points

HEAD & BODY: 25 points. The Cherry Finch should measure 4-4.5 inches from tip of beak to end of tail. The head should be nicely rounded. The line from the beak over the crown, eyes, back, rump, and tail should be smooth without any breaks. The body and chest of the bird should be nicely rounded but not bulging or squared off. The line from the lower mandible, over the chin, throat, chest, abdomen, vent, and to the tail should flow evenly. There should be just enough substance between the legs to make the bird not look too thin. The Cherry's eyes should always be bright and alert. The Cherry finch exhibits a sleek, appearance, not a cobby look typical of the Zebra finch.

WINGS: 15 points. The wings should be held close to the body, carried evenly, and the wing tips should just meet at the base of the uppertail coverts and they should not cross.

TAIL: 10 points. The tail should be approximately 1.5 inches in length. It should flow evenly from the rump, carrying equal length. The tail should taper evenly on both sides with the central tail feathers being the longest. There should be no missing feathers. A drooping or cocked tail could be faulted.

CONDITION

CONDITION: 20 points. The Cherry's condition must be smooth and sleek.

Missing toes, nails, or damaged or missing feathers are major condition faults. The beak and feet should be clean with no evidence of flaking or scaling.

COLOR & MARKINGS

COLOR & MARKINGS: 15 points. The upper parts are deep brown with white spots on the wings. Top of head dark claret-red extending to the mid point of the eyes. A small dark claret-red, almost black bib beneath the beak of the male. Underparts are white, transversely barred brown. Center of breast, abdomen, and under tail-coverts white. Tail is black with white spots on outer feathers. Eyes are dark brown, beak black, legs flesh brown.

The female has a smaller area of dark claret-red on head and lacks the bib. White tips of feathers on sides of forehead form a line extending from the base of the upper mandible over the eye. The red on the head will extend into this white line. The barring is less pronounced than on the male.

DEPORTMENT & PRESENTATION

DEPORTMENT & PRESENTATION: 15 points. The Cherry finch should be calm and yet alert, moving back and forth between the perches. They should stand at about a 45 degree angle. The Cherry should appear elegant, commanding the attention of the judge. Slouching or roosting on the perch would be faulted.

Description of Fawn Mutation

The fawn Cherry should have the same color pattern as the normal. The base color should be that of light plywood fawn. The top of head is a lighter red than that of a normal. The tail is a dark brown. Feet and legs pink.

Respectfully submitted by the Cherry Finch Standard Committee

Patrick Vance, Chair
Dennis Burhans
Pat Krichten
Leure Bewley

(e) Duration of approval. Cooperative breeding programs shall be approved for two years, at which time applicants may apply to the Service for renewal of a program's approval. Applications for renewal of approval shall comply with the general conditions set forth in part 15 of this subchapter.

Subpart D—Approved List of Species Listed in the Appendices to the Convention



§ 15.31 Criteria for including species in the approved list.

- (e) Captive-bred species.
- (b) Non-captive-bred species.

§ 15.32 Species included in the approved list.

- (e) Captive-bred species.
- (b) Non-captive-bred species.



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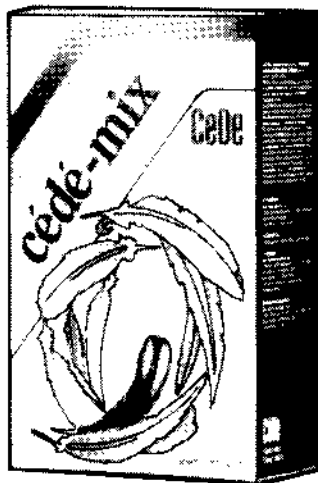
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FOR SALE: Gouldians, Waxbills, Parrot Finches and Owls. All domestically bred. Lainey Claflin and John Bikatea (MA) 617-091-4056. ma94

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WANTED: Separately need female Rufous-necked Weaver and Cuban Melodious. Jacky, (MD) (410) 485 7842. nd

FOR SALE OR TRADE: Gouldians, Red-headed Parrot Finches and Gold-breasted Waxbills. Bob Maddox (PA) (717) 632-7332. jf94

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WANTED: Female Melba Finch, Female Yellow-winged Pytilia. Melisse (WA) (206) 852 3227.

WANTED: Golden Song Sparrows, Gold breasted Quoting cocks, Red-cheeked Cordon Oieus. Will buy or trade for Blue-caps. Sylvie (VA) (703) 347 7249.

WANTED: Black-crested Finches (Pigmy Cardinal) Will buy or trade. Bob Maddox (PA) (717) 632-7332.

WANTED: Blue-faced Parrot finches, pair & hen; Aurora finchea, pair & hen; Green Siskina, pair or hen; Pearl-headed silverbilla, pair. Will be traveling through MO & IL in August and could pick them up. Mary Cahow (WI) (715) 346 3487 (w) or (715) 344 6117.

WANTED: Violet-eared Waxbilla, prefer close-banded. Will trade close-banded for new blood. Also female Blue-faced Parrot finchea. Valerie Fellerman, (PA) (215) 435-5925.

WANTED: Female Quail Finch. Mickey Graves (TX) (817) 540-1628.

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2. NFS has a program named "FINCNSAVE". The goal is to establish and maintain all finch and softbill species in American aviculture. All members are encouraged to enhance the propagation of finches and softbills.
3. NFS maintains an annual census that can connect you with other breeders for the purpose of exchanging information or breeding stock.
4. NFS offers, to members, closed, traceable, leg bands.
5. NFS has an affiliation program. Your club can affiliate and receive plaques and rosettes as show awards. Non-show clubs can affiliate and receive service awards for members. Speakers are available, with slide programs that feature finches and softbills.
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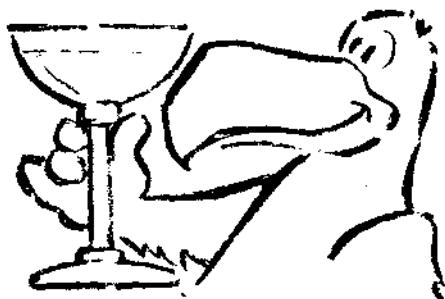
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Our exclusive Fortified Golden Granule Nuggets are now packed with even more vitamins, minerals and protein than the "complete diet" pellets added by others.

Instead of merely "fortifying" like the others, essential nutrients are added to Forti-Diet according to a precise scientific formula developed by

Kaytee nutritional experts. Nutrients are carefully measured and balanced to interact at the optimum level promoting better health and growth.

There's no worry about one being deficient. Or one being overpowering.

The most important benefit is the elimination of the guess-work normally

required to give birds the right combination of nutrients they need.

Because our added nutrients are combined in an ideally sized nugget form, birds consume it much more readily.

Matter of fact, tests prove birds find the Forti-Diet Golden Granule Nuggets up to 3 times more appealing.

Kaytee Forti-Diet is now available in several convenient sizes. Ask for it today.



For more information contact your local pet store or call Kaytee toll-free:
1-800-669-9580.

Better Nutrition for a Healthier Pet.