MATE MUTATION
from Argentina

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AviKula

A magazine for education and training of bird lovers

SYNONYM FOR QUALITY IN THE WORLD OF BREEDERS AND BIRD LOVERS

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Word of Editor-in-Chief:

Bird lovers, breeders, dear colleagues and readers,

I am glad that we are together again and that there are more and more new issues and readers of our magazine.

It is a bit unusual, but due to the planned topics and the excellent response of very valuable and numerous contributors, which resulted in an increased number of pages, we decided to make this edition in the form of a double issue.

According to the work plan, in this double issue we conclude the presentation of all newly recognized breeds of positur canaries and mutations of canaries of color and other species of exhibition birds, as well as those that are in the process of recognition by COM and OMJ. and were current until the new OMJ Technical Congress held in Istanbul on December 2 and 3, 2021. This completed the planned presentation, which met the requirements, wishes and needs of interested exhibitors and new breeders. "Surplus" has been transferred to the next issue.

Already in January or February, after the World Ornithological Championship, you can expect a new issue of AVI KULA with new articles, contributions, reports ...

One of the planned articles is an expert text related to the technique of evaluating London fancy canaries, prepared by our prominent, permanent and irreplaceable associate, otherwise renowned and longtime OMJ judge and instructor for section E (positur canaries) – Duško Matošić from Split. In one of the next issues, we will "have to" present it at the request of numerous readers who want to meet a man who, from issue to issue, presents canaries in an extremely professional and comprehensive way.

There will be many more professional and interesting topics from ornithology, about exotic birds, birds of the fauna of Europe, prevention and treatment... so we hope that we will continue to hold your attention related to aviculture and ornithology.

Now let's get back to reality.

As you know, all this year's issues were free for all members of the International Group "Exotic birds - Kulic" and there are thousands of them and we would like it to remain so because in this way there are no barriers to the flow of knowledge, experience, informations and news in these areas and all are welcome as members. For this reason, we are trying to provide sponsors in this difficult time who would provide us with at least minimal working conditions and further publication of this already well-received magazine. And the costs are not small, but even minimal help is enough and we need to cover them.

If you are able to help us, any help from you would be welcome. Anyone who has a specific idea, proposal or other help or maybe an advertisement, let us know, we will be happy to consider, and even accept everything that is in the interest of all of us.

If we fail in this way, we will be forced to provide working conditions, not through subscription but through symbolic donations.

In the hope that all problems will be solved and that we will continue to socialize as before, our small team and numerous collaborators and authors greet you.

Enjoy all the beauties that aviculture and ornithology, our birds and friendships offer you!

Sincerely yours,
Slobodan Kulić

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Duško Matošić - OMJ judge, Split, Croatia

GIRALDILLO SEVILLIANO
- NEW CURLY BREED

The Seville giraldillo is the newest, fifth Spanish breed of canary posture; a third curly but first crested breed. At first glance, it leaves the impression of something already seen, which is not surprising, because it is almost identical to Gibosou, but somewhat shorter in length and with added crested.

Here again the question may be asked: how much must a new race differ from those already known in order to be considered new? The answer that can be found is that the difference must be at least 30%. When "creating new" races, this is usually done in length, so miniature versions of existing, larger races are obtained. With Giraldillo sevillana, this was not done completely (because then it would have a length of 12.5 cm and not 15 cm), so a crested was added to it. In this way, the creators of this race believe that the new race has enough differences to differentiate it from other similar breed.

In all crested canaries, due to the lethal factor of crested, in addition to crested, we also have smooth-headed birds, which is the case with this breed as well. However, the smooth-headed Seville Giralldilo, apart from 15% less in length, does not have any other distinct differences from Giboso. It therefore becomes questionable whether their somewhat smaller length is a sufficient difference between these two races. The negative answer to this question was clear to the creators of the breed, and at the exhibitions the Seville Giraldillo without crested is not evaluated ie it is not a competitive bird. In the crested race this was formerly the case only with the German crested canaries (and later with the Benacus).

However, regardless of how much originality there is in this breed, the fact is that the Spaniards used the only unused combination in crested canaries - humpback birds and curly feathers. Photos that are always and only used in the presentation of this breed are always the same two birds bred by Francisco Javier Cabrera Garcia and presented in 2009. I wouldn't want to be cynical, but these may be the only representative examples of Giraldill. Other available photographs of that breed of bird are far from those two successful birds.

Two exemplar of Giraldillo Sevillano

Birds that are often encountered - insufficient length, width and amount of feathers for the proper formation of crested results in something that can hardly be called crested.

HISTORY OF ORIGIN

In 2002, Andalusian Francisco Javier Cabrera Garcia, a member of the Giralda Ornithological Society of Seville, began work on creating a new crested-curly breed of canaries. His idea was to inject crested factors into the sparsely curly Gibosoe. The selection lasted eight years, with plenty of ups and downs due to the difficult cultivation of Giboso with the crested required quality. Finally, in 2009, it got good results ie among the bred birds there were four or five birds that had the required characteristics.

That same year at a social bird show he presented his new breed of crested canaries. He presented the breed with only two birds (one yellow-green and one yellow), without grading, which is understandable because the standard, as well as the grading items, did not yet exist. By the way, the idea of Cabrera breeders was not new, because back in 1982 Juan Antonio Cano Nieto from Seville bred "crested Gibose", mostly in green. He worked on it for several years alone, but he did not spread the obtained birds. He later neglected the selection, completely lost all the birds obtained with the crested and gradually forgot about his idea. There is also a mention of a breeder of curly Melado canaries from the island of Tenerife, who tried to insert crested with curly and hunched Melado canaries by crossing. Cabrera named his new breed the Seville giralldilo (Giraldillosevillano). The name has to do with Seville, or its cathedral. Namely, Giralda-Giralldila is the name of a sculpture of a woman holding a palm branch in one hand and a shield in the other, and which is located at the top of the weather vane on the cathedral bell tower, which with its 104.5 meters is one of the tallest bell towers in the world. The cathedral, and especially the original weather vane on the bell tower, is one of the tourist attractions in Seville, and the local ornithological society is named after him.

After the presentation of the new breed, a meeting of the society was held where it was decided that all breeders interested in the new breed would continue to work together, in order to bring its recognition as soon as possible in the Spanish Ornithological Federation. Among the members of the society there are many top connoisseurs of heavy breeding Giboso, who were responsible for their development and recognition about fifty years ago, and who knew how to direct the selection and achieve the set goals with the new race. Under the guidance of the COM judge for canaries of stature José Ángel Sáez Diaza, the Standard for breed was written.

The following year, 2010, Francisco Javier Cabrera Garcíado donated crested birds to other interested members of society, most of whom were lucky in breeding and received a large number of young birds, crested and smooth-headed, which indicated

a positive result for the future development of the new breed.

On February 27, 2010, a meeting of all breeders and associates of Sevillano Giraldillo was held in order to unite the criteria of the standard concept. It was not easy to reach the agreement standard, because some preferred crested others the length of birds. In the end, a vote was held in which crested was chosen as a more important trait than length. An agreement was also reached on the selection system, which will continue to achieve the full realization of the breed and its recognition.

The Technical Commission of the Association of Judges of the Spanish Ornithological Confederation (COE) approved the presentation of Giraldillo Sevillano at the 2010 national competition in Mallorca, where the exhibited birds were considered and received high marks by the technical commission. This was the first of three presentations required for national recognition of the breed. The second presentation of the breed was at the national exhibition held in Almeria in 2011, and the third in 2012 again in Almeria. On it on December 4, 2012. Giraldillo Seville recognized as a new Spanish breed.

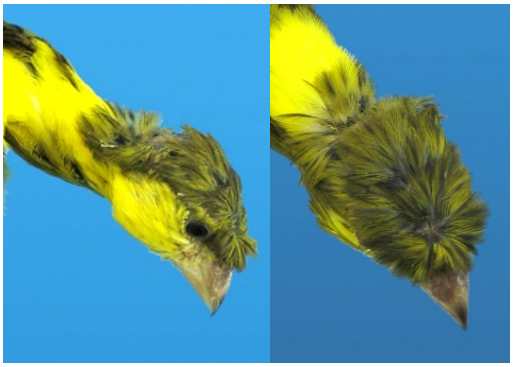
DESCRIPTION AND FEATURES

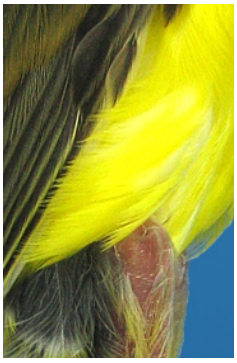
Giraldillo Sevillano is nothing but Giboso with an added crest. Although the Spaniards called it a "miniature Giboso with crested," the length 15cm was considered miniature. Crested is, however, the biggest, most important and most noticeable trait that distinguishes this breed from Giboso. Without crest, it is unlikely that the breed could be considered a new breed, so the reason why, for example, Giraldillo sevillana without a crest are not competitive birds.

The Giraldillo Sevillano without error due to its resemblance to Gibosos are not competitive birds

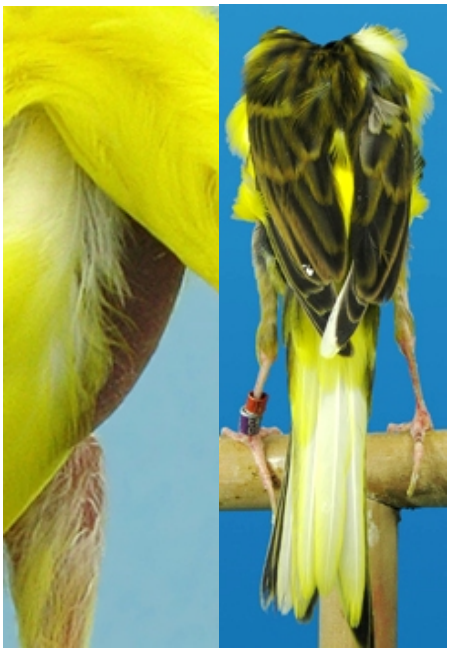
Canaries of this breed occupy a special, humpback position on a stick, ie they belong to the group of humpback curly canaries, which includes Gibber Italicus, Giboso, Southern Frill Canary, Swiss Frill Canary, and Melado Tinerfeño. There is an immediate noticeable big difference compared to Southern Frill, Swiss Frill and Melado Tinerfeño, as these are breeds with many feathers and are quite voluminous, which is quite the opposite of Giraldillo Sevillano. However, with Gibber Italicus the similarities are quite, and with Giboso and obvious.

Posture Giraldillo Sevillano is in the shape of the number one (1), which means that the body should stand in a vertical position relative to the stick, the neck should be integrated and bent at least at a 45 ° angle, and the tail should touch the stick on which the bird stands. The head should be small and oval, which is a logical extension neck. The neck should be very long, thin without any indication of feather curls.



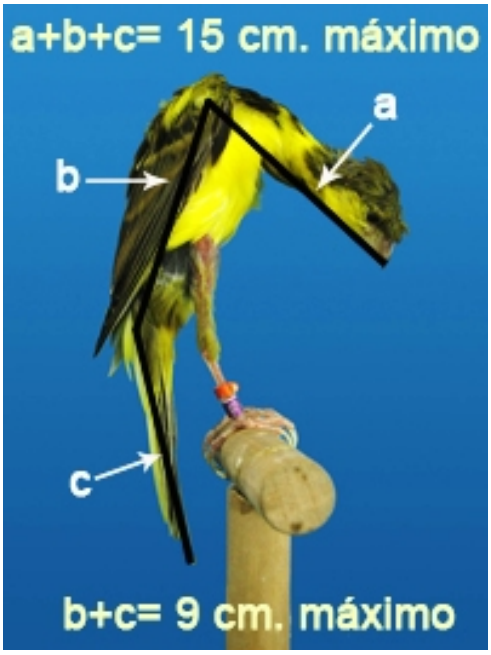


Crested is, as already mentioned, the main feature of the breed, although in birds of this breed of short, narrow and generally small feathers it cannot be very pronounced and rich in feathers. Crested should be oval in shape as well as the head, aligned and in proportion to the head. There should be a visible center point that should be in the middle of the head apex. At the nape of the neck the crest should rest well on the neck, not protruding at all. It is desirable that the crest is as long as possible with longer feathers, although this is not easy to achieve.



Details of head, hips, legs, tail, chest and wings as required by the standard

The length of the birds is up to 15 cm. This means that longer birds are not acceptable, unlike shorter ones which are desirable.

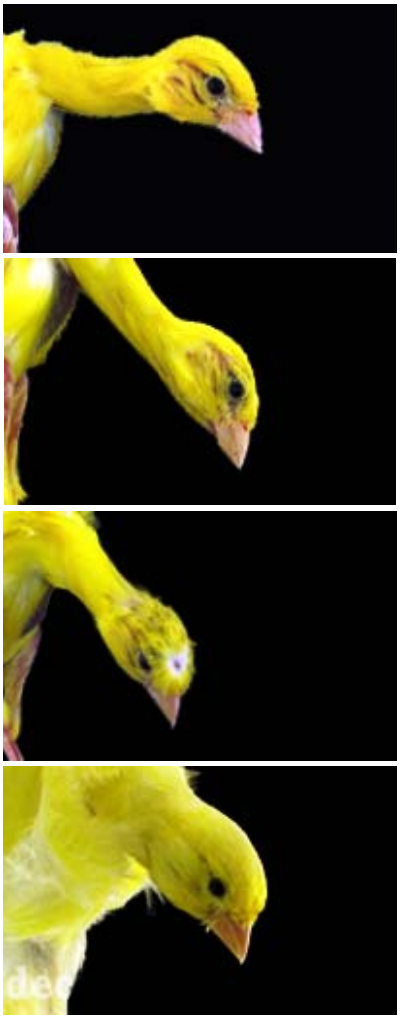


There are three lines for measuring the total length of a bird, namely: line "a" going from the tip of the beak to the shoulder, line "b" going from the shoulder to the beginning of the tail and line "c" going from the beginning to the end of the tail. The sum of lines "b" and "c" must not exceed 9 cm, which means that the length of the beak, head and neck should be 6 cm (in the extended position).

The legs should be very long, straight, held vertically when posing, not feathered and with a visibly protruding front of the thigh where the body begins.

The chest should be long and narrow, with visible or unfeathered bone. There must be two curls on the chest, ie curly feathers that grow on both sides of the chest and curl inwards. Side curls should be symmetrical in volume and height, and worn close to the body. Although small they should be visible.

The back should be long and narrow, with high shoulders. At the top of the back there must be a symmetrical curly cross that separates and falls on both sides from the middle of the back, forming a fairly sparse mantle. The wings should lie on the body, without crossing, while the ends of the wings are slightly away from the body. The tail should be narrow, closed and slightly bent inwards, to touch the wand, and end in the shape of the inverted letter **M**.



Differences and similarities in the shape and posture of the neck and head in Gibber Italicus, Giboso, Giraldillo Sevillano and MeladoTinerfeño

The feathers, although short, should be well adhered to the body and complete. All feather colors are allowed.

The authors of Standard of the Giraldillo Sevillano paid a lot of attention to explaining the differences between this new breed and the existing breeds Giboso and Gibber Italicus. However, even with the best of wishes, they could not find enought differencs in smoothheaded birds (without crest), so they decided that such birds do not complpete or exhibit at exibitions.

The description of Giraldillo Sevillano it is evident that the posture and shape of the body do not differ from that of Giboso. There is no difference in the head and neck of smooth-headed birds. The difference from Gibber Italicus is in the posture of the head and neck. The main difference between these breeds is the existence of crest. The analysis made by the creators of Giraldillo Sevillano shows that it has a 70% difference compared to Gibber Italicus, and 50% difference compared to Giboso Español. However, although some remarks can be made on the estimation of the percentages of these differences, they were made for "ideal" birds, while for real birds the differences will be significantly smaller.

EXHIBITIONS AND PREPARATION

The Scorecard list for Giraldillo Sevillano has as many as ten rating items: Posture (20 points), Length (15 points), Crest (15 points), Head and Neck (15 points), Legs (10 points), Chest (5 points), Back (5 points), Hips (5 points), Tail (5 points) and General impression and the feathers (5 points).

Such a large number of judging items makes evaluation difficult, and care should be taken not to penalize any shortcoming in two items.

The scores of individual items suggest that posture, body shape and length, and certainly crested, are the main features to pay the most attention to when evaluating. Although it is a frill breed, curls are in second plan due to their scarcity. However, there are two things that should not be tolerated here: a feathered sternum is penalized by deducting 100% of the points, and a lack of side curls is punishable by deducting 50% of the points in the corresponding items.

Intensive birds are better on display. Intense birds show bare sternum and thighs better due to the narrower feathers, which is a valued and sought-after feature, but for the same reason they do not have enough width of feathers to cover well and form crest. Due to these different requirements, a satisfactory compromise needs to be found.

Preparing and training birds for exhibitions is no different from preparing and training Giboso.

KEEPING AND BREEDING

The manner and conditions of keeping birds of this breed are identical to those for Gibosoe. The only difference, which is common in crested birds, is

the need to separate and keep crested from smooth-headed birds.

Giraldillo Sevillano presents acceptable reproductive ability. Females of this breed lay four to six eggs per nest, although the fifth and each subsequent egg is unlikely to be successfully incubated. Their annual mating cycle begins in February. Males fertilize, with more or less success, all the eggs. Like other canaries, they are photocyclic, which means that they lay their eggs at dawn. The first egg in the nest appears between the seventh and eighth day after mating, and the hatching takes place 28-30 days after mating. The incubation itself lasts 14 days.

Giraldillo Sevillano in posing

Giraldillo Sevillano can easily to raise two nests a year, and each usually consists of three or four birds. Deliberate misuse of the number of nests in order to obtain more birds can stress their reproductive condition and reduce lifespan.

After a period of parental care, in early April, feathered birds leave the nest for the first time. By July, adults and young, perfectly developed, begin the moulting period, which lasts until November. The young are ready to reproduce after the first year of life.

COLONIA AND SALENTINO CANARY

In these two breeds of canaries of stature, although I would rather call it combinations, we have the same idea that different breeders came up with, almost simultaneously, in two states. It is the only combination that has not been used with crested canaries until then, and it is a combination of body position and crested – hunchbacked posture + crested on the head.

One breeder started the realization of the idea of creating a new breed as planned, while the other happened quite by accident, but then he realized the opportunity presented to him. It is interesting that the race that was created "quite by accident" has meanwhile become internationally recognized, while the one planned is not recognized in the country of origin.

COLOGNE (KÖLN) – COLONIA

Crested canaries are the most numerous group of canaries of stature, with many more or less similar breeds, but Colonia canaries (along with Salentina, but these are breeds for-

med on the same basis) differ significantly from other crested breeds of smooth feathers. The biggest difference is in the distinctly hunchbacked posture, especially when posing when grading. All crested breeds need to be prepared for the performance at the bird show, while Colonia, as the first representative of the crested canary position, should be specially trained to take the characteristic body position as well as possible and for a longer period of time.

Colonia with and without crested

Most new breeds have certain problems with the quality of the creasted and its good adhesion to the head and neck, especially the breed of shorter feathers. Colonia is (at least according to the birds presented, and these are certainly specimens) a positive exception. Although it does not belong to the breed of long feathers, especially not on the head, its small crested is almost ideally attached to the head, while the unfeathered place on the back of the head is not visible even when posing with a bent and stretched neck. This seems to be a very positive racial trait of these interesting canaries. This is a completely different case than with Salentino, who have a big problem covering the unfeathered place on the back of the head.

For the development of a new breed of German crested canaries - Colonia - the most deserving is Mr. Manfred Morsch from Hurth, a small town near Cologne. Since 1990, he has been implementing his idea of creating a new German race of crested canaries, which, in addition to the hook, would also have a bent, hunchbacked posture, similar to that of the Belgian hunchbacked canaries (Bossu). There was not much doubt about the choice of starting reproductive material, of course, Bossui and German crested canaries were chosen. For eight years he combined suitable specimens until he obtained the established form and type of a new breed of canary stature.

In 2007, an initiative was launched to recognize the new crested breed of canaries within the DKB, and its first presentation was given by breeders from the "Dompfaff" company in Cologne in October 2008 at the company's open championship. Colonia was chosen as the name of the new race, after the city of Cologne, the place of origin of the race (Colonia Claudia Ara Agrippinensium - the Roman name of today's city of Cologne).

The next presentation of the Colonia breed followed at the German Bird Championship held in Bad Salzuflen where, in addition to Manfred Morsch, the birds were also exhibited by Thorsten Putzkaul. After that, the technical commission of the DKB started the process of recognizing the new race. For this purpose, a detailed description of the breed (standard), an evaluation list with the necessary items, and the given history of the breed as well as the differences from the existing races were made. For now, Colonia canaries are only exhibited in exhibitions in Germany, and experimentally, because they have

not yet been verified within the German federation, as far as I know.

Colonia's posture corresponds to the posture of her larger Bossu role model. The working posture of the birds is achieved by stretching the neck and head forward, but not in a horizontal position but slightly bent downwards, and the shoulders raised upwards. The posture of the body and tail must be in a completely straight, vertical line, which is also contributed by, if possible, as upright and stiff legs as possible. Such a posture of a bird resembles the posture in the form of the figure 7.

At first glance, Colonia looks like a Boss with a Rheinländer hook. When you take a closer look, you immediately notice that Colonia, with its 14-15 cm in length, is visibly smaller than Bossu (17-18 cm).

The shoulders must be wide and carried high, with a small gap (recess) between them. The upper ends of the shoulders, seen from the side, form a triangle with the body. The body is also triangular when viewed from behind.

Although the feathers of the crested are not long, they fit perfectly on the nape of the neck and completely covers a characteristic unfeathered spot

The chest should be protruding and set obliquely towards the abdomen. The wings should be straight and close to the body, without crossing. The tail should not be too long, but should be slender, narrow and slightly incised at the end. The legs should be long and almost straight, and the thighs well feathered. When posing, it is desirable that the legs are as straight as possible.

Although Colonia is a breed that is still in development, the surprise is already the good quality of crested. Crested Colonie is small and oval (elliptical), flat, falls symmetrically to the eyes, without covering them, and has a visible center point. An unfeathered (bald) spot on the neck (nape of the neck) must not be visible on the hook, even in the working position (with the head and neck stretched and bent). The feathers of the crested continue to the feathers of the occiput without a visible transition.

The smooth-headed Colonia differs from the Bossu, except in length, and in the shape of the head. Colonia's head must not be, as with Bossu, slightly flattened and oval, but broad and rounded on all sides with clearly defined round eyes and barely accentuated eyebrows. Such properties of the head promote, as with all crested breeds, quality crested.

The feathers of the colony of canaries should be completely smooth and close to the body. Only lipochrome birds, classic melanin birds, as well as colorful birds, in yellow and white basic color, are recognized. Red is not allowed.

The score items for Colonia are: Posture (35 points), Crested/Head (20 points), Body Shape (20 points), Length (5 points), Tail (5 points), Legs (5 points) and Fitness/Feathers (10 points). It is exposed in a high domed cage.

There are different opinions about the need to train Colonia to take the required job position when grading. However, it has become absolutely necessary for birds to get used to exhibition cages, and to train them before exhibitions. This makes this crested breed special compared to other crested breeds.

Manfred Mörsch, creator of Colonia, with a crested male in an ideal working position

SALENTINO

Salentino is a new Italian crested breed, which was not created as planned, but is the result of chance.

From the description, but also the photographs of the birds, it is evident that the Italian Salentino and the German Colonia are quite similar breeds, almost identical. This is not strange, because the same starting races were used to create them. The Germans started the process of creating the Colonia race a few years earlier than the Salentino Italians, but because of that the Italians were more up-to-date and started the race recognition process earlier, both in the home country and

in the COM. At the same time, they themselves saw a great similarity between them, not to mention complete identity, and immediately made some "finishing touches" - they moved towards the miniaturization of birds ie reduced the length of birds from the original 15 cm to 13.5 cm, and then to 12.5 cm and allowed only lipochrome feather colors. They also made a difference in the ideal position of the birds when posing - while the position of Colonia is similar to the position of Bossu, ie the position in the shape of the number 7, the ideal position of Salentino is at right angles, which means that the tail is vertical and not under the stick.

The very idea and the beginning of a new breed of crested canaries - Salentina happened completely by accident, unplanned. Italian canary breeder st. Sergio Palma, an ornithological judge and specialist for Norwiches, Bossu and Japanese Hosoe, bought two pairs of German Crested Canaries of lipochrome yellow and white at the 1997 World Bird Championships in Zutphen (Netherlands). As they are excellent parents, he used them as nannies to raise the young of his "complicated" races, and allowed them to occasionally feed some of their young as well.

During the bird breeding season in 1999, he had a surplus female German Crested Canary, which accidentally mated with a male Bossu. The fruit of this cross were three birds, two of which were crested. Because of the hitherto unseen shape and appearance of the young, Palmi had the idea to start creating a new breed of posture canaries. He was joined in the project by a friend, ornithological judge Carmelino Caroppo.

They immediately selected and determined the direction of selection. They went for purely lipochrome birds of all colors, with a small and close-headed crested, which could also be a melanin color. They decided to create a bird of slightly shorter body length than the intermediate length obtained by crossing two starting races, an upright bird with a neck and small head at right angles when posing, and without the characteristic, pronounced hump of the Bossui.

Salentino without crested

As the creators of the new breed are from Lecce, the province of Salento, located in the extreme southeast of Italy, decided to name the new breed of canaries Salentino. Palma somewhat poetically connects her homeland with her new race of canaries, so she says the new race of canaries must be as bright as the sunny area of Salento, as lively as the wind that often blows there and as vivid as the sea lapping the shores of Salento. According to him, Salentino canaries are adapted to the warm

climate of Salenta, because they are small and have very short, smooth feathers attached to the body.

Salentino canaries were presented at two national championships in Italy, and then in 2008 at the international bird show in Bologna, when they were recognized as a new breed in their home country.

Agile breeders from Salento, whose number has meanwhile increased to several dozen, have successfully presented a new breed of canaries at the World Bird Championships in Belgium in 2008 and 2009 in Italy (Piacenza). The correction of the standard was followed by new presentations, to experience COM's recognition at the 68th World Cup in Portugal in 2020.

In the first years of Salentin's exposure, there was a lot of "wandering", that is, more or less deviation of real birds from the imagined standard model. Therefore, after the World Championships in Piacenza in 2009, the ornithological organization of the province of Salento and the technical commission of the FOI for standards announced a new, corrected standard of this breed. This standard harmonizes the appearance of real birds with the ideally conceived, prescribed standard.

According to Salenta's new standard, posture and body shape are the most important traits of the race, the traits that carry the most points. The bird's posture should be such that the position of the neck, shoulders and back form a right angle. In doing so, the back must stand perpendicular to the stick, forming a completely straight line that begins with the shoulders and ends at the end of the slightly incised tail. The neck should be long, thin, taut, kept completely horizontal when posing ie it should be parallel to the bottom of the cage. This posture is closed by obliquely laid chest, without any prominent irregularities, slightly flattened but still clearly visible. The legs should be straight, of medium length with slender toes. Keeping your legs in an ideal pose should be almost vertical, only slightly tilted.

The crested should be small, round, perfectly centered and cover only the top of the head. Crested is not lush but flattened, almost glued to the head and without hanging, falling feathers. In birds without a hook, the head should be very small and oval, like a peanut. The line of the neck and head is straight, completely horizontal. The shoulders should be slender and thin and make a slight arched transition from the neck to the back.

The feathers should be smooth, close to the body, pure lipochrome color without the slightest melanin mark. In crested birds, melanin is allowed only in the crested area. Only lipochrome feather colors (white, yellow and red) are allowed, and it is recommended that birds be red feathers, ideally of uniform color and shade. On display, birds are more intense due to shorter feathers and better adherence to the body, as well as stronger color intensity.

The ideal length of Salentino is 12.5 cm (according to the old standard it was 13.5 cm) and it tends towards miniatureness.

The rating list for Salentina has seven items: Posture (25 points), Body Shape (20 points), Length (20 points), Crested / Head (15 points), Feathers (10 points), Legs (5 points) and General Impression (5 points).

Although the FOI has recognized Salentin as a new, special breed, and adapted the description and drawing of the standard to real birds, many birds still have problems meeting the standard. This primarily refers to the appearance of the unfeathered part of the neck on the small head of crested birds, and to exceeding the ideal length of 12.5 cm. The poor plumage of the neck is well seen in many photographs by which Salentina breeders present their breeding. There are also birds with well-feathered necks, but such birds are much rarer than those badly or worse-feathered.

This is easy to explain - due to the short, but also narrow feathers, and very short crested, the unfeathered part on the nape of the crested bird (which cannot be avoided, because it is a "defect" of crested birds of all breeds) is difficult to completely cover with feathers. If the feathers do not fit well to the head, the result is even more catastrophic. Therefore, in the selection and further development of Salentin, due attention should be paid to this.

It is always difficult to keep miniature breeds in the required length, especially the newly created race ie the developing race. With Salentin, this is even more pronounced because the new standard reduces its length even more. The Italian breeders of Salentino are aware of that, so they manage as they know. Some of them include miniature Japanese Hosoe, with a maximum length of 11.5 cm. In this way, they get good results in terms of length, but also the quality and smoothness of the feathers and the narrowness of the body. In contrast to these good traits, birds from such crosses still get somewhat more rounded, which then need to be corrected.

No less attention should be paid to the shape of the body, which is quite different from the body shape of the Bossu. Some breeders resort to occasionally adding Gibber Italicuse to the mating. This "fixes" the shape of the body ie posture but there are problems with the appearance of unsuitable feathered tufts.

Body shape is a recessive trait, which means that it is inherited as "intermediate dominance" ie that all races used in selection have an equal effect on shape (as well as length). Therefore, it is very important to associate body shape with length, and this means that without thinking, all specimens that are not of typical shape and too long must be eliminated.

The uncovered part of the nape of the neck is problematic, and an unsupported crested next to the head

Although Salentino canaries can also be in other lipocross feather colors, red is recommended. Therefore, it is best to mate red birds with each other, if such quality birds can be obtained. Eventually fixing the red color with red canaries means a few steps back (due to shape, posture, length). If there are not enough red Salentins, it is better to mate red birds with white birds, because that way there is no mixing of yellow and red, than when a yellow bird is used as a partner for a red bird. It seems to me, however, that the red color of the feathers is mostly achieved by the synthetic carotenes given during moulting.

I don't think it's necessary to mention, but let's emphasize that the preparation and long-term training of Salentino for the competition is necessary.

FOA-FAC-F.O.C.I. and
Norberto Nadal, OMJ judge, Argentina

MATE MUTATION

PRESENTATION

History

The first phenotypically different specimen emerged in 2008, in the city of Banfield, Buenos Aires, Argentina. It was produced from the crossing of two classic black reds in the breeding of Mr. Fabián Caimi, a well-known black reds breeder in Argentina.

As has happened with other already recognized mutations, the specimen with a different appearance from its siblings had neurological problems and died shortly after leaving the nest. An attempt was made to cross again in order to achieve birds with this phenotype, but each time one was born, the final result was the same.

The lineage of the parents of the new phenotype was not entirely clear, it occurred shortly after the breeder made several additions of specimens to his stock and the ascending family tree was impossible to reconstruct. However, as the years went by, this phenotype began to appear more often, not only in his hatchery, but also in the aviaries of colleagues to whom Fabián had given specimens.

Little by little, surviving birds began to appear, although their neurological and locomotor problems made it impossible to fix the new phenotype.

What we were sure of was that it corresponded to a mutation, of recessive behavior, since they were always born of carriers and among the survivors we found specimens of both sexes, which guaranteed us that it was an autosomal factor.

With the passing of time the appearance of this phenotype began to spread throughout the country, even reaching neighboring countries such as Brazil and recently its emergence in Europe, after transfers between hatcheries, also known as "roano".

In recent years, in our country, different breeders have shown interest in fixing the mutation. One of them was Mr. Marcelo Bel, OMG judge of the color canaries section, who in his aviary has managed to fix the mutation, solving the neurological problems in a large part of his stock and already presenting the phenotype in mosaic specimens, in the background yellow and red, canaries with a white background, in black and brown melanin types.

Name

The name is based on the effect itself caused by the mutant factor under study. In design, the term "matte" is used to describe dull, opaque tones. Effect that we can clearly observe in the specimens that have this mutation when compared with a classic birds.

It is also a term very strongly identified with our country, referring to the well-known infusion made with "yerba matte" leaves *(Ilex paraguariensis)* that is usually drunk in Argentina and other South American countries.

Heredity

- Chromosomal location: autosomal.
- Dominance potential: recessive.

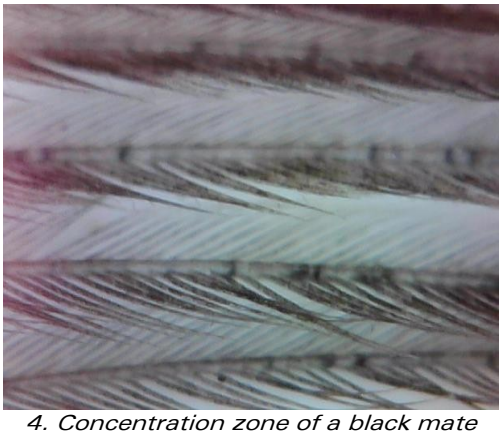
Effect

The "matte" factor causes a melanic discontinuity. This refers to a modification in the form of pigmentation of the feather, being that melanins are deposited in a different way compared to an ancestral one. In the latter, the barbules are melanized in the same way on both sides of their axis barb, while, in the feathers of the specimens affected by the matte factor, on one side the pigmentation would be normal, while, on the opposite side, the amount of melanin received is considerably less. This discontinuity visually causes the almost total dispersion of melanic pigments in the feather. The dispersed and concentrated eumelanins have a practically identical expression, generating specimens with little or no central design.

1. Dispersion zone of a black classic

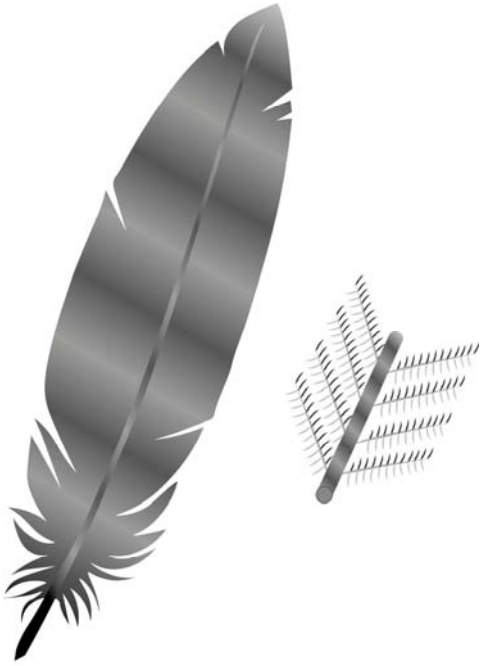
2. Dispersion zone of a black matte

3. Concentration zone of a black classic

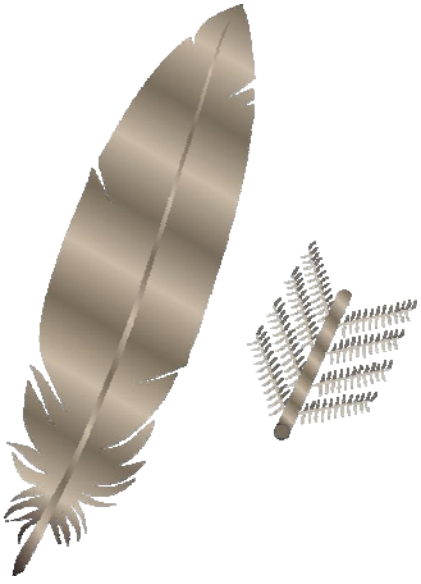


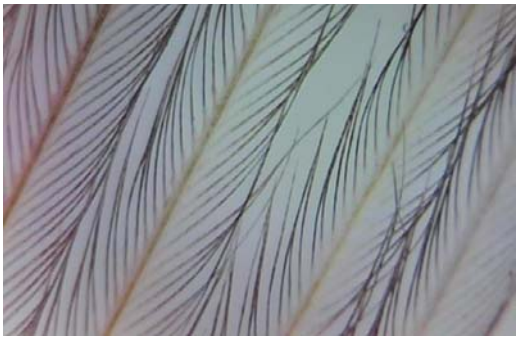
4. Concentration zone of a black mate

It also causes the formation of a horizontal bar in the extension of the feathers, highly visible along the entire length of the back and long feathers.



Representative graph of melanic discontinuity





1. Dispersion zone of a brown classic

2. Dispersion zone of a brown mate

3. Concentration zone of a brown classic

4. Concentration zone of a brown mate

STANDARD

The presentation is made on the oxidized melanin types (black and brown). No crosses have yet been made with diluted specimens.

The standardization is oriented towards the loss of design, in search of achieving a homogeneous mantle throughout the specimen's extension. The levels of melanic oxidation are also limited, in order to preserve the characteristic "matte" tone of the factor.

At the same time, it is desired to show the presence of horizontal baring throughout the dorsal extension and long feathers.

The horny parts retain the characteristic oxidation of classical melanic types.

BLACK MATTE

The melanic characteristics desired in the present standardization are aimed at achieving uniform mantles of matte gray color, with the presence of horizontal baring with slight variations in tone (discontinuity / mantle / long feathers). The presence of design on the head, neck and back will be penalized. They will be tolerated on the flank and chest, due to the lower load of dispersed melanins in the area that impair the formation of the mantle. Excessively oxidized tones, with a tendency to black, or bright grays will be highly penalized.

Horny parts should be as oxidized as possible.

Score chart:

Evaluation	Description	Points
Very Good	• Uniform matte gray mantle along the head, nape and back. • Presence of horizontal baring throughout the length of the mantleand long feathers. • Same degree of oxidation in mantle and long feathers. • Absence of visible pheomelanin. • Black beak, legs and nails.	29
Good	• Uniform matte gray mantle along the head, nape and back. • Very slight presence of design. • Presence of horizontal baring throughout the length of the mantleand long feathers. • Slight differences in the oxidation of the mantle and long feathers. • Slight presence of pheomelanin. • Oxidized beak, feet and nails.	28-27
Regular	• Slight presence of design. • Slightly oxidized or diluted melanic tone. • Difficult to visualize the horizontal baring in the mantle and / or longfeathers. • Differences in the oxidation of mantle and long feathers. • Presence of pheomelanin. • The beak, legs and nails slightly oxidized.	26-24
Wrong	• Marked presence of design. • Very oxidized or very diluted tone. • Absence of horizontal baring on the mantle and / or long feathers. • Trend to onyx. • Excessively diluted long feathers. • The beak, legs and nails are clear.	23-18

Foto 1: Black mate mosac yellow female

Foto 3: Black mate mosaic yellow female

Foto 2: Black mate mosaic yellow male

Foto 4: Black mate mosaic red female

BROWN MATTE

The melanic characteristics desired in the present standardization are aimed at achieving uniform mantles of matte sand color, with the presence of horizontal baring with slight oscillations in tone (discontinuity / mantle / long feathers). The presence of design on the head, neck and back will be penalized. They will be tolerated on the flank and chest, due to the lower load of scattered melanins in the area that impair the formation of the mantle. Excessively oxidized tones, with a tendency to dark and shiny brown, will be highly penalized.

Horny parts should be as oxidized as possible.

Foto 1: Brown mate mosaic yellow male

Score chart:

Evaluation	Description	Points
Very good	• Uniform matte sand mantle along the head, nape and back. • Presence of horizontal baring throughout the length of the mantle and long feathers. • Same degree of oxidation in mantle and long feathers. • Absence of visible pheomelanin. • Oxidized beak, legs and nails.	29
Good	• Uniform matte sand mantle along the head, nape and back. • Very slight presence of design. • Presence of horizontal baring throughout the length of the mantle and long feathers. • Slight differences in the oxidation of the mantle and long feathers. • Slight presence of pheomelanin. • Oxidized beak, feet and nails.	28-27
Regular	• Slight presence of design. • Slightly oxidized or diluted melanic tone. • Difficult to visualize the horizontal baring in the mantle and / or long feathers. • Differences in the oxidation of mantle and long feathers. • Presence of pheomelanin. • The beak, legs and nails slightly oxidized.	26-24
Wrong	• Marked presence of design. • Very oxidized or very diluted tone. • Absence of horizontal baring on the mantle and / or long feathers. • Trend to onyx. • Excessively diluted long feathers. • The beak, legs and nails are clear.	23-18

Foto 2: Brown mate mosaic yellow male

Foto 3: Brown mate white

Similarities

The emergence of new mutations in color canariculture always involves the same problem: its differentiation from the currently recognized factors. There are two factors that could generate some controversy from its pigmentary effect or its standardization.

Pastel

It is due to the standardization properly carried out on the brown pastel specimens specifically, those that are desired with the presence of an oxidized brown melanic mantle. The dispersion of the matte factor also generates the presence of a melanic mantle on the back of the specimens, however, the phenotypic appearance is considerably different.

	MATE	**PASTEL**
Pigments	Melanic structure under the effect of discontinuity.	Diluted eumelanin, unmutated pheomelanin.
Oxidation	It has a limit in the oxidation, not having to lose the matte effect in the plumage.	The oxidation should only respect the appreciation of the dilution.
Discontinuty	The matte factor shows the discontinuity in melanic pigmentation, and thus the transverse baring in the feather.	It does not have discontinuity in melanic pigmentation.
Dilution	It does not show dilutive effect.	Shows the contrast between dilutedeumelanin and undiluted pheomelanin.
Long feathers	They show dispersion and discontinuity.	They show eumelanic dilution and oxidized pheomelanin.

Brown mate

Brown pastel

Onyx

It is undoubtedly the factor that has the most similarities with “matte”. Not from the standardization proposal, since the differentiation from this point of view is vastly different. There are greater similarities from the pigmentary point of view, since both factors cause melanic dispersion.

Differential analysis of standards

The differentiation is logically based on the melanic expression, that is, on the item "type". The remaining sections will be identical, as is the case with all melanic canaries.

	MATE	ONYX
Design	Total absence, we want the presence ofa mantle.	Design presence.
Dispersed melanins	Due to the presence of the mantle, thedispersed melanins merge with the concentrated ones.	Contrasting with respect to concentrated melanins.
Melanictone	Blacks: matte gray.Brown: matte sand.	Blacks: matte black. Brown: matte brown.
Oxidation limit	Matte effect present. Opaque shades.	Sooty effect present. Bright hues.
Discontinuity	Mandatory.	The smaller it is, the better.

	MATE	ONYX
Origin	Spontaneous: Argentina	Spontaneous: Spain
The beginning	Difficult fixation due to neurological problems.	Quick fixation, without neurologicalproblems.
Initial phenotype	• Copies with absence or slight design. • Obvious melanic discontinuity. • Even oxidation throughout the plumage. • Oxidized horny parts.	• Copies with obvious design. • Little evident melanic discontinuity. • Uneven oxidation, concentration ofoxidation on the head. • Little oxidized horny parts.
Intermediate phenotypes	The specimens coupled with the mogno and opal factors show an absence of design, with the dispersion effect of the matte factor predominant. And melanic oxidations lower than both factors and not intermediate.	The intermediate specimens with themogno and opal factor show the presence of evident design. And melanic oxidations intermediate between both factors.
Effect	Melanic discontinuity. It strongly affects pheomelanin.	Melanic dispersion. Pheomelanin is not as strongly affected.
Melanic deposit	Discontinuity in pigmentation of barbules with respect to bothsides of barbs.	The melanic deposit does not have thisparticularity that we find in the matte specimens.

Black mate

Black onyx

Brown mate

Father mate

Brown onyx

Mother opal

Descendant
Dispersed opal (not intermediate)
Cumulative phenotype

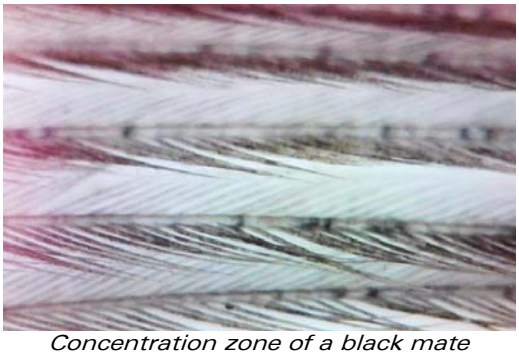
Mother mogno

Father onyx

Descendant Intermediate

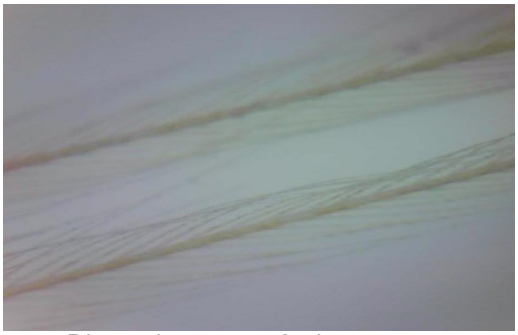
BLACK MATE

Disperzion zone of a black mate



Concentration zone of a black mate

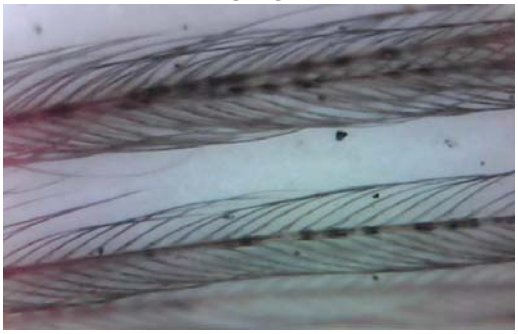
BROWN MATE



Disperzion zone of a brown mate

Concentration zone of a brown mate

BLACK ONYX



Disperzion zone of a black onyx

Concentration zone of a black onyx

BROWN ONYX

Disperzion zone of a brown onyx

Concentration zone of a blrown onyx

Mate: the biginning

Onyx: the biginning

Veroljub Milenković – Kragujevac

COLOUR CANARIES WITH WHITE WINGS AND TAIL

AT THE ON-LINE SEMINAR FOR SECTION D (HELD ON OCTOBER 2, 2021), SLOBODAN KULIC ASKED A QUESTION ABOUT AN INTERESTING CLASS OF CANARIES OF THE COLOR "WHITE-WINGED CANARIES" BUT DID NOT RECEIVE AN ANSWER FROM THE PRESENT EXPERTS, SO HIS COLLEAGUE VEROLJUB MILENKOVIĆ DID SO BY SENDING TEXT ABOUT IT FROM FB, WHICH WE PUBLISH IN ITS ENTIRETY.

With this post, I would like to respond to all young breeders (and older beginners) and explain (as far as I can) the way of raising lipochrome red white-winged and white-tailed canaries. Many friends (and beyond) call me with the question of whether I would sell them such birds with the goal (hope) that they will also get such young ones. And the answer is simple "YOU WILL NOT GET". And why? For the simple reason that "white wing" is not transmitted (inherited) genetically, but was obtained by BREEDING. This practically means that all of you who have lipochrome red canaries by breeding can also have lipochrome red white-winged and white-tailed and you don't have to buy such birds either from me or from anyone (I'm not going here into the issue of bird quality).

Now, how do we get white-winged red (or yellow) lipochrome?

Beeding of lipochrome red (or yellow) white-winged begins at least two months before mating birds by starting to feed lipochrome red females with white soft food as well as seed for white (mosaic) canaries (without oilseed rape). The goal of this feeding (so early) is to get rid of all the carotene and lutein that has been months deposited of its previous breeding (taking carotene for lipochrome of the red canaries). Let me note that this is not necessary for males.

Furthermore, upbringing does not differ from the cultivation of lipochrome red mosaics, but let me clarify that a bit (because there is also ambiguity).

After mating and hatching of the young, the mother is still given white soft food as well as white seeds (mosaics) which will feed the young all with the aim of making the wings and tail unpainted, white (neither yellow from lutein, nor red from carotene). We let's give such food even after separating the young from their parents until 6 weeks (42 days) of age, before the first moulting, when we start giving red, carotened food (or water with carotene).

By these 6 weeks, the tail and wings should already be formed (and in older birds in the case of plucking and falling out of feathers it takes about 35-40 days before its formation) and as in the FIRST moult the bird changes all feathers (small) except WINGS AND TAILS which will remain white and all other small feathers will get a nice red color due to taking carotene.

In further breeding (generations f1, f2...) we must make a strict selection of individuals. Leave only those specimens that have shown excellent lipochrome (standard lipochrome for red canaries) and distinct white "color" of the wings and tails (as opposed to dirty white "color").

And that is it. Simple, isn't it? But...

The breeding of lipochrome red white-winged canaries is, to put it mildly, demanding, only because of one fact, and that is to preserve those white feathers in the wings and tail. Any the feathers fell off and plucked feathers during carotene process will get a red color, so you will have a red-white tail (or wing).

Antonio Sciabarrasi, Argentina[1,2]

HYBRID MACAWS AS A CONSERVATION TOOL FOR ENDANGERED PARROTS

INTRODUCTION

Limpets, parabas, ararás or macaws are common names of birds that belong to the family of parrots (*Psittacidae*), of the order Psittaciformes that includes 16 living species of American origin which are distributed in 6 genera where the *Ara* sp it is the most popular (Jordan, 2009) inhabiting from the jungles of Mexico to the northeast of Argentina, approximately. They feed on insects and berries and live in trees (Parr et al., 2010). All these species are in different degrees of threat, which is why they are in danger of extinction, which has led to many of them being in captivity for different reasons, and where irresponsible reproduction in many cases has led to birth of hybrid birds (IUCN, 2015).

Hybridization between individuals of different species, it can be said that, thanks to hybrids, Genetics could be developed. By crossing domestic races, Mendel established his famous laws of inheritance.

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These crossbreeds of domestic breeds, seeking or not specific results, have been made by ranchers and farmers since the dawn of the ceramic Neolithic, more than 8000 years ago (Bernis 1997). Depending on the genetic similarity, some species of parrots can interbreed with others. Hybridization is undoubtedly the subject of intense debate, since it is about altering the genetic heritage of a species with the loss of the wild phenotype (McCarthy, 2006), although in recent years naturally gestated parrot hybrids have been detected and in free life (Lendell Cockkum, 1951; Lever, 2010).

Human intervention is generally responsible for the creation of hybrids of parrots born in captivity (Giannoni et al. 1986), this being the nucleus of the controversy whenever we talk about breeding places of birds for conservation since many people see hybrids as beautiful creations (De Lucca and Rocha 1992); other authors feel this type of breeding is unnatural; however, John Gould described the natural hybridization of the Australian Parrot (*Aprosmictus insignissimus* = *Alisterus* x *Aprosmictus chloropterus* x *erythropterus*) (Toft&Wright, 2015). The Australian Parrot, one of the many natural hybrids that have caused confusion in ornithology (Córdova & Lamas, 1997).

It should be clarified that many times these hybridizations are generated in the faunal centers directly or indirectly. Directly when the premise that these birds are monogamous for life is

valued, which, as they are not in pairs, means that they are not in well-being, which is why in many centers there are birds that for different reasons are not in pairs, in other words It is simple because there are no other individuals of that species and in order to comply with the premise of well-being, it is joined with another of another species and of a different sex, which often leads to the origin of hybrids while their original partners are obtained or entered. The indirect form is carried out when the centers lack adequate facilities in quantity and quality to house separate species or have consortium aviaries, with areas for reproduction, of different species in number and / or different sexes, which can generate hybrids (Sciabarrasi & Neme 2018).

Beyond all controversy and arguments for or against hybrids, the reality is that they exist and in general they are birds with great health and longevity. Both the direct and indirect forms generate hybrids in wildlife centers, even more so in addition to those hybrids that enter through voluntary deliveries from their holders, illegal wildlife trafficking, etc. All the aforementioned leads to the existence of birds that did not have a specific purpose in said wildlife refuges dedcated to conservation.

All the aforementioned leads to the existence of birds that did not have a specific purpose in said wildlife refuges dedicated to conservation. Therefore, and in this context, the present work aims to report the breeding of endangered macaws using hybrid macaws as a tool for their conservation.

For all the above, the general objective of the present work is to report ethical uses of hybrid macaws for the conservation of macaws threatened with extinction. As much as:

1. Hybrid macaws for educational programs as ambassador birds for their problem.
2. Hybrid macaws used clinically as blood donor birds.
3. Hybrid macaws as nurse parents.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

These works are part of the Management Plan for Parrots carried out by the Fauna Rescue, Rehabilitation and Relocation Station of the Government of the Province of Santa Fe, Argentina (longitude 31° 35´ 11.6" S, latitude 60° 41´ 32.4" W).

We will describe points 2 and 3 since point 1 is developed in all mandatory educational strategies to be carried out in wildlife centers (WAZA, 2017).

HETEROLOGOUS/HOMOLOGOUS BLOOD TRANSFUSION, FROM HYBRID MACAWS DONORS TO PURE RECIPIENTS.

Among the frequent conditions in macaws, anemia due to gastrointestinal bleeding is reported as a consequence of pathology that includes, among others, parasitic infections, heavy metal poisoning, chronic diseases and other causes of bleeding, macaws is also common (Harrinson et al. 2006).

There are several differences between avian and mammalian physiology, including the avian ability to tolerate increased blood loss. However, the use of blood products has become an effective tool for treating anemic bird patients. Whole blood transfusions (autologous, homologous, and heterologous) and administration of hemoglobin-based oxygen-carrying solutions are the most commonly used treatments in birds (Shaw et al. 2009).

Whenever possible, homologous transfusion (donor/recipient of the same species) is preferable, since erythrocytes survive longer in the same species, however, cases of transfusion in Macaws with heterologous domestic goose blood have been reported (*Anser anser*) (Di Nucci & Zalazar 2015).

Due to the fact that these birds are in serious danger of extinction (Forshaw & Knight 2010) and added to the risk that a donor of the same species and situation can run, it is that hybrid individuals of the same were used for this work as heterolo-

gous / homologous donors genus such as *Ara* sp and *Primolius* sp.

The patients, for a better understanding of the reader, were grouped chronologically in eight cases. They were:

case 1: Jester Macaw (*Ara ambiguus*) female;
case 2: Bluebeard Macaw (*Ara glaucogularis*) female;
case 3: Golden Macaw (*Ara rubrogenys*) female and
case 4: Maracana Macaw (*Primolius maracana*) male.

Donors:
case 1:hybrid of *Ara ambiguus* by *Ara chloroptera*;
case 2: *Ara militaris* due to *Ara glaucogularis*;
case 3: *Ara ararauna* by *Ara rubrogenys* and
case 4: *Primolius maracana* by *Primolius auricollis*:
case 5: Male Yellow-backed Macaw (*Ara macao*);
case 6: Blue and yellow macaw (*Ara ararauna*) male;
case 7: Green-backed macaw (*Ara chloroptera*) male and
case 8: Yellow-necked macaw (*Primolius auricollis*) male.

Donors:
case 5: *Ara ararauna* by *Ara macao*;
case 6: *Ara ararauna* by *Ara chloroptera*;
case 7: *Ara ararauna* by *Ara chloroptera* and
case 8: *Primolius maracana* by *Primolius auricollis*.

Due to the lack of identified blood groups in bird species, compatibility for transfusion was based on the use of major and minor cross combinations. This cross-compatibility was based on the absence of any lump or microscopic hemolysis or agglutination. 18 μm diameter blood filters were used to remove clots or other large material from the transfusion. The volumes transfused were 1 to 2 ml of whole blood using a heparinized syringe (0.25 ml for every 10 ml of blood collected), every 100 g of live weight at a low speed of 1, 5 and 10 ml for 2 to 4 hours depending on the case (See Figure 1).

***Figure 1. A**. Primolius maracana receiving a subclavian blood transfusion.*
***B.** Ara glaucogularis receiving a subclavian blood transfusion.*

In all cases, it was possible to increase the hematocrit from 1 to 2%, without adverse reactions. Specific treatment was established for the primary pathology in each case, adding Vitamins B12, K1, D3, calcium and forced feeding. Periodic check-ups were carried out on days 2, 7 and 14 after the transfusion to evaluate the hematic pictures (Sciabarrasi et al., 2020).

Regarding the breeding of endangered macaws through pairs of hybrid macaws as nurse parents, we must consider that:

Captive breeding and reintroduction are important management and conservation tools for threatened species (McCarthy, 2006). Research in captivity helps to learn about biology, suggest conservation strategies and enable the development of management techniques (Brightsmith and Figari, 2003).

For the conservation of these birds, it is extremely important, among other things, to measure the effects of threats on reproduction such as their low reproductive rates in captivity and the viability of their chicks and thus provide well-founded indications to achieve the proper management of the species. (García et al.,2006).

Within the reproductive management through the different ways of breeding these birds, as well as those techniques to maximize the number of births, we can add this novel breeding strategy with hybrid macaws.

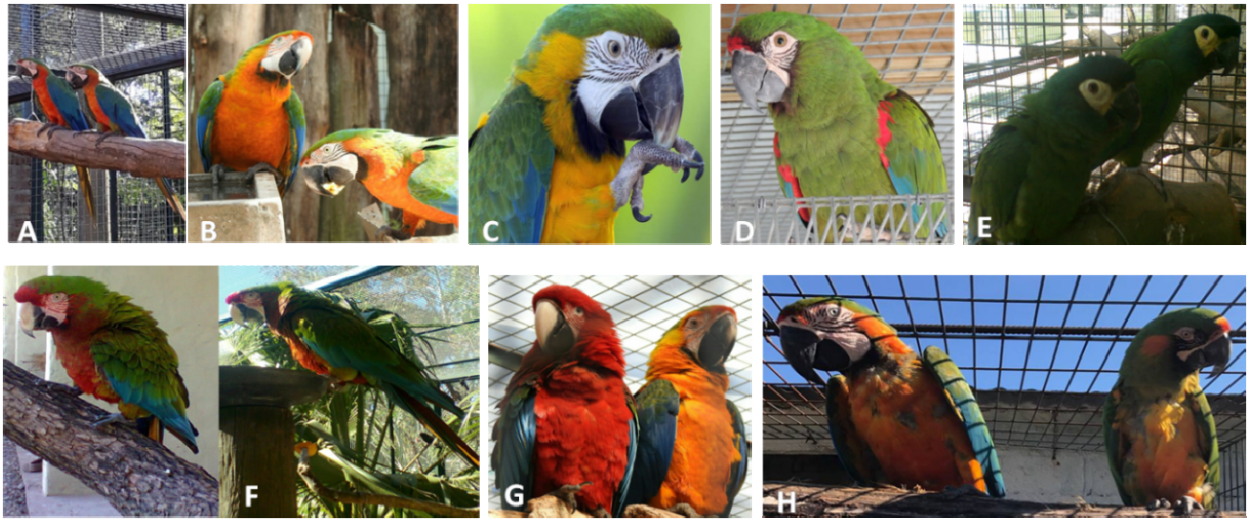

Figure 2. *Hybrid macaws belonging to the Reproductive Management Program of the La Esmeralda Fauna Center, Santa Fe, Argentina. Being* ***A.*** *Catalina Macaw (Ara ararauna by Ara macao macao),* ***B****. Harlequin Macaw (Ara ararauna by Ara chloroptera),* ***C****. Miligold Macaw (Ara ararauna by Ara militaris bolivianus),* ***D.*** *Macaw (Ara rubrogenys by Ara severus castaneifrons),* ***E****. Santa Fe Macaw (Ara maracana by Ara auricollis),* ***F****. Calico Macaw (Ara chloroptera by Ara militaris bolivianus),* ***G****. Mixed Pair Ara chloroptera paired with Catalina Macaw,* ***H****. Pair of Harlequin Macaw in conjunct with a Maui Sunset Macaw (Ara rubrogenys by Ara ararauna).*

U Within the Management Plan of the Fauna Rescue, Rehabilitation and Relocation Center ¨La Esmeralda¨ of the Province of Santa Fe in Argentina, these birds (Figure 2) have a preponderant role since after having been sexed by DNA they are pairs, according to possibilities, with another hybrid of the opposite sex and thus there were 8 hybrid pairs, which were constituted as follows: A pair of Catalina Macaws (*Ara ararauna* by *Ara macao macao*) (Figure 2A), one of Macaws Harlequin (*Ara ararauna* by

Ara chloroptera) (Figure 2B), a Miligold Macaw (*Ara ararauna* by *Ara militaris bolivianus*) (Figure 2C), a Macaw (*Ara rubrogenys* by *Ara severus castaneifrons*) (Figure 2D), a Santa Macaw Fe (*Ara maracana* by *Ara auricollis*) (Figure 2E), one of Calico Macaw (*Ara chloroptera* by *Ara militaris bolivianus*) (Figure 2F); including mixed pairs (a hybrid with a pure one), which were: *Ara chloroptera* paired with the Catalina Macaw (Figure 2G) and another pair consisting of a Harlequin coupled with a Maui Sunset Macaw (hybrid of *Ara rubrogenys* by *Ara ararauna*) (Figure 2H).

Said specimens, all older than 6 years of age, were used in the reproductive management plan since they developed in years prior to this report, all the maneuvers inherent to reproduction, only that they are sterile.

These hybrid females laid sterile eggs, which were replaced by eggs of other pure macaw species that are in danger of extinction and are a priority in the reproductive management plan of said Institution (Figure 3) such as *Ara glaucogularis, Ara rubrogenys, Ara severus* from the 2015 breeding program.

Figure 3. *Priority species of the Reproductive Management Program of the "La Esmeralda Fauna Center", Santa Fe, Argentina. Being* ***A.*** *Ara glaucogularis,* ***B.*** *Ara rubrogenys and* ***C.*** *Ara severus.*

The databases of the management plan of said Institution called Ñandde Elé were used. These bases have been generated since 2009 when importance was given to captive breeding work. All positions were recorded in number and quantity of eggs per position, hatchings and mortalities. Data collection was done from July 2014 to April 2015.

The nests were monitored until the fledglings emerged, at three months of age. The mean number of chicks reared by each pair of hybrids was determined to determine and compare the breeding attitudes between the different pairs.

To determine the level of reproductive success, personalized tables were used to obtain the means of the numbers of the chicks reared by each hybrid pair and this value was higher than the average success value of chicks reared per female per year for the pure species published. by Brightsmith and Figari (2003) whose average was a number of 2.

According to Romero, pure macaws in captivity obtained a reproductive success of 66.7% and those that nested in artificial nests in free life obtained a success of 43.3%, an average value of reproductive success of 1.47 chicks per year, finding no statistical difference (T- test, P = 0.074) between the two scenarios.

However, in our study, laying success was double that expressed by Romero (2012), since when the 3 eggs were removed from the pure pairs, they were laid again at the average 7 days after the first laying; so

the first 3 eggs were incubated and raised by hybrid pairs and the second clutch was incubated and raised by pure macaws.

The survival rate of chicks in free life is 91.3% until the average 90-105 days, which is when they begin to fly and although the percentage of mortality of chicks in free life is relatively low (Estrada et al., 2012) like captive chicks in conventional breeding, in our study survival was 100%. The disturbance of the nests of hybrid pairs did not show occasions of abandonment as expressed by Brightsmith and Figari (2000) for pure pairs.

Said hybrid parents took care of the young and taught all the necessary tools for their normal development both inside and outside the nest, with which it completely surpasses the rearing by artificial incubator and manual rearing since it eliminated the imprint factor and in parallel to As a result, this removes the original parents from their eggs, causing them to trigger one and up to two more laying in the same breeding season, which increased the average number of chicks by 6 for the couple that made a second lay and by 8 chicks for the pairs that made three positions as was the case of *Ara severa*, which would naturally generate two or three chicks each pair per season. It should be noted that all reproductive couples were supplemented with diets enriched with calcium and vitamins to supply the greatest effort and have a greater reproductive performance.

The species studied in captivity obtained a higher level of reproductive success than those in conventional breeding. Because the traditional pairs in captivity were able to produce a greater number of chicks since they laid double and in some cases triple the number of eggs in the same reproductive season. All the chicks manifested, throughout their rearing by hybrid parents, natural behaviors since they did not have human assistance by hand feeding as occurs with those born by artificial incubation (Sciabarrasi and Cornejo, 2019).

Conclusions

Our results, on the forms of use of hybrids, are not only relevant to highlight blood transfusion as a routine procedure in psittaciform emergentology or deferred breeding with hybrids to maximize avian management plans, but also add cases unpublished use of these birds, which do not belong to any legal status or danger of extinction due to their condition. Thus, it can become a tool for conservation without affecting the natural populations of these birds and that in many cases are without a use defined by veterinarians.

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Alessandro Paparella - Italy

THE CUT-THROAT FINCH

Amadina fasciata

Areas of natural occurrence of necklaces

Many fans of small exotic birds started their adventure of raising birds from this conventional group with zebra finches. In the second half of the twentieth century, these were the only Estrildae with acceptable prices. As far as I remember, another representative of small exotic birds that gained great popularity was a small bird with a brown mantile and a short, strong beak - that is, Cut-throat finch. It had three main advantages: it was available in pet stores; she was relatively cheap and easy to breed. With the opening of the pet market in the 1990s and the influx of new types of more attractive colors from abroad, it was gradually forgotten. And I wouldn't mention it or suggest that we go back to breeding, that there are no other benefits.

I will skip the details of the color of the heroine of this article, because they are well illustrated by photographs. (put this first) It should only be said that this brown mantile of hers has an educational value - it is a school example of mimicry, i.e. the phenomenon of a bird becoming similar.

The shapes or colors of some animal species or other animal or plant organisms or the colors of the environment in which they live. The last example fits perfectly with our Amadina.

In photographs: 1., 2., 3. Necklaces amadine - nominal form (wild).

The real reason why I return to this is that, thanks to European growers who continued to grow it, Estrildae has become very attractive again, with many color variations. I will briefly remind you of its origin, history of upbringing and the role of upbringing.

HABITAT

Its homeland is Africa (see map) where it occurs in three subspecies. Lengths reach 120-130 mm. However, I will not describe them in detail, because, appearing in European breeders from the end of the 18th century, kennels managed to mix it with each other during that time, and in addition to specialized education in zoos - do not exist in pure form.

In natural conditions, they are most often found in dry savannas with individual trees, in semi-deserts covered with acacia, as well as in cultivated fields near human settlements. Outside the breeding season they form flocks of about a thousand individuals. They often move around with other species.

BREEDING

They form pairs during the reproductive period. They build nests of dry grass, spherical in shape with a side entrance opening, and cover the inside with feathers. Nests are placed in low bushes, in the branches of tall trees, as well as in hollows.

4. Yellow mutation (autosomal, recessive inheritance). The mutation is present only in males because females do not have lipochrome. Photo: Argentine Ornithological Federation (F.O.A.)

5. Albino red (autosomal, recessive) and albino yellow (autosomal, recessive). The combination of Ino and yellow mutations turns red lipochrome into yellow and all avian melanins will be eliminated. Photo by Grise Capilla.

They are often bred in the nests of weavers and other species. Weaver's nests also serve as accommodation. Males that mate raise their feathers, causing the chestnut-brown spot on their bellies to become larger. It holds a blade of grass, hay or a feather in its beak, which signals that it is ready to make a nest. During this demonstration, he jumps on a branch and sings a muffled, quiet song. The female usually lays 4-8 eggs, from which the chicks hatch after twelve days of incubation. After three weeks, the young birds leave the nest, and for the next two weeks, their parents feed them, after which they become independent. They feed on grass seeds, small invertebrates and green plant parts.

BREEDING AND KENNELS

This species can be bred in cages, as well as in indoor and garden aviaries. I think cages are more appropriate in this case because we can accurately dose the right food at different stages of the litter.

NUTRITION

Birds of this species are resistant, non-selective in food and we can keep them in good condition for many years. We feed them with different varieti-

es of millet, as well as seeds of different types of herbs, grated carrots and greens (dandelion, lettuce). They also accept food of animal origin, i.e. egg soft food and soft food for insectivorous birds, produced by many companies. In addition, we can give flour worms, buffalo worm larvae, wood moth larvae, smaller cricket nymphs, eggs and larvae of ants and aphids. For soft food add a little dried sprouts, unfrozen earthworm larvae or thawed and finely chopped shrimp. Mineral supplements are necessary, which should be constantly available to birds, and twice a week we give a vitamin preparation that we mix with soft egg food or dissolve in water.

6. Pastel phenotype. Gene inheritance has not yet been established. Photo: Luigi Montini.

REPRODUCTION

Breeding Cut-throat finch is sometimes problematic, because it often happens that the nesting pair throws the chicks out of the nest or leaves them and continues with the next litter. What is the cause of such behavior? It is believed that the cause is inadequate nutrition, although these unwanted occurrences can also be caused by a lack of calm during nesting. Too poor and not too varied food usually causes the chickens to be thrown out of the nest, while food rich in animal proteins stimulates the birds to the next hatching and they often leave the nest with their young. Outside the mating season, we feed them dry grains, and if possible, separate the birds by sex. Before hatching, place the pair in a spacious cage or aviary, hang the nesting boxes, preferably half-open, measuring 12x12x15 cm, and fill them with soft, flexible hay and coconut fiber. We are spreading some of this material across the aviary. Gradually add more and more sprouted grain, a little animal food and greens to the dry grain. As soon as the eggs appear in the nest, we feed them dry grains again without adding animal food. Only from the tenth day of incubation do we serve sprouted grain and animal feed again.

7. Topaz mutation. Autosomal, sexually bound, Figs. Enea Ciccarelli.

8. Acyan mutation. The new form of paint has not yet been approved in the OMJ / COM. Certain places are devoid of cyan – blue color. Photo by Enea Ciccarelli.

9. Opal mutation (autosomal, recessive) (1,1). Photo: Enea Ciccarelli.

The newly hatched chickens are impressive. Their skin is black, covered with gray down - fluff, and the corners of the beak, unlike them, are white and yellow. Young birds usually leave the nest on the twenty-first day of life, although that period can be extended by a few days and, interestingly, we already notice sex differences, because young males have a red stripe on their throat. Approximately fourteen days after leaving the nest, the parents feed them and then become independent. During this time, the parent pair can attack them, usually by incubating more eggs, so we should catch them and place them in a separate cage or aviary. On the tenth day of life, we will put closed rings with a diameter of 2.7 mm on the birds.

10. Opal-yellow mutation (1,0). Photo: Enea Ciccarelli.

MUTATIONS

However, as I mentioned, the main motivation for writing this article was to presentation new color mutations bred in European kennels. The first, at the turn of the 1970s and 1980s, was a mutation with a yellow throat, or rather a half-necklace, which appeared in several different countries. As a curiosity, it can be added that the translation of the official name into English (and even into Serbian), which has also become common in some countries, sounds quite creepy: a slaughtered finch, i.e. an Amadina with a cut throat. On the other hand, the name illustratively reflects an important feature in its color, i.e. a drawing of a red hemisphere necklace, clearly associated with an association to a slit throat. In the following years, more and more new mutations appeared. We present them in pictures. In my opinion, two are especially attractive: foreign - that is, white with a yellow with a yellow neck - a half-necklace (lutino) and white with a red with a half-necklace (albino). Obtaining pure mutations is not easy because the inheritance of traits is recessively autosomal, that is, it is not gender-specific sex-linked. However, they are a challenge for ambitious, advanced breeders. Also, the other presented color mutations are attractive and worthy of breeders' attention.

11. Brown mutation. Gender-linked recessive, (1,0). Photo: Enea Ciccarelli.

12. Comparison of the head appearance of the brown mutation and normal.

Translation: Henryk Lerowski
Photos: source "Genus Amadina", aut. Alessandro Paparella, Emilio De Flavis, Lucas Aranda, ©COM / OMJ (COM - International Ornithological Federation).
We would like to thank Mr. Alessa-ndro Paparella - Editor-in-Chief.

Klaudia Kis – Hungary
Translation: Miroslav Srebro, Budapest

RINGNECK DOVE MUTATIONS

(PART TREE)

Slowly we come to the end of the mutation presentation, there was a lot to explain... 16 color mutations and 3 types of feather structure with this final text will be fully clarified.

For the end, two European mutations remained that have reached Hungary in the last 2 years and 3 types of feather structure that are gaining popularity in Europe very quickly.

15. Grizzle: The mutation first appeared in the Netherlands in 1996 in mandarin specimens of doves. We imported them to Hungary in 2017 from Belgium. The main characteristic is that the ends of certain feathers have a lack of pigment, ie. they remained white and over time as the bird got older the white areas became larger. There are large differences in appearance, especially between homo and heterozygous (DF-SF) specimens. Therefore, this mutation is more clearly seen on darker specimens, and this is the reason why it was first observed in mandarin mutation. It is necessary to notice the first bright feather in young birds by the 6th week. It most often appears on the head, back, wings, and tail, gradually afterwards on the chest and flight feathers. Grizzle is an English word, and it can be said that a bird as old white surfaces are bigger and bigger. This mutation can be combined with all mutations described so far, and is most often combined with mandarin and izabela mutation.

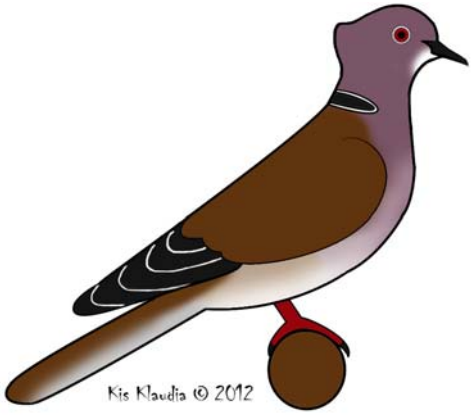
16. California variegated: this mutation has absolutely nothing to do with California, this is also a European mutation, unknown for now through across the ocean. It was imported to Hungary from Belgium in 2018. its description is not the least bit simple, primarily because the French and Belgian descriptions deviate from each other in some minor details. When you see this mutation for the first time, it will strongly remind you of a distinctly colorful mutation, and you will immediately notice that the characteristic white spot on the wings is missing. The arrangement of colors is symmetrical and that is how it is inherited. The head is white with small colored ornaments, further the throat, neck and chest are also white, and other parts of the body are wild colored. Smaller parts can be noticed on the back and tail. The collar is black, wide and complete. The shoulders are white. Most Californian Ringneck doves have a normal eye color (red with a black pupil), but a dark eye is also possible, which is otherwise characteristic of colorful birds. It is also interesting for this mutation that the young specimens are not colorful. It can be combined with all mutations. They look especially nice when combined with grizzlies and mandarin mutations.

+1 Indonesian Violet: The latest Ringneck dove mutation was first observed in Indonesia in 2016. It is still unknown in other parts of the planet. A full description of mutations, inheritance and cross-testing with other mutations is underway so that this latest mutation is currently unknown. The color of this mutation is light brown, over which a mandarin color with a characteristic purple reflection is poured, the tops of the wing are dark, and the collar is gray.

Almost all mutations can be more or less found in Hungary, where they are exposed more and more and can be obtained. In addition to this variety of colors, there are several types of feather structure, which makes the upbringing itself more interesting.

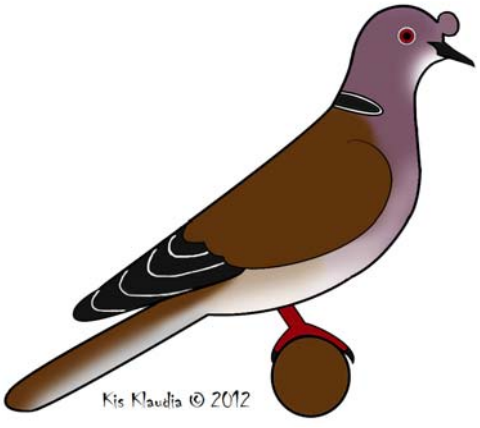
Feather structures:

1. Silk mutation: 1. Silk: Thanks to the dominant inheritance, it spread very quickly in Hungary after it was imported from Kuwait about twenty years ago. One small flaw, ie weak connection of the feathers, leads to such a silky appearance and because of that, these specimens fly poorly. They can take off only about 50-100 cm in height. It is great for a pet. In breeding, Ringneck dove should be kept rules so that two silk birds do not mate, because then the so-called a super silk gene (double) that would result in partially bare areas of the body and feathers that would break easily. By mating one silk and one Ringneck dove with normal feathers, we usually get 50-50% of both young. They can be combined with all mutations, although lighter birds look more attractive.



2. Crown mutation: Published for the first time on an island in Southeast Asia. The capp - crown is located on the back of the head and can be of different sizes and shapes. Already on very young birds, it can be seen that they will be with a crown.The ideal crown is upright, symmetrical and rises above the collar. The tip of the crown should be approximately at eye level. It appears in any color mutation.

3. Forehead Rose mutation: Another name for the crown at forehead. The hair is located between the eyes, the shape and size are different. In the homozygous (DF) form, the crown is more shapely and richer, larger in size, while in the heterozygous form it is sometimes represented by only 1-2 feathers. The ideal crown is symmetrical, the erect one extends from the upper part of the forehead to the beak, and the feathers that make up this crown grow backwards in the direction of the beak. Initially, worse specimens appeared in Hungary, and at the moment, very beautiful birds can be seen at exhibitions. By the way, double crown in any mutation are very popular in Hungary.



It is very easy to imagine that these three structures of feathers can be combined with any mutation of color, so let's say there are: silk crown, silks with a forehead rose, double crown, as well as silky double crown. These combinations make the breeding of Ringneck dove rich and uncertain, and their popularity is growing every day.

Wild-type **D+ ta// fr// g// RY// GR// IV// Pl// AL// m// CR// l// tf//**

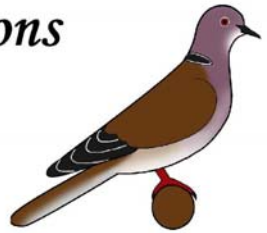
Mutation	wild allele	mutant allele	Inheritance	
ßBlond (Pastel) (Blond)	D+	**d^B**	sex linked	*dominant over White, recessive to Wild*
White (Cremeino) (White)	D+	**d^w**	sex linked	*recessive to Wild and Blond*
Tangerine (Phaeo)	ta	**Ta**	autosomal	partially dominant
Frosty	fr	**Fr**	autosomal	dominant (lethal in double dose)
Grizzle	g	**G**	autosomal	partially dominant
Rosy (Isabelle)	RY	**ry**	autosomal	recessive
Gray	GR	**gr**	autosomal	recessive
#**White headed (Dark ivory)** (**Dark Ivory**)	IV	**iv**	autosomal	recessive to wild, dominant over iv^{bc} allele
Pale headed (Pale Head)		**iv^P**	autosomal	dominant over iv, iv^{bc} alleles, recessive to wild allele
White black collared (White Black Collared)		**iv^{bc}**	autosomal	recessive to IV, iv,iv^{bc} and iv^P alleles
&**Pied (Pied)**	Pl	**pi**	autosomal	recessive to wild, dominant over pi^m and pi^{wt} alleles
Marked Pied		**pi^m**	autosomal	recessive to Pl, pi alleles
White tail Pied		**pi^{wt}**	autosomal	recessive to Pl, pi alleles
$**Albino**	AL	**al**	autosomal	recessive to wild and al^{Ch} allele
Color head (Himalaya)		**al^{Ch}**	autosomal	dominant over Albino, recessive to wild allele
Modifier	m	**M**	autosomal	dominant
Crested	CR	**cr**	autosomal	recessive
Silky	l	**L**	autosomal	partially dominant
Tufted	tf	**Tf**	autosomal	partially dominant

Wild-type and the mutations

Klaudia Kis ©

Albino
al//al

Color head
$al^{Ch}//al^{Ch}$



Wild type

Blond (Pastel)
$d^{B}//$

White(Créme-ino)
$d^{w}//$

Pied
pi//pi

Marked Pied
$pi^{m}//pi^{m}$

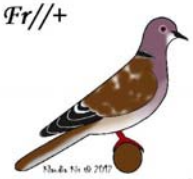
Rosy
ry//ry

Frosty
Fr//+

Tangerine heterozygous
Ta//+

Tangerine homozygous
Ta//Ta

Gray
gr//gr



Heterozygous Grizzle
Gr//+

Homozygous Grizzle
G//G

Ringneck dove

(Streptopelia roseogrisea risoria)

Crested
cr//cr

Tufted
Tf//+ or Tf//Tf

Silky
L//+

White headed
(Dark ivory)
iv//iv

White black collared
$iv^{bc}//iv^{bc}$

Pale head
$iv^{P}//iv^{P}$

*** * * NEW BOOK * * ***

Dear Ringneck Dove fans!

My name is Klaudia Kis form Hungary, and I breed Ringneck doves for almost 25 years. I keep and breed the ringnecks in many color mutations, and color combinations. Maybe some of you know that I have an informing website about the RND, and I wrote articles in many aviculture magazine also. I like to take photos of my doves and my aviaries, so I made a Facebook page for my doves, called Klaudia Kacagó Gerléi, which means Klaudia's Ringneck doves. Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions.

Please let me introduce my first book about the doves, which was published in June 2021.

The title of the book is **Amit a kacagó gerléről tudni kell**, which means **What you need to know about the Ringneck doves**. So the book is written in Hungarian language. (I am working on translattion to English, but it will take time, I can not tell when will it be ready.)

About the book's parameters:

- 296 pages,
- 200 colored photos, with a lot of drawings and spreadsheets,
- made with soft cover.

Table of contents:

In addition to using my own experience of breeding, I am very grateful to the experts and breeders who helped with their previous work and studies to write this complex special book. This book was written primarily for Hungarian breeders, as there is no literature available for them. But anyone who'd like can order the book from me.

My contacts: Klaudia Kis
kis.klaudia83@gmail.com -
wwww.facebook.com/klaudiakacagogerlei

Thank you ☺

Slobodan Kulić - Leskovac

PROPOSAL C.O.M. KEY TO ZEBRA FINCH

Labelling the mutations of **Zebra finch (*Taeniopygia gutatta castanotis*)** creates many challenges and problems for the breeders – in mutual communication, describing them in various expert publications and marking the photographs, and also for the judges when filling in the Judge form (Fiche de jugement). This problem has become more evident with the growing number of mutations and their combinations, and with increasing communication through internet, e-mails, Facebook etc. especially among colleagues and breeders that do not speak the same language. And I had the same problem. In order to solve it, I started thinking about a simpler and universal option to overcome it. Step by step, I discussed the idea with colleagues (breeders, contestants and judges), listened to the suggestions, and at the end, this key COM came as a result of that effort, which I expect to be a relief for all breeders and admirers of Zebra finches.

The application of this COM key is facilitated by the adoption of the COM/OMJ standard for Zebra finches and the descriptions of all official (recognized) mutations and combinations.

To make it clearer, COM key table is separated in four different parts – columns:

- **Basic color (melanin) or series**
- **Mutation of melanine**
- **Normal drawing and mutation of the drawing,** and
- **Factors**

In each of these parts, are also listed the types of these basic characteristics. By their combination we mark the desired mutation or combination.

Using this COM key, language barriers and nationality won't matter, all breeders will be at the same level and speak the same "language", the language of symbols for marking different characteristics. This can be achieved with a combination of uppercase and lowercase letters and Arabic and Roman numbers. Their combination allows the marking all the mutations and their combination to get their special code.

Due to all of the above mentioned advantages related to the differentiation and labeling of mutations and combinations of mutations, a proposal was made to consider and adopt this proposal at the Technical Congress in Cervia, Italy. 2018.

Gray BB OB Pastel - KEY COM: A-V-2-3

Fawn OB BB BF Isabel - KEY COM: B-IV-2-3-5

BASIC COLOR or SERIES	MUTATIONS OF MELANINE	NORMAL DRAWING AND MUTATIONS DRAWINGS	FACTORS
A. - GRAY	I - LIGHTBACK	1. NORMAL DRAWING	c - CRESTED
B - FAWN	II - CFW (MASKA)	2. BLACK BREASTED	y - YELLOW BILLED
C - WHITE	III- TOPAZ (ex-agate)	3. ORANGE BREASTED	r - RED EYE (INO)
	IV - PHAEO (ex-isabel)	4. WHITE BREASTED	
	V - PASTEL	5. BLACK FACE	
	VI - WHITE SADLLEBACK	6. BLACK CHEEKED	
	VII - CAPPED SADLLEBACK	7. CHEEKED GRAY AND FAWN	
	VIII - PIED		
	IX - INO		
	X - EUMO		

Remark: The mutation WHITE SADLLEBACK, CAPPED SADDLEBACK and PIED are basically grey or brown with partial loss of melanine in the feathers; The mutations EUMO not accepted by O.M.J.

Text: Enrique Gómez Merino
Pictures: J. Borras

THE MUTATION LINNET SPANISH PASTEL GRAY WINGS

Part II

10 Common Linnet
10.1 In general

Her scientific name is Linaria cannabina. It was previously included in the genus Carduelis. Its scientific name is associated with the hemp plant (Canabis), whose seeds it feeds on. Hemp seeds are rich in amino acids, oils, fats and proteins. It is a seed that provides health and vitality to our birds.

The common hemp is the bird have the most names or nicknames in Spain. It is thus known as jamaz, zuin, cañamero, camachuelo, camacho, etc. Other names given by breeders in our area are: liñaceiro in Galicia, passerel in Catalonia, txoka arrunta in the Basque Country, llinacera in Leon, pardal in Valencia, etc. In other neighboring countries, the names are: fanello in Italy, linotte mélodieuse in France, pintarroxo in Portugal, linnet in the United Kingdom, hänfling in Germany, knew in the Netherlands, etc.

Another nice mutated male.
A light spot in the parotid area is a peculiar feature of this species.

Classic female with a highly striated chest and flank, it is one of the main attributes of the sexual dichromatism of the species.

10.2 Description of the species

In freedom the head is ash gray; However, in a kennels it becomes brownish. This characteristic will be able to be restored after several generations when the conditions in the kennels are adapted to the natural environment.

Wing and tail detail of a classic common linnet. See the progressive increase of the wing white edging from the primary remiges towards the tertiary ones; however, the edging on the tail begins in the central feathers, increasing their thickness towards the outermost ones.

Fine dark brown stripes should be visible on the top of the head. Also, the eyebrow and the line surrounding the eye in its lower half are clearly visible. A lighter stain on the cheeks is a very characteristic feature of this species. They have a whitish throat with fine longitudinal dark stripes. The beak is brown-gray with a slight bluish tinge, the lower part is slightly lighter and short and strong. During the breeding season, the beak becomes very dark with a unique light lead shade. The eyes are black. In the mating season, the breasts are red in males, and in winter they become pink with rounded spots (fans call them "months") of ocher color. It is characteristic, extension and the intensity of pectoral color, but in liberty, is very variable from the introduction of other samples. This characteristic, the extension and intensity of the color of the thorax, even in the wild, is very variable from one specimen to another. It is believed that in kennels, the loss of this breast color can be compensated by an adequate diet rich in carotenes. His back is brown with dark stripes. The wing coverts are more reddish brown than the mantle. The wings are brown. The primary flight feathers (9) are black with white edges, the secondary feathers (6) are also black and become brown as they get closer to the tertiary feathers, and they are (3) brown. The wing edge in males is wider than in females. All primary feathers have light spots at the ends typical of finches. The shoulders and back are very dark reddish brown. The hips are beige with brown stripes. The abdomen, cloacal area, and lower back are cream-colored. The tail with 12 black feathers is long and forked, and its outer feathers have white edges. The upper feathers are black with whitish edges. The lower part of the back is light brown with dark spots. The nails are melanized.

It has a size - a length ranging between 13 and 14 cm. It moves and

flies fast, but over time it adapts to its breeder and its environment. Females, like most indigenous European finches, have darker feathers, like defensive camouflage that protects them from predators and enemies. Their chest and hips are very furrowed and their belly is whitish. This breast characteristic is very important for this sex. They do not have the color on the chest and forehead that the male has in the breeding season. Females, in general, do not have a reddish tinge on their backs like males, their colors are less conspicuous and they are also slightly smaller than males. In winter, the male and female are very similar in color.

A male of the pastel mutation "graywing" presenting its back, wings and tail, where we see the beautiful ocelli evenly distributed and distributed.

Her "clothes" are not as colorful as those of goldfinches or other European finches, but she has a very grateful, diverse and melodic song. His wonderful tones and notes, beautiful chirping thrillers and pleasant musicality make her song highly appreciated by breeders and lovers. The nightingale is said to be a tenor of Mediterranean forests, and the Common linnet is a baritone, because his song is full of diverse and melodic notes, so without disagreement, it really makes her the leader of a wild song. There are many fans of our protagonist and fans who are delighted with his singing and perseverance.

Male "pastel alagris" achieved this past season (2018). Observe the pectoral red color, a hue that in spring will turn intense carmine red, very bright.

This paper aims to show that its discreetly colored feathers, when we have several color mutations, can become a beautiful bird that is admired by all lovers of European fauna.

10.3 Subspecies

There are 7 subspecies of common hemp spread throughout Europe, Asia and North Africa. The subspecies to which our protagonist belongs is "Linaria cannabina mediterranea", specimens distributed throughout the Iberian Peninsula, Italy, Greece, North Africa and the Mediterranean islands.

The subspecies of common hemp, with the exception of the above, are:

- *Linaria cannabina autochthona*, native to Scotland;
- *L. c. cannabina*, inhabiting western, central and northern Europe, eastern and central Siberia. It does not breed in North Africa and Southwest Asia;

- *L. c. bella*, lives from the Middle East to Mongolia and northwestern China;
- *L. c. guentheri*, lives in Madeira;
- *L. c. meadewaldoi*, can be found in the west and central part of the Canary Islands (primarily on the islands of Hierro and Gran Canaria);
- *L. c. harterti*, lives in the east of the Canary Islands (Alegranza, Lanzarote and Fuerteventura).

Magnificent ocelli of this female "gray wing pie". The phenotype very far from the classic or ancestral of her makes her a unique and different subject.

11 REPRODUCTION IN KENNELS

11.1 Conditions to be met by parent selected

It is vital that the specimens selected for breeding are bred in kennels, that they are perfectly adapted to this environment, because they must accept that this is their only way of life and the only environment in which they can behave naturally. When they are meek, calm, "obedient" and friendly, not only with the owner but also with everyone who approaches the aviary, they will be ready to breed. Manifestation of fear, nervousness or constant fluttering are unmistakable symptoms of his unwillingness to reproduce. Specimens, as much as possible, can be two years old, because at this age both male and female will not only be in full maturity, but will give us time to prepare them properly.

11.2. Selection of male

Robust, good size and shape, strong, in perfect health and above all a good singer, are the characteristics that testify to his good physical condition. Strong male, beautiful colors, without flaws and physical malformations, lively and one of those who are not afraid when approach the cage, can be a good example for our "lens".

11.3. Selection of female

Like the male, the female must be of good proportions, calm, perfectly healthy and adapted to the environment. We cannot forget that if he fears for his own safety or for the safety of his little birds he may abandon them. She must be safe and confident that "there is no danger".

If we overcome this inconvenience, the couple will mate in our breeding cage, nest and feed precious little birds, as a product of our care, dedication and attention.

11.4 Couple preparation

Separate the females before putting them with the males, because otherwise they become aggressive and do not allow to be trampled. They should be zealous towards males. The male should also be zealous when placed with the female.

When the upbringing – preparation is over, each of the parents will be placed in a small cage (C2) for moulting in it. This will be in February or March, depending on the conditions in the aviary, when we separate them for breeding. Once the couple is in

the breeding cage, we will administer an appropriate treatment so that they are able to reproduce, this could be:

A) Vitamin compounds (vitamins plus electrolytes),
B) Amino acids and vitamins,
C) Amino acids with minerals and trace elements.

Jaime's aviary in full breeding. One meter cages, camouflaged nests, etc.

12 EDUCATION

Although Jaime puts them to breed in pairs, they could also breed by forming flocks (several pairs together), as the species can behave as monogamous or polygamous.

The kennel for their reproduction can be with the base and sides of 1 m closed sideways, and the front part left for light and maintenance and feeding; that way we will make them more isolated and safer. It has been proven that their upbringing in cages is more favorable than that of larger aviaries or mini aviaries; However, it could be tested with cages of other sizes, but we point out that they work very well in the one of 1 m.

We will place them, if possible, in a quiet place, so that the reproductive pair is not disturbed by noise, animals or people. They should have good lighting and ventilation with preventing drafts.

12.1. Nests and material for their construction

We will camouflage the nest in the shape of a bowl with branches or green plants, so that the female can see her surroundings without her being seen. It is common to remove eggs daily and replace them with plastic ones; then, it will be returned to be incubated at the same time; This way, everyone will hatch at the same time, leaving no possibility for the offspring to be endangered due to later hatching. Use nests made of plastic, wicker, rope or similar material. We will give steam a material that he would normally use in nature (fibers, wool, etc.). The commercial offer of materials for building nests is available to breeders and has proven to be very useful.

13 LYING, INCUBATION AND NESTING

In nature, they enter the reproduction phase early (March or April). However, reproduction in kennels can be delayed until June or even July. It depends on the climate of the place, temperature, length of light, etc. Raising an Common linnet female is somewhat complex. These are "jealous" animals on their nests, eggs and chicks. Therefore, it is not convenient to disturb them a lot when they hatch, feed and in general during upbringing.

Eggs are incubated by the female for up to 13 days. Their litters are with 4 to 6 bluish eggs with brownish spots. They will be able to raise several nests during the mating season, and it is logical that by extracting eggs, the result and the number of young will be higher.

When you leave the female to incubate eggs and raise her chicks, it is very important not to disturb her while she is in the nest - because these specimens are very sensitive, timid and can, if scared, leave and destroy eggs, even small chicks. We should not be impatient, let's wait for the situation to develop and we will

soon find out what we are interested in; Extraction of the female out of the nest to see the eggs or chicks or catching eggs in her presence can destroy our hopes and illusions.

Beautiful female "pastel alagris". The females present a higher degree of expression and quality than the males.

We ring the chickens with rings of size 2.7 mm. They usually trips out of the nest when they are about 14 days old. When the chickens start eating on their own, which will happen at about 40 days of age, we will separate them from their parents and place them in special cages.

Common linnet, in good breeding conditions, can live up to 10 years.

14 FOOD

A good diet for hemp can be:

14.1 Seeds

We will feed them a mixture at any time:

- 60% - canary seed,
-15% - perilla seed,
-13% - flaxseed (linseed) and
-12% - niger seed.

Rapeseed is a sensitive seed that can be harmful to the diet of Common linnet.

Hemp seeds are grown; however, periodic administration of small amounts of this seed is beneficial.

Once a week, provide Common linnet with food that contains a mixture of: Semi-moist cooked hemp seeds, commercial egg food for canaries quality and with high percentage of protein, chicory (*Cichorium endivia*), chia (*Salvia hispanica*) and perilla (*Perilla frutescens*).

Grit is a complementary food based on calcium and minerals, it will help birds to grind granular and seed foods. This addition should always be available to them. Cuttlefish bone is also ideal for these birds.

14.2 Wild fruits, vegetables and herbs

You can occasionally feed your young with some fruits and vegetables. Jaime gives them spinach leaves or broccoli every day throughout the year, which has always been good.

The Common linnet, although a granivore, is a bird and loves wild vegetables and plants; Thus, in addition to the proteins necessary for their growth, they give their chickens herbaceous buds, green shoots, semi-ripe seeds, etc. Dandelion (Diplotaxis virgata) is very good for giving to young and stimulates females to warm them.

1. Ancestral male; 2. Male graywing; 3. Graywing female; 4. Male graywing; 5. Graywing female. Note that the ocelli and depigmented areas correspond to the black markings of the ancestral phenotype.

14.3 Beeding with pasta (egg food)

14.3.1 Egg food for manual feeding with a syringe or similar utensil

Jaime makes egg foods based on sprouted soybeans, peas, spinach, broccoli, worms, eggs, egg whites

and commercial egg foods for manual feeding; all very well grind and sift and freeze in small portions.

Male of the new pastel mutation "Spanish alagris". Note that the anterior throat-neck is whitish with fine, longitudinal dark streaks, this being another important characteristic of the species.

14.3.2 Egg food for breeding available to parents

There is a wide selection of quality egg food for breed ing on the market. We will choose those that have a minimum of 22-24% of high quality proteins, those with amino acids necessary for optimal digestibility. The percentage of fat can range between 6-8%, all depending on the climate and growing conditions.

14.4 WATER

Water is never given clean; always goes with some preventative additives. Protect the drinkers with cardboard tubes so that the liquid does not receive light, so it will retain its characteristics without changing them.

Female "pastel alagris". Her eyes are black, an unequivocal sign that it is not the phaeo mutation, as some fans once said.

Jaime uses automatic drinkers. This is necessary in order for the water to remain unpolluted, with the fact that the active ingredients we give them are not destabilized. The use of this type of drinker implies adapting the birds to drink from them. In addition to being very clean and decalified, as their blockages are possible and can leave our champions without water, it is the reason that makes their breeder always aware of this possibility.

14.5 Protection and stimulators

Liver protector: occasionally apply this compound based on mariano burdock and the like.

Stimulator of defense: a compound based on the medicinal plant echinacea, propolis, thyme, garlic, etc. Apply periodically.

Regulator of hepatointestinal function: put on due to small symptoms of the disease (from time to time).

This is a compound based on calcium and other related products.

Without antibiotics: they can be used only in a timely manner and only in case of illness and always with the consultation and recommendation of a specialist veterinarian.

15 HYGIENE

They need to be provided with normal hygiene. Periodic bathing or aerosol spraying, especially during moulting:

Periodic deworming (cleaning and protection from endo parasites), both intestinal and external parasites. Removing them will prevent the appearance of diseases associated with these organisms. Thorough cleaning of the cage and kennel is a must. It is necessary to control the temperature and relative humidity in the kennel. At least once a year, it is necessary to carry out general disinfection of the entire kennel in order to eliminate all pathogens, such as bacteria, fungi, viruses and protozoa.

16 BEHAVIOR AND BREEDING

Pretty female showing her best qualities: wing color, ocelli, pattern, etc.

Why are there no mutations in Common linnet, such as Goldfinches or bulfinch? Why not breed a common linnet since the bird is so grateful for breeding? It is I not understood that, since the common linnet is such a well-known and widespread species in Europe and other continents, there are no mutations in the species, since the same bullfinch, the common finch or the house sparrow have many known and standardized mutations. By the peculiar behavior or attitude of the Linnet? Is it because of its brown phenotype unattractive to some fans? Or is it because of the difficulty that her offspring may have?

In fact, the common linnet has a very specific demeanor, with a distrustful and frightened attitude; especially in environments to which she is not accustomed, she behaves nervously, because fear and insecurity are her main characteristics. Sometimes there are specimens with tame behavior. Undoubtedly, its creamy-brown color is not as attractive to breeders as the colors of goldfinches can be, although this brownish back color, unlike the black color of the wings or the white edge of the summer feathers, gives the ordinary hemp a unique beauty. Young people are not without difficulties in breeding, although breeders know that it is a strong bird resistant to diseases, although its appearance does not show special qualities.

Twenty years ago, Professor Maurnice Pomarede, head of the C.R.O./ C.O.M. then he wrote that the motivations of bird lovers may be due to:

- The ease of breeding,
- The desire to obtain a beautiful bird,
- Obtaining a good songbird,
- The accomplishment of a feat,
- The satisfaction of competing with rare birds.

The French naturalist and biologist Buffon also said that dedication to raising birds was due to:

- The beauty of plumage,
- The sweetness of his song,
- The finesse of your instinct,
- His singular behavior,
- His docility in dealing.

In an article by C.R.O. Under the title: "Interest in cardulens bred in ca-

ptivity", which was published 20 years ago, it was stated that the breeding's common linnet is the 6th species for breeding according to popularity.

The order is:

1 ° Canary,
2 ° Goldfinch,
3 ° Common greenfinch,
4 ° Eurasian siskin,
5 ° Mexican finch,
6 ° Common Linnet.

Ancestral phenotype common duck, a strong and disease resistant bird. At present his melodious singing is his best quality.

We sincerely believe that the song of the Common linnet, which fascinates and excites her breeders and fans, is responsible for that.

17 BLOOD RELATIONSHIP

Jaime is currently paying special attention to blood kinship in the kennel, since the mutation started from one mutated specimen, there is no doubt that the inbreeding between the offspring is large, so the blood kinship coefficient is important. Remember that in the beginning, in order to achieve the second generation, where mutated specimens appeared, the father was paired with one of his daughters (carrier), and the offspring with each other (maximum degree of blood relationship). After the mutation is created, in order to repair the line, it is necessary to "refresh the new, related blood". So, that is the first goal in the kennel from now on, because this kind of crossbreeding could not be extended to several generations. These mutated specimens will be crossed with classical females to obtain carrier specimens and thus continue the line. On the other hand, by crossing a father with grandchildren, since all specimens, grandparents are mated with grandchildren or among relatives, etc., there are consequences of inbreeding (health problems, lack of fertility, loss of strength, etc.) that can be reduced in future. Jaime wants to create a line of strong, powerful, long-lived and disease-resistant birds.

18 JAIME BORRÁS OLIVERA, EXPERIENCE

Jaime is the real architect of this feat. a persistent breeder, excited and able to perform a feat of this nature. Jaime used to be a goldfinch breeder, and currently with more than 50 years in education, he is an expert and passionate in the education of common linnet, dedicated only to her reproduction and singing education. A great lover of mutations, the incorporation of new phenotypes in sports omitology, an experienced hybrid breeder, an innovative person, able to provide continuity to any mutation that occurs exclusively in his kennel, is a national breeder EH-81 and a member of the Arcobrigam Ormitological Association from Arcos de la Frontera Cádiz). Jaime dedicates 24 hours of care, feeding and care for his birds, the one who wrote this is a witness to that.

19 FOR THE END

Given the importance of this unique achievement for fans and breeders in general, I suggested to Jaime the preparation of this article for the knowledge and dissemination of the entire sports ornithology.

In Rota on December 12, 2018.

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Marjan Stanijev – Pirot,
Breeder of Goldfinch and southamericas Carduelis

BIRD MOULTING

General term

In terms of morphology, feathers represent the most complex horny matter of the epidermis of the skin and cover the body and wings of birds. It is made of beta-keratin. It protects the body and enables the maintenance of a constant body temperature, and allows a large number of birds to fly. The body of the bird is not evenly covered with feathers, there are parts covered only with down or naked. In some species of birds, only young have fluff, while in others it is present for life (waterfowl and birds of cold regions). Embryonic development is evidence that feathers originate from the horny scales of reptiles. During the year, seasonally, old feathers are discarded and replaced with new ones, a phenomenon known as moulting.

Moulting is a specific natural process, the rejection of old and the growth of new feathers in birds. Due to the weather, the feathers are worn out, so once a year, usually in the fall, they should be completely renewed. The replacement of feathers takes place gradually, and in some species even with a certain system, so that the bird can still fly unhindered. Certain species of birds cannot fly during moulting. There are three natural forms of moulting in certain species of birds:

- Replacement of young bird feathers with adult feathers,
- Replacement of feathers of adults birds once a year,
- Replacement of feathers of old birds due to mating or laying eggs (example *Spinus tristis* - American Goldfinch).

Moulting is a huge burden for the bird's organism. Moulting time occurs in most wild birds with the end of mating, laying eggs and feeding the young, because the moulting process for birds is very difficult and very stressful. During moulting, birds are especially happy to bathe, either in water or in the sand, in order to better remove the remnants of old feathers.

Moulting of Goldfinches, Eurasian and Magellan siskins in the kennel MS Carduelis 34

Moulting takes place spontaneously, in late summer and early autumn (August-September). We consider that period to be the ideal time for timely moulting, but we must mention that this applies to those individuals which have breeder keeps and breeds according to the regime of autumn moulting, winther dormancy and spring breeding. Logterm breeding particallly is proven that only individuals kept and breed in this way have a good precondition for a good reproductive season next year.

During the year, the process of moulting awaits every old individual of the Goldfinch, Eurasian or Magellan siskins. Which cannot perform its main function of maintaining the body temperature of the bird and perfect flight. With the end of feeding the young and the beginning of the colder nights in the middle of August, the natural triggers of the old birds start moulting. Old birds change the entire feathers according to the exact dynamics of rejection, first tail and wing flight feathers, then feathers with hips, chest, back and finally the head.

Young individuals from the first litters, moulting begin in early August, while young from the second, which is the third litter from the previous breeding practice, which I acquired moulting, begin in the second month, that is, immediately after independence. It is known to many that after the end of the second and the beginning of the third month of life, moulting begins in young individuals. But the last litters that end at the end of August and the beginning of September force the young bird to hatch immediately, and some young birds start moulting immediately after leaving the nest, about twenty days after hatching. Young goldfinches change only small youthful feathers from the body and head, getting a recognizable red mask on the head, while the feathers in the wings and tail change only the following year.

Goldfinch, Magellan and Eurasian siskin, during moulting, ask breeders for several important preconditions for proper and successful moulting in terms of adequate accommodation, nutrition, prevention and maintenance of adequate hygiene in the kennel.

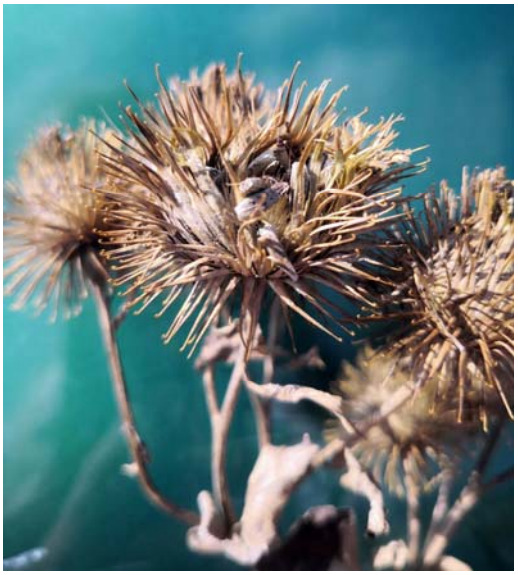
Accommodation in the process of moulting

During the independence of the young and the end of the breeding of old individuals, in the middle of August, we place the entire flock we have in the kennel, if possible, in the largest aviaries. Separation is performed by species and sex, both in young and old individuals. Taking into account that in one mini aviary measuring 140 cm x 70 cm x 110 cm. We accommodate a maximum of five individuals of the same sex and age. By placing an adequate number in one mini aviary or aviary, we enable all individuals a comfortable life, a proper flight during moulting. The recommendation of most slightly more serious breeders is that only moulting takes place in mini aviaries, aviaries and absolutely avoids the use of small cages. The aviaries we use during moulting can be of the external or internal type. External aviaries during moulting must be additionally protected with nylon or lexan from sudden changes in temperature, which have a negative effect on normal moulting. Indoor aviaries are better for this reason because in them the temperature fluctuation is reduced to a minimum.

Nutrition in the moulting process

During moulting, the diet consists of MS-11k seed mixture (see appendix), crushed cardy seeds, crushed mariano burdock seeds, (Milk thistle - *Silybum marianum*), wild plant seeds, occasional addition of pelleted food with daily addition of common chicory (*Cichorium intybus*), Amaranth (*Amaranthus retroflexus*) and *Atriplex hortensis* (known as garden orache, red orache or simply orache mountain spinach) in a semi-ripe state with all stems, pieces apples and carrots. Once a week, we add a multivitamin preparation with the addition of probiotics to the drinking water in order to alleviate the stress of the individuals caused by moulting. When adding multivitamins to water, we do not give fruits and vegetables that day. During moulting, grit is obligatorily available every day in special feeders, and a piece of charcoal and cuttlefish bones on special holders. We also add fresh water for drinking and bathing every day. During moulting, birds are especially happy to bathe, either in water or in the sand, in order to better remove the remnants of old feathers.

Tabular presentation of the diet of young and old individuals in the moulting process						
Monday	**Tuesday**	**Wednesday**	**Thursday**	**Friday**	**Saturday**	**Sunday**
SEED FOOD						
Seed mixture of seeds MS- 11k	Seed mixture of seeds MS- 11k	Seed mixture of seeds MS- 11k	Seed mixture of seeds MS- 11k	Seed mixture of seeds MS- 11k	Seed mixture of seeds MS- 11k	Seed mixture of seeds MS- 11k
crushed cardi seeds	crushed seeds burdock mariano - Milk thistle	crushed cardi seeds	crushed seeds burdock mariano – Milk thistle	crushed cardi seeds	crushed seeds burdock mariano - Milk thistle	crushed cardi seeds
Chia	Kim	Salad Seeds	Pine Seeds	Chia	Pine Seeds	Buckwheat
Ready-made mixtures of wild grass seeds, industrial	Ready-made mixtures of wild grass seeds, industrial	Ready-made mixtures of wild grass seeds, industrial	Ready-made mixtures of wild grass seeds, industrial	Ready-made mixtures of wild grass seeds, industrial	Ready-made mixtures of wild grass seeds, industrial	Ready-made mixtures of wild grass seeds, industrial
Pelletized food						
	Nutri bird C15					
Immature seeds in semi-ripe state with stem						
Immature seeds common chicory / Immature seeds garden orache	Immature seeds common chicory / Immature seeds Amaranth	Immature seeds common chicory / Immature seeds garden orache	Immature seeds common chicory / Immature seeds Amaranth	Immature seeds common chicory / Immature seeds patience dock	Immature seeds common chicory / Immature seeds Amaranth	Immature seeds common chicory / Immature seeds garden orache
Fruits and vegetables						
Dandelion leaf / A piece of cucumber		A slice of apple / dandelion leaf	A slice of apple / dandelion leaf / A piece of cucumber	Dandelion leaf / A piece of cucumber	A slice of apple / dandelion leaf / reel of carrots	Reel of carrots / A piece of cucumber
Immature seeds						
Immature seeds spiny thistle	Immature seeds micro sunflower	Immature seeds spiny thistle	Immature seeds micro sunflower	Immature seeds spiny thistle	Immature seeds micro sunflower	Immature seeds spiny thistle
Mineral food supplements						
Grit Cuttlefish bone Charcoal	Grit Cuttlefish bone Charcoal	Grit Cuttlefish bone Charcoal	Grit Cuttlefish bone Charcoal	Grit Cuttlefish bone Charcoal	Grit Cuttlefish bone Charcoal	Grit Cuttlefish bone Charcoal
Water						
Fresh drinking water Bathing water	Fresh drinking water + Muta vit	Fresh drinking water Bathing water	Fresh drinking water Bathing water	Fresh drinking water Bathing water	Fresh drinking water Bathing water	Fresh drinking water Bathing water



During moulting, we add the obligatory supplement, unripe Spiny thistle seed - *Carduus acanthoides* and a piece of cucumber.

Spiny thistle seed - *Carduus acanthoides*, the most common weed whose seed, in mid-August until the first frosts used in the diet Goldfinches in nature at the time of moulting. Spiny thistle is a biennial plant that grows from 20 to 200 cm in height, forming small shrubs. The tree and leaves are overgrown with tiny thorns. The plant starts from a straight rosette, and then rises an upright tree with branches overgrown with spiral leaves. At the top of each branch, there are from one to several flower heads. Spiny thistle seed is very small, 2-3 mm long, with weak passing stripes. The main active elements are flavonoids and flavonolignans (silymarin, silybinin, silycristin, silydianin). In addition, it contains alkaloids, saponins, fats (up to 25%), proteins, vitamin K, mucus, tyramine, histamine and also macro and micro elements. source of beta-carotene.

Cucumber- *Cucumis sativus*

The biological composition of cucumber consists of minerals, vitamins and water. Of the vitamins, cucum-

ber is the richest in vitamin C, and contains almost all trace vitamins of group B and Beta-carotene.

Of the minerals, there is plenty of phosphorus, calcium, iron, manganese and iodine. It has little sodium and a lot of potassium. Due to this ratio of sodium and potassium, cucumber is an exceptional diuretic. Raw cucumber regulates the work of the intestines, and makes the feces softer. It stimulates the excretion of water from the body, and helps in the excretion of toxic ingredients. Due to the possession of Beta-carotene, this vegetable is an exceptional dietary supplement for Goldfinch, Eurasian and Magellan siskin the process of moulting, because it promotes growth and gives quality new feathers.

Prevention in the moulting process

Moulting causes a huge burden for the organism of each species of bird, so it requires from the breeder great care and special prevention in preventing unwanted negative consequences, which can appear through carelessness in the process of moulting. By daily control of the aviary and timely detection of undesirable phenomena and pests, we prevent them from negatively affecting the health and quality of the newly grown feathers. In the process of moulting, any factor that causes stress in a bird can also have a negative effect on the moulting process.

During the moulting process, the weather conditions are very often variable, with frequent large temperature differences during the day and night. Such a thermal difference has a very negative effect on the birds and can cause the moult to stop. Therefore, we must pay special attention to this natural phenomenon and implement all possible thermal insulation protection of the bird kennel in which the aviaries are located. During hot and dry days during the summer, the appearance of external parasites (blood lice, peroids, mosquitoes, ticks, scabies parasite) is very possible, which are the main culprits for the decline of immunity in birds, because their activity impairs the general health of the individual. External parasites are transmitted by direct contact with an infected bird. Therefore, in the process of moulting, we must avoid any bringing of birds from the side and prevent direct contact of wild birds with the aviary in which the individuals are housed. Mosquitoes are very easy to keep autside by placing a frame with a small net on the front door and ventilation openings. During moulting, we should not practice bringing – enactment and giving individual birds, who have started moulting. Because we have a good chance to stop moulting in the spieces because in the moulting phase, the bird is most sensitive to any changes: accommodation, food, water. Thus, we can have more harm than good. Because a bird that has not finished moulting to the end or has had prolonged moulting will not have reproductive power during spring breeding.

Incomplete moulting is manifested by the continuous rejection of feathers all over the body with the appearance of bare parts, especially on the nape, neck and back of the individual. The most common causes of this phenomenon are mites, which feed on the root of feathers. The causes can be inadequate nutrition and accommodation, drafts, overcrowding of aviaries, chronic disorders caused by the constant presence of stress in the spieces. The treatment of incomplete moulting is a long process, based on discovering the real cause and applying a diet rich in proteins, amino acids and vitamins such as vitamin B, zinc, selenium, biotin, copper, calcium. In exceptional cases, a ring of onion soaked in drinking water helps very successfully. This type of power supply in the form of therapy is applied for 5 days in a row, daily replacement with fresh solution. If it is caused by mites, we use an invermectin-based antibiotic. Method of application: one drop of Pulmomectin or pure invermectin is applied to the bird's neck with a pipette. After four weeks, repeat the therapy, and then apply another drop for the next six months. In this way, we will certainly control mites, which are a very dangerous parasite in terms of feather quality and the health of Goldfinches, Eurasian and Magellan siskins.

Hygiene of all equipment in the process of moulting

During the moulting period, one of the main measures for daily hygiene is to allow all individuals to bathe in lukewarm water. In bathing water, we can add various preparations that help for easier and better moulting. Also, very often declared bird breeders use natural apple cider vinegar as an additive in bathing water.

Natural apple cider vinegar, which is based on acetic acid, which gives it a sour taste that acts as a natural antiseptic, is very beneficial when used on the body of Goldfinch. By using apple cider vinegar in the diet of birds, we promote vitality, achieve overall metabolism and strengthen the immunity of the individual. Because apple cider vinegar has a high content of potassium, which is necessary for the growth, development and normal development of the bird's organism. In addition to being rich in potassium, apple cider vinegar has many medicinal uses, because it binds potassium with other mineral ingredients. Apple cider vinegar is also rich in phosphorus, calcium, sulfur, iron, sodium, chlorine, magnesium, and all the minerals found in the apple itself. Potassium deficiency can cause many problems, including the most severe joint disease, because the bird loses its vitality and the bird has difficulty flying.

In the process of moulting, we add apple cider vinegar to the bath water. The recommended dose is 10 ml of apple cider vinegar per 1 liter of water, mix the solution well before use. After bathing, we must pay special attention to the quick removal of the solution and the bathroom after the bath and thorough washing and disinfection of the bathroom immediately after use.

Apple cider vinegar has shown very good in eliminating the problem of feather loss, as well as the appearance of bare parts on the head, neck and nape or poor quality of newly grown feathers. Because apple cider vinegar is full of nutrients and helps regulate the pH of the scalp. It has also been shown to lead to thickening and improvement of the feather structure itself. It helps very well when bathing, removing dead skin cells that can prevent the growth of feathers, and also helps to eliminate itchy skin.

Hygiene of equipment in the moulting process

Every keeper or breeder of birds who cares about the well-being of their flock must pay special attention to the hygiene of the equipment in the breeding process, because it is very important for goldfinches, Eurasian and Magellanic siskin - their development and progress. By hygiene we mean daily obligations regarding the maintenance of hygiene of feeders, drinkers and bathrooms. The breeding space (cage, mini aviary and aviary) must be maintained in the best order every day, we must also pay special attention to regular cleaning of the sticks and especially the bottom, by regular replacement of sand. Daily ventilation of the room is extremely important in this period. By fulfilling these obligations, with adequate accommodation, nutrition and prevention, we gain a good precondition for successful moulting of our birds in aviculture.

Note: at the request of associates and readers with whom I was in contact during the preparation of this issue of AVIKULA, a decision was made to re-publish the author's article "NUTRITION OF GOLDFINCH IN AVICULTURE" published in issue 38 of Avi fauna from December 2018.

It will enable the readers of AVI KULA who did not have the opportunity to read it then to get fully acquainted with the weed plants whose seeds are fed to goldfinches in nature. Among others in that article processed into weed plants styr, loboda, chicory, dandelion, burdock, sycamore and others.

TABLE SEED MIXTURE MS-11k
(explanation)

MS carduelis 34

Marjan Stanijev - Pirot
Uzgajivač češljugara i
južnoameričkih carduelisa

Seed mixture MS-11 k

Canary grass seed	15%
Cardus marianus	15%
Niger	13%
Hemp seed	10%
Peeled sunflower	10%
Rapeseed	10%
Perilla	10%
Peeled oats	7%
Common flax or linseed	5%
Little millet	3%
White millet	2%
Total:	100%

Note: Seed mixture MS-11 k, is the result of many years of searching for a variety of seed mixture that will be the basic seed mixture throughout the year in the diet of birds in the farm MS carduelis 34. The seed composition was selected and shown in percentages in the table. As the creator of the mentioned seed mixture, and in addition to the one I use in my breeding of goldfinches, Eurasian and Magellanic teacups, I gladly recommend it to all bird breeders.

Photos: Dimitris Fortis – Greece


Happy New Year 2022
GLOW
in The Dark
Ravensburger
3x49

Srebro Miroslav Silver, prof. - Budapest, Hungary

HYBRIDIZATION EXOTIC BIRDS

Since I have been breeding exotic birds for a very long time, I tried to pair different types of exotic birds, partly by accident and partly with intent. At the same time, I was of the opinion that in that case it is necessary to provide as favorable conditions as possible for creating the most attractive atmosphere in the aviary itself. As for the diet itself, I did the same.

Namely, after many unsuccessful attempts, the first results came. Later, everything went much easier, to say more well-established... here's how it all started...

If you decide to pair two different species, let's say you opt for a Bengalese finch male and a Orizyvora finch and put two birds in a smaller suitable aviary. Feed them superbly, provide temperature, humidity and light, and most likely nothing will happen, that is, there will be no mating for a long time, as well as courtship, making nests, etc.

Then I tried to put very young birds, as soon as they separated from their parents, Bengalese finch and rice finch, in the aviary to "grow up" together. My goal was for the young birds to get to know each other better, get used to each other, eat together, fight for food, etc. I think that is an important item that directly influenced the results. I also tried to provide them with top quality food, seed as well as egg, mineral supplements - grit, cuttlefish bone. I made a special effort to make the atmosphere in the aviary as natural as possible, so I set up reeds, planted plants, and set up branches to fly as much as possible. I set up 3-4 different nests for one pair for the reason that they have the opportunity to choose the most adequate ones for themselves. The light in the aviaries was around 17 hours a day, but I made a slight reduction of the light from 14 to 16 hours a day in order for the birds to rest a bit and relax during the day. The temperature was 22-24 degrees C. I did the hybridization with several pairs, as follows:

SECTION:
F1 DOMESTIFIED EXOTS

- Bengalese finch (Lonchura striata domestica) x Rice finch (Padda oryzivora)
- Zebra finch (Taeniopygia guttata) x ringel amadina (Peophila bichenovii)

In both cases, after several unsuccessful seasons, I still managed to get very nice offspring, with a lot of exceptional specimens, which clearly show the exterior features of both parents. After that, I started exhibiting them at many exhibitions in Hungary with great success. With the help of my friend Srećko Popović from Osijek, I exhibited them in Osijek at the 3rd Open Ornithological Cup of the Republic of Croatia "Osijek 2019", where I won the 1st, 2nd and 3rd place, mutations in the category Hyb-

rids-Crossbreeds - exotic birds X exotic birds, Estrilde.

I am still engaged in hybridization, now also some other species, and I am always waiting for the young. Of course, in addition to the stated conditions, success requires a lot of patience and knowledge of the way of life of specific species in nature. In many cases, there are no positive results, so when I see eggs and young, success is especially appreciated.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF SECTION E - CANARIS DE POSTURE AT THE OMJ DE CERVIA 2018 CONGRESS, ITALY

(Source: COM NOVELE nr. 141/42-45)

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Proposals of the OMJ

Countries are reminded that all modifications (standard, judgment sheets) cannot be changed for 4 years. Only in exceptional cases and with the approval of the majority of the members present at the technical congress, modifications may be made before,

1 Agreement of the countries present for the modification of the standards of other countries other than the one which requested it.

- The proposal is accepted by 6 votes against 4. We have the agreement of the majority of the countries present. So, we approve or disapprove the proposals presented to us by the countries.

Proposals from countries

Belgium

1 - The exhibitor must mention the color variety when registering the German crested.

- The proposal is accepted by 9 votes to 1. As of next year, exhibitors must mention the variety of color.

2 - Before the acceptance of a new breed, the standard must be clearly defined and must not have the same criteria of another breed.

- The proposal is accepted unanimously by the countries present.

3 - Divide the classes between intensive and not intensive (see also the proposal from Italy).

- After discussion, Belgium withdrew its proposal in favor of Italy.

Brazil

1- Discuss and regulate the situation of birds with official mutation phenotypes of colored canaries.

- In posture canary, we judge the phenotype and not the genotype with the exponent to enter the exact number of the bird. In case of doubt the judge will look with his fellow judge of color.

France

1 - The application of what was decided at the previous OMJ Congress in Cervia 2016.

- Yes, accepted by the majority of the countries present by 9 votes to 1.

2 - Do not authorize the cutting of nails in Parisian curly, because the corkscrew nails are a characteristic of the breed.

- The nail can be cut at the beginning of the formation of the corkscrew, because of animal welfare. Proposal withdrawn, provided the standard is strictly applied.

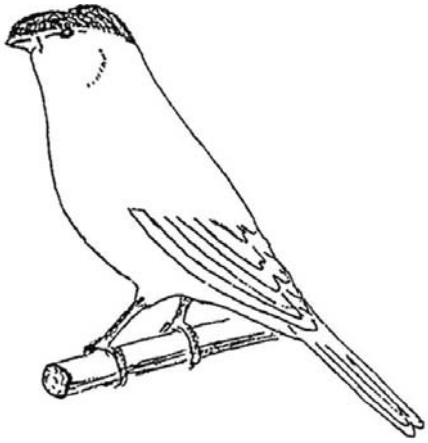
3 - The identical application in all OMJ/COM judgments of the definition of a stam.

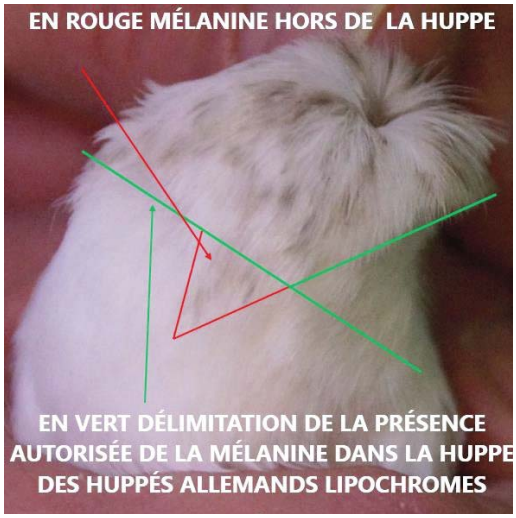
- The exact definition of a stam will be given with precision for the German crested.

4 - Define in the standard the authorized limit of melanin in German crested.

- No modification of the standard but a precision and update of the judgment sheet, according to the proposal of France, with the drawing of the German standard.

GERMAN HUPPE





- IN MELANINE RED OUTSIDE.
- THE GREEN HUPPE DELIMITATION OF THE AUTHORIZED PRESENCE OF MELANIN IN THE GERMAN HUPP LIPOCHROMES.

5 - The revision of the standard of canaries of shape and posture, in order to be in correspondence with the decisions taken during the OMJ congresses of the section.

- Obvious for the person in charge of the section, being revised, it is a great job. Presentation at the end of the session.

Definition of a stam

To be recognized as a canary stam (color or posture), the 4 birds that form it - of the same breed, variety and type - must be ringed from 1 year old and absolutely identical to each other in terms of:

- Background color, including the difference between "intensive and schimmel" (or mosaic),
- Sex (if deformity visible).

In the event of non-compliance, each bird will be judged seperately, but no harmony point will be awarded. We will only record the total sum of points of the 4 birds (four) birds but, whatever the result, the stam cannot be awarded a medal.

In Posture canaries, although the basilar homogeneity requirements mentioned above are accepted: Lipochrome stam:

- a stam composed only of pure lipochromic birds (no melanin stain will be tolerated),
- Melanin stam: A stam composed only of pure melanin birds (no lipochrome stains will be tolerated),
- Variegated stams: all forms of variegations are accepted in 1 stam if the 4 birds presented have more or less the same proportions of variegations in order to resemble each other. (A stam should be as uniform as possible).

Exceptions are: Lancashire, Rheinländer and German Crested, where melanin is limited in the crest; and the Lizard, where the localization of the melanin is well defined on the body, the beak and the legs (although, in this case, one must respect there the types of design of the "helmet": all with the "full helmet or almost" or all with the "broken helmet", or all "without or almost no helmet".

United Kingdom

1 - Proposal to change the scorecard lists at the Lizard. - No modifications possible before 2020. The standard having been modified in 2016 and the appeal of the United Kingdom having been rejected.

2 - Asks that the London fancy in its 3 types (classic, spangles - back and other colors) be accepted as a new breed and thus be presented to the next world championship.

- After many discussions and clarifications provided by the UK, we accept that the London Fancy is presented at the next world championship in Zwolle, but only in Classic. He can thus begin the process of recognizing the breed for the first year.

Italy

1 - Proposal to add additional categories (intensive and notintensive) at Border, Belgian Hunchback, Fife fancy, Gloster, Irish fancy, Japan hoso, Yorshire, Lancashire, Llarguet espagnol, Norwich, Spanish Raza and Scotch fancy.

- Result of the vote 5 votes for and 5 votes against. The proposal will be modified and presented by the OMJ (all breeds of smooth feather posture canaries except the Lizard and the Português Arlequim) at the next OMI judges' congress.

2 - Modification of the Gloster scorescards lists: go from 15 to 20 points for feathers and from 10 to 5 points for position.

- Proposal refused by 7 against 3.

3 - New design of the Gloster consort and of the Gloster corona

- The proposal of Italy to accept a new design of the Gloster was accepted by 8 votes against 2.

4 - Change of cage for the Mehringer proposal to exhibit it in a type 1 cage (Parisian frieze)

- After the presentation of a video from Spain showing the bird in the 2 types of cage Italy's proposal to change the Mehringer cage was accepted by 9 votes against 1.

4a - Change the size of the Mehringer from 13 cm to 14 cm.

- The proposal was refused by 9 votes against 1 .

5 - Harmonization of the size of the rings for canaries of shape and posture.

Does not concern the OMJ, the request has been sent to the COM.

Netherlands

1 - Proposals for modifications to the scorecard lists for Fife fancy.

- Proposition refused by 9 votes against 1.

2 - Proposals to modify the judgment sheets for the Border.

- Proposal refused by 7 votes against 3.

Portugal

1 - Modification of the standard of the Portugués Arlequim.

- After numerous explanations given by Portugal and the promise not to make new proposals in 4 years the proposal is accepted by 8 votes against 2.

2 - Modification of the scorecard lists of Arlequim português heading "Maintain et posture": The heading "Support and posture" must have a more important place in the evaluation of the bird. Currently at the same value as the heading " Paws and tail". We offer you. To award him 15 points instead of 10 points. The section "Legs and Tail" must have 5 points instead of 10 points as currently.

- Proposition accepted by 8 votes against 2.

3 - Modification of the Arlequim português scorecard lists under "Color" - In the "Color" section, we propose the following text: "Balanced variegated with simultaneous presence of red lipochrome and chalk-white, having bright red in characteristic areas of the mosaic-red factor. The resulting sexual dimorphism is characterized by greater spread of red lipochrome in males than in females. Artificial staining is obligatory".

- Proposal accepted by 8 votes against 2.

4 - Opening of new categories (Male and female) for the Arlequim português.

- Proposition accepted by 6 votes against 4.

ARLEQUIN PORTUGAIS

CORPS (forme) POITRINE AILES 20	**Corps** allongé, élancé, épaules légèrement visibles. **Poitrine** légèrement arrondie. Dos étroit, droit, en ligne avec la queue. **Ailes** longues, bien adhérées au corps, sans se croiser ni être tombantes.
HUPPE TÊTE COU 15	**Huppe (Arlequin Huppe)** - En forme triangulaire (2 angles derrières e 1 virtuel devant) irradiant d'un point central du haute de la calotte, et se laissant tomber adhérent e symétriquement, sans couvrir les yeux et le bec. **Tête (Arlequin Pair)** - Tête étroit et allongée, plus large derrière que devant. **Bec** - Fort et proportionné. **Yeux** - Vifs et bien visibles. **Cou** - Bien défini et harmonieux, faisant clairement ressortir la tête du corps.
TAILLE 15	16 cm.
COULEUR 15	Équilibré panaché avec presence simultanée de lipochrome rouge et blanc craie, ayant rouge vif dans les zones caractéristiques du facteur rouge mosaique. Le dimorphisme sexuel qui en résulte est caractérisé par une plus grande extension du lipochrome rouge chez les mâles que chez les femelles. Coloration artificielle obligatoire.
MAINTIEN ET MOUVEMENT 15	Position erigée (60°) et majesteuse. Corps bien relevé et tête levée. Oiseau joyeux avec des mouvements agiles.
PLUMAGE 10	Lisse, compact, soyeux, brillant et bien adhérent au corps.
PATTES ET QUEUE 5	**Pattes** fortes, longues et légèrement fléchies, préférentiellement panachée. **Cuisses** bien visibles. **Queue** longue, étroite et légèrement bifurquée à l'extrémité, préférentiellement panachée.
CONDITION GÉNÉRALE 5	Santé et hygiène parfaites. Vivacité et bonne adaptation à la cage d'exposition.

Cage d'exposition: tipe canaris de couleur avec 2 perchoirs.

ARLEQUIN PORTUGAIS - Scorecard list

BODY (shape) **CHEST** **WINGS** **20**	Skinny body, slender, shoulders slightly shrunken, chest slightly rounded. Narrow back, straight, in line with the tail. Long wings, well attached to the body, never crossed and hung.
CREST **HEAD** **15**	Hariequin - a triangular shape (2 corners behind and 1 virtual corner) that radiates from the central point of the top of the crown, and falls glued and symmetrically without covering the eyes and beak. Head (Harlequin) - Narrow and elongated head, wider behind than in front. Beak - Strong and proportionate. Eyes - Lively and well visible. Neck - Well defined and harmonious, clearly protruding head from the body
SIZE 15	16 cm.
COLOR 15	Balanced colorful with the simultaneous presence of red and white lipochrome, with bright red in the areas characteristic of the red factor for mosaics. Sexual dimorphism results in a characteristically greater spread of red lipochrome in males than in females. Mandatory artificial coloring
HOLDINGS **15**	Raised (60°) and magnificent swinging. The body is upright and the head is raised A joyful bird of agile movements.
FEATHERS 10	Smooth, compact, silky, shiny and adheres well to the body.
LEGS AND TAIL **5**	Legs strong, long and slightly spotted, preferably variegated. Clearly visible thighs. The tail is long, narrow and slightly forked with extremely colorful feathers.
GENERAL **CONDITION 5**	Perfect hygiene. Liveliness and born adaptation to the exhibition cage.

Izložbeni kavez: za kanarince boje tip 2.

Spain

1 - Change of cage for the Mehringer proposal to exhibit it in a Border type cage.

- The proposal of Spain was refused by 9 votes against 1. See vote of the proposal of Italy on the same subject which was accepted "Cage Parisien".

2 - Update: contrary to what has been published in the news of the COM, the maximum size of the Spanish Raza is 11 cm and not 11.5 cm (modification unanimously approved during the 1st Congress of the OMJ in Cervia in 2016) see report of the technical day as well as the proposal from Spain.

- After checking the proposal presented by Spain in 2016 (Modification of the standard and new design), where mention is made in the standard of the Spanish Raza; As small as possible, maximum 11 cm. A corrigendum will be published in "News from the COM".

3 - Update: contrary to what was published in the news from the COM and in the report of the technical day, Spain did not ask for this. That red be admitted to the Spanish Raza (see the proposal from Spain).

- After checking the proposal presented by Spain, mention is made in the standard of the Spanish Raza; All colors are allowed except the red factor.

Update of the standards

We have noticed that in the standard of origin of Lancashire the size is 8 inch which gives in metric system a size of 20.32 cm. The standard as well as the judgment will be adapted for 2020. A notification will be published in the "News of the COM".

Precisions GERMAN HUPPÉ

In lipochromes: with the exception of the crest no variegation is tolerated apart from this.

Composition of the lipochromic stams: different melanins are accepted in the crest, the crest can be lipochromic, dark, marbled. In the Melanins, the variaged are not accepted.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF SECTION F NOT EUROPEAN BIRD SPECIES AT OMJ CONGRESS OF CERVIA 2018, ITALY

List of expert judges present:

- Wallner Christian (Austria)
- Donnerbauer Günter (Austria)
- Lefévre Marie Christine (Belgium)
- Verbeke Wilfried (Belgium)
- Rubio Eladio Martin (Spain)
- NepoteCit JeanMichel (France)
- Van Den Biesen Michel (France)
- Lee Gr aham (Great Britain)
- Ficeti Gianni (Italy)
- Paparella Alessandro (Italy)
- Ragni Gabriele (Italy)
- Braam Bart (Netherlands)
- KerstenNoy
- Tonny (Netherlands)
- Leitäo Raul Manuel (Portugal)
- Loureiro Tito (Portugal)
- Kulic Slobodan (Serbia)
- Oparnica Vladimir (Serbia)
- Konak Erkan (Turkey)
- Cilensek Dejan (Slovenia) auditor, OMJ judge Section I

A maximum of two judges per country can participate, at least one of whom speaks French.

The person in charge of the section "F, O / P" Exotics, Alessandro Paparella after a few words of welcome, ask that the work be carried out in a very technical way without partisan spirits, he wished a good job and presented the program of the meeting.

Calls as verbalizing secretary Marie-Christine Lèfevre.

Agenda :

Start of the meeting at 8:30 a.m. with discussion of the following points:

1. Information of the CE OMJ meeting from 14.01.2018 Cesena.

a) Scorecard for Exotics F1 - F2 for white and apigmented exemplare.

Shared discussion for the information of this scorecard (Decision CE-OMJ 14.01.2018. Cesena).

b) Recognition and attribution of the variaged class by the CE-OMJ as following:

Gray and/or variegated Zebra finch

Variegated Society finch in the colors Black-Brown, Moka-Brown, Red-Brown, Noir-Grey (no combinations accepted).

The standard was provided by Belgium (MC Lefèvre) so in order.

This class will be presented in Zwolle.

c) Recognition and attribution of the class classic variegated Red-throated parrotfinch (Erythrura psittacea).

Information (CE-OMJ Decision 14.01.2018 Cesena).

A standard is already established and the class is present at the Zwolle World Championship in 2019.

2. Scorecard for F1 Exotics birds – Zebra finch

Proposal accepted: 10 votes: yes - 1 vote: no.

The scorecard form is therefore accepted and will be implemented after the World Cup in the Southern Hemisphere in September 2019.

3. Scorecard for the classic variegated Red-throated parrotfinch

A proposal for a judgment scorecard is proposed by Portugal for the classic variegated Red-throated parrotfinch.

Proposal not accepted: 3 votes: yes and the rest no).

4. Gouldians finch (Chloebia gouldiae) term "yellow" head color

Following the many intermediate shades of the orange head color in the Gouldian finch the proposal to

modify the term "orange" by the term "yellow" is requested, in thus returning to the original nomenclature.

Proposal not accepted: 2 votes: yes and 9 votes: no.

5. Change of the name of the class of Padda oryzivora

The name „Padda oryzivora classic" is accepted and will no longer be used the „gray Padda oryzivora".

Proposal accepted unanimously.

Decisions applicable in the 2019 competitions.

6. Proposition of the COM key for the Gouldian finch (Chloebia gouldiae) by Serbia (S. Kulic)

The Belgian, French and Turkish expert judges .... did not receive the proposals relating to their section by the thier COM secretaries. Because of this deplorable situation this point could not be analyzed by the Belgian representative. The countries concerned will question their respective secretary. Although all the proposals of all the countries, on August 1, 2018, were sent by the COM Secretary to the different COMs, not everyone had the chance to study them.

S. Kulic gives a copy of this proposal briefly illustrating the content.

A. Paparella explains that this proposal is not feasible at this time. The expert judges have taken good note of this draft proposal and will analyze it to report back in 2 years.

7. Proposition of the COM key for the Zebra finch (*Poephila guttata*) by Serbia (S. Kulic)

A. Paparella explains that this proposal is not feasible at this time. We must study how adapt the file to the computer level.

This proposal must be studied by the working group on diamonds and the result transmitted in 2 years in the proposals for a next meeting of expert judges before the 06/30/2020.

A list has been compiled up including the following expert judges for Zebra finch: Marie-Christine Lefèvre (Belgium); Valera Peris R. (Spain); Van Den Biesen J.M., Bivert Frederic, Bugarel J.P. (France); Ficeti Gianni, Piccinini M. (Italy); Kersten-Noy Tonny (Netherlands); Leitao Raul (Portugal); Kulic Slobodan, Oparnica Vladimir (Serbia); Konak Erkan (Turkey).

8. Official proposal for a Gouldian finch Standard by Spain

Since October 2017, adaptations of the evolution of mutations of Gouldians Finch have been made by the OMJ at its various meetings in Piacenza so a standard already exists.

Apparently Spain was not aware, although two Spanish expert judges participated in the meetings, in the meantime it will have to be proposed to the OMJ judges in all countries, studied and possibly concretized by the working groups that were proposed by the different countries present.

A list is drawn up including the following expert judges for Gouldians finches: Marie-Christine Lefèvre (Belgium); Eladio Rubio M. (Spain); Van Den Biesen J.M., Nepote-Cit J.M., Giocanti A., Cretual C. (France); Lee Graham. (Great Britain); De Flaviis Emilio, Lotierzo G. (Italy); Kersten-Noy Tonny (Netherlands); Loureiro Tito (Portugal); Kulic Slobodan, Oparnica Vladimir (Serbia); Konak Erkan (Turkey). First results will be given at a major meeting on Gouldian Finch to be held in Portugal in June 2019 (the date has not yet been set).

After a coffee break:

Our COM President, Mr. Carlos Ramôa, comes to visit us and we explain to him that the other sections have created a technical committee with group leaders from different countries to open discussions on the proposals; this must be done via closed "non-public" sites, or by e-mail, but for this we need the collaboration of everyone and above all that the expert judges receive the proposals made by all the countries. All proposals must be made by email by 30.06 by the OMJ secretaries of the countries concerned to the OMJ secretariat (Mr. Paparella).

We have to do the same for the Exotic birds section.

The proposals accepted today will take effect after next year's Southern Hemisphere World Cup in September 2019.

Attention for the combinations of mutations in the mandarins (F1) included in the list for the Zwolle World Cup in April 2018: (Are admitted, maximum 3 combinations: 2 of color and 1 of drawing or 2 of drawing and 1 of color): will not be applicable see the modifications included in the new list which will be provided.

A new procedure is under study for the recognition of a mutation.

Our President informs us that there will be special European Championships for Zebra and Gouldian Finch in the future. These exhibitions will be subject to the international regulations of the COM but other rules yet to be determined will be applied. They will be judged by OMJ judges.

9. Proposition of the EUMO mutation of zebra finch (key COM AX / BX) for zebra finch (Taeniopygia guttata) by Serbia (S. Kulic) - (A - X means: A - X = 10 in roman numeral).

Attention: We can discuss this Eumo mutation of the zebra finch but we cannot decide anything about the mentionsed mutation because it has not yet been recognized, as provided for in the OMJ regulations, no federation has requested this leaving the procedure open.

Alessandro Paparella explains to us that this proposition is not feasible at this time with the proposed key because it is necessary to study how to adapt the judgment sheet to the computer level and then consider.

10. Proposition of the standard in the Timorese Zebra finch (Taeniopygia guttata guttata) by Serbia (S. Kulic) - (The proposal refers to a new black lump mutation Taeniopygia guttata guttata)

The expert judges observe that Mr. Kulic imposes an intense black chest bar which is not correct.

Belgium has a standard which will be compared with that of M. Kulic; corrections will be sent to Mr. Paparella.

11. Proposition Venezuelan red siskin RUBINO (Carduelis cucullata) from Portugal

Very good job from Portugal.

Bird exhibition at the Zwolle 2019 world championship for the official presentation and recognition of the mutation to which, given the result, a specific class will be assigned.

Point 14) of the presentation:

12. Admission to exhibition of all hybrids (Italy)

Admission to exhibition of all hybrids whatever the type of Genus, including intra-species hybrids. Expert judges present, also qualified for hybrids,accepted on the crossing of all species among themselves; however, the final decision will be made when the responses will be received from federations which did not attend the meeting.

We thank the COM for organizing this meeting and all those who attended.

The meeting ended between 7:30 p.m.

Verbalizing secretary
Marie-Christine Léfevre
The head of the section
Alessandro Paparella

Note: referring to the subject of point 12. Admission to exhibition of all hybrids (Italy).

After having Proposal received, by the consulted federations, a favorable response to the admission in exhibition of all hybrids whatever the type of Genus, including intra-species hybrids, it gave by nine federations, out of ten asked (only missing the response from Cuba). This is added to the 4 votes collected during the meeting in Cervia, and this all together is appropriate number to be able to consider the proposal as accepted.

Slobodan Kulić, Leskovac,
OMJ judge for exotic birds

MINUTES OF THE EXPERTS MEETING SECTION I-N AT CONGRESS IN OMJ CERVIA 2018

AGENDA of the "I / N" section experts meeting

1. Day; Opening of the meeting Friday September 28, 2018 at 5 p.m. by Carlos Ramöa due to justified absence of President of OMJ Roberto Rossi.

- See general program.

2. Day Saturday September 29, 2018. start 9 am.

- Opening of the session by Jean Pierre Rotzetter.
- Call of the experts present.
- Welcome from COM General President Carlos Ramöa.

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AGENDA of the "I / N" section experts meeting

1. **Presentation of the Definitive Standard of section I-1 (including Hagoromo, Melanic Perlée),**
2. **Definition of mutation combinations admitted in COM competition.**

By Carlos Ramoa:

Addition of long feathers, penalty, or judgment prohibited – NJ (not judging) General opinion transferable and therefore not judgable Version 2016: writing not judgable, see if penalty or NJ (not a judging),

For 50 years NJ; standard precise length + 24cm penalty, + 29cm NJ

Italy: penalty think also plumage condition.

For the COM and major exhibitions the judges consult each other. Problem when only 1 judge.

Missing rule see bird's eye add this rule to the standard. Maybe photos?

Germany: Circulate a text for approval.

Jean Pierre Rotzetter: taking the birds out of the competition when too extreme.

France: method to recognize if the eye is free.

• **Accept standard for melanic and Hagoromo.**

Italy: obvious double factor.

France: spot still dispute.

Include WBO standard distribution description and see if approved.

Italy: currently penalized working bird goal but no NJ proposal is a good basis for working wavy curly Bad garigar.

Italy: be careful, change the judgment sheet! Italy proposes new sheet for Bad garigar, crested posture and hagoromo (must send a draft).

Set up a working group. OK all present. Transmit the Italian works to all present.

Turks: 2 Hagoromo and Crest à Carlos cards in English translation and sending to participants.

Combination accepted and not accepted.

Precision in the standard of acceptance of the judgment in which class. Proposal to be discussed ????

Ok all.

• **Presentation of the Standard proposal of section I 2**

o By Pierre Channoy (France)

First part previously validated.

Change in size: proposal Austria.

Difference between male and female: 17 cm is often female, male often 18 cm. Circulate the proposal through the working group.

New discussion at the next meeting Two standards for Hagoromo. Ok for all.

• Standard section J:

Belgium proposal: No addition class.

Validation Reggio authorization in addition to national COM to the experts present.

o Progress of work on standards: by Germany, France, Switzerland.

REMINDER OF THE DISCUSSIONS AND DECISIONS 2013 and 2016:

a) "Regarding the Agapornis standards, the document submitted by Belgium and the Netherlands is written in French with terms that are sometimes difficult to understand. Also, pictures of Belgium cannot be obtained. Pierre Groux, on behalf of the OMJ, will seek official authorization from the various signatory entities of the document in order to be able to use it by replacing their name with "Standards COM OMJ". France has also done an excellent job which is presented to the representatives of the countries. This document is available to COM / OMJ, it will be sent to the participants and will be the subject of comparison and comments by July 31, 2013".

b) The problem of the standards of this section which has dragged on since 2007. Belgium and the Netherlands have done an excellent job presented in 2013, approved with reservations (see paragraph a), it was updated in 2015 and presented to member countries. On the other hand it is protected by a ©. It does not seem that the authors, and in particular Mutavi and Ornitho-Genetics VZW, do not want the COM to make any corrections whatsoever to this document. In order to dispel the interpretations, COM President Carlos Ramöa calls on the authors who confirm that the COM must leave the texts as they are.

c) A discussion takes place between the experts. Germany proposes to use AZ standards. The translations and modifications will be carried out by a working group made up of: Germany, France, Switzerland. At the Mondial in Almeria we will provide an update on the progress of the work.

2018 discussions on agapornis standards; a proposal will be sent to the experts.

• Standard section M

o Progress of work on Forpus standards:

REMINDER OF THE 2016 DISCUSSIONS AND DECISIONS:

A discussion ensued to decide whether to take the standards of Italy or Belgium and the Netherlands as a working basis. Roberto Pagliasso, Forpus specialist indicates that the Belgium Netherlands standard is more advanced. For translations and preparation, a working group is therefore formed with: Belgium, the Netherlands, Italy, France will correct the French, as for the Agapornis, an update on the progress of the work will be made at the Mondial in Almeria.

2018: Standard not ready must be validated

Italy: take the most common ancestral and mutations standard.

Discussions on the standards of Neophema corrections on scorecard list by Jean Pierre Rotzetter. Standard discussion of cockatiels from France, corrections Pierre Channoy.

Intervention of a Brazilian colleague on Agapornis:

Thanks to Carlos and Roberto who made it possible for me to come

French standard pyrrhura molinae and molinae australis, Pierre Channoy corrections validated: size difference and red zone.

Pierre sends the switchboard to the participants for validation.

3. Proposals from national entities:

Only one new proposal:

Italy: Concerns the recognition and standard of the Hagoromo budgerigar. Text received in Italian in appendix 1 being translated. Will be sent to all participants for study and correction. (in appendix)

Concerns the recognition and standard of the budgerigar.

REMINDER OF THE 2016 DISCUSSIONS AND DECISIONS:

Two countries, Belgium and the Netherlands presented wishes:

o Proposals from Belgium

1. Adapt the names of the birds (series requested) to the (new) correct Latin names:

2. The use of international names for transfers within the COM and the COM schedule.

Decisions:

Take the CITES reference, Jef Kenis, (Be) Richard Lehmann (De) Adelino Viera (PT) Pierre Channoy (Fr) will make a proposal.

The work of the experts will focus first on the standards then the changes.

Jean Pierre Rotzetter
Head of section

3rd OMJ GENERAL TECHNICAL CONGRESS ISTANBUL December 2 and 3, 2021

Thursday, December 2, 2021:

- 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. arrival of delegations and OMJ judges
- 18.20h: opening session and welcome to all OMJ colleagues present.
- Issuance of a special souvenir of the event and presentation of the work schedule.
- 8 p.m.: dinner together

Friday, December 3, 2021

- 9.00-10-30: Technical meetings in each section
- 10.30 a.m: Coffee-break
- 11.00-12-30: Resumption of technical meetings in each section
- 12.30 p.m : lunch
- 14.00-16-30: Resumption of technical meetings in each section
- 4.30 p.m: Coffee-break
- 17.00-19.00: Resumption of technical meetings in each section
- 8.00 p.m: special dinner

Greetings, bon voyage

AGENDA

1) SECTION A-B-C
"SONG CANARIS":
Proposal to be discussed
Section B - Malinois

a - Attribution of the minimum and maximum score;

b - Rule on Malinois points for impression;

c - Listening box so that all birds are always judged in the same way.

Section C2 - Standard of Timbrado Español singing canaries and its varieties.

Examination of the standards in force in the singing section, verification, modification and updating.

Work planning and establishment of a work team.

2) SECTION D
"CANARIS OF COLOR"
Proposal to be discussed

1 - SANTIMAX / SATINE OXID - presented from France and Italy:

recognition of a complementary series in the satin mutation

"Satinmax canary or oxidized satin".

2 - PERLA - presented by Italy:

recognition of the change and further development of the standards, draft.

3 - JASPE DD by France / Spain + / Argentina:

recognition of dd jaspe in black, brown, agate, isabelle series. (document proposed by Spain - France - Argentina).

4 - AGATA AND ISABELLE URUCUM AND BEC YELLOW.

Presented by Italy.

5 - AGATA MOGNO - ISABELLE MOGNO AND ISABELLE ONIX.

Presented by Argentina.

6 - Note OMJ - ISABEL EUMO

two years of development, it is still a standard under study.

6 - CHANGE OF JUDGING CRITERIA OF THE OPAL BROWN TYPE.

Presented by Italy.

7 - SD JASPES STANDARD (document proposed by Spain, France and Argentina).

8 - COLOR OF MELANINE AT LES ISABELLES.

Presented by France.

9 - VISIBLE PRESENCE OF MELANIC DRAWING OR MELANIC PIGMENT IN THE LIPOCHROME OF THE ZONES OF ELECTION OF MOSAICS.

Presented by France.

10 - AGATA SERIES

Presented by The Netherlands.

11 - DIFFERENT BY Belgium:

In general / schimmel and mosaics too many birds between.... Topaz in the blacks. Evolution and description.

12 - DEEPENING OF THE "HARMONY" SECTION AND "TYPE" IN THE FORM AND ANALYSIS OF THE "TYPE" SECTION

Presented by Argentina.

13 - PROPOSAL TO MODIFY THE OMJ/COM NOMENCLATURE IN SECTION D (D 1 and D 608):

D1 - Dominant white lipochrome.

D608 - Black Onyx mosaic yellow / yellow ivory hen.

Presented by Uruguay.

3) SECTION E
"CANARIS POSTURE"
Proposal to be discussed

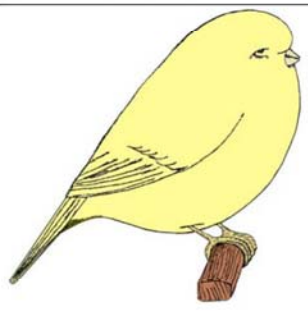
1 - Clarification on the revision of classes Section E1 - E2.

2 - Discussion of the countries' proposals. Italy: Fife Fancy and Lancashire.

3 - Discussion of the countries' proposals. Italy: updated Scorecard list for Gloster (plumage and maintenance).

4 - Evolution of the Bossu Belge judgment Scorecard list.

5 - Update of the standards of section E (E1 - E2).

		MOSTRA ORNITOLOGICA DI:			
		GABBIA NR.			
Descrizione del soggetto	GLOSTER FANCY	A	B	C	D
	TAGLIA 20				
	CORONA TESTA 20				
	CORPO 20				
	PIUMAGGIO 20				
	PORTAMENTO 5				
	CODA 5				
	GAMBE ZAMPE 5				
	CONDIZIONI 5				
NOTE:	TOTALE PUNTI				
	ARMONIA		TOTALE STAMM		
		DATA			
EVIDENZIATE LE MODIFICHE		IL GIUDICE			

NUOVA SCALA VALORI COM

N.B. - Documentation of the proposals already sent to the federations with the exception of the latter of Uruguay attached at the end of the document.

4) SECTION F "EXOTIC - EXTRA EUROPEAN BIRDS"
Proposal to be discussed

1) Standards:
a) - Standard Yellow Cardinal (*Cubatrix cristata*), presented by Argentina; decision.
b) - Standard Red-crested cardinal (*Paroaria coronata*), presented by Argentina; decision.
c) - Standard Black-headed Siskin or Magellanic Siskin (*Spinus magellanicus*), presented by Argentina; decision.
d) - Standard Venezuelan red siskin (*Carduelis cucullata*) presented by Argentina, comparison with the official OMJ/COM standard; decision.

2) Proposal to change the name of the Lutino-Ino mutation for identification purposes without ambiguity in the different sections F1 (presented by Italy); decision.

3) Proposal to modify the rings admitted to the competitions of section F2 in the OMJ/COM classification (f2 1 - f2 192) - non-European, non-common passerines, (presented by Uruguay); decision.

4) Analysis and study on the revision of sections F1 - F2.

5) Establishment of a working group for the revision of the Zebra Standard (Poephila guttata) (Coordinator: Zeeman Koen, Netherlands).

5) SECTION G "EUROPEAN FAUNA" - SECTION H "HYBRIDS"

Section G

1) Proposal to change the name of the Lutino-Ino mutation for the purpose of unambiguous identification in the different G sections. Presented by Italy: decision.

2) Analysis and study on the revision of section G.

Section H

1) Update of the series for section H hybrids for 2021. Presented by Belgium: decision.

2) Obligation to indicate parents in hybrids. Presented by Italy: decision.

3) Coloring hybrids generated by the parents: Yellow Factor x Red Factor: modification. Presented by Italy: decision.

4) Exhibitions for hybrids for a period not exceeding 4 years, allowing them to be exhibited without age limit. Presented by Italy: decision.

5) Analysis and study on the revision of the categories in section H.

5) SECTION I "PARAKITES - BUDGIE" and J / N "PARROTS"

Section I - Budgerigars

1) Update of the Standard for Colored Budgerigars (presentation by Pierre Channoy).

2) Update of the Standard of Parakeets Posture (presentation by Carlos Ramôa).

Section J - Agapornis and J / K / L / M / N-A. Psitacidae.

3) Proposals from Belgium: different.

4) Proposals from France: differeent.

5) Proposals from Italy: modification of the ring diameter for the colored wavy.

6) Proposals from the Netherlands: Revision of classes in "Forpus coelestis".

7) Revision of the German Standards drawn up by Jean Pierre Rotzetter. Possible approval.

8) Revision of classes, sections I to N.

9) Work planning for the next few months. Constitution of work teams.

Closing of the session.

All the documentation of the proposals already sent to the federations.

Notice to judges, exhibitors – competitors, bird lovers and readers: After the end of the OMJ Congress - presentation of the topics and decision-making at expert meetings for certain Sections, from the first next issue onwards we will give an extensive report and analysis of everything about aks and conclusions.

SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES
at the INTERCONTINENTAL CHAMPIONSHIP 2021 - Istanbul, Turkey

DAY	PROGRAM
28.November	**SUNDAY**
09-22h	The arrival of foreign convoys.
	Placing birds in cages.
29.November	**MONDAY**
09-22h	Placing birds in cages.
18:30h	Technical meeting of OMJ judges
30.November/	**TUESDAY / WEDNESDAY**
01.December	Bird judging
02.December	**THURSDAY**
09-22h	Exhibition preparation
09-16h	OMJ exam
18-20h	OMJ Technical Congress
03.December	**FRIDAY**
12h	Opening Ceremony of the Championship
09-20h	Open to visitors
09-20h	OMJ Technical Congress
04.December	**SATURDAY**
09h	Statutory Congress of OMJ and COM
10-19h	Open to visitors
20:30h	Gala dinner
05.December	**SUNDAY**
10-17h	Open to visitors
18-21h	Issuance of birds for all convoys
06.December	**MONDAY**
08h	Issuance of birds from abroad

COM-OMJ CONGRESS IN ISTANBUL 2021

President-General of the World Ornithological Confederation, Carlos Ramoa
POVOA DE VARZIM
November 3, 2021

Dear Presidents,

By this letter I am inviting you to the Statutory Congress of COM 2021 (including the technical part of the OMJ), to be held SATURDAY, December 4, at 9:00 AM Hotel ARMADA Istanbul, Old Town, AHIRKAPI SOK. NUMBER: 24, SULTANAHMET, ISTANBUL, ISTANBUL 34122, Turkey.

AGENDA OF THE DAY:

1. Calling of the member-countries and welcoming salute by the President of the TKKKF Mr Oguz Ozkaya.

2. Speech by COM General-President Carlos Fernando Ramoa.

3. Ratification of the Statutory Congress invitation and agenda.

First Part: Technical OMJ

4. Speech by the OMJ ad-interim President, Jean Pierre Rotzetter.

5. Activity Report from the OMJ Secretary Alessandro Paparella.

6. Elections (re-elections) for the OMJ Executive Committee (2021-2024 term) for the posits of:

- Member responsible for Singing Canaries, Candidates: *Julio Picazo*,
- Member responsible for the Colour Canaries, Candidates: *Jose Fernandes* (Portugal),
- Member responsible for non-European Passeriformes, Candidates: *Alessandro Paparella*.

7. Distribution of the OMJ badges to the new OMJ judges and distribution of special badges for the OMJ judges that have competed 10 and 15 years of service, by the section responsible members.

8. Technical information, including the result of OMJ General Technical Congress.

Second Part: Administrative COM

9. Report from the COM General-Secretary Mme. Marie Claire Tarnus, and ratification of the CD-COM decisions taken in 2020.

10. Financial report from the Treasurer Christian Lemee. Approval of the 2020. accounts and discharge of the Treasurer and the CD COM.

11. Election (re-election) of the COM Management Committee (mandate 2021-2024) for the post of:

- COM Vice-President, Candidates: *Bernardino Yeves* (Spain);
- COM Secretary, Candidates: *Marie-Claire Tarnus* (France).

12. Organization for the next World championships (places and dates).

13. Candidatures for the next World shows (Southeren and Northern Hem.).

14. COM internal Regulation proposal. Ratification by the Congress.

15. Disciplinary case of Mr Roberto Rossi. Appeal to be decided by the Congress.

16. COM International Shows, COM European Championship. Information.

17. Admission of new Member-countries: Dominican Republic, Bangladesh, Algeria.

IMPORTANT: All the member-countries can be represented in the OMJ and COM Congress, by an official delegate. This delegate must have nationality of the country that he is representing and also have his main residence in this country.

Also, this delegate will be considered official if he can justify his delegation by having presented, for each of the congresses (technical and administrative part) a mandate signed by two members of the board of the concerned national COM.

LETTER FROM ALBERT ZOMER VICE-PRESIDENT COM

Dear friends,

I hope this message finds you all in good health. We are living in a strange period, time and struggle. The COVID pandemic keeps us, more than we want, very busy. We have to fight a disease and such a strong one that we had to cancel almost all shows in our homelands also in the Northern hemisphere.

Of course it is disappointing that the events we liked to attend, had to be cancelled, but there will be better times. I'm convinced of that. At the moment we have more important things, because what is more precious than our health and that of all our beloved ones?

It is fantastic to experience how intensely our hobby lives in the world. New ideas and experiences coming up, for example digital shows. How many people enjoy this intensely and I think the hobby is a good distraction during the COVID period and now.

Because of the COVID we had to miss our meetings for longer time, it is hard but we get through it together. Taking care of our birds, breeding with our birds, but also the implementation of our regulations that we have established together continues as usual. Fortunately!

In Europe and perhaps also in the other parts of the world people get up who find fault with our hobby, who want to limit the execution and experience of our hobby.

I must also look back to the recent period during my participation as Vice President of the CD COM. It was in more than one case a very hard job. What was really a waste of time was fighting rumours, fake news, demands from unaffiliated organizations and individuals, fights between national organizations, and information coming and going with the aim of poisoning the COM environment.

Sometimes aimed at a person, sometimes at the organization. In my opinion National issues must remain national and if it concerns international issues, it may be sent to the Secretariat and the President-General. There is no need to send this to all COM officials. This way you avoid misunderstandings and incoming letters will always be mentioned and discussed at the CD COM meetings.

I'm really convinced that we have strong and honest board in COM. We are handling fair and with transparency which is needed for a good trust. Sometimes it seems that we are doing nothing, we travel to nice places, having some parties and trips and show ourself in our best outfit.

I will tell you that the life of a member of the CD COM is not all about parties, beautiful trips and judging sessions here and there. It is also very long and often in a meeting together. Sometimes about topics that many would say is it necessary to talk about this small items for so long. Yes, it seems that everything is important.

We have a goal and that is every country receives the information it needs to make the keeping and breeding of birds accessible to everyone. Not only for the people who trade in birds and who earn money out of it, but also for the common man who wants to keep a few birds as a hobby.

Over the years I have seen our hobby change. More and more it is beco-

ming a commercial business. A lot of money goes into our hobby, sometimes I wonder if that will benefit our hobby.

I started with birds at the age of 16 years because I liked them. Experienced breeders gave me a few good birds for free and they didn't want anything at all. Over the years I have built up my own stock of birds. Sometimes when I ask for money when selling my birds, I'm afraid to ask for money, because then I feel a shame or it t is not too much. Let's say I never asked more than 40 euro for a bird. Sometimes I need a good bird, I breed canaries, without shame the owner asked sometimes more than 100 euros. In my opinion a factor for starting breeders to end their hobby.

In the Netherlands we also have young breeders, but a large part of our members (NBvV) are already grey and old.

Maybe we are a bit spoiled in the Netherlands. We have an federation (Nederlandse Bond van Vogelliefhebbers) with 410 associations. There is one association in almost every township in the Netherlands. Each association organizes its own exhibition every year. Then there will be a district exhibition, totally 12 and then followed by the National Championship. At the National championship, around 13.000 birds are present in the competition. Besides this show we have Special Club shows. For example, only for colourcanaries or for finches or for parakeets. What we are seeing now is that the local associations are shrinking and diminishing a bit because young people are not joining.

The board of the federation are all volunteers, but we do have an office who have paid employees. At the moment we are producing our rings ourself, but this will maybe change in the nearby future. We are producing 1.2 million rings of al kind of diameter. I'm vice-President of this Dutch federation.

We have a group of 110 judges, a part of them (about 45) is also OMJ judge for COM. In the Netherland a judge have to pass examens. Before doing examens they have to follow a course of 2 or 3 years. To become a colour canary judge, you must first demonstrate that you have kept birds for at least 5 years with which you have also achieved results at a show. Then follows an entry-level exam and then 2 years of training, with side sessions with an experienced judge (minimum 5 per year). After the study of 2 years you do an exam. Depending on the result, you may follow further training, for example for posture canaries. Together the study will be 4 years, so I can say our judges are very experienced.

In a year without corona I'm doing about 15 to 20 judging sessions all over the Netherlands and Germany. Beside this about 4 to 6 judging appointments all over the world. I'm possible to do this because I'm already retired in 2016 (after working 40 years as police officer). For the job of board member of COM I have to do also some supervisor tasks, the amount is depending of the number of COM shows in the world. We are trying to arrange that everyone have a few. It seems to be nice trips, but don't forget it is mostly 2 days flight and 1 day present during the judging day.

I'm breeding with about 45 couples of birds. Most of them are colour en Posture canaries. I breed with Agate opal in yellow and white, brown opal white, agate opal mosaiek, agate cobalt and agate pastel mosaiek. In Posture I have Münchener, Irish Fancy, Fife Fancy, Berner and Gloster. Next to this I have a few finches (Bull finch, spinus) and parakeets. My whole family is breeding with birds. So it take a little time to feed and clean everything.

What do I like in my hobby? Of course the birds they are fascinating. It is a privilege to interact with and care for live animals. it is nice to see that care is showing results because young birds are growing up in the breeding-room. Not commercial but for hobby.

It is also fantastic to interact with people. There are so many different people, each with their own character, involved with birds and of course you will agree each person is special. That makes being a board member anhonourable but responsible one. I have always loved dealing with people, especially people from other cultures. I have lived and worked in Lebanon, Egypt, Israel,

Yugoslavia, Angola, Bosnia, Iraq and Afghanistan for a long time. Each country was a culture and experience in itself.

What is my goal?

My goal is to work in harmony with all my colleagues of CD COM and the OMJ COM. This in fairness, honest working and by the rules we have made together in benefit of a healthy organization. We have to talk to authorities who are making more and more rules that restrict the performance of our hobby. They are threatening our hobby because they believe that we are not giving the right attention to livestock. So we have to focus in what really increasingly threatens us: rules, limitations in our hobby.

I was asked to write something. Of course I wanted to do this, but what should be the subject? Well you have seen that I mentioned many different subjects and beside that I gave you information about myself. In 2022 my first term as Vice-President of COM will be come to an end. I hope to continue my job as Vice-President of CD COM for the second term with your support.

In the meantime, I hope that you will continue to do well, take care of yourself and your loved ones.

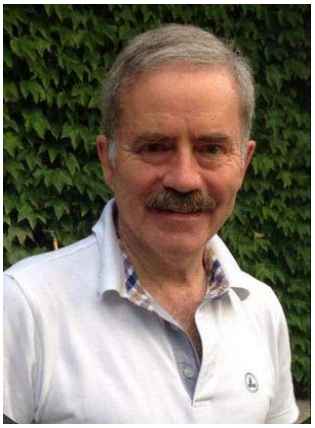
Better times are coming and until then I wish you friendship, love, happiness and health.

Albert Zomer
C.O.M. Vice-President

IN MEMORIAM

MY BELOVED DAD

In the last few months I have often been asked to talk about my beloved dad. Well, who was my dad?



Who is', I prefer to say... I had the honor of knowing him, in the deepest sense of the term, about ten years ago when I started my new career path in his and our family business... before then I didn't really know who he was or, better, I only knew some aspects of him but they were a minimal part.

We were distant, we were both too busy in each of our own fields.

For this reason, I thank fate for making me decide to start working with him, because I was finally able to understand who he was, in the depths of his being. I don't think I've ever seen him hold back in assisting or advising anyone, and I mean anyone, who asked for help or advice worldwide. During his day, the phone calls and meetings were mostly all aimed at consulting, explaining how to do certain things with birds: how to feed them, where to house them, how to make them live in a favorable environment for their well-being and their reproduction.

He never backed down: he went everywhere, drove thousands of kilo-

meters if necessary, just to help those who called him or needed him; sometimes I got angry about it, because he was always tired and worried himself. During the last year and a half of his life he never stopped, despite having periodic therapy cycles and being evidently tired...

He told me: "Whoever stops is lost, My little star..."

And he was right, but I didn't accept the fact that he could feel bad and so I accompanied him... I became his driver and therefore I would also collect his reflections, listen to his phone calls and when he finished talking to breeders, for example, he explained to me the technical reasons of what they had said: he wanted for me to understand, in the short time we had, as much as possible...

In March 2020 I began to help him with the breeding of his creatures, he always tried to convey to me a deeper knowledge of the ornithological world: sometimes I understood, but other times it was evident that the topic was too much complex for a 50-year-old woman who had never raised birds, he then smiled at me and pinched me on the cheek, as if wanted to forgive me and say that everything was going to be okay.

My dad taught me to stay still and think before acting or speaking. I am, by nature, a bit impulsive and for this reason he always told me to do things calmly, because they always turn out better and you save energy which can be useful for something else... perhaps of greater importance.

He taught me to observe nature in all its facets: from our beloved garden with its ancient trees, to the sky at different times of the day, to our beloved dogs and cats, our lifelong companions, to his little birds.

I stood with him in front of the aviaries watching the birds, how they moved, how they fed their young, how they performed incomprehensible but meaningful movements, which he then proceeded to explain to me...

Since the 23rd of September our life has changed: he is no longer physically with us, we miss him like the air we breathe, but we feel him in everything we do or say. He said goodbye asking for us to be happy and to love each other, as if he wanted to lead our way... this way, will be the one to follow, for me and for my whole family, and I hope it can be the main way also for all the people who have known, appreciated and esteemed him in his life among us.

I am convinced that he is already organizing something special where he is now and I am also sure that he will be able to do it in a splendid way, just like he used to do here...

Thanks for being friends with my dad.

Antonella Gregorutti

Slobodan Kulić, Leskovac,
OMJ judge for exotic birs

FIRST OPEN ON-LINE SEMINAR FOR CANARIES OF COLOR, SECTION D

Sometimes it happens that during a summer vacation at the sea, in addition to relaxation and enjoyment, a perfect idea is born. That is exactly what happened a few months ago. Namely, staying in Klek, a beautiful place on the Adriatic with Aleksandar Arsić, OMJ judge for canaries of the malino song, the idea arose to organize and implement an online seminar for canaries of color - Section D. The creator of these ideas and initiatives is Dr. Nenad Radojicic, OMJ judge for canaries of color and president of the examination commission of SO SOF and he received support for that from two colleagues - from Dr. Davor Skejić, OMJ judge for canaries of color, president of ZSOSH who also, look at the miracles, stopped by to rest with Aleksandar Arsić while traveled from his house in Dugo Selo near Zagreb to his hometown in Dubrovnik, as well as from his host Aleksandar (otherwise the president of the ZSOSH examination commission). So, the acquisition of circumstances and "good vibes" resulted in the idea turning into an official proposal of two very close Judicial Organizations from Serbia and Croatia soon after.

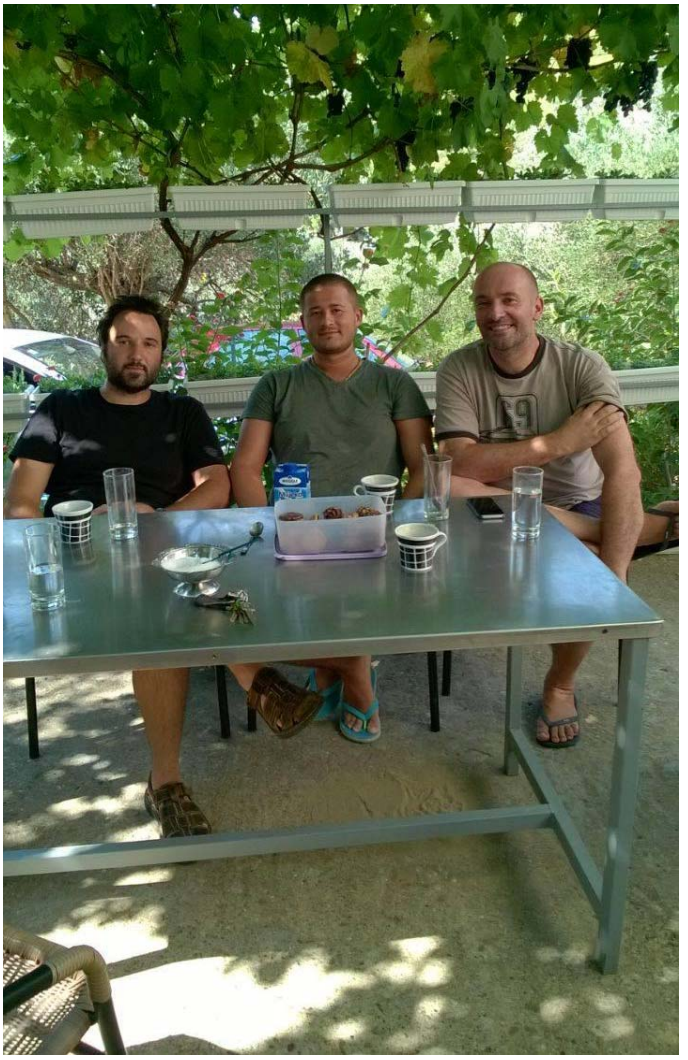
Immediately after the announcement of the organization of this Seminar, positive reactions followed from experts and judges for this and other sections, as well as from numerous breeders from eight interested countries.

The seminar is scheduled for October 2, 2021 at 7 pm and is planned to last until 10 pm. Given the available time and the planned effects of this Seminar, the topics were carefully chosen in order to fully satisfy those present and achieve the set goal.

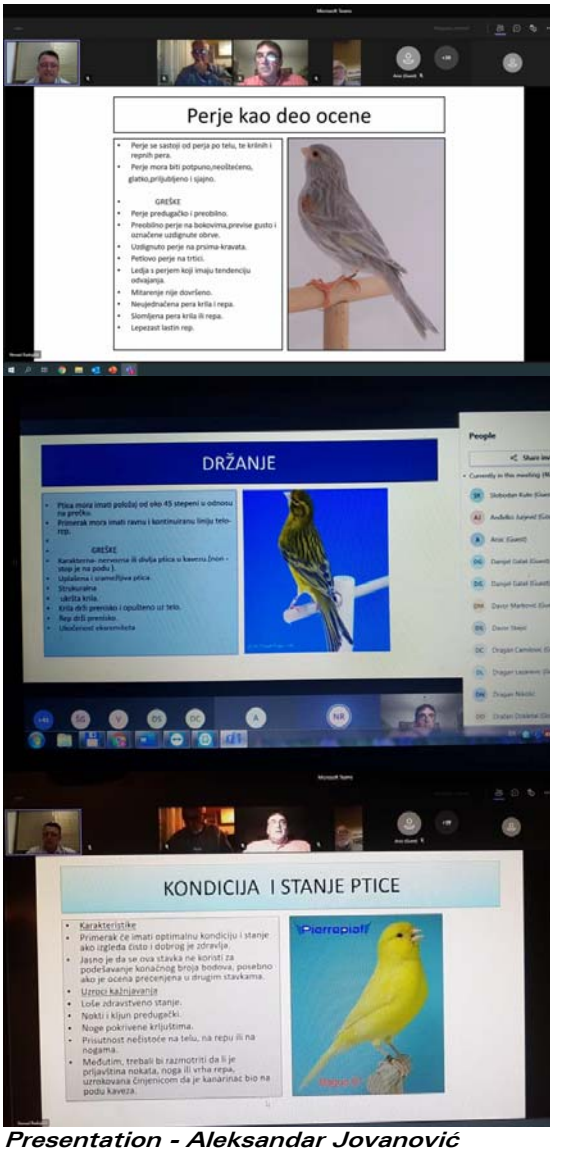
By joint consideration of the organizers, two presentations were selected with the following topics:

- **ANALYSIS OF STANDARDS OF CANARY COLORS** - lecturer Aleksandar Jovanović, OMJ judge for canaries of color from Serbia and
- **MELANINE SERIES IN CANARY COLORS** - lecturer Davor Skejić, OMJ judge for canaries of color from Croatia.

Invitation for attendance and active participation sent to all interested judges, breeders, competitors and fans of canaries of color. The response was excellent and the seminar could start at the agreed time. The only obligation of the participants was to register with the organizer, Dr. Nenad Radojicic, to register an active e-mail address and to install the Teams program, so that they would be visible and able to follow the seminar.



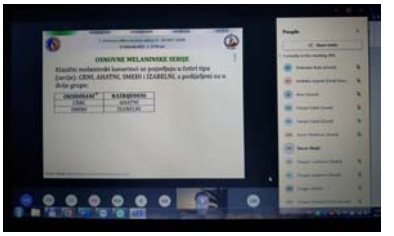
This is a "turning point" - everything is agreed here! Klek, August 2021. D. Skejić, N Radojičić and A. Arsić

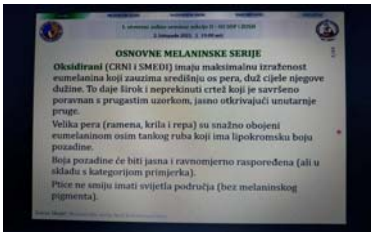


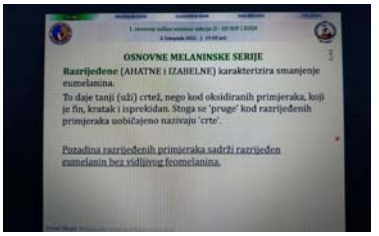
Presentation - Aleksandar Jovanović
Photos: D. Skejić, N. Radojičić and Teddy Royal

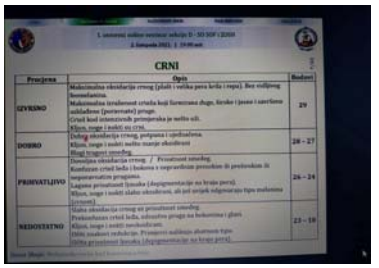
The seminar was opened by the initiator of the seminar, **Dr. Nenad Radojicic**. He briefly explained the idea and intention, as well as the reasons for such a gathering, and wished successful work and pleasant company.

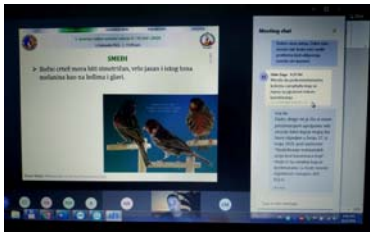
Immediately afterwards, the first lecturer, **Aleksandar Jovanović**, addressed and, after a card introduction, presented his topic **ANALYSIS OF THE STANDARD OF CANARY COLORS**. The presentation was very professional,

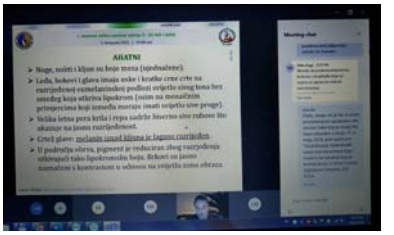


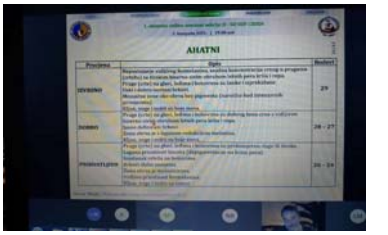


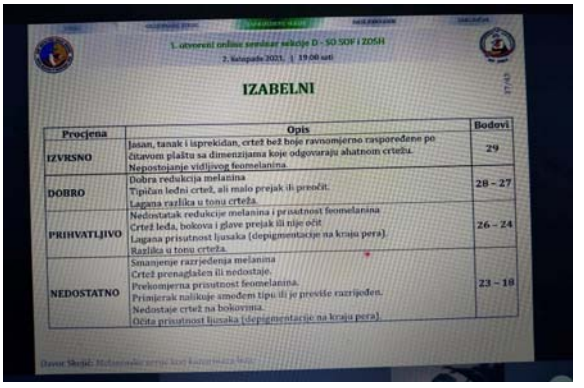












clear, concise with the presentation of all individual standards, primarily classes, ie mutations, lipochrome canaries, but also classes and mutations of melanin canaries with "caution" not to enter another scheduled presentation of **Davor Skejić** with their presentation.

At the end of the presentation, the evaluation technique is given with all the important notes and details related to this segment, which is especially important for competitors and breeders of canaries, but also for judges to harmonize criteria and evaluation during evaluation.

Personally, I evaluate this presentation as an excellent because everyone, so it seems to me, even uniformed could learn a lot from it. Thanks to **Aleksandar Jovanović** for that.

Of course, as planned, a discussion was opened on the occasion of this presentation and everything related to this topic with many questions that received expert answers, but, as is the case in practice, there were few disagreements regarding some views, especially in assessments of canary color.

There were a few jokes when asked by **Aleksandar Arsić** "how to evaluate a lipochrome bird that is 18 cm in size", because at one point the answer was "take scissors and shorten it to the desired length", which caused laughter among all of us.

In terms of some issues, little went beyond this topic because they were related to positur canaries, specifically - how far can the melanin in the crest of the German crested canary can spread without disqualification? **Nenad Radojicic** burned down, not as a judge for positur canaries, but as someone who grows them in both lipochrome and melanin variants - all melanin within the crest is evaluated, and everything that goes to the neck or body, if it is a lipochrome German crest is disqualified. Then **Ćamilović** answered and gave the answer that there are several classes of German crest that are evaluated within the classes - lipochromic with melanic crst and completely lipochromic. As for this seminar, there were three stature judges: **Dragan Ćamilović**, **Dragan Lazarević**, and **Vladimir Angelkovski**.

This was an excellent indicator that this practice should be extended to other interesting topics and sections, especially to Section E, which abounds in many standardized breeds of positur canaries, but also those that are in the process of recognition by COM and OMJ.

The participants in the discussion were very constructive and the questions were useful to everyone!

The discussion would probably have dragged on indefinitely if the organizer had not drawn attention to exceeding the planned time and being late with the new presentation, which is also a good indicator that this was a complete success. This is the case when we are rarely given the opportunity to socialize and gain new knowledge and experiences.

Dr. Davor Skejić presented the second topic of the **MELANINE SERIES IN CANARY COLORS**. This topic is so important that not every serious cannabis breeder can start reproducing melanin cacanins if they do not know it and do not actively apply it. That is its huge significance, and that is why I welcome this choice, which will in many ways "clear" the view or refresh the knowledge of all breeders of melanin mutations of canary color.

Personally, I am thrilled with this topic because I had the opportunity to read several articles by **Dr. Davor Skejić** "Inheritance of melanin series in canaries of color" which was published in **AVI FAUNA** Magazine in issue 37 from May 2018 and understand its importance and the possibility of "use" and in my "specialty" - exotic birds and especially in exotic songbirds, I mean above all the exotic species of the genera Carpodacus, Spinus, Carduelis ... and has applications in melanin mutations of other exotic birds. It is a pity that there were no more representatives and breeders of birds of the Fauna of Europe, except **Milan Djordjevic**, the federal judge, because from this lecture they could learn and apply a lot to mutations of birds of the Fauna of Europe, although I think it is necessary to organize a joint meeting the following OMJ Congresses, where three Sections

D, F and G would have that joint meeting with only one topic "unification of names and characteristics of mutations" (primarily melanin) of all birds based on the characteristics and names of mutations of canaries of color.

But, for all those who were not able to follow this seminar, and are interested in this topic, I recommend reading the published article in Avi fauna Magazine. Undoubtedly, I believe that, to the joy of all breeders, this presented topic will be covered in the form of an author's article by Dr. Davor Skejić and published in one of the next issues of digital magazine **AVI KULA**, I hope already in issue 4 because issue 3 is filled for publication.

There were several participants in the discussion who really asked very interesting and practically useful questions. Among them were Aleksandar Arsić, Dalibor Maslan, Renato Mohorović, Luka Mirković, Vlatko Angelkovski, Enes Hamčić, Slobodan Kulić ...

At the end of the discussion, there was praise from everyone and expression of desire, which is certainly in line with the needs of education and socializing, to organize these seminars as often as possible. The biggest supporter of this proposal was Goran Sljivancanin from Podgorica, a top canary breed breeder who suggested that seminars should be organized if possible every two months? That is also my opinion, although I did not get involved then to express it.

Unfortunately, I have to state that it is a great pity that, as a permanent document and extremely high-quality material for education, this Seminar was not recorded, because a recording permit was not obtained. I believe and hope that all the following seminars will be recorded to the satisfaction and joy of all interested bird lovers and breeders, but also judges for their evaluation.

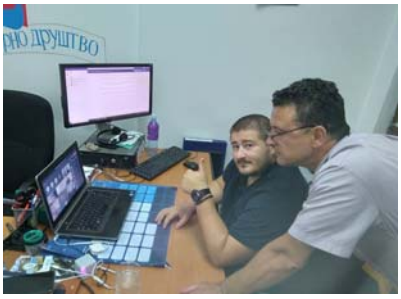
In the end, I would like to try to list the names of the seminar participants, who appeared on the list that was constantly on the side of the desktop with information about their activities (currently in this meeting), they are: **Nenad Radojicic, Davor Skejic, Aleksandar Jovanovic, Aleksandar Arsic, Goran Sljivancanin, Zlatko Dimovski, Dalibor Maslan, Zeljko Aleksic, Miroslav Srebro, Marjan Matijevic, Goran Vasiljkovic, Luka Mirkovic, Goraqn Sapoznichenko, Dragan Nikolic, Vladimir Nikolic, Veroljub Milenkovic, Goran Milicevic, Vremenko Maricic, Vicko Anticevic, Sime Gobin, Drazen Dokletal, Eldin Zuga, Enes Handzic, Igor Prosenica, Ivan Ivezic, Kresimir Terkes, Ivan Kovac, Kanalas Janos, Marjan Golec, Marko Rakonic, Andjelko Jurjevic, Ivica Vesov, Aleksandar Filic, Vlatko Angelkovski, Slavco Dukoski, Rastislav Turcan, Srdjan Kostic, Nikola Kostic, Milos Stoiljkovic, Milos Stankovic, Milan Djordjevic, Dragan Camilovic, Dragan Lazarevic, Robert Tomek, Davor Markovic, Aleksandar Kostadinovic, Danijel Galas, Andjelko Jurijević, Renato Mohorović, Eldvin, Hrvoje Catipović and Slobodan Kulić**. I apologize in advance to all those I didn't put on because I didn't see them or their names didn't appear on the desktop.

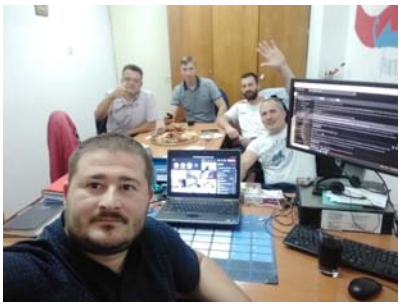
Finally, it should be said that there were a total of 82 participants, of which 25 judges and trainee judges, from 8 countries: **Serbia, Croatia, Montenegro, Northern Macedonia, Bulgaria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sweden** and **Hungary**. It should also be noted that there were a lot of breeders from Northern Macedonia who followed the seminar in groups from the association through registration from one e-mail address, such as e.g. Bilbil Association from Macedonia.

Greetings to all with the hope that we will see each other soon at a similar seminar and that there will be as many of them as possible in the upcoming period, regardless of the Covid 19, which greatly influenced the creation of this idea!

In order to complete the atmosphere during this event, here are some photos of Dr. Nenad Radojicic.



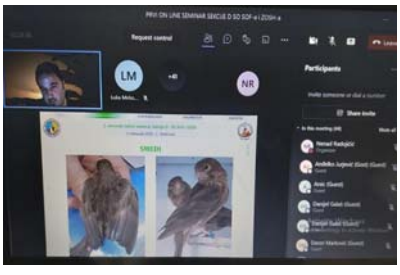
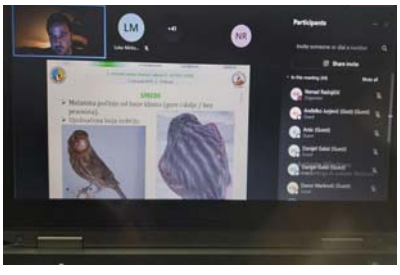
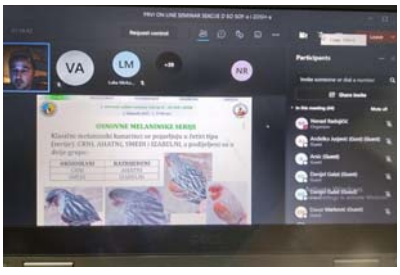




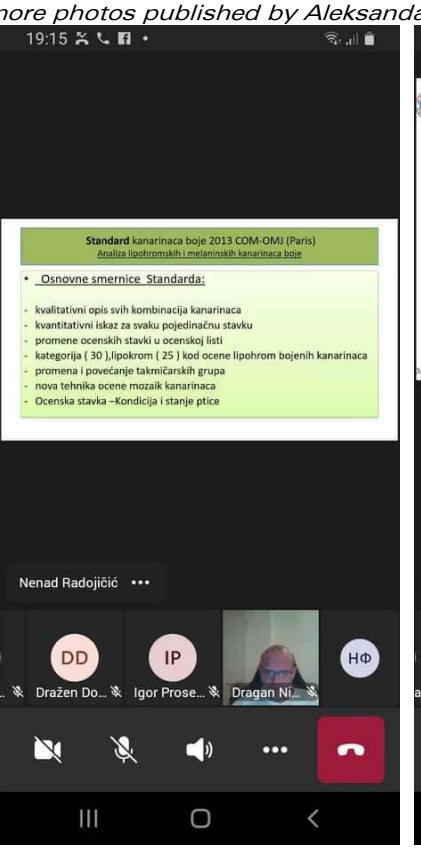


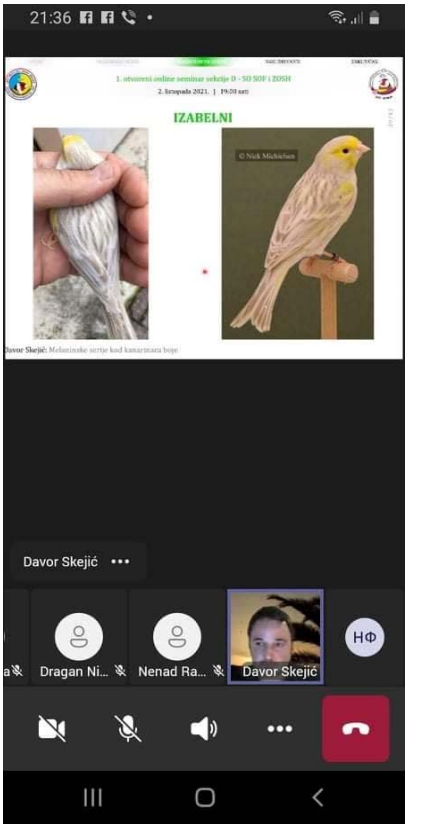




Here are a few more photos published by Aleksandar Filić. Thanks Aco!





Dhendy Ari Andy, Indonezia and Slobodan Kulić, Serbia

VIRTUAL BIRD SHOW IN INDONESIA

Poster of a virtual exhibition

Thanks to contacts via Facebook, exchange of experiences and photos of exotic birds, primarily the genus Lonchura, I have established cooperation with several breeders from Asia and most of all with my colleague Dhendy Ari Andy from Indonesia. From that cooperation and socializing, but also due to the impossibility of holding real bird exhibitions in that period, due to the Covid 19 epidemic, the idea of organizing a virtual bird exhibition was created. The ideas for the exhibition are: creating love and interest in local finches, breeding spirit and testing knowledge about finches. Registration for the exhibition was free and it was enough for those interested to register on the published website and send photos of the exhibits.

This idea was presented to me by Dhendy in March and I accepted it, mostly out of curiosity! According to Dhandy's idea, the registration of the exhibits is planned for the period from 12 to 26 and the judging from 28 to 30 April. All registered birds were presented with photographs, photographed from different angles (front, back, left and right) and with a video, so that the judge had a complete insight into the exhibition quality of the bird and based on that he correctly assessed it. I admit that I was a little afraid of this part of the exhibition because not only was this my first competition like this, but I didn't know if I would be able to create a real picture of the bird I was judging over the internet. However, "live" judging provides greater opportunities for good judging and reduces possible errors to a minimum.

The following judges were delegated to judging the reported birds: Dhandy Ari Andy, another colleague, also from Indonesia, who resigned due to obligations and me. In the end, all of the judging work was done by Dhandy and me. Attached is my judging and placement report, to give you an impression of how it actually was.

At the end of the judging, my colleague Dhandy agreed with my evaluations, so the placements were confirmed and announced. See photos.

First place
Opal *Lonchura punctulata*

Second place
Opal *Lonchura maja*

Third place
Variegated Lonchura punctulata

In the end, the general evaluation of the organizers, participants, judges and observers who followed this competition with interest is excellent and if the situation does not allow the usual, normal "live" competition, a virtual exhibition will be organized again next year, in the same way.

Although I asked Dhandy to write an article about this interesting exhibition he still left it to me, giving me all the important information about it.

Thanks to the organizer and Dhandy Ari Andy, participants, observers and other colleagues and evaluations of this event because it means a lot to us for the experience of this kind and further work.

In the end, it can be concluded whether this type of competition gave the expected results and filled the gap that was created by the impossibility to expose birds and breeders to socialize, as usual.

Several birds from the virtual exhibition:

62. ОРНИТОЛОШКИ ШАМПИОНАТ СРБИЈЕ

ЈАГОДИНА 2021

10.12.2021-12.12.2021

ДОМ КУЛТУРЕ ВОЉАВЧЕ, ЈАГОДИНА

SOF NATIONAL BIRD CHAMPIONSHIP IN JAGODINA

This year, the Association "ZOO Jagodina" from Jagodina, under the auspices of SOF, is organizing the national bird championship for 2021.

Admission of birds to the exhibition is December 9, 2021 (Thursday), except for the Canary Slavujar - section "S" which will be December 10, 2021.

Reception and judging of the canaries of the song Malino according to the plan is on December 11, 2021.

The judging of the exhibits will be on Friday, December 10, 2021.

The report from the championship will be published in the next issue of Avi Kula.

Confédération Ornithologique Mondiale

Président Général, CarlosFernandoRAMÔA,

Réf.: PG2021-033

PÓVOA DE VARZIM 4 august 2021

To the Presidents of the COM Member-countries
C.c.
Members of the CD COM Committee
Members of the CE OMJ Committee

Subject: Mondial 2022 World Show

Dear Presidents, dear friends

After our recent letter dated the 24th of july, the CD COM has received two proposals for the organization of the 2022 World Show, from two member-countries.

I would like to inform you the CD COM at their last meeting held yesterday august 3rd, has decided to accept the proposal sent by COM-Italy/FOI **and the 70º COM World Show 2022 will be held at PIACENZA-EXPO, Piacenza, Italy,** that already seeded the world show in 2009.

As soon as possible we will inform you of all the other details needed to start the bird entering process and travelling preparation, but we can already inform you that the calendar of the PIACENZA 2022 COM World Show will be same as the one previewed for Valencia and already published in the last issue of « Les Nouvelles", nº 145, recently sent to all the member-countries.

With my best regards and friendship

Le Président Général, CarlosFernandoRAMÔA,

[illegible]

Página 1 de 2

DECISION ON THE ORGANIZER OF THE 70TH COM CHAMPIONSHIP 2022

Povoa de Varzim, 4 August 2021

After our recent letter dated the 24th of july, the CD COM has received two proposals for the organization of the 2022 World Show, from two member-countries.

I would like to inform you the CD COM at their last meeting held yesterday august 3rd, has decided to accept the proposal sent by COM-Italy/FOI and the 70th COM World Show 2022 will be held at PIACENZA-EXPO, Piacenza, Italy, who was already the organizer the world show in 2009.

As soon as possible we will inform you of all the other details needed to start the birds entering process and travelling preparation, but we can already inform you that the calendar of the PIACENZA 2022 COM World Show will be same as the one previewed for Valencia and already published in the last issue of "Les Nouvelles", nº 145, recently sent to all the member-countries.

Carlos Ramoa
President COM

* * * BRIEF NEWS * * *

At the Statutory Congress of OMJ and COM 2022, which will be held in January 2022. In Piacenza, elections will be held for the Management and Executive Board of COM and OMJ (mandates 2022-2025).

The candidates for the Executive Board for the vacant position of OMJ President are:

- DIEGO CROVACE (Italy)
- JOAO LIBERADO (Switzerland).

FOI

C.O.M

CONFÉDÉRATION ORNITHOLOGIQUE MONDIALE

C.O.M ITALIA 2004

70° CAMPIONATO MONDIALE DI ORNITOLOGIA

FOI

C.O.M

PIACENZA EXPO - ITALIA 2022

CALENDARIO PROGRAMMA

Venerdì 14 Gennaio: ore **8:00/17:00** – Arrivo convogliatori esteri

Sabato 15 Gennaio: ore **8:00/17:00** – Consegna soggetti esteri

Domenica 16 Gennaio: ore **8:00/17:00** – Consegna soggetti Italiani

Lunedì 17 Gennaio: a disposizione del comitato organizzatore

Lunedì 17 Gennaio: ore 18:30 – Congresso O.M.J.

Martedì 18 Gennaio: ore **8:30/17:00** – Giudizio soggetti a concorso

Mercoledì 19 Gennaio: ore **8:30/17:00** – Giudizio soggetti a concorso

Giovedì 20 Gennaio: a disposizione del comitato organizzatore

Venerdì 21 Gennaio: ore **9:00/19:00** – Apertura al pubblico

Venerdì 21 Gennaio: ore **11:00** – Inaugurazione Ufficiale

Sabato 22 Gennaio: ore **9:00/19:00** – Apertura al pubblico

Sabato 22 Gennaio: ore **10:00** – Congresso C.O.M.

Sabato 22 Gennaio: ore **20:00** – Serata di Gala

Domenica 23 Gennaio: ore **9:00/16:00** – Apertura al pubblico

Domenica 23 Gennaio: ore **17:00** – Ritiro soggetti Italiani

Lunedì 24 Gennaio: ore **8:00** – Ritiro soggetti esteri

1. INTERCONTINENTAL
COM World Show
İstanbul
Türkiye 2021

28 November - 5 December 2021
28 Kasım - 5 Aralık 2021

28-29 Kasım	Kuşların Kabulü	28-29 November	Bird Caging
30 Kasım - 1 Aralık	Hakem Değerlendirmesi	30 Nov. - 1 Dec.	Judgement
4 Aralık	COM - OMJ Kongresi	4 December	COM - OMJ Congress
3-4-5 Aralık	Halka Açılış	3-4-5 December	Open to the public