

Eastern Districts Budgie Club Beginners Guide Part 3

The Standard for Showing budgies

The Standard: Description of Perfection (2019)

If you wish to pursue a hobby in showing budgies, this section is important.

Birds are judged against the standard as defined by the Australian National Budgerigar Council. Your breeding program will aspire to producing birds that conform as near as possible to the standard.

Condition: The bird should be clean and sleek, complete in feather, showing vitality and good health with no sign of injury or disease. It should be perfectly balanced and steady on the perch at an angle of thirty degrees from the vertical.

Type: The bird is to taper gracefully and be well proportioned according to the pictorial of the time, standing well off the perch, at an angle of approximately 30 degrees from vertical, with beak tucked deep into mask, backline sweeping gently, in a slight concave from the back skull to the tip of the tail. Body line to curve out from the beak through the mask to the chest, and then taper back to the lower tail coverts of the tail.

Length: The ideal length is 240mm measured from the crown of the head to the tip of the tail.

Wings: Firmly braced close to the body, neat and not showing too much back. The tips of the primary flights to meet at or just above the cushion of tail. Seven or eight visual primary flights on each wing are acceptable.

Tail: Straight and tight with two primary feathers in proportion to the size of the bird. The ideal tail length is 35% of the length of the bird.

Head: The head feather is to give the appearance of the head being large, rounded and wide when viewed from any angle; curvature of the head feather is to commence at the cere in an outward, sideways and downward direction from the cere and then lift upward, continuing over the top of the head through a full backskull in one graceful sweep and merge into the backline & shoulders.

Eyes: Bright, set deep in the head, well down from the crown and slightly nearer to the beak than to the back of the head.

Cere: Neat and shapely, of a solid and even colour.

Beak: To be smooth and clean.

Mask and Spots: The mask is to be clear, wide and deep, (not cleft) extending beyond two large cheek patches. Where required by variety standards, the mask is to be ornamented by six evenly spaced, large, round throat spots, the outer two being partially covered by the base of the cheek patches.

Legs and Feet: To be clean, with two front and two rear toes and claws gripping the perch.

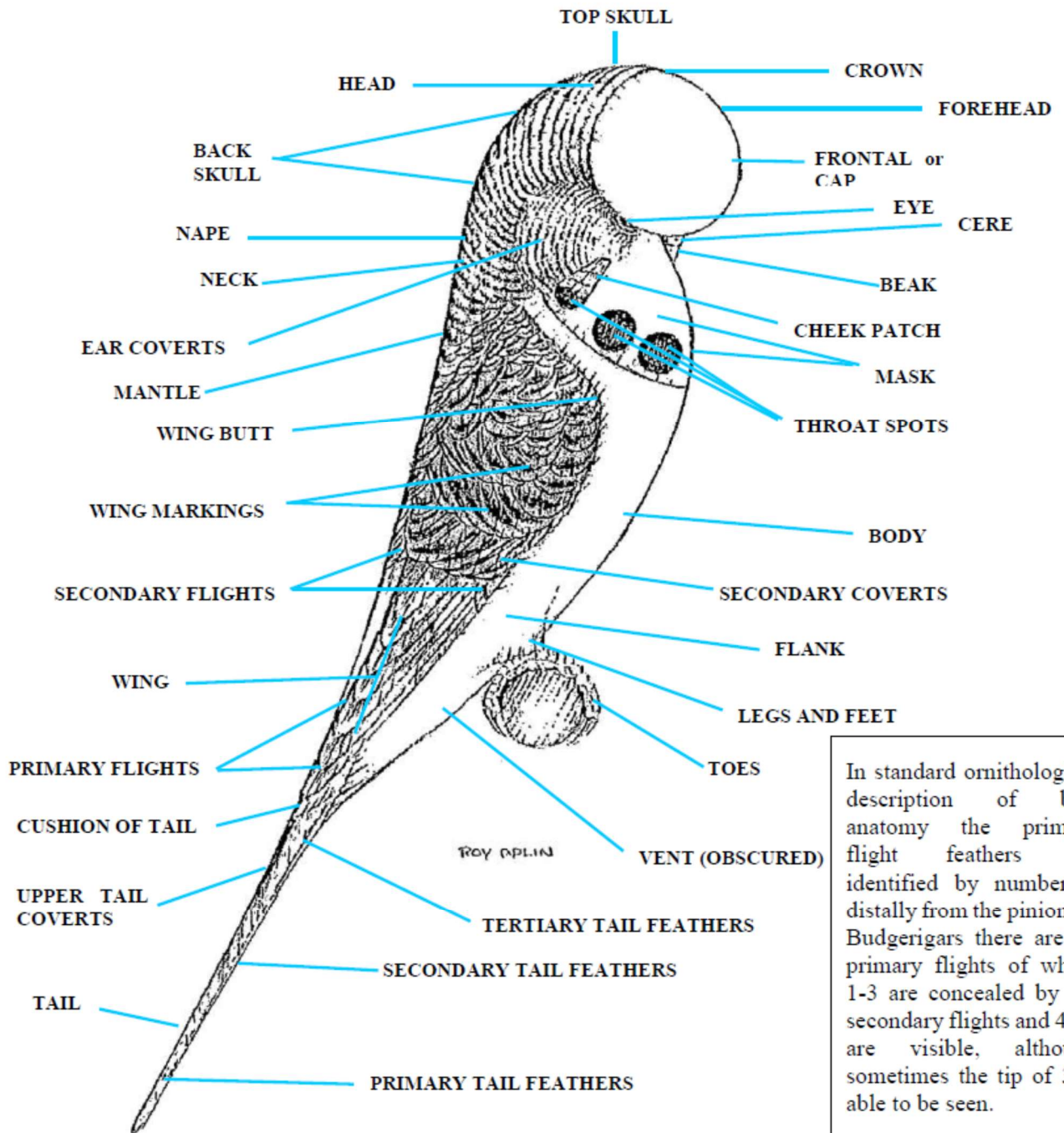
Markings: Where required by the variety standards are to be well defined.

Colour: Colour is in all cases to be pure and uniform in tone except where otherwise allowed in variety standards

For more information about variety specific standards and how judges award points read "The Standard" on the BCU website:

https://anbc.iinet.net.au/uploads/9/8/7/0/9870161/2021_anbc_estandard_2021_master.pdf

MAIN FEATURES OF A BUDGERIGAR



In standard ornithological description of bird anatomy the primary flight feathers are identified by numbering distally from the pinion. In Budgerigars there are 10 primary flights of which 1-3 are concealed by the secondary flights and 4-10 are visible, although sometimes the tip of 3 is able to be seen.