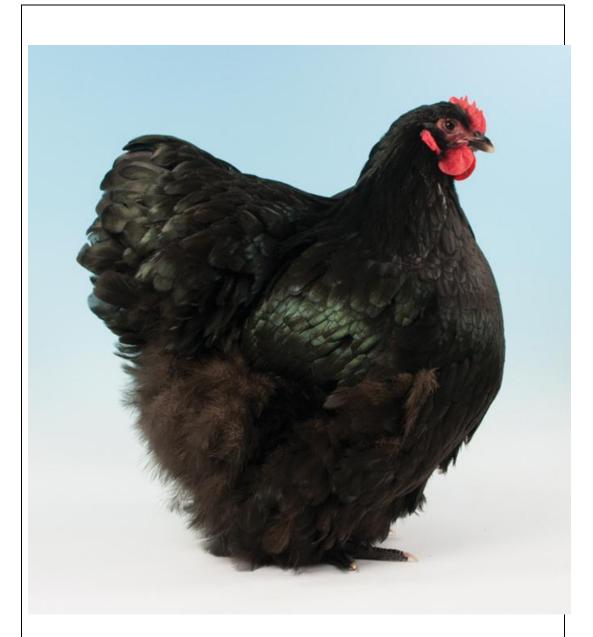
## The Orpington Plub of Australia (Inc.)

## 'The Orpington Outlook'

January 2013 Edition
The Sizzling Summer Special



David Pownalls Large Black Pullet Champion Bird in Show

2012 National Poultry Show Stoneleigh Park UK Photo by Rupert Stephenson & Poultrykeeper.com

### **Seasons Greetings to my Aussie Friends.**

As I pen these notes at the dawn of a New Orpington Year it is good to reflect that the prospects look rosy worldwide for our celebrated breed in 2013. Thanks to the social technology our international collaboration project brings us closer together as never before. The 'World of Orpingtons' movement is getting bigger and better!

Will Cook, our legendary Hero would be proud of us I'm sure; as we in turn are eternally grateful to him. What he achieved way back in the 1880/s-1900/s was phenomenal in the extreme. In effect the foresight and speed of the development of his poultry empire within the space of a decade was sensational. First came the natural process of stock distribution throughout the UK followed by the spread to Europe and then with the remarkable initiative the setting up of bases in New Jersey, USA and Durbin in South Africa, where Australia and other distant countries were supplied. (no export and import restrictions then) thus from this one man enterprise Orpingtons rose to World Wide Fame, truly a global brand.

Then fast forward 120 years or so into the current year, 2013 and what do we find? History repeating itself: The UK again exports Orpingtons to Australia; an astonishing leap!. In the process we hope your syndicates hatching egg imports will bring you invaluable new bloodlines. A small intake perhaps but it is a start. Hopefully your Government Departments will go on to more and more liberal imports soon! It is no fun being stuck with home bred stock in isolation- I should know! In the UK we had a 25 year spell (1946-1971) of spasmodic movement restrictions which stifled interest and development. When we were finally freed in 1971 it was time for celebration. Reinstate and co-operation again with our European friends brought welcome renewed vigor to our Orpingtons. (also a new expansion era for our poultry fancy!)

The recent world trend towards producing Orpington Varieties is causing controversy. So what's new? Even way back when the entrepreneur William Cook and his family introduced additional varieties to the originals it met with prejudice and bigotry! So what's the score now? The UK dithers, Australia proceeds cautiously while Europe goes FULL SPEAD AHEAD. How far? Ask your President Robert!! Personally, I am for the Latter (within reason). Ours is meant to be a creative hobby after all. In my own career I had the great pleasure of introducing three varieties of Orpington Bantam to The UK and then writing on the subject in The Poultry Club Year Book 27 years ago. I quote: "In this creative hobby of ours who is to deny the charm of a Mottled or Barred Orpington or a New Distinct Colour or combination yet unborn." It's time to move on I say!

It has been my pleasure to write this text for you for your further information the Burdett Family have been committed to the Orpington for well over a century. Grandfather George first had stock from Cooks farms in 1890; my Father John was the acclaimed breeder of Blacks followed by my own 80 glorious years with the breed. In that time I have been involved in Breeding, Promoting, Distributing, Exhibiting and Writing about Orpingtons. I have won every top prize in the UK including 'The National Supreme Gold Cup' twice, served HM the Queen Mother for 25 years breeding and exhibiting her Buff Orpingtons and had the fitting climax of an Honors Award.

On that note I conclude with my best wishes to you all and as a reminder you have 'The Will Burdett National Cup' for 'Best Orpington' to compete for perpetually!

**Enjoy your Orpingtons: The Worlds Best Breed.** 

From Your Patron Will Burdett MBE

### From the Presidents Shed

### Hello to all Orpington Club members.



What a hectic year 2012 ended up being.

My holiday /poultry show tour finished the year up with a huge plus. Visiting the Stoneleigh Park National Poultry Show held at Warwick, Stoneleigh Park Royal Show Grounds was wonderful. I visited this show two years ago and it was a wonderful experience; this time it was even better. They now hold the show in their two modern pavilions. We were welcomed and treated like we were two of the regulars. This put the icing on the cake for us. The fowls were great and the weather cold but not unbearable.

After our Stoneleigh Park visit we went on up to Yorkshire to visit Will Burdett. This day was a wonderful day and Will welcomed us with his usual display of magnificent Buffs and an afternoon of chatting and drinking tea.

Our first part of the holiday was over and now we set off to do some sight seeing. We went to the Highlands of Scotland and fluked the only fine days they have had for ages. This very scenic place will stay in our minds for a long, long time. Next we went to Glasgow and then to a bus tour of Spain.

Over a week later we went to Berlin and the start of a new poultry experience. In the town of Leipzig we visited the exhibition centre like no other. It has the largest glass building in the world as the entrance hall then it off shoots into four gigantic separate pavilions. These pavilions house the 91,000 exhibits. 25,810 rabbits, 35,030 Pigeons, Guinea Pigs and more.

We went to see the 16,476 bantams and 9,682 large fowl exhibited. This was a Championship of Europe Show and the quality of the exhibits reflected the title. I have never in my life, or even in my wildest dreams imagined such quality. We were welcomed into the fold by the Orpington Club of Germany. It was the One Hundredth Anniversary of their Orpington Bantam Club in Germany.

They had a special batch of wine with club labels to hand out with biscuits and snacks. What a two day party!

My thanks go to Jurgen Schellschmidt for this welcome. You can see the coloured bantams that greeted everyone in a special cage at the entry of the Orpington Bantam area on the website <a href="www.zwerg-orpington.de">www.zwerg-orpington.de</a>. Have a look if you want to see something special.

It was my great pleasures to meet Bent Neilson. Bent is our Orpington friend and club correspondent from Denmark. He was a judge at the show. Bent has provided us with photos of some of the coloured fowls that won.

The large Orpingtons were just as good. Row upon row of wonderful type Orpingtons of all colours waited to greet me. The Buffs were just to die for; four long rows with any large buff capable of his or her spot in our winner's row. What a site!

To reflect on the biggest poultry show in the world, held in the most magnificent venue in the world, with the finest quality line up in the world was a dream come true but wait, it gets better; it snowed a fine fluffy white coat on the countryside making the Christmas card scenery a dream come true. (I haven't mentioned the hot red wine; Gluhwein, and monster bread rolls with huge sausages at the Christmas markets.) It was a wonderful pre- Christmas experience

Well, I had better stop. I can't wait to see you all at the next Orp Show. Please take care and breed plenty of birds

Your proud President

Robert (blue) Callinan

### A Word (or Two) from the Secretary.



**Happy 2013 Everyone**. Since the last Orpington Outlook was sent out in October 2012 there has been lots happening on the Orpington front. Here in Australia it's been the breeding season. Reports from Vic, Tas, SA, WA and Qld is that most of us — and I will put myself in that bracket having only hatched 16 chickens in total- have had some very poor hatches. And yet others have managed to breed 100's. Ah well that's the joy of stock breeding. I don't have to state the obvious about our extreme weather either- floods bushfires typhoons- about the only thing we haven't had is plagues — yet!! Hope that our members and their birds stay safe in these dangerous conditions.

Internationally Orpingtons have been out in force and our very own Blue has seen some really great birds in the UK and Europe on his recent trip to Europe. This edition has a selection of pics and articles from our sister Clubs in the UK and USA including a few wise words and a reflection from our patron Mr Will Burdett. For those of you on email (75) you will have received a copy of our sister clubs news letters and year books. For you not on email they will be posted on our Club website <a href="www.orpingtonaustralia.com">www.orpingtonaustralia.com</a>

This edition has a bit more of an update on Clubs shows. You will note the dates and venues for the National and Southern Feature shows. However the Club is also now supporting Orpington classes at shows( other than the Royals) in NSW and Tasmania. For those of you in SA, WA and Qld is there a show that you would like the Club to support the Orpington classes at during 2013???

That's all for now -keep the feedback going on how you would like to see the Club support you. Cheers for now.

#### Martin D.

Best contact is via Email secretary@orpingtonaustralia.com

### HANNIBAL, the WAYWARD rooster By Eve Marso

HANNIBAL is a massive Ermine Orpington rooster carrying fourth generation Columbian genes. He had become a proud dad for the second year, with a clutch of 14 eggs hatched, the chicks graduating from the brooder to a roomier run, which turned out to be a temporary enclosure inside my shed, as I had run out of space outside. Hannibal was running with three of my other roosters, and since they all got on well together prior to pairing off for the breeding season, I assumed I could put him back with the others, who had no problems being back as part of the flock.

However, Hannibal had other ideas. He considered himself above the rest, and made it clear to everyone, including me, that he would have none of their company.

He started beating up the boys, and harrassing the girls every time he saw me in the vicinity. Was he trying to tell me something? One morning I found Macbeth, my beautiful Delaware rooster, bleeding profusely from the base of his skull, his massive, broad chest soaked in globs of blood right down to his keel. Following extensive treatment with antiseptic and Rescue Remedy on his tongue to stave off shock, I cornered Hannibal and telling him off in no uncertain terms, hefted him under my arm and put him in solitary confinement in a doggy trailer. Not having another empty pen to put him in, this is where he had to stay until I came up with another idea.

A cry for help to my friend and fellow breeder Martin, and he came up with the idea of using steel compost wire crates. I sped to Bunnings, bought four of them, and ended up putting them around the young fruit trees as protection against busy chicken feet scratching away at the young roots. Hannibal had to wait some more.

Following a week and a half confined in Poultry Guantanamo I felt sorry for him and released him to free-range outside the shed in a large grassy area shaded by young fruit trees. You would have thought he would be grateful for the sun and wind in his ruffled feathers, and freedom to pick the lush green tips of grass. Not so. He kept on wandering into the shed, I kept chasing him outside, he waited until my back was turned and stalked back inside again, everytime I found him squatting right up to the enclosure where his offspring were running around being baby Hannibals. He didn't eat, didn't drink and didn't move from outside their enclosure. I put a container of food and drink outside the enclosure for him and waited for him to get really hungry. when I went to

check on him again, I couldn't believe my eyes - he had flown over the fencing, and was crouched happily with all the chicks around him, one sitting on his back for a better view of the area, and Hannibal clucking contentedly. I had a moment's panic, thinking, surely he will kill those babies? He clucked at them to feed when there were particularly interesting morsels to be had, he led them to the flat cardboard box bedded with straw and made them sleep in there every night, while he sat quite close, watching every move.

I had never seen anything like this, and wondered whether it was a coincidence. Did he recognise his own offspring? Was a modern "House-husband" built into his genetic code? Martin raised his eyebrows, other friends gasped in surprise.

Soon the chicks grew out of their baby run and I transeferred them to the larger enclosure closer to the adults, where they would learn socialising, and get hardened to the outdoors.

HANNIBAL felt abandoned. By now he had free run of the shed and garden. But he kept searching for something. The next lot of chicks from my Buff rooster Titian, were graduating from the brooder to the open run in the shed. Twelve golden babies, some buff, some precious Lemon/Cuckoo and Lemon/Cuckoo Columbians were trying to outdo each other in being naughty, with no-one to teach them any discipline. It took about fifteen minutes before Hannibal became aware of the new crowd of unruly youngsters. Like a flash he was over the fence and settled down for some much needed teaching of dsicipline and basic good manners. The kids are now over seven weeks old, and he won't leave their side. If I put him out physically for a roam in the garden, I can be sure he will make his way back to the teens when he thinks they need attention. He fly's over the fencing and they all cuddle up to him again.

HANNIBAL was advertised for sale when he started showing antisocial behaviour, but even though I have a buyer for him, he has been withdrawn from sale permanently.

Eve Marso

GENTIAN ORPINGTONS



Figure 1 Hannibal the brooding rooster with his chicks



Figure 2 Bantam Cuckoo Hen Australia –Photo The Cuckoo Breeder

### Hello Australia, England calling

Over the last few years there has been much written and debated about weights, size of bantams, non- standard colours and the standardisation of new colours. I would like now to return to a subject that is very close to my heart and affects all sizes and colours and that is tail carriage.

The Poultry Club standard for the Orpington male asks for "Tail rather short, compact, flowing and high but by no means squirrel tailed" and for the female "Her cushion should be wide and flat rising to the tail to give the back a graceful appearance with an outline approaching concave. The Poultry Club standards can be open to interpretation with many grey areas, as to what constitutes large, medium, short, long etc. But two main points to consider in our breed's standard: one is the fact that squirrel tail is mentioned, indicating a high tail that must not get too high, but must be interpreted as at least a tail of forty five degrees or above, and secondly the word "concave", this is the classic profile of our breed, this can be achieved in both sexes. We must not forget that the Orpington has to have a back albeit a short one, the neck hackle should not cover the tail hackle as is sometimes the case with Wyandottes.

When judging a class of livestock of any description the judge should first go through the entries and look out for the exhibits that sell themselves, these are the ones that are fit and healthy, stand proud and automatically display breed standard.

Far too many of our Orpingtons tend to sit in the corner of the cage and have to be physically lifted into an exhibition pose, more often than not refusing to hold their tails up. As Orpington judges we persevere to find the best bird, but as winners go up to championship row it is far too easy for a championship judge to disregard a bird that shows these lethargic traits, especially after a long day and having been in and out of the pens a few times.

If we (or is it just me?) have identified a problem, how has it come about and what can we do about it? As a judge I look for breadth of feather in soft feather breeds but nowhere in the standard is breadth of feather mentioned, what is broad? what is narrow or too narrow, all birds have the same number of feathers its just that a turkey's are so much broader than a rosecomb's, is this were we are going wrong?

Unfortunately I must now bring up the size issue particularly in bantams, I believe that in our drive for size we are breeding for a wider softer feather at the expense of the stiffness in the tail, how big is too big? In the early nineties I can remember such illustrious breeders and exhibitors as Trevor McCullough, Clive Carefoot, Robert Wilson and Maurice Jolly showing birds with tremendous stiffness in the tail, and nearly achieving the weights of the old standard all displaying the classic Orpington profile, we have added more width and feather to today's bantam but have we gone over the top? At the same time the large fowl males were showing some extremely wraggy tails probably held too high, these have now been corrected, size has been added as well and more size is needed, but this should be selected for on size of skeleton and bone quality and not solely on profusion of feather. The standard asks us for "Fairly profuse feathering, but close not loose and fluffy as in the Cochin. So if we bred for a little more stiffness in the tail and a slightly narrower feather can we get rid of all the fluff around the shanks, low tails and that irritating bump too many birds display where the saddle meets the tail.

All this came about at the Club show where there was much debate about a particular bird that had achieved a second prize because it had low tail carriage, I don't care how big it was or how much feather it had, it had poor tail carriage which is a major fault and birds with major faults do not win prizes.

### Best wishes from the UK

### **Andrew Richardson**

### UK Orpington Club Secretary

(This article is featured in the 2012 Year book of the UL Orpington Club. A full copy of the year book is posted at <a href="www.orpingtonaustralia.com">www.orpingtonaustralia.com</a> and has also been emailed to all current members who have an email)



**10** | P a g e

# From the United Orpington Club Winter 2012/13 Newsletter

Editors Note: The UOC have a great members only forum where a whole range of things are raised and discussed. This article was in the UOC winter Newsletter which has been emailed out to Australian Club members. The following is one such discussion;

### Are your hatching eggs nutrient deficient?

Discussion thread from the UOC proboards

More Information can be found at: http://posc.tamu.edu/

### Signs of Deficiency in the Embryo Nutrient:

**Deficiency Signs: Vitamin A** Death at about 48 hours of incubation from failure to develop the circulatory system; abnormalities of kidneys, eyes and skeleton

**Vitamin D** Death at about 18 or 19 days of incubation, with malpositions, soft bones, and with a defective upper mandible prominent.

**Vitamin E** Early death at about 84 to 96 hours of incubation, with hemorrhaging and circulatory failure (implicated with selenium).

**Vitamin K** No physical deformities from a simple deficiency, nor can they be provoked by antivitamins, but mortality occurs between 18 days and hatching, with variable hemorrhaging.

**Thiamin** High embryonic mortality during emergence but no obvious symptoms other than polyneuritis in those that survive.

**Riboflavin (Vitamin B2)** Mortality peaks at 60 hours, 14 days, and 20 days of incubation, with peaks prominent early as deficiency becomes severe. Altered limb and mandible development, dwarfism and clubbing of down are defects expressed by embryo.

**Niacin** Embryo readily synthesizes sufficient niacin from tryptophan. Various bone and beak malformations occur when certain antagonists are administered during incubation.

**Biotin** High death rate at 19 days to 21 days of incubation, parrot beak, chondrodystrophy, several skeletal deformities and webbing between the toes. Perosis

**Pantothenic acid** Deaths appear around 14 days of incubation, although marginal levels may delay problems until emergence. Variable subcutaneous hemorrhaging and edema; wirey down in poults.

**Pyridoxine** Early embryonic mortality based on antivitamin use.

**Folic acid** Mortality at about 20 days of incubation. The dead generally appear normal, but many have bent tibiotarsus, syndactyly and mandible malformations. In poults, mortality at 26 days to 28 days of incubation with abnormalities of extremities and circulatory system.

**Vitamin B12** Mortality at about 20 days of incubation, with atrophy of legs, edema, hemorrhaging, fatty organs, and head between thighs malposition.

**Manganese** Deaths peak prior to emergence. Chondrodystrophy, dwarfism, long bone shortening, head malformations, edema, and abnormal feathering are prominent. Perosis.

**Zinc** Deaths prior to emergence, and the appearance of rumplessness, depletion of vertebral column, eyes underdeveloped and limbs missing. Copper Deaths at early blood stage with no malformations. Iodine Prolongation of hatching time, reduced thyroid size, and incomplete abdominal closure.

Iron Low hematocrit; low blood hemoglobin; poor extra-embryonic circulation in candled eggs.

Selenium High incidence of dead embryos early in incubation



Figure 4 Ch European Buff Bantam - Photo Bent Neilson



Figure 5 Ch European Partridge Bantam- Photo Bent Neilson

The <a href="www.backyardpoultry.com.au">www.backyardpoultry.com.au</a> is a great place to see who and what stock are for sale. The following adverts are provided as a free service for Club members

# Footscray & District Poultry Club Inc. Sussex Club of Aust. Inc. Helmsman Auction Bacchus Marsh, Central Victoria,

### 24th February 2013

Harness Track, Racecourse & Recreation Reserve,
Balliang - Bacchus Marsh Rd. [Opposite Kerrs Rd.] Bacchus Marsh,
Melway Map 333 A12

Pavilion open 8.00 am
Pen by 10.00 am
Auction 11.30 am to 12.30 pm

Orpington Bantam Black Cockerels,
Orpington Bantam Black Pair,
Orpington Bantam Black Pullets,
Orpington Bantam Blue Cockerel Black Females Trio,

Orpington Bantam Blue Cockerels,

Orpington Bantam Blue Pullets,

Orpington Bantam Buff Trio,

Orpington Bantam Splash Cockerels,

Orpington Bantam Splash Pullets,

Orpington Bantam White Pair,

Orpington Black Bantam Breeding Pair (Exhibition Bloodline),

Orpington Black Hens Standard (Exhibition Bloodline),

Orpington Black Pullets Standard Exhibition Bloodline),

Orpington Black Standard Cocks Show Quality,

Orpington Black Standard Hens Show Quality,

Orpington Blue / Black Bantam (Exhibition Bloodline) Breeding Trio,

Orpington Buff Bantam (Exhibition Bloodline) Breeding Trio,

Orpington Buff Cockerels Standard (Exhibition Bloodline),

Orpington Buff Hens Standard (Exhibition Bloodline),

Orpington Buff Pullets Standard (Exhibition Bloodline),

Orpington Buff Standard Pairs,

Orpington Buff Standard Pullets Show Quality,

Orpington Buff Standard Trios,

Orpington Standard Lemon Cuckoo Pair,

Orpington Standard Splash Hens,

Orpington Standard Splash Pullets,

Orpington White Bantam Breeding Pair (Exhibition Bloodline),

Orpington White Standard POL Pullet,

Orpington Black Cocks & Cockerels Standard (Exhibition Bloodline),

Orpingtons Blue Breeding Trio,

Orpingtons Blue Standard Cockerel,

Orpingtons Blue Standard Pair of Pullets,

Orpingtons Buff Standard Pair of Pullets,

Orpingtons Mixed Colours,

Orpingtons White Pair Hens,

Listing correct as at 27 Jan 2013



Figure 6 Ch European Gold Laced Bantam- Photo Bent Neilson

## Got it Taped ...

Warning don't read this while you are eating!!!!

### By Jenny Stewart of Gold Feather Poultry

Recently I received an email from a fellow chook breeder asking to identify something he'd found out in the chook run whilst feeding his birds. A hen had deposited this nice little surprise at his feet. He was stumped as to what it was but it was obvious the hen was carrying a large internal parasite burden, so large that segments were being excreted in her droppings. Parasitology is not one of my favourite topics as the thought of either internal or external parasites makes my skin crawl. Yuck!! I advised him to treat her & his flock with a broad spectrum wormer and I forwarded the image on to a poultry vet for identification and correct treatment.



Fresh dropping with 'moving & stretching worm like parasite'

Within an hour I had a response and a treatment recommended from the vet. The creepy crawlies were Tapeworm segments and the vet suggested treating with a broad spectrum wormer containing praziquantal, (Avitrol Plus in Australia).

So what are tapeworms?

Tape worms or cestodes are flattened ribbon shaped worms that are composed of a number of segments or divisions. They vary in size and can grow to be several inches in length but as they can be extremely small, careful examination is often needed to find them.

Cestodes are commonly associated with free range poultry flocks so the backyard flock is often infected. They are species specific, meaning that only species of tapeworm that target chickens are infectious to chickens. Tapeworm specific to ducks, turkeys- or dogs pose minimal threat to chickens.

Tapeworms are hermaphroditic, meaning that they contain both male and female sexual organs. Each segment of a tapeworm's body has male and female sex organs and can fertilize itself, producing eggs.

All species of cestode undergo three main life phases: eggs, larvae and adults. Cestode adults attach themselves to the intestinal wall of the host animal using their head section containing several teeth. As tapeworms do not have a digestive tract, they obtain nutrients by absorption from the gut contents of their host chicken. Once the head has attached itself to the intestinal wall, it begins to grow body segments. Each cestode body segment contains reproductive organs. As the tapeworm increases in size, the segments on the end of the body fall off, releasing the body segments containing eggs into the host's digestive tract which are then excreted in fecies.

The body segments are roughly the size of a grain of rice and can move on their own. The body segment eventually dries up and opens, releasing the eggs into the environment.

Once cestode eggs have been released from the body segment, they are often eaten by an animal called an intermediate host such as a beetle, worm, snail, grasshopper,or fly. Each species of tapeworm targets a specific insect to host its eggs or cysts which develop in to larvae. When the intermediate host is eaten by a chicken (primary host), the tapeworm larvae has direct access to the intestine and can then develop into adult cestodes completing the life cycle. A chicken will begin shedding the infectious segments of tapeworm 2-3 weeks after eating the intermediate host.

As there are so many species of tapeworm, the effect on the host chicken can vary from minimal to quite severe. Younger birds are generally affected more so by parasitic burdens then older birds, resulting in a decreased growth rate and lack of general hardiness so are susceptible to other diseases that they would be otherwise immune to. Clinical symptoms include dull feathers, slow movement, and weight loss and decreased laving in older birds.

In intensive settings, regular worming and the removal of the intermediate host (insect) controls and prevents the spread of tapeworm. However, in the free range flock this is not possible. Regular worming

with a broad spectrum worming product, especially during the warmer months when insect hosts are abundant is the best measure for treatment and control. The regular cleaning of housing and pens will also minimise the number of tapeworm cysts available for the intermediate host to consume. My personal preference for worming is Avitrol plus as it comes in either syrup or tablet form. Tablet form is great if you have a small flock and you want to make sure each birds gets the right amount and syrup is good for

the larger flock.

Raillietina echinobothrida, the most prevalent and pathogenic tapeworm in chickens. Its intermediate host is ants



Electron Microscope image of a cestode affecting domestic chickens, Raillietina echinobothrida



Figure 4 A member of the trypanorhyncha family of tape worm. The hooked mouth enables attachment to the intestinal wall



## **Dates for your Diary**

the 2013 Orpington Club of Australia Show information (as at 26 Jan 2013)

**NSW** Camden Poultry Club- Saturday 18 May- Sponsor of Orpington Classes.

NATIONAL Show - Saturday 22<sup>nd</sup> June - Venue ALBURY NSW- Judge TBC

**NSW** Dubbo Poultry Club July 14<sup>th</sup> – Sponsor of Orpington Classes- Judge Graeme Finlay

VIC / SOUTHERN Feature Show- Saturday July 27<sup>th</sup> – Venue BACCHUS MARSH VIC-Judge TBC

**TAS** Longford Show -August 3- Sponsor of Orpington Classes.

### Featuring One of Our Own!!



 ${f FLOYD}$  Owned and bred by Vicki Jerrett, Gippsland, Victoria

Large Blue Cockerel-Hatched Feb/ March 2012- Weighed 5.21KG at 15 December 2012

**Show Record** 

Maffra Agricultural Show 27/10/12- Res Ch Softfeather.t

Sale Agricultural Show 3/11/12- Ch Soft Feather Heavy

Bairnsdale Agricultural Show 10/11/12- Ch Soft Feather Large

Traralgon Agricultural Show 1/12/12- Ch Standard Heavy Breed

Riviera Poultry & Game Club - Bird Day 2/9/12- Ch Bird In Show

# Welcome to our newest Members who have joined since October 2012

Denise Davis (NSW) Susan Lenz (TAS) Michelle Boot (VIC) William Van Wettere (SA) Rebecca Bullen (VIC) Christopher White (VIC) Kathy Gilroy (QLD) Robyn Daley (QLD) Terry Chapman (NSW)

### **Orpington Club of Australia Office Bearers 2012-13**

Patrons – Rob Lavender, Will Burdett (UK)

President; Rob 'Blue' Callinan

Vice Presidents- Denis Stannard, Simon Bevan

Secretary Treasurer- Martin 'Waninga' Doulton

Public officer- Dallas Smith

Life members- Jim Blatch (Dec), Charlie Bishop (Dec), Rob Lavender, Rob Callinan, Dallas Smith

Southern Committee- Judy Whitney, Sonya Ford, Jenny Stewart, Sue Barker

Northern Committee- Dallas Smith, Rob Callinan, Denis Stannard, Simon Bevan

WA State Representatives- Stan and Dianne Bell

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The Views and opinions expressed in this publication are those of the authors only, and do not necessarily reflect those of the Committee or editorial staff!