

# de Zebra

International

Magazine

2

of

2023

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*Our passion: zebra finches !*

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Founded in 1974 NPA since 1988 CBE-number 0438.384.669

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Blackface blackbreast orangebreast lighthback grey cock  
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## Seasons...which season?



What an odd title to start a column in a magazine!

So it may look like. But I'm addressing me to zebra finch fans from around the world.

Here, in our region, spring is starting with flowers blooming around. I am very well aware you may be passing summer or autumn. That is the way it will always be!

Although seasons are constantly changing and will be different for many of us, there is one lasting constant: our hobby, zebra finches. They will always keep us busy, regardless of the season. We, fans of zebra finches, are talking of other kinds of seasons: a breeding season, a showing season, a resting season, a selection season,... Each of this seasons is asking for another approach of our hobby.

But, anyhow, across this seasons we have another lasting fact: social contact with other fans of zebra finches.

This contacts have an important influence on our hobby: they point out the future of our hobby.

Shows force us to breed excellent quality and approach the standard as much as possible. Meetings are held to help breeders reaching a higher standard, improving combinations, developing new combinations and mutations, to learn about genetics,... Visiting shows and other fans help us to improving our breeding flock, our breeding space and let us discover new alimentation and nutrients.

This magazine is a way of contact, a way all of the above mentioned items above are presented by experienced fans of zebra finches. This magazine the best way to promote our zebra finches. So, presenting this magazine to your friends is promoting zebra finches too. Be proud of being a member of BZC.

Looking back, 'Contacts and Promotion' is perhaps a better title than 'Seasons'.

Forever zebra finches

François

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## *A trip to Portugal visiting Carlos Santos*



My name is Carlos Santos. I am from Portugal. I am 31 years old. I am a police officer, and I live in a small town of a villa Named Oliveira de Azemeis, that belongs to Aveiro City (well known as “Veneza Portuguesa”), for those who don’t know anything from Portugal it’s a city in the middle of northern part of the country, between Lisboa and Porto.

### **My hobby: from exotic species to zebra finches**

As a hobby I am a Zebra Breeder, a starter. My connection with birds started when I was a little kid. I still started with zebra finches in 2019, although I was already an active, registered and exhibition/breeder in Portugal since 2008. In that laps of time I bred a lot of Australian, African and South American exotic species. I had over 100 couples. At the end of the breeding season sometimes I had almost 400 birds.

But those times are past. In 2016, because of a lot of changes in my personal life I stopped breeding and sold all my birds, cages and almost all accessories... Then the zebras became popular... In 2019 I bought my own house. Finally I found “normal life” I was looking and longed for... and wanted to get some birds again. I bought the house in January of 2019. In February I already started seeking for birds again, without any idea of species I should start with. That’s when I met zebra finches.



I started to read a lot about the species and mutations, and that made a click in my head: I decided zebra finches this it would be...

2019 was my first year. My concern was to design a bird room and cages of my own. I started from scratch do design everything the way I wanted. That year I started with about 10 couples, a mix of all mutations and no particular color. I first liked to see what happened and then decide what to breed in the future. Of course I couldn’t breed them all.

After raising some youngsters, I started to prefer some colors above others. My preference were the “base” colors. Then I searched for the best breeders of zebras in Portugal. I visited some of them to get my couples for the set-up of my base.





## Mutations

The colors I actually breed are grey, light back, cfw (Continental and Regular), fawn, dominant silver, blackface, and combinations of some of them.

My favorite color is the dominant silver with blackface, a combo I already bred this year in grey and fawn. I am looking forward to get the combo with lightback and cfw.



## The English type

When I started, as all beginners, I was seeking for the English type. But after seeing things clearer I believe this is not the best way to do. I prefer the European (Dutch) line (most common in Portugal). I like smaller birds with better color than bigger ones with bad color.

The judgments in Portugal are the same in Belgium and Holland (COM rules), so the English type is not well appreciated...

## Breeding

My breeding space is small: 3,5m x 1.8m. Inside the room are 24 cages for couples, 4 cages for youngers of 1,20m and I also have some exhibition cages to train them for exhibition. All the cages are made of expanded white PVC.

Every day in the breeding season I control all the nests. It's a daily routine. I also add some seeds, water or egg food if needed. One day a week is planned to clean up all and change all the food and water either its needed or not.

The food for my birds: I give a professional line of seeds for Australian Finches and add seeds, like "painço" ( seeds in grapes), eggfood from "Meeks". I add vitamins and other seeds to the eggfood, for example calcium and proteins.

My cages are cleaned once every 2 or 3 weeks. I exchange the paper at the bottom of the cages. Once a year after the breeding season I clean up all the breeding cages with natural products like vinegar and lemon.

My breeding season starts in Winter because the natural breeding season of zebra finches is also in our Winter. That means in Australia it is Spring with a high level of humidity. As the exhibitions starts at end of the summer we need to start breeding early to send birds to the exhibitions.

Most of my birds because have no longer a English bloodline. They are for almost 90% non English bred. I have one or two couples left who don't feed well the youngers. I help them in the first days and if that is not enough I change the couple by exchanging another male or female that breed well. I hope they the new formed couples make a good start.



I don't have any "Manons" (Lonchura Striata Domestica also known as "Bengalins" in Portugal) to breed the youngers. I prefer helping the way I already explained. If needed I put the eggs to a better breeding couple.

## The selection

Well, I select the birds most likely by my eye, started to separate some in August to see how they evolve, in Portugal we can only show individuals or team of 4, not in couples.

I select my couples all by my eye either, I separate a few of the color I want to select I and the most complete birds, for example I use the method of not joining birds with the same bad points, like huge beak, or bad type, I always try to compensate the cock with the hen points, still I hope in futures in the next 3 or 4 years, I will get a homogeneous line, and not have to worry too much in selecting my couples...



### Breeding difficulties

I don't have a lot of breeding problems. First of all I am a novice in breeding zebras. But I said it before: I have more than 10 years of experience in breeding exotic birds. I prepare the birds for breeding season and up to now I did not have any big problem at all. The success I have is due to the good condition my birds have. All my birds are within the house in my breeding space. Still there are some small problems, for example couples that don't like the nest and started to make one on the bottom. Then I add an

open the nest on the bottom. If they start over there I leave them until they have youngers. Then I put the nest up again at the "right" place and problem is solved.

### The color of the zebra finch

The most difficult to my opinion is the colour of my birds. I always want to like more coloured but it's a hard job to achieve the color I have in mind. To achieve my goal I use a line of the grey zebra finches. This grey line should be the best birds we must have in our breeding room because a good grey line is the better base to work with for all mutations.

### My opinion about a club dedicated to zebra finches and some advice for starters

Sadly, in Portugal there is no dedicated club for fans of zebra finches as exist in a lot of other countries. I hope and expect in the future we can start such a club. I would be a member and I like to help starting up such a club.

I am a member of the Club Ornithologic from Tondela. That is the club most nearby to my hometown. To participate in exhibitions in Portugal you need to be member of a club. The club gives you a breeding number and the official rings with your number.

For a starting breeder, like myself, I have only one advice if you want to start with zebras: don't waste your time with low quality zebra finches. If you want to be successful look after the best breeders in your country, go there and get some quality top birds. Besides ALWAYS get young birds from the actual year not older. This is my best: ... better to have 1 good couple of high quality than 10 couples with bad shape and colour.

Even being a starting breeder, I already got some award for my zebra finches in Portugal. And I look forward to get way more soon. To be a National and World Champion is my goal for the next year. I hope Covid-19 give us all a break.

### Finally

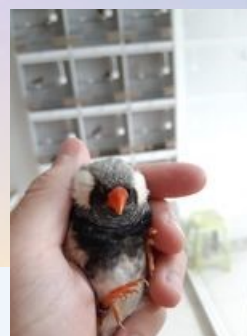
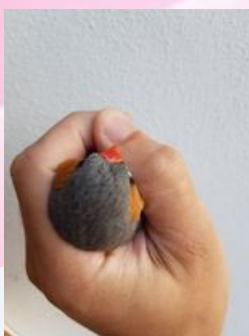
I want to thank the BZC for the opportunity of this questionnaire, mostly because I am still a novice for breeding zebra finches. I intend, in future, to become a reference for novice breeders. I intend to participate in the biggest zebra finch exhibitions in Europe and meet the best breeders.

For information you can reach me by FB Carlos Santos Mandarins:

[www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=100058385833391](https://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=100058385833391)

Regards

Text and photos: ©Carlos Santos







*Passing by  
Ebrahim Yaqoob*

*President of the  
Bahrain Zebra-  
finch Community*



My name is Ebrahim Yaqoop.

I live in Bahrain and I am a businessman. I am the president of the Bahrain Zebrafinch Club. I breed Zebra finches, Java Sparrows and Doves.

My other hobby is cars which I like to take care of and drive.

**What is the origin of your bird- and breeding hobby? And your preference for zebra finches**

The origin of my birds are from Orange(Bob Roerhorst, Netherlands) ,Pastel combo BF, BB (Michael Sesterhenn, Germany), English (Peter Harrison, UK). I grew up in house with birds already, so my father introduced me to his hobby in birds. I followed in his footsteps.

**What colors do you breed ... (mutations or combinations). Why that color? What are the characteristics your looking after?**

I breed most combo with OB BB and some with bf, in grey,fawn pastel and few lb.in English bird I breed Grey, Fawn, Lighthback (lb), Pastel grey, Pastel fawn, grey Cheeks, fawn Cheeks and a few Chesnut flanked white (cfw). I love most colours and I'm trying to breed them with English birds to obtain a nice type in combo. I look for style, type and size... with nice outline, big head and nice beak.





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**Define the 'English' type, form and plumage**

The birds should have a good type and correct plumage. I see too much birds with bad feather and outline which leads to a bad looking.

**Is color of great importance? What are judges expecting of the color?**

Yes the color is important all over the world, the UK birds should get nice color too, Some of the breeders and judges are after good color in UK.

**Describe your breeding space. Do you have a separate space for the youngsters?**

I do have 140 breeding boxes, 4 bigger cages for offspring and 5 big flight for the adults birds.

**Describe your daily 'zebra finch-work'**

Every day I check my bird room in the morning before I leave to my office to check if all is ok. I have a person who come every day at 10 am to feed, change water, baths and clean the rooms. After office I see my birds again and check them , give eggfood and move eggs to foster and ring offspring. I check all nests and if foster birds do not feed well I do handfeed the offspring.



Blackface blackbreast grey



Blackface orangebreast blackbreast pastel grey

**How do you select birds for a show and how do you prepare them?**

I select my birds for show by selecting birds with less faults. I caged them individually and give them bath and some vitamins.

**Do you show always couples? What about showing individuals?**

We mostly show individuals. For English birds we allow showing of couples too.

**Tell us more about the food? Seed, vitamins, eggfood and other?**

Food: I'm the importer of Deli Nature. I use the special mix I made for Bahrain with help of some breeders in the area. I use eggfood and vitamins of Deli Nature and Quiko.



Offspring



CFW grey





**Describe your cage for breeding: material, dimensions, ...**

My cages are made by Oesieg Tierhaltungssysteme in Germany: size 50x40x45 and some 40x40x45

**Selecting a couple: how and why?**

When I select a couple I try to pair birds that complement each other to breed offspring close to standard using my imagination

**Breeding problems: reasons and solutions. Give an example**

Most breeder face breeding problems because they do not stick to the feeding program. If we want our birds to stay healthy we have to provide good clean seeds. This is a top priority because it's the main fundament of the nutrient for birds to keep them

healthy in top condition. Breeders buying cheap seeds always face sickness in birds and it will cost them time to bring them back into condition.

**Are you member of a club? Advantages?**

I'm a member and the president of the Bahrain Zebrafinch club.

**Your breeding season: winter or summer? Why?**

I breed mostly in winter but for us in the area our winter is short. So we breed until June (our rooms are with air conditioning to keep the birds in good shape).

**What about couples that doesn't breed, doesn't look after the offspring? How do you treat them?**

If a pair is not breeding we have to understand the reason why they are not breeding. Is the cock not able to fertilize the eggs? Is the hen not laying eggs? We should give the correct supplements to get the birds to breeding condition.



Pair: blackbreast grey

If the fosters do not look after offspring I help them by handfeeding the offspring and doing so helping the pair. But I will not use that foster pair again. I treat my fosters one week every month for canker and my main pairs for canker every 4 months to to keep them healthy.



Offspring



### Some advice for a novice?

When you start try to visit breeders as much you can and ask questions to know much about the birds before starting. When you visit breeder always ask the breeders about breeding and which birds maybe better to start with.

### What is the most difficult: size? type? plumage? color? Why? How do you improve your birds?

The most difficult is the type. We always try to breed birds with type and color. But the hardest things is to breed bird with good type combined with correct feathers and color. I do improve my birds by selection and by introducing new birds which add value to my birds.

### Is there a future for bird breeding and for specialized clubs for zebra finches?

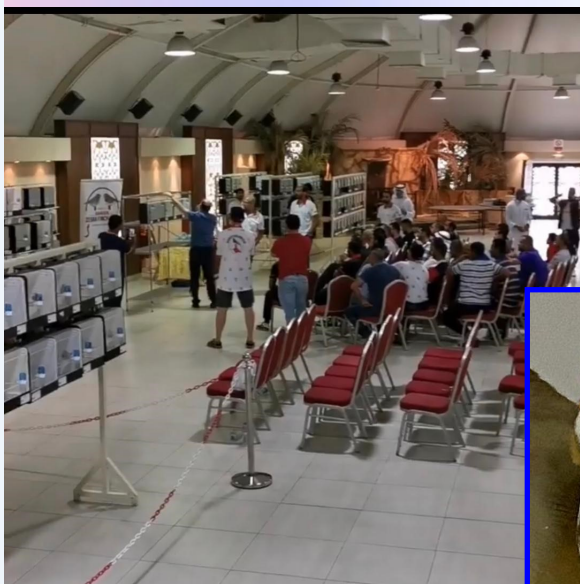
Yes, we have so many young breeders in the area and each country has an active club. We have Bahrain zebra finch club which became part of the Bahrain birds society this year.

### Keeping your breeding space and cages clean? How? Periodicity? Products used? ...

My bird room floor is cleaned on a monthly basis. I use Verkon S and F10 for the cages.

Thanks

Text and Photos: ©Ebrahim Yaqoob





## Diseases

©zebrafinchbeautys.co.uk/jos-sebastien-libens/ziekten/

In 1992 we wrote in our book "Zebra Finches in Word and Colour": " We can reassure the zebra finch breeder. A zebra finch does not get sick easily, on the contrary zebra finches are among the most hardened exotics." Now at the moment, unfortunately, we have to speak a different language. The show zebra finch is starting to become a problem case. On the upside, a sick zebra finch is rarely curable because, due to its low weight, it has very few reserves and so these are quickly burned up. I deliberately wrote show zebra finches, why now this name? By show zebra finches we mean the zebra finches which you cannot immediately buy on the market, nor at the pet shop. The zebra finches you buy there are usually bred by breeders who are not dedicated to revolutionary breeding according to the standard requirements.

They are also usually bred in outdoor aviaries, so they have a stronger nature.

Show zebra finches are stout and checkered, so they should logically be more disease-resistant. However, this is not the case, cause here will be that our show zebra finches are usually bred indoors and also with many together, which will unintentionally increase the infection pressure. Despite the best care, these birds will have less resistance to germs. Important in this chapter is that in case of diseases or problems, you can always call on professional help, best a vet, who specialises in birds. So golden advice and one that I cannot repeat enough: do not hesitate for a second if you suspect a disease among your zebra finches and contact a specialized vet.

### Recognising a sick zebra finch

To determine whether a zebra finch is sick or healthy, we first need to know what a healthy zebra finch looks like. A healthy zebra finch is a very lively bird that will twitter very much and, given its social nature, will engage intensely with its fellow residents. A healthy zebra finch will wear tight feathering, the arctic region will be clean and the colour of the beak and legs will be very deep. The eyes will be bright and glistening. A healthy zebra finch will also have a certain fear; you will not get the opportunity to touch them.

A sick zebra finch will deviate from the above. A sick zebra finch always sits quietly in a corner or on the ground with feathers stuffed, called "fat sitting", the wings droop and it shivers from the cold. The bird appears to sleep during the day with its head in its feathers, the colour of beak and legs pale, the bird loses all fears and can be touched. The faeces are thin and watery and the bird is increasingly emaciated, the breastbone is then easily felt.

Young in the nest can also be sick and this can be seen by the following things. The young grow poorly, they seem to shrink rather than grow. The faeces are thin, even watery and smelly (nest material soiled). The downy feathers stick together because of the wet faeces. A kind of foam or deposit can be seen in the crop besides food. If you notice such symptoms in your breeding, you're actually already too late, so don't waste time by asking advice from experienced breeders.

We know that we have already saved the lives of many sick zebra finches by referring the breeder to a specialised vet. Every hour you waste by dickering with others, even breeders who have years of experience with zebra finches, can cost the lives of several birds. And remember when you apply Murphy's law to your zebra finches: 'The topex specimens, the ones you can't possibly spare, die first'.





## Bird manure as an indicator of various diseases

Written by: ©Dr Alexandra Scope (Vienna, Austria)

Understanding possible causes of changes in the appearance of bird dung requires some knowledge of the anatomical peculiarities of digestive and urinary tract of a bird. Most bird species have a crop. It is a sac-like dilation of the oesophagus that serves as a food storage area. In the crop, food is moistened, but no digestion takes place.

A bird's stomach consists of two parts: the glandular stomach and the gizzard. First, the food reaches the glandular stomach where important digestive juices such as gastric acid and pepsin are added to the food pulp by glands located in the stomach wall.

Next, the feed pulp is mechanically kneaded and ground in the gizzard.

In this process, small stones, which the bird has ingested in the form of stomach gravel, for example, do a good job.

This should therefore not be missing from the menu! After leaving the stomach, the food ingredients reach the first part of the small intestine. This is where the outlets of the pancreas drain.

The enzymes produced in the pancreas are very important for the digestion of fats and starches. As the bird intestine is relatively short, the speed of passage and thus the stay in the intestine is short.

Not all bird species possess a blind gut. For example, they are missing in parrot-like birds, finches and pigeons. At the end, the intestine empties into the cloaca. This is also where the ureter and sexual organs exit. As a result, a bird excretes manure and urine not separately, as in mammals, but together. Another important peculiarity is that birds have no urinary bladder, but their urine is excreted in concentrated form as uric acid. Consequently, bird faeces consists of the following components:

Manure: a brownish to greenish coloured strand with a more or less solid structure.

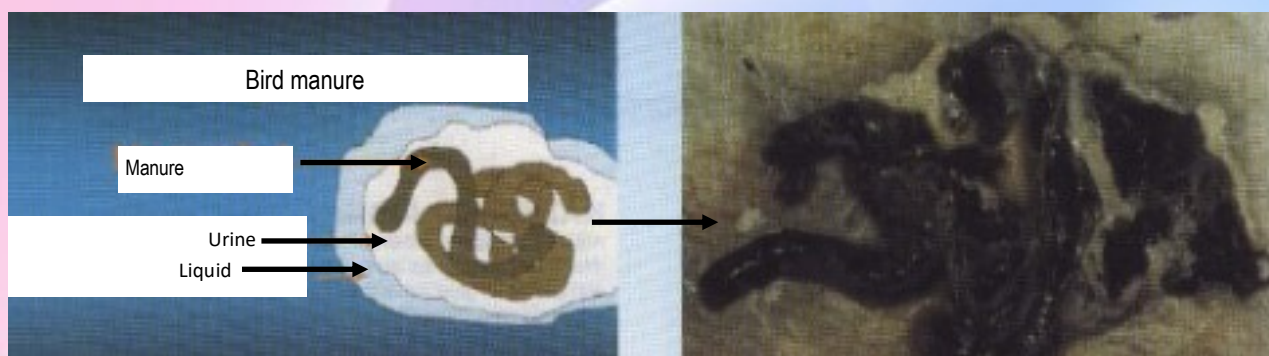
Urine: uric acid crystals (a whitish to whitish-yellow coloured mass) and a liquid urine part (transparent, colourless liquid).

The appearance, shape and colour as well as the amount of excretion is influenced by various conditions. In healthy birds, these include species, time of day, type and quantity of food, water intake and any reproductive activity. In sick birds, changes in excretion are caused by infections

caused by infections, parasites, poisonings, diseases of the intestines, kidneys or pancreas or nutritional mistakes, among others. If the bird lover routinely monitors manure quality daily, changes can be noticed quickly. It can provide clues to an early diagnosis of various conditions and can therefore contribute to a quick resolution of the problem.

## Some typical changes in manure and possible causes

Based on both components of a bird's excretion, it is necessary to distinguish between changes in manure and changes in urinary excretion.



## Changes of manure

Written by: ©Ronnie Vermulst

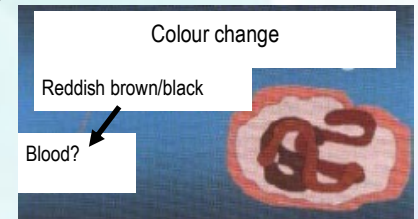
### Colour change

In a healthy animal, colour changes occur as a result of eating highly coloured feeds such as juniper berries, elderberries, cherries or carrots, or due to a feed transition (e.g. switching from seed to pellet food).

### Noticeably dark or reddish coloured manure:

Due to admixture of blood. If the blood comes from the anterior part of the intestines, it becomes partially affected during intestinal passage and therefore discolours to black-brown. If the blood comes from the last part of the intestine, the manure is more or less red to reddish-brown in colour.

Possible causes: injuries, e.g. by foreign objects, severe infections (especially bacterial infections) strong infection with intestinal parasites (e.g. coccidia), poisoning (e.g. by heavy metals).



### Yellowish to greenish coloured manure

Such a colour of manure occurs in diseases of the liver due to increased excretion of bile dyes.

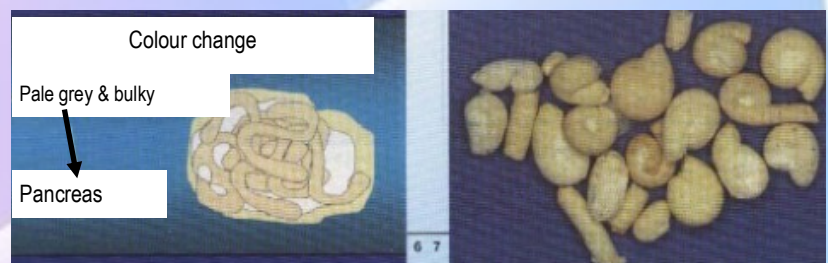
Possible causes: inflammations of the liver caused by bacteria (e.g. Psittacosis parrot disease), viruses (Pacheco's disease) or intestinal parasites.

Liver damage, e.g. from poisons, can cause similar discolouration.



### Pale grey-brown and bulky

Such colour is found in severe disorders of the pancreas due to disturbed fat and starch digestion.



### Soft, wet droppings

In a healthy animal, soft, wet droppings are seen following a feed change or the ingestion of larger quantities of soft food, fruit or vegetables. Real diarrhoea: no real faeces are formed; sometimes gas vesicles can be seen in the faeces, while the faeces may also smell. Colour changes can often be seen at the same time as the diarrhoea, with the manure being green or yellowish.

Possible causes: bacterial infection, viral infection, fungal poisoning or parasites.

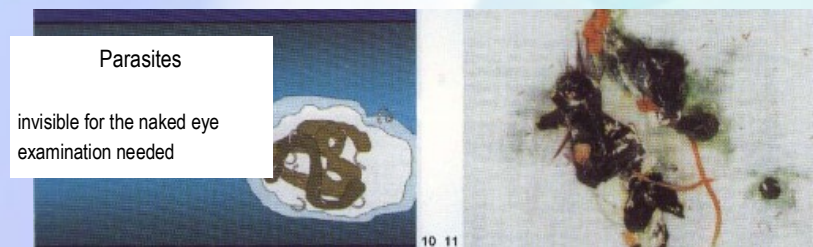




## Admixture in the manure

### Parasites

Only in cases of very strong infection can worms be seen in the manure with the naked eye. However, microscopic examination is usually needed to determine whether parasites or their eggs are present in the manure.



### Undigested food particles

An alarm signal indicating severe disease in the crop, stomach or intestines. The bird suffers greatly from a digestive disorder. Although it may eat a lot, it cannot digest it properly, causing it to lose weight and strength rapidly. Possible cause: it may be a neurological dilation of the stomach, an incurable viral infectious disease (in parrots).



In budgerigars, infection with "megabacteria" can lead to the same symptoms. Research of recent date indicates that in budgerigars it is most likely fungi. But other conditions of stomach, intestines, pancreas or parasite infection may also play a role. I hope this article can help a little with recognising changes in the droppings and the associated condition. By the way, never experiment with medication, but if necessary, try to collect some manure to have it examined by a vet.

### Administration of medication

We have already said it: adding medication to the drinking water is like carrying water to the sea. Zebra finches immediately smell and taste the medicine and take none. Given that zebra finches can go a very long time without drinking, the breeder usually draws the short straw. Therefore, we have to use a trick: with zebra finches this consists of putting the medicine in the water we use to dissolve the rusk/couscous (see preparing egg food).

This rusk/couscous is eaten very happily and the medicine goes in without any problems.

### Specialised vets

Without wishing to advertise any particular vet, we would like to give you the details of Dr Peter **Coutteel** who has more than earned his plumes in the field of curing birds and more specifically our zebra finches. I would also like to thank Dr Peter Coutteel in particular for having, at his own request, read this text on diseases in detail, totally unselfishly, and placed additions where necessary.

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to be continued





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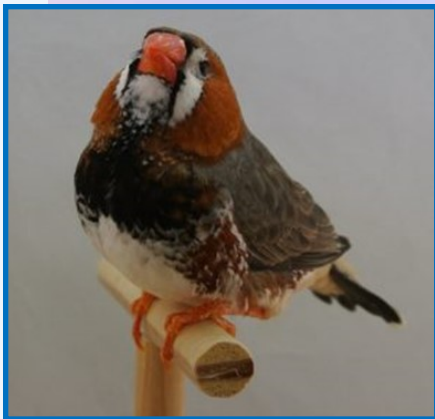




*Jan Kikkert*  
*Blackbreast grey*  
*Breeding and details*

**Blackbreast grey**

When breeding blackbreast it is not recommended to breed blackbreast x blackbreast every time because this is at the expense of the size. But the advantage of this coupling is the intensifying of the markings, so the markings become better and better. So you will also have to work with split birds to keep the size in the blackbreast. This actually counts for any colour blackbreast: grey, fawn, cfw, lightback, ....



**Blackbreast grey cock**

The blackbreast cock should show a nice clear maroon border with a white edge in the wing coverts. The blackbreast hen should also have a border but this should be light cream in colour. The cock's breast colour should be at least 15 mm black with beaded black on top. If this region becomes too black it is often accompanied by an tear drop which should not be present and then the flushing of the cheeks will also be less and the wing outline will also be weaker. So it is better to breed blackbreasts with a less black breast and more flushing of the rest of the markings. Due to increase of phaeomelanin above and behind the cheek spot (of the cock) it flows out into the upper skull and back of the neck. So the cheek spot is no longer sharply outlined. Ideally, the blackbreast cock should possess a completely deep through-coloured orange-brown head and neck colour.

This is how I do it!

I deliberately breed a fawn into the blackbreast grey and then I take, for example, a blackbreast grey cock and pair him to a big fawn hen warm in colour. I do this because I want to breed as much phaeomelanin as possible in the blackbreast grey because I believe this is necessary to make the markings of the blackbreast better because I need this phaeomelanin to make the markings flow. But I also sometimes use a blackbreast fawn hen because she possess already more phaeomelanin.

Sometimes I enter an orangebreast fawn for the same reasons. If you enter such a orangebreast fawn once and you pair the young from couple to a blackbreast grey and you will see that the pattern of the blackbreast has already improved. Be careful if you use an orangebreast that you don't do this too often because a pure blackbreast should not have orange in the black breast marking. This operation will need strictly selection of the young.



At left:  
The Champion in Apeldoorn on Vogel 2009 of the NBvV: a blackbreast grey male of 93 points.



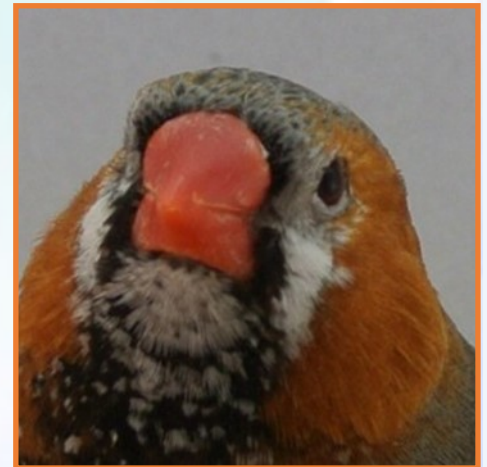
At right:  
Below a blackbreast grey male: a rather normal species, nothing special about it.

At right a picture of the same blackbreast grey cock (above right), a photo of the front of the head. Seen from this angle I find this bird much more interesting to look at.

Why?

Look at the breast colour how far it continues (could be a bit more black to the top). Look at the stripe of the beak stripe: ideally I would say it should be clearer around the top of the beak. Nevertheless pretty good anyway.

The tear drop is as good as non-existent. Species like this you don't see much lately. Most of the time there is a clear teardrop present.

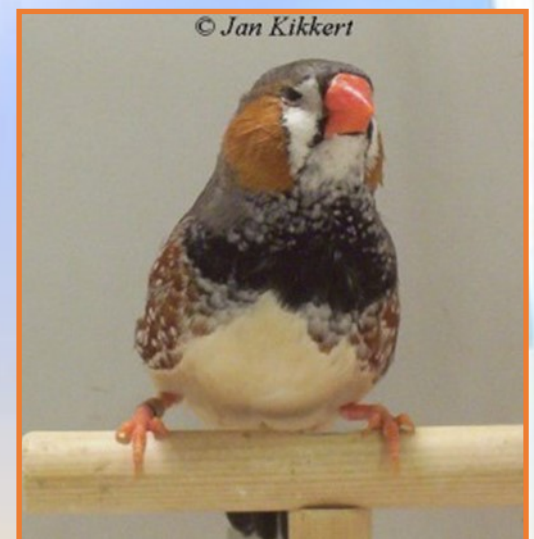


At left:

One of my best cocks so far and: he is born in 2004. I had it photographed at a table show in Drenthe, where the judge Hans van de Weerdhof had his special cage for taking photos with him. Maybe the breast should have been coloured a bit more but that was the only remark I could think of.

At right:

A blackbreast grey: I found the head striking, a nice round head reminding me of the English zebra finches that are known for their nice round heads. On behalf of the round head nothing was right about this bird. The cheeks didn't flare, he had no wing outline and the breast colour was not right either because it is too white and not nice and straight at the bottom, he showed a teardrop and had a great kink in the back. For this reasons I didn't use the bird in further breeding.







Some more pictures of my better blackbreast grey cocks.



These are my two best blackbreast grey cocks of 2007. These two cocks have achieved scores ranging from 90 to 92 points at various shows. These two cocks resulted from the mating of grey cock split for blackbreast and a blackbreast blackface grey hen split for orangebreast.



A blackbreast grey cock of 2008: the photo to the left was taken by Pieter van den Hooven.



**Blackbreast grey hen**

(1): a photo of a blackbreast grey hen with a light (cream coloured) wing border.

(2): the two most beautiful blackbreast grey hens I have bred in recent years. I especially like the colour of the cheeks and breast.

(3): a blackbreast grey hen of 2007



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Jan Van Looy , secretary of KBOF and vice-president of BZC, presenting the winners of the specific awards of BZC to the winners .

Photo ©Marleen Lambrechts

Winners:

- left: Leo Van Echelpoel
- middle: François Janssens
- right: Van Buggenhout Lucien



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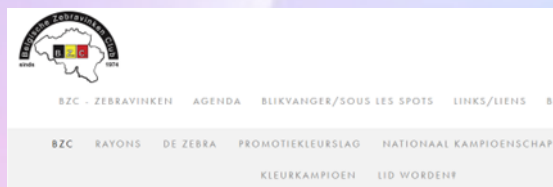
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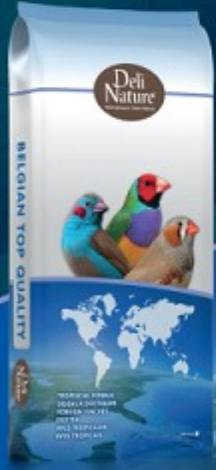


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