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Front cover photo:

**Common Goldeneye (** *Bucephala clangula*)**
Debbie Schouten, Port Angeles, Washington
2014 APWS Photo Contest 3rd Place Winner
Dear fellow APWS members,

With this issue I have three APWS magazines under my belt. It has been fun to put the magazines together and I hope you’ve enjoyed the original content and contributions from your fellow members. Please take a moment to write that article you’ve been thinking about sending in or e-mail me some interesting photographs of your birds or facilities. You need not be a professional writer or expert photographer (take it from me who is neither) to create something other APWS members want to read or see. Have a comment or suggestion for the magazine? I’d love to hear from you.

The tentative schedule for the upcoming convention in Belgium looks fantastic. I really hope many of you will make the trip to see the beauty of Belgium and visit some particularly nice collections. If ever there was a time to travel to Europe this is it! The US Dollar and the Euro are about equal at the moment which makes the trip much more reasonable than it has been in previous years. Don’t have a passport? There’s still time!

This is the last magazine issue before the my attention turns to the membership directory. As a reminder, please get your membership directory forms to me no later than July 1st!

Take care,

Ian Gereg, APWS Magazine editor

President’s message:

I hope your breeding season is going well and you have good luck raising this year’s chicks. We have an excellent schedule for our upcoming trip to Belgium. I’d like to thank the Belgian chapter of Aviornis International for their willingness to host us as well as the breeders who are letting us visit their collections. I hope that many of you can come enjoy the trip with us. We will mail out a convention packet with more information soon.

Until next time,

Jim Bleuer

Jim Bleuer, APWS President
As you may recall, the Barrow’s Goldeneye was the cover species the January-February 2015 edition of the APWS magazine. This article is about their close cousin the Common Goldeneye, a medium sized sea duck in the genus Bucephala. It is close cousins to the two other goldeneye species, the Barrow’s Goldeneye (Bucephala islandica) and the Bufflehead (Bucephala albeola). The genus epithet Bucephala means bull or large-headed while clangula refers to resounding sound of their whistling wings in flight. In fact, the loud sound of their flapping wings is why they are often called “whistlers” by hunters.

Like their Barrow’s and Bufflehead cousins, Common Goldeneye are relatively common in aviculture. The majority of the birds in US aviculture are the American race, although the slightly smaller Eurasian race is also represented. Common Goldeneye are tough birds and very winter hardy when given proper care, including constant access to swimming water. Like other sea ducks they do best on cleaner, cooler water than required for the average duck. They are especially inclined to pick their breast feathers and develop waterproofing issues when kept in unsuitable conditions.

An adult male Common Goldeneye can be distinguished from his Barrow’s counterpart by the greenish iridescence of his smaller head (versus purplish in a Barrow’s Goldeneye), round white patch behind the bill (crescent shaped in the Barrow’s Goldeneye), and more extensive white in the secondaries. In addition, the black on the shoulders of the male Common Goldeneye does not reach down
towards the breast as it does on male Barrow’s. Distinguishing female Common and Barrow’s Goldeneyes apart is more difficult, but female Common Goldeneye have smaller heads with less of a forehead pitch and smaller, finer bills. Hybrids between the two species are frequent and the two species should be kept separate to avoid potential crosses. Both Barrow’s and Common Goldeneye are also know to hybridize with several other species of sea duck both in captivity and in the wild. Common Goldeneye x Hooded Merganser hybrids occur most frequently.

In the wild Common Goldeneye can be found across the Northern Hemisphere. Birds in North America breed primarily in the boreal forests of Alaska, British Colombia and east through southern Canada to Newfoundland. Smaller populations breed in Minnesota, Michigan, New York and northern New England. During the winter months they tend to stay further north than other species, preferring to stay as far north as open water allows. They can be found wintering on fresh and salt water on both coasts, the Great Lakes and other large water bodies throughout much of the United States.

Wild Common Goldeneye feed primarily on aquatic animals, including crustaceans, insects and mollusks. Their food is collected through relatively shallow dives. In captivity they require a higher amount of animal protein to better replicate their wild diet. In my personal experience diets that include a feed containing meat meal (like Mazuri Sea Duck or a high quality dog food) as the main ingredient work well to supplement a standard commercial waterfowl pellet. Treats such as krill and white millet seed fed sparingly on the water are a great way to encourage their natural diving ability.

Common Goldeneye are generally quiet birds. Males make a squeaky ee een during their entertaining courtship displays. Females have a louder gack call, usually emitted when alarmed. As mentioned earlier, the wings of both sexes makes a loud whistling sound when in flapped which is often audible from quite a distance.
It takes at least two years for Common Goldeneye to reach breeding age. They can be quite long lived; a wild male banded as a duckling lived over 18 years and a female lived over 15 years. In the wild females choose hollow limbs and other tree cavities as nest sites, while in captivity they readily accept elevated nest boxes like those used for Wood Ducks. Pinioned or wing clipped birds should be given ramps to climb up to nest boxes as they will rarely if ever nest on the ground. Nest boxes do not need to be particularly high; I have had Common Goldeneye nest in boxes as low as 24” off the ground.

In small enclosures breeding pairs should be separated from other goldeneyes but multiple pairs will coexist in large aviaries where they can get away from each other. Males will typically only pair and breed with one female, unpaired females may lay but the eggs typically aren’t fertile. Common Goldeneye are well known for dumping eggs in the nests of other ducks, fortunately their characteristic pale green colored eggs are easy to distinguish from the eggs of most other species. Seven to eight eggs is an average clutch with an incubation period of 28-30 days.

The attractive black and white ducklings are relatively easy to raise. They thrive when given swimming water and a quality diet, including live foods. In my experience, a good base diet like Mazuri duck starter mixed with finely chopped hard-boiled eggs works well. Frozen invertebrates like bloodworms, brine shrimp and krill can be used to supplement the duck starter. Within two weeks the ducklings can be weaned from the egg and fed Mazuri exclusively with invertebrates like krill offered sparingly as a treat. As with other cavity nesting species Common Goldeneye ducklings have sharp claws and are excellent climbers. I have had success preventing them from climbing out of brooders by using a pair of nail trimmers to carefully remove the sharp hook at the end of their toenails, including the nail on the hallux (hind toe). After fledging juvenile males can usually be distinguished from their female siblings by larger size and lighter eye color but I always vent sex them just to double check.
This is a convention definitely not to be missed!

Tentative Schedule:

Sunday, August 23rd
Depart on flight from US for Brussels, Belgium
(normally this is an overnight flight)

Monday, August 24th
Arrive in Brussels
Complimentary transport and check in at Crowne Plaza Hotel
**Possible group arrival dinner (depending on arrival times)

Tuesday, August 25th
**BRUSSELS:** Special arranged guided visit to the Belgian Parliament,
Visit to the Atomium
Lunch as a group
**BREENDONK:** Duvel brewery
**WAASMUNSTER:** Breeder Guido Boon
Dinner on return to hotel, check in at hotel in Ghent

Wednesday, August 26th
**GHENT:** The Castle of the Counts
St. Bavo’s Cathedral and the Adoration of the Mystic Lamb
**MECHELEN:** Planckendael Zoo, lunch at the zoo
Group dinner

Thursday, August 27th
**ANTWERP:** Red Star Line Museum, Mas, Central Station, lunch
**OVERPELT:** Breeder Noël Hendrikx,
Dinner on return to hotel

Friday, August 28th
**ADEGEM:** Breeder Filip Geirnaert
**ASSENEDE:** Breeder Arsène Van de Walle, lunch
**WAREGEM:** American Graveyard ‘Flanders Fields’
**YPRES:** Menin Gate Memorial,
Dinner on return to hotel
Saturday, August 29th
BRUGES: Chocolate Museum, Lace Museum (optional), City canal boat trip, Bruges City Hall, Lunch, free time walking and sightseeing, evening banquet

Sunday, August 30th
SCHENDELBEKE: Breeder Dirk Callebout, Lunch.
BRUGELETTE: Pairi Daiza Zoo, dinner at the zoo
Return to Brussels Airport hotel

Monday, August 31
Flights home to US from Brussels

*There is an option to arrive a couple days early or stay a couple days late in Brussels at the Crowne Plaza if you wish.

**Please do not make any hotel reservations until you receive your convention packet due to the reservation process.

Note: Belgium is 6 hours ahead of EST. Other US time zones will differ so please plan flights accordingly to arrive by August 24th. If you need assistance please let Jan Trader know.

Passport information: Your passport must be valid for at least three months beyond your planned date of departure. You need at least two blank stamping pages available. As a safety precaution, please make a copy of your passport’s photo ID page to travel with you or take a picture on your smart phone. Brussels Immigration and Customs is very easy for entry from the Untied States. Just be polite.

Credit cards and cash: Credit cards are widely accepted but please call your company prior to travelling to let them know you’ll be using your card out of the country. The Euro is the accepted cash. You can convert US dollars to Euros before you leave the US or at the Brussels Airport upon arrival.

Cell phones: Call your carrier prior to departure to set up an international plan should you need service during your trip. Most hotels have WIFI for checking e-mails, texting and Skype without needing cell service.

You will also need: good walking shoes, a small umbrella, a light rain jacket, summer clothes, banquet clothes, and room to bring back the BEST chocolate in the world!
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What is one of the worst nightmares that a gamebird breeder could possibly have? Is it the weather, bad feed, or perhaps disease? Could it be owls, hawks, or vermin such as coons, skunks, possum, fox, mink, weasels, cats, rats, or even dogs? I had raised waterfowl for over 25 years, and took a 6 year break, but got back into it 3 years ago. I felt I could write a book about all the knowledge I amassed about keeping my feathered friends safe and secure.

In September of 2014 my “breeders’ world” was shattered! My pond was 50 foot by 60 foot, and surrounded by a four foot chain link fence. Both the netting, over the top, and the fence had the 2 inch openings weaved throughout the enclosure. I took extra precautions by installing a one foot high 1”x 2” section of fencing that extended away from the enclosure a foot. That would keep critters from digging in or reaching through to my sanctuary!

I am currently raising several pair of Bufflehead, Smew, Baikal Teal, Falcated Teal, Green-winged Teal, along with a couple Mandarin and Wood Ducks. These ducks are very compatible with one another and suit my collection well. I also had two pair of Red-breasted Geese who are no longer with me!

My troubles began on the night of September 4th of 2014. Following my normal routine, I woke up to feed my birds, and to my shock and dismay 6 of my birds lay dead and mutilated! Mind you they were not eaten except for the heads of two of my Red Breasted Geese. The other pair of geese looked like they had been scalped, as they lay hidden under some bushes. There was also a dead Falcated Teal and a Wood Duck, which the blood thirsty killers just killed, but never feasted on them. Twelve days later two more birds were killed in the same manner.

On September 17th I hired a trapper (Scott) who helped me set out several traps. We used jump traps, conibear, and box traps as our first line of defense. I used wood chips, covered in mouse urine, sardines, marshmallows, perch, live mice, and blood from the local butcher shop. Next we set out trail cameras, as we still did not know who this “ghost of the night” was. Five days later I had pictures of deer, raccoons, and cats, but no blood thirsty killers!
On September 22nd I hired another trapper (Bob) who seemed to think he found the trail the “ghost” was using. We set a conibear in a weedy patch near the fence. That trap, along with the others, set empty for the next seven (4) weeks. By now the “ghost” had taken out 16 of my birds, costing me a ton of money and some very sleepless nights.

I am reaching a point of desperation, as this turns very personal in nature. It’s me or the “ghost,” and I pledge I will do everything in my power to bring this killer to justice. I hatched a new plan, as I bought four mallards at a bird show. Three I released into the pond, but the fourth I was going to use as a lure for the “ghost!” This one I tied close to the corner of the fence then I took a position in my barn where I could execute the “ghost” with my 12 gauge shotgun, which I had resting on the window sill. Sure enough at 10:30 p.m. the mallard started quacking like crazy, and flapping his wings like he was being attacked. I thought I saw movement and fired knowing I had killed the “ghost!” How disappointed I was to find nothing but a scared mallard and no sign of its attacker.

At this point I still don’t know what is killing my winged friends. The last three had all their neck feathers completely removed from them as though they had been skinned. Fellow birders suggested various culprits, but I had not laid an eye on this “ghost of the night,” nor did I have any trail camera pictures of him.

Wonder of wonders! On October 23rd I finally found out who the “ghost” was! A small slender female mink had made the mistake of taking one of her old trails where we had placed a 6” conibear trap. Talk about relief! I hollered and danced around like a wild man who had just brought down Sasquatch. What a sense of satisfaction surged through my war weary body, at the demise of my enemy. Of course part of what I learned through all this is that mink usually run in pairs. That made me nervous, but 19 straight days went by without incident.
During this time I was attaching smaller wire over the whole pen and also invested in a solar panel that would put a huge jolt into any kind of intruder trying to harm my birds.

On November 11th the nightmare returned! Two of my Mallards along with one female Smew had been killed. The fence was not yet completed and the mink had drug the Mallard’s heads through the fence and eaten just the heads. The Smew was stripped of its neck feathers as she lay where she met her gruesome fate.

I put two jump traps about a foot away from where the Smew lay motionless and covered them with some grass clippings. I was eager to check things out come morning, and hardly slept that night. As soon as the sun came up I was staring eye to eye with a large male mink hissing and chattering at me. He must have considered me as the invader of “his” territory, but I soon proved to him who was the true ruler of this turf!!

From start to finish ten weeks had went by. At present it has been three months without incident. As I breathe a sigh of relief I can now look forward to a successful breading season. I did learn one very valuable lesson through all this. No more 2” fences!

If anyone has any suggestions or comments I would really appreciate learning from others experiences with similar problems. Please call Randy Ansel at 734-625-9110 (Michigan number).

American mink with predated Smew carcass. Photo: Randy Ansel
Some background….In 2013 a grant from the APWS Leslie Tassell Fund allowed us to construct and erect nest boxes for the West Indian Whistling-Duck at the Laguna Cartagena National Wildlife Refuge in Puerto Rico. The refuge supports between 20-100 whistling-ducks but in recent years breeding has only been sporadic. The refuge was historically a sugar cane plantation so trees are limited to along access roads and do not contain cavities sufficiently large enough for whistling-duck nesting purposes. Due to this, all nesting reported has been from nests constructed within the dense mats of cattails. While perhaps providing cover from hawks, such ground nests are vulnerable to ground dwelling predators. Puerto Rico has fewer predators than the mainland yet we still did not know for certain what would predate duck eggs and ducklings. To determine this we constructed four artificial nests and placed eight small domestic chicken eggs in each. Nearby we placed an infrared gamecam with a motion detector. The results of which showed that mongooses were not the only direct predator but that Norway Rattus norvegicus and Black Rats Rattus rattus were abundant and on a single occasion were seen eating an egg.
While predator guards will deter some mongoose, live trapping rats and mongooses near an occupied nest box might be needed to assure the safety of the eggs and ducklings. The laguna has few turtles, no snakes, and only small fish (due to frequently draining) so the only predator of ducklings, other than mongoose, would likely be avian (hawks, egrets, herons etc.).

The project begins….On a warm November day Paul Wood, Mike Morel, Nick Goodman and I loaded up six nest boxes and poles into the old, but trusty, USFWS 4 x 4 truck and drove down some of the back roads of the refuge. We wanted to place the boxes in areas where the ducks would be close to the water yet had a few trees for perching. Rather than attempting this by boat, we carried all the materials overland often thorough a meter of water. Unfortunately my boots only went ¾ of a meter up my leg! We ended up attaching some to trees as the ground was such that it would not support the pole. Time will tell if the boxes are used. If they are not used in a few years we will move them to other locations around the perimeter of the laguna. We all know that with nest sites (like prime real estate) it’s all about location, location, location!

Ten whistling-duck nest boxes were constructed with funds from the Leslle Tassell Fund/APWS

After scouting for existing nests and possible nest box locations the team carried boxes and materials to the erection sites.
Since we had previously constructed ten boxes, the remaining four will have to be placed later, if suitable locations can be found. Members are encouraged to re-read our article in the January/February issue of the APWS Magazine as in it we detailed the plight of this species. Except where they are being provided supplemental food, numbers of West Indian (Cuban) Whistling-Ducks seem to be remaining stable. Hopefully with the aid of the nest boxes we can slowly increase numbers in Puerto Rico.

In addition to erecting the remainder of the nest boxes we plan to capture a few ducks and place geolocators on them so that their movements can be documented. While residing in the Caribbean, the extent of their movements is not known. Geolocators will take light readings for 2 years then with the aid of a computer software program, will detail their movements. Such research will contribute to our knowledge of this species in the wild enhancing its chances of survival with a knowledge based management decisions. This project is part of a larger effort at the refuge to study the Masked Duck, Caribbean Ruddy Duck, West Indian (Cuban) Whistling Duck and the Caribbean Coot. All four species are “at risk” species yet abundant at the refuge.

This effort would not be possible without the financial support of the APWS and the Leslie Tassell Fund. Thank you.
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Avian Influenza - What You Need to Know
compiled by Ian Gereg

Current status:
As many of you are already aware, highly pathogenic avian influenza virus (HPAI) was detected in North America in late 2014. After first appearing in Canada, the initial U.S. cases occurred in Washington with a wild Northern Pintail found dead and in a captive Gyrfalcon which had been fed a wild duck. Mexico reported its first cases in the early spring of 2015 with two outbreaks in backyard chicken flocks in the southern states of Oaxaca and Puebla.

Soon after the initial United States detection in Washington, HPAI was discovered in a backyard chicken and guineafowl flock in Oregon. Additional cases in the United States have been detected in 14 states thus far, including Wyoming, Montana, California, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Indiana, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Iowa, Idaho, North Dakota and South Dakota. Affected wild birds have been discovered in an additional 4 states, including Utah, New Mexico, Nevada and Kentucky.

Most outbreaks in the United States have been reported in commercial poultry operations, primarily chicken and turkey farms. As of mid-March 2015 over 32 million commercial and backyard poultry (turkeys, chickens, pheasants, ducks and guineafowl) have been euthanized as part of “stamp out” efforts where the disease has been detected.

How is the virus spread?
Wild birds, particularly waterfowl, are considered both vectors and victims of HPAI. The disease is expected to follow the major waterfowl migration corridors (flyways) that wild ducks, geese and swans traditionally travel. The virus has been detected in three of the four migration corridors, with only the Atlantic flyway having no reports of the virus thus far. Mortality events related to avian influenza in wild birds have had low reporting rates, but most of the affected birds are waterfowl. Dabbling duck species such as Mallards, Northern Pintail and Green-winged Teal have been most affected, although several Canada and Snow Geese have also fallen ill. Wild birds of prey have also contracted the virus, possibly from feeding on weakened or dead infected waterfowl.

The virus is transmitted between birds primarily through exposure to droppings carrying the virus. Infected birds can also contaminate water systems which can in turn infect other birds that ingest the water. Studies have shown that contaminated surface and ground water remains infective for over a month. Contaminated water is associated with outbreaks in some commercial poultry operations. Poultry moving equipment, feed and supply vehicles, and facility visitors can also transfer the virus and have been implicated in several commercial poultry operation outbreaks.
The virus itself:
Avian influenza (AI) is caused by influenza type A viruses, which are relatively common in some wild birds (such as wild ducks) and can infect domestic poultry (such as chickens, turkeys, pheasants, quail, guinea fowl and domestic waterfowl). There are many strains of the AI virus, classified by which combination of two groups of proteins they contain. There are 17 hemagglutinin or "H" proteins (H1–H17), and 10 neuraminidase or "N" proteins (N1–N10). Each combination is considered a different subtype, and can be further broken down into different strains and pathogenicity. Pathogenicity is the ability of a particular virus to produce disease in domestic chickens, determined by injecting chicken embryos.

The virus detected in North America is not the same as the virus that affected humans in Asia. The Center for Disease Control considers the human risk of contracting the North American strain to be low.

Reaction to the virus:
When discovered in a commercial or backyard poultry operation, the flock is usually exterminated and a quarantine zone established around the outbreak. As part of the existing USDA avian influenza response plan, federal and state agents respond following five basic steps:
1) Quarantine – restrict movement of poultry and poultry-moving equipment in the control area.
2) Eradicate – euthanize the affected flock.
3) Monitor region – test wild and domestic birds in a broad area around the quarantine area.
4) Disinfect – kill the virus in the affected flock locations.
5) Test – confirm that the location is AI virus-free.

According to the USDA HPAI website, owners of euthanized birds will be 100% compensated for their losses. This seems to be a bold statement and it is unclear if this would also apply to backyard flocks and breeders of non-domestic species.

Signs of infection:
Once infected, most birds die within two to three days. Clinical signs of affected birds may include swelling of the head and neck, sneezing, coughing, nasal discharge, lack of energy, poor appetite, watery or green diarrhea and discoloration of wattles and legs. Neurologic signs include circling, lack of balance, depression or sudden death. Surprisingly, some birds never show signs of infection. Birds that survive can infect other birds and transfer the virus to new areas through their droppings. Infected birds have shed the virus in their droppings for more than a month.
Preventing outbreaks:
There is no need to panic regarding HPAI, but this is a potentially serious threat to aviculture, especially as the disease continues to spread should the spread continue. Bird keepers need to institute good biosecurity practices to prevent bringing the AI virus and other pathogens into their facilities. These measures include:

- Preventing your captive birds from exposure to wild birds (fencing, netting, noise makers, etc.).
- Avoiding watering captive birds with a source frequented by wild birds, especially wild waterfowl.
- Washing all clothing worn to other bird breeder’s facilities or exposed to wild birds before entering your bird enclosures.
- Washing hands frequently, especially when returning to your aviary from elsewhere.
- Disinfecting footwear before entering and exiting any bird area. It is good practice to wear dedicated aviary footwear that does not leave your facility.
- Disinfecting equipment and tools used in your enclosures, especially if coming from or going to another facility.
- Cleaning enclosures regularly and changing food and water daily.
- Limiting visitation. If necessary, consider instituting disinfectant foot baths. When looking for an appropriate disinfectant, make sure the label claims efficacy for Influenza type A viruses.
- Limiting or discontinuing bird movement completely between facilities, swaps and shows for the time being. Limiting movement reduces the potential spread of the virus and reduces your risk of getting caught up in an outbreak or trace back relating to where the birds came from.

What’s next?
Many states are deciding what efforts they will take to prevent the spread of the HPAI virus among poultry during the summer and fall months. This may include the cancellation of poultry shows and swaps for the time being.

Rapid HPAI diagnostic tests have been developed to determine a bird’s infection status in the field. This test is approved by the department of agriculture and the national poultry improvement plan for initial diagnosis. The test can be used as a rapid screening test, which in the event of a positive result, would be followed by more sensitive testing.

While these rapid tests are generally not available to the public, concerned aviculturists are encouraged to contact their state diagnostic lab to ask for testing recommendations. The lab may be able to provide no cost testing kits as part of their surveillance efforts.
Sources (and for more information):
USDA Avian Influenza general resource website:

USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service Animal Health website:

APHIS Wild bird HPAI cases in the United States web page:

Registered Antimicrobials with Label Claims for Avian (Bird) Flu Disinfectants:
http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/factsheets/avian_flu_products.htm

Bionote Anigen Rapid Avian Influenza H5 Test kit:
(cited solely as an example of the field test kits available)
http://www.bionote.co.kr/File/Upload/2012/08/31/2012-08-31(2).pdf

Have you mailed in your membership directory form yet?

If not, please send it in as soon as possible. Forms **must** be in by July 1st!
How long have you been a member of APWS?
I've been a member since 2006 (9 years). I had just retired from the California Dept. of Forestry/Fire and was getting back into birds. The APWS convention was in Utah that year and a local bird keeper who attended gave me a copy of the APWS magazine.

When did you get started in raising birds?
I started raising birds at age 9 when I got involved in my local 4-H chapter. My first pet bird was a male Mallard that a neighbor found as a duckling. It became incredibly tame and I remember it flying alongside us as we rode our bikes. He became our school mascot and was even on a float at our school's homecoming parade. After that I started keeping pigeons before getting my first game birds, which were "jumbo" Ring-necked Pheasants and Bobwhite Quail.

What got you interested in raising birds?
I couldn't say, but I always had a fascination with wildlife of all kinds. My involvement in 4-H and hunting pheasant, chuckar and quail with my Dad around Owens Valley, California really got me interested in game birds.

What is your favorite bird?
Split between the Golden and Silver Pheasant. Goldens just have the "right" color combination and behavior, while the Silver just happened to be my oldest pair in the aviary now. T-Rex is my senior Silver cock - had him since 2005. He's the aviary watch commander. (This may change in a year as I just received my first trio of Green Junglefowl.) Truth is, I love them all!
What words of wisdom do you have for someone just getting started with birds?

Well, I wouldn't have listened, but go slow, start with a few birds and many pens. ALWAYS keep a few pens unoccupied - you will find out soon enough the reasoning behind it. Try not to get over your head with numbers of birds and species, it may overwhelm you and the birds will ultimately suffer. I went through this transition, and dropped back to a medium sized low-key operation. I have eight species of pheasants and four species of doves. My enclosures are well landscaped and the birds more spread out than your typical breeding operation. It is more like a hobby that resembles a mini-zoo than most breeders you might visit.

I think the best pheasant species for beginners to start out with is the Golden. They'll give you a good opportunity to learn how to take care of birds and are forgiving enough to handle a few mistakes. They are also calmer and easier to manage than other beginner pheasant species like Ring-necked.

What do you see as the biggest obstacle or challenge to raising birds?

The biggest obstacle I have found is to avoid too much in-breeding. You have to keep track of your birds background, make contacts that you trust to have relatively unrelated or distant-related birds. I don't hesitate to refuse to sell a pair of siblings or to send a purchaser to another breeder for unrelated stock. I realize there are only so many import possibilities, so you have to be cautious with what we have.

Also, maintenance of pens and facilities can get costly if you keep your aviary is good repair. For example, I use PVC coated wire; it's more expensive than galvanized but it lasts much longer. I also recoat my pressure treated aviary posts with preservative to keep them in good shape.
One of the most important components of any aviculture operation is nutrition – making sure birds are provided with an appropriate diet that closely matches their nutritional requirements and will help facilitate a long and productive life in captivity. When faced with raising waterfowl, a myriad of dietary options are available, but many fall short of providing adequate nutrition and can actually cause problems in developing young.

Aviculturists often use a commercial game bird crumble or pellet to raise various species of waterfowl. Commercial products are affordable, readily available and require no time to prepare. The downside of using these products is that most feed mills manufacture feeds designed exclusively for meat birds. These products are engineered to produce a large bird that can be slaughtered as quickly and as cost effectively as possible. Many of these commercial feeds are high in protein and rather skimpy on vitamins and minerals. More importantly, many of the feed companies widely vary the ingredients used to make their products depending on what’s available in order to standardize the cost. Different ingredients will yield a different product, making it nearly impossible to know if you’re feeding the same thing week after week.

There are two types of nutritional information about a product: a guaranteed analysis and a proximate analysis. The guaranteed analysis is on the product label; for a few key nutrients, it states the minimum or maximum amount that the food must contain. In order to know exactly what you are putting into your birds, you need to look at the proximate (or typical) analysis, which provides the actual amounts of nutrients. For example, a label may state that a food has a minimum of 26% protein, but the actual amount might be greater. This is an
Common Goldeneye, male bathing (above)
Common Goldeneye, adult female (below)
Photos: Ian Gereg
Green Junglefowl (above) and Temminck’s Tragopan in Bill Morrison’s collection
Photos: Bill Morrison
Satyr Tragopan male (above), female with chick (below) in Bill Morrison’s collection
Photos: Bill Morrison
Golden Pheasant male (above), Ceylon Junglefowl hen (below) in Bill Morrison’s collection
Photos: Bill Morrison
important consideration, because excessive protein can be problematic for some young, growing waterfowl, as described below. Some companies will provide a proximate analysis upon request, but others will not.

Before a good diet can be selected, the nutritional requirements of wild waterfowl must be obtained and understood. Unfortunately, most of the information available on waterfowl nutritional requirements pertains to domestic meat birds. They are nevertheless good guidelines, and give the protein requirement for ducklings aged 0-2 weeks as 21% and the protein requirement for goslings aged 0-2 weeks as 20%. It is expected that the protein requirement for wild birds would be lower than the requirement for meat birds, as wild birds will grow more slowly and need to live longer than commercial meat birds. When looking at the tags on a variety of feed bags (the guaranteed analysis), most “turkey starter” products had 28% protein (minimum), most “game bird starter” products had 26% protein (minimum) and most “chick starter” products had 22% protein (minimum). Note that these protein levels are considerably higher than what is recommended for even domestic ducklings and goslings. Very few local feed mills manufacture a product specifically for waterfowl; most mills will recommend the use of their game bird products for waterfowl, even though the nutritional requirements for the two species groups vary considerably. It is also worth noting that while the “chick starter” at 22% protein may seem like a close match in terms of protein for waterfowl, chickens have a much lower requirement for many vitamins and minerals (namely B-vitamins) and feeding “chick starter” to growing wild waterfowl has been associated with a number of nutrient deficiencies that often manifest as neurologic abnormalities.
A diet with an inappropriate level of protein and other nutrients such as vitamins and minerals will manifest in many different ways in growing waterfowl. Angel wing (slipped wing or aeroplane wing) is a deformity of the carpal joint that if, untreated, will yield a flightless bird; it can result from both protein excess and protein deficiency. Perosis (a slipping of the Achilles tendon on the hock joint), metabolic bone disease and poor feather condition have also been correlated to inappropriate diet. Because signs of nutritional deficiency can manifest in feathers, an excellent way to evaluate the health of fledged waterfowl is to look at their primary feathers. Are the shafts straight? Are there stress-bars? A stress bar is a defect in feather structure that runs perpendicular to the feather shaft and occurs during feather growth. This results when the bird experiences a period of stress or poor nutrition while a feather is growing. Multiple periods of stress or poor nutrition will result in multiple stress bars. A feather with stress bars is more brittle and transparent than a healthy feather and is prone to breakage. Is the feather color / iridescence normal for the species?

Of all the manufacturers of commercial products, only one offers products designed to meet the needs of wild waterfowl: Mazuri® (PMI Nutrition International, division of Purina Mills®). Abbreviated proximate analyses are shown below for their waterfowl products but complete versions are also available for all their products online at mazuri.com. Any Purina dealer can order the feed (and it can also be ordered online, though a shipping charge will apply). Mazuri® waterfowl products are more expensive than those sold at local feed mills, but in my experience, the animals require less feed, as this product is closely meeting their nutritional needs. Mazuri® products are extruded and will float in water, which makes food presentation simple; they will not form a mushy paste when wet that can contaminate feathers and lead to digestive difficulties. Mazuri® also guarantees the accuracy of its analyses and will not vary ingredients; prices may fluctuate depending on the market.
For larger aviculture facilities, using Mazuri® products exclusively may be cost prohibitive. For birds less than 3 weeks of age, the investment in Mazuri® Waterfowl Starter will be worthwhile. If feeding Mazuri® products throughout growth and development has to be restricted because of financial constraints, Purina Duck Grower can be an appropriate substitute for Mazuri® products as it has the necessary vitamins and minerals for waterfowl and is less likely to result in nutritional deficiencies as compared to other commercial feeds that advertise as being appropriate for a mixed flock. Whenever possible, Mazuri® Waterfowl Maintenance can be mixed with Purina Duck Grower 1:1 for birds older than 3 weeks of age.

### Nutritional Content of Selected Waterfowl Feeds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>As-Fed Feed Content</th>
<th>Protein</th>
<th>Fat</th>
<th>Carbs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mazuri Waterfowl Starter</td>
<td>20.00%</td>
<td>5.80%</td>
<td>51.40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mazuri Waterfowl Maintenance</td>
<td>14.00%</td>
<td>3.60%</td>
<td>59.40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purina Duck Grower</td>
<td>16.00%</td>
<td>3.30%</td>
<td>59.70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mazuri Waterfowl Breeder</td>
<td>17.00%</td>
<td>4.40%</td>
<td>54.70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mazuri Sea Duck Diet</td>
<td>21.60%</td>
<td>6.50%</td>
<td>41.60%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Keep in mind that regardless of the quality, commercial pellets should only be the starting point for your wild waterfowl diet. Components of waterfowl diets that cannot be met by any commercial feed include green plant matter, insects and aquatic invertebrates. Greens such as lettuce and rooted grass (loose grass can lead to compaction) should be available to ducklings and goslings as often as possible.

Food should be presented in a way that promotes natural foraging behavior, especially for hatchlings that are still learning how to feed themselves. Mazuri® Waterfowl Starter can be floated in a shallow white or light-colored dish (for maximum contrast) along with greens, assorted aquatic invertebrates (available freeze dried or frozen online or in your local pet store) and gut-loaded mealworms or other commercially available insects. Gut loading is a process of raising prey insects in such a way that passes the most nutrients onto the animal for which the prey is intended. Commercially purchased feeder insects (those available at local pet stores or through online retailers) have not been gut loaded and are nothing more than junk food. By feeding insects a nutritious balanced diet and filling their gastrointestinal tracts with nutrients, vitamins and minerals, they can become a nutritious part of a birds diet. Avoid feeding oily items to any birds on the water as this may result in a disruption of waterproofing.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Base Diet</th>
<th>Gosling Add-ons</th>
<th>Diving Duck Add-ons</th>
<th>Cygnet Add-ons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt; 3 Weeks</td>
<td>Mazuri Waterfowl Starter (MWS)</td>
<td>Unlimited fresh grass and</td>
<td>Aquatic invertebrates, gut-loaded</td>
<td>Chopped greens, aquatic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>chopped greens</td>
<td>mealworms, small amount chopped</td>
<td>invertebrates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>greens</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Weeks &gt; 6</td>
<td>40% MWS 30% Purina Duck Grower</td>
<td>Chopped greens and</td>
<td>Aquatic invertebrates (especially</td>
<td>Chopped greens and decreasing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weeks</td>
<td>(PDG) 30% Mazuri Waterfowl</td>
<td>decreasing amounts of</td>
<td>krill) gut-loaded mealworms, small</td>
<td>amounts of aquatic invertebrates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Maintenance (MWM)</td>
<td>aquatic invertebrates</td>
<td>amount chopped greens</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 6 weeks</td>
<td>50% PDG 50% MWM</td>
<td>Chopped greens</td>
<td>Small amount chopped greens, other</td>
<td>Chopped greens</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>items mentioned above as available</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breeding age</td>
<td>50% MWB 50% PDG</td>
<td>Unltd fresh grass and</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>whole heads of lettuce</td>
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In summary: Consider Mazuri® diets for both young and adult waterfowl. These products are specifically designed to meet the unique nutritional needs of wild waterfowl and can be fed dry in dishes or floated on the water. Use Mazuri® products as a starting point for a complete waterfowl diet: offer natural foods appropriate for the different species at your facility and promote natural foraging behavior.

Feel free to contact me with questions or comments: Michele@webbedfootwildlife.org

References:
http://www.ces.ncsu.edu/depts/poulsctech_manals/feeding_ducks.html


http://www.agriculture.gov.sk.ca/General_Nutrition_poultry

http://www.nap.edu/openbook.php?isbn=0309048923


Suggested Resources:
Mazuri: Mazuri.com
San Francisco Bay Brand, Inc.: www.sfbb.com
Fluker Farms Feeder Insects: www.flukerfarms.com
How long have you been raising this species?
I got my first pair of Great Curassows from John Wise and Sam Harris in about 1993, and they are still producing.

In what size pen are the birds kept?
I now have three pair. One pair is housed in a pen 16” x 16” x 10’ and the other pairs are housed in pens 10’ x 20’ x 10’. A metal roof covers one half of each pen. I do not do much landscaping as the birds destroy most plants and rocks and logs provide hiding places for mice.

What sort of shelter is provided for the birds? What special things do you do to protect them during the winter?
The pens have open sides covered with wire so I put plastic up in the fall and take it down in the spring. No extra heat is provided, but we seldom get much below 15º, and even then, for only a short period of time. In colder areas, provide extra heat!

What do you feed the birds? Do you make any changes to their diet before the breeding season begins?
I feed the same diet to the breeders year round - laying pellets, a small chunk of dog food that is 28% protein plus a banana and a few peanuts every day.

If nest boxes are placed in the pen, what type and size are they? Where in the pen are they placed? What is used for nesting material?
Nest boxes stay up year round. They are wooden boxes about 2’ x 2’ x 10”. They are placed fairly high in the covered part of the pen. Hay is replaced as needed.

How often do you collect eggs? How long are the eggs stored before they are set?
Usually, I gather the eggs after the hen has laid the second egg. They usually lay two eggs, sometimes three eggs per clutch. They are immediately set under a medium to large setting hen.
On average, how many eggs will a hen lay during the breeding season? Are hens allowed to set?

Females can lay from three to five clutches. I have only let one female hatch her own eggs, and it was a disaster. She wanted to kill the male or at least get him out of the pen.

**How do you brood the young?**

The foster chicken hen not only hatches the young Curassows, but she raises them too. The hen and chicks are placed in a 4’ x 8’ x 6’ pen. A “climbing” limb is placed in the pen so the chicks can climb up to the roost as the chicks will roost up high the first or second night after hatching. A one gallon plastic chick fount is used to hold water. Game bird starter is sometimes used as feed, but I usually use 1/2 game bird starter and 1/2 chick starter or just chick starter according to what the adjacent birds are being fed. The 4’ x 8’ pens are in string of ten to fourteen pens in a row. Each day the young Curassows also are fed a hard-boiled egg that has been crumbled up.

**As the birds grow, do you change their feed?**

When the young Curassows are about 3/4 grown, they are slowly switched to laying pellets. Hard-boiled egg is still fed plus they receive a little chopped fruit.

**Do you move the young to larger pens?**

They are usually kept in the 4’ x 8’ pens until they are sold in the fall.

**At what age are the young sexed? How are the young of various bloodlines and/or the males and females marked?**

Great Curassows are easily sexed by color even when quite young. Each pen of young is marked according to the parent breeder pair.

**What is interesting or challenging about working with this particular species?**

Being fairly large birds, they always catch people’s attention. One word of caution - be sure to use a tree limb for the roost pole and not a 2 x 4. This will help to prevent cooked toes and messed up legs.

---

Have a particular species you’d like to ask an experienced breeder about? Let the editor know and we’ll find an expert and publish their responses here!
SCHOLARSHIPS AVAILABLE

The American Pheasant and Waterfowl Society Scholarship Committee is inviting anyone who will be attending a college or university this fall and majoring in an aviculture related field to apply for a scholarship which is made available by APWS. The application can be obtained by contacting the scholarship committee chair listed below.

The application and supporting documents need to be in the hands of the committee by August 1st, 2015. The committee will submit approved applications to the Board of Directors at the fall meeting.

Al Novosad
Scholarship committee chair
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For more information contact:  
Don Steurer  
Youth Committee Chair  
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Evansville, IN 47720  
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CONTEST RULES HAVE CHANGED - PLEASE READ CAREFULLY

1) All photos must be taken of captive, live avicultural specimens in any collection you choose.

2) All photos must be submitted via e-mail as a JPEG image. Please include the photographer’s name and species name in the file name.

3) All photos will be judged on quality, clarity and composition. Make sure the birds are the main subject of your photo and in focus.

4) All entries become the property of APWS and may be used in future editions of APWS magazine.

5) All entries will be exhibited and judged at the 2015 APWS Convention. Winners will be announced at the awards banquet and will be featured on the cover of 2016 APWS magazines.

6) Photographers need not be members of APWS magazine to enter.

7) Limit five entries per photographer.

8) All entries must be sent to aviculturist@gmail.com. Put “APWS Photo Contest” in the subject line of your e-mail. NO MAILED ENTRIES.

9) Final date for entries is August 1st, 2015.
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FOR SALE: Pheasants-Palawans and Grey Peacocks. Thank you and God bless. James and Lula Bowen PH: 304-466-1095 Cell 304-660-5622 bowensaviaries@aol.com HC65 Box 15 Wayside, WV 24985-9104.


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WANTED: White and regular Mandarins, Wood Ducks, Impeyan Pheasants, tangerine Golden Pheasants and other exotic pheasants, pigeons and doves. Must be in excellent health with no defects. Miguel Angel Feliciano (Fred), Tampa, Florida. PH: 813-373-1157 E-mail: feliciano206feliciano@aol.com

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PH: 407-556-3349 CELL:321-246-6208 EMAIL: PresGene@aol.com

**JACOB KRAEMER** PO Box 51367, Shreveport, LA 71135  
PH: 318-789-2000 EMAIL: jacobkraemer@pinola.net

**EUGENE LEFFELMAN** 1785 Lee Center Rd., Amboy, IL 61310  
PH: 815-857-3607 Email: tamerandbigm@essex1.com

**JAMES PEERY** 2906 Trailridge Blvd, Elkhorn, NE 68022  
PH: 402-289-3743

**BLAKE ROSSOW** 49568 870th Street, Lakefield, MN 56150  
PH: 507-822-3739 EMAIL: twostick@frontiernet.net

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**Magazine Issue Deadlines for 2015 Issues**

- **Issue 1**– January 15th
- **Issue 2**– March 15th
- **Issue 3**– May 15
- **Membership Directory** - June 15
- **Issue 5**–August 15th
- **Issue 6** –September 15th
- **Issue 7**– November 15th

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**ADVERTISING RATES**

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<tr>
<th>Ad Type</th>
<th>Rate</th>
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<tr>
<td>Full page</td>
<td>$400.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Quarter page</td>
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<td>per year</td>
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<tr>
<td>Half page</td>
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<td>Business Card</td>
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Annual Membership Directory Ads

- 1/4 Page - $20.00
- 1/2 Page - $40.00
- Full Page - $80.00
Business Card Ads

BLEUER ACRES GAME FARM
JIM & GWEN BLEUER
1756 E. SCOTT ST., OMRO, WI 54963
PH: (920) 379-6188
WEBSITE: bleueraacres.com
E mail: jim@bleueraacres.com
GAME FARM PERMITS: WI. 1469
MEMBER: NPIP
10/14

PRAIRIE RIDGE AVIARY
NELIGH, NE 68756
PRAIRIE CHICKENS
HUNS
ORNAMENTAL
PEAHENS

Phone: 402-887-5352
Email: hey8@frontiernet.com
www.praviary.com
1/16

GEORGE STEIGER 845-428-4872
FOX MOUNTAIN PEACOCK FARM
PEACOCKS & PHEASANTS
24 TYPES OF BIRDS
Livingston Manor, New York
1/15

The Center for the Study of Tropical Birds, Inc.
Jack Clinton Eitniear
President/Chairman
218 Conway Drive
San Antonio, TX 78209
Phone: 210-828-5306
Fax: 210-828-9732
Email: jce@cstbinc.org
www.cstbinc.org
5/14

A&P EXOTICS

Doves ~ Bantams~ Quail
Pheasants ~ Waterfowl
Peafowl and Partridge

AL and Pat Novosad
E-mail: alpat@apexotics.com
(979) 836-8991
3/15

EUGENE W. LEFFELMAN

SILKIE
CHICKENS

TAME
WHITETAIL
DEER

1785 LEE CENTER ROAD
AMBOY, IL 61310
PH: 815-857-3607

RARE &
ORNAMENTAL
PEAHENS

LAWNDALE FARM WILDLIFE
Ducks, Geese & Swan
Wildlife Tours

Gordon & Gay Ekberg
15197—240th Ave., Herman, MN 56246
5½ miles East, Hwy 27, Lawndale Rd.
PH: 320-677-2687
Email: Lawndale@frontiernet.net
Raising Wild Waterfowl since 1933
10/14

Specializing in Palawan, Rothschild & Grey
Peacock Pheasants, Germain, Quality
Golden, Green Junglefowl,
Java Green Peafowl, Malay, Argus,
Roul Roul Partridge, Eastern Crowned &
Demoiselle Cranes & Red Breasted Goose

Paul Kao
8353 Melvin Ave.
Northridge, CA 91324
Phone: (818) 993-8282
Cell: (818) 512-2750
paul.kao2008@gmail.com
3/15

PCK Aviaries

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<th>Club Name</th>
<th>Dues</th>
<th>Publications</th>
<th>Membership Information</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Oregon Pheasant Breeders</strong></td>
<td><strong>Annual Dues:</strong> $20.00</td>
<td><strong>10 issues of the “FFF”, Spring &amp; Fall Auction, Breeders Directory</strong></td>
<td><strong>c/o Don Bowden</strong>&lt;br&gt;P.O. Box 553, Lapine, OR 97739</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Wisconsin Bird &amp; Game Breeders Association</strong></td>
<td><strong>Annual Dues:</strong> $15 single; $20 family</td>
<td><strong>Newsletter, Breeders Directory &amp; Annual Show Book</strong></td>
<td><strong>Extra Directories:</strong> $5.00 each&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;<strong>See web address on Club Websites</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>Harold Don Smith</strong>&lt;br&gt;17182 Cth T, Tomah, WI 54660-6755</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Washington Ornamental &amp; Game Bird Breeders</strong></td>
<td><strong>$25.00/yr U.S ($40.00/yr Canada)</strong></td>
<td><strong>10 issues of “The Pheasant Pen” Membership and Breeders Directory Spring Auction and Fall Show</strong></td>
<td><strong>c/o Larry Clark</strong>&lt;br&gt;15016 269th SE, Issaquah, WA 98077&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;E: <a href="mailto:lawrence.w.clark@boeing.com">lawrence.w.clark@boeing.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NORTHEASTERN AVICULTURAL SOCIETY</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Monthly Meetings 1st Sunday of the Month @ Westford Sportsman Club</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>80 West St, Westford, MA 01886</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>Website:</strong> <a href="http://www.neasociety.com">www.neasociety.com</a>&lt;br&gt;<strong>Send to:</strong> Susan Lorenz • 292 N. St. Georgetown, MA 01833&lt;br&gt;<strong>Alan Wilkins, President</strong> 59 Mill St. Middleton, MA 01949</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Michigan Bird &amp; Game Breeders Association</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>MBGBA Sales. For Info call:</strong> 231-275-2710&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;<strong>Individual or Family Membership</strong>&lt;br&gt;$15/year&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;<strong>Send Name, Address, Phone, Listing of Birds/Animals Raised for Membership Directory</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>to:</strong> MBGBA, 9462 Clay Rd. Traverse City, MI 49864</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>UTAH PHEASANT SOCIETY, INC.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Membership dues:</strong> $20.00 yearly&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;Includes 10 publications &amp; yearly Breeder/ Membership guide</td>
<td><strong>Annual &quot;SHOW&quot; &amp; &quot;AUCTION&quot;</strong>&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;<strong>c/o Joyce Bouck - Editor/Membership</strong>&lt;br&gt;947 West 10400 South&lt;br&gt;South Jordan, Utah 84095&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;<a href="http://www.utahpheasantsociety.webs.com">www.utahpheasantsociety.webs.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Rocky Mountain Pheasant &amp; Waterfowl Association</strong></td>
<td><strong>Dues $15.00 single $22.50 family</strong>&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;<strong>Bi-Monthly Newsletter; Breeders Guide; Annual Show &amp; Auction</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>JOHN MAXON, PRESIDENT</strong>&lt;br&gt;<strong>PH:</strong> 303-421-9131</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>CLUB GUIDE</th>
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</thead>
</table>
| **IDAHO BIRD BREEDERS ASSOCIATION**  
| Lauren Hooker  
| 6568 S. Federal Way #184  
| Boise, ID 83716  
| Dues: $10.00/family; $7.50/single;  
| $5.00/junior under 18  
| Monthly Bulletin & Breeders Guide  
| Boise Valley Fancy Feather Show  
| 1st Weekend in November |
| **American Dove Association**  
| www.doveline.com  
| Whether you enjoy Ringneck, Diamond or Exotic doves, you will find a wonderful community and friendship in the worldwide membership.  
| $20/yr (US & Canada), $16/yr Senior Citizen, $21.50/yr Family (2+persons same address) $10/yr Junior 17 & younger, $10/yr, $30/yr (Outside US & Canada)  
| 7037 Haynes Road, Georgetown, IN 47122 |
| **CAROLINAS VIRGINIA PHEASANT & WATERFOWL SOCIETY**  
| Jennifer Geddings, CVPWS Editor  
| 105 Gooding Place  
| Bishopville, SC 29010  
| Email: cvpwseditor@gmail.com |
| **NORTH AMERICAN GAMEBIRD ASSOCIATION, INC**  
| DUES – $65/YR U.S.; $75/YR OUTSIDE U.S.  
| Membership Includes: 12 issues of Wildlife Harvest magazine; Opportunity to put ad in magazine & directory; Free listing in annual membership directory. Free listing on NAGA website; Eligibility to purchase liability insurance for hunting preserves & gamebird farms; We fund a Congressional lobbyist in Wash., D.C.; We offer five $1,000 college scholarships.  
| To join, send dues to: Lee Cartwright, Exec. Director, NAGA, P.O. Box 7, Goose Lake, IA 52750  
| (800) 624-2967  
| Email: gamebird@naga.org  
| Website: www.naga.org |
| **PA AVICULTURAL SOCIETY**  
| dues: $20.00 New $15.00 Renewal  
| “AVIARY SOUNDINGS” Quarterly Newsletter  
| Annual Fall Tailgate  
| Membership Directory Free Ads For Members  
| Roger Johnson, Treasurer  
| 3387 Emmitsburg, Road, Gettysburg, PA 17325  
| WEBSITE: www.paavsoc.com |
| **Heart of America Game Breeders’ Association**  
| Annual dues - $10.00  
| Six 8-page newsletters with a color insert, free ads for members & Breeders’ Directory  
| Terry Smith, membership & editor  
| 14000 W. 215th St., Bucyrus, KS 66013  
| Ph. 913-879-2587 email: smithkct@centurylink.net  
| Web: gbwf.org/hoagba/index.html |
| **SAN DIEGO COUNTY GAME BIRD BREEDERS**  
| Diana Anderson  
| PO Box 21393  
| El Cajon, CA 92021 |
| **WORLD PHEASANT ASSOCIATION**  
| c/o Newcastle University  
| Biology Field Station  
| Close House Estate  
| Heddon-on-the-Wall, NE15 0HT, UK  
| www.pheasant.org.uk |
| **INTERNATIONAL WILD WATERFOWL ASSOCIATION**  
| “Words on Waterfowl” Magazine  
| Exciting annual conventions  
| Scholarships/grants/internships  
| Membership and more at: www.wildwaterfowl.org |
| **Pennsylvania Game Breeders Association**  
| The Game Bird Bulletin Join us today!  
| • bi-monthly publication  
| • 2 free classified ads  
| • Help and advice from game bird experts  
| • Annual dues: $25.00  
| For more information, write: Susquehanna Printing, 510 Union St., Box 250, Millersburg, PA 17061 |
APWS INTENT AND PURPOSE

- To promote the rights and interests of the members to keep and rear pheasants, waterfowl and other upland aquatic and ornamental birds.
- To collect and distribute pertinent and scientific data and information relating to keeping and rearing of pheasants, waterfowl and other upland aquatic and ornamental birds by means of its magazine.
- The corporation advocates and encourages public appreciation and understanding of wildlife conservation and promotes the breeding of endangered bird and waterfowl species in their pure forms. These topics are discussed in the magazine and at the annual convention.
- To promote and encourage cooperation between members, other aviculturists, governmental officials-agencies, and zoos throughout the world in regard to the propagation, management, and conservation of rare and endangered species.
- To promote the conservation of rare and endangered species by actively participating in international efforts to protect and preserve wild habitats and animal populations, as well as captive propagation programs.
- To advance public education on the need for wildlife conservation and protection, and to assume leadership in the captive propagation of rare and endangered animal species.
- While the American Pheasant & Waterfowl Society begrudges no one their right to keep mutations and/or hybrids, listing them on the species list or in the classified ads should not be perceived as an endorsement thereof by APWS, which is not consistent with the interpretation of the society's mission.
- The views expressed in the APWS Magazine are for information only and do not necessarily constitute the policy of the Directors or Members.
APWS Classified Form

Please Note: Exp Dates listed in magazine for Ads are by Issue #. All sale and wanted ads appear in the magazine and on the APWS website (apwsbirds.com). All ads must be paid for in advance. No billing. Make checks payable to APWS.

Classified Ads: 20¢ per word with a minimum charge of $7.50 per ad per issue. Pay for 3 months and get the 4th free. Want Ads: Free to members. One month max.

Please print CLEARLY or type. Mail ads and payment to:
Ian Gereg, 160 Morris Road, Ambler, PA 19002 or e-mail (aviculturist@gmail.com).

Name ___________________________________________________
Address ___________________________________________________________________
City ___________________________ State ______ Zip ___________
Phone (        ) ______________________________
Email ____________________________________________________

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AMERICAN PHEASANT AND WATERFOWL SOCIETY
MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Membership includes six issues of the magazine and an annual Membership Directory

Please check one of the following:

☐ New Membership  ☐ Renewal

☐ Cash

Check No. ___________

US MEMBERS ONLY
First class mail only

☐ 1 Year $35.00  ☐ 2 Years $65.00

CANADA, MEXICO AND ALL OTHER COUNTRIES
Follow Instructions above

□ 1 Year 35.00 U.S. Funds Only

□ 2 Years $65.00 U.S. Funds Only

ATTENTION: Canada, Mexico And All Other countries:
Your membership must be DRAWN ON A US BRANCH BANK in US funds by either a cashiers check or bank draft
OR
You can also now use the Paypal option on the APWS website

CANADA, MEXICO AND ALL OTHER COUNTRIES
Follow Instructions above

Paypal option on the website
www.apwsbirds.com (under Members section)

Life Membership: magazines mailed first class to member for his/her life (non-transferable)

☐ $500.00

Name ________________________________

Address ________________________________

City ___________________ State _____ Country _________

Zip _______ +4 Phone ( ______ )

Email ________________________________

☐ ALSO ENCLOSED IS MY TAX DEDUCTIBLE CONTRIBUTION TO AID IN THE OPERATION OF APWS.

Mail Membership Application with Payment to:
AMERICAN PHEASANT AND WATERFOWL SOCIETY (APWS)
E. T. TRADER, TREASURER
7153 PINEY ISLAND ROAD, CHINCOTEAGUE, VA 23336

All OLD Membership Rates and Applications are VOID

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## APWS 2015 Committee Assignments

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<th>Associates</th>
<th>Nominating</th>
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<tr>
<td>Bernie Jager-Chair</td>
<td>Terry Smith- Chair</td>
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<td>Eugene Leffelman</td>
<td>EX Board</td>
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<tr>
<th>Auction, Silent Auction &amp; Bag Raffle</th>
<th>Photo Contest</th>
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<tr>
<td>Doug Edwards - Chair</td>
<td>Ian Gereg - Chair</td>
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<tr>
<td>Joy Edwards - Jeanne Hawkins</td>
<td>Jim Peery</td>
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<td>Bernie Jager - Gene Leffelman</td>
<td>Don Steurer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nat Mizzoni - Jim Peery</td>
<td>Photographer</td>
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<td>Blake Rossow</td>
<td>Paul Kao</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Al Novosad - Chair</td>
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<td>Nat Mizzoni</td>
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<th>By Laws</th>
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<tr>
<td>Don Bruning- Chair</td>
<td>Mary Popple - Chair</td>
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<tr>
<td>Convention</td>
<td>Bill Branch</td>
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<td>Jan Trader - Chair</td>
<td>Ronnie Bennett</td>
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<td>Jeanne Hawkins</td>
<td>LaDonna Lickteig - Chair</td>
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<td>Editorial Committee</td>
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<th>Sunshine</th>
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<td>Bernie Jager - Chair</td>
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<td>ET Trader - Terry Smith</td>
<td>La Donna Lickteig</td>
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<td>Ian Gereg - Chair</td>
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<td>Terry Smith</td>
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<td>Jim Bleuer</td>
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<td>Don Steurer</td>
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~ Back Cover Bird ~
Common Goldeneye drake
Photo by Ian Gereg