



BREED SPOTLIGHT - The Welsh Harlequin by Clare Shier

Welsh Harlequins are a very decorative as well as productive breed with a complicated history. The color pattern is similar to that of Snowy Calls. In shape and station they are very similar to their Khaki Campbell ancestors but are slightly larger. The color differences are due to only one gene. They are classified as light weight ducks. Interest in Welsh Harlequins has been growing in recent years, but many people including judges have limited knowledge of the breed. They are an exceptional breed for exhibitors and for small acreage farmers who want highly useful, easily cared for ducks. The hens are excellent egg layers and produce 240-330 eggs per year. They also produce very good lean, flavorful meat that is ideal size for 2-3 servings. Through the significant efforts of Dave and Millie Holderread, the qualifying meet for the



Silver Welsh Harlequins was held in 2001 and they were later admitted to the APA standards. They are a relatively new breed in the U. S. and are an important addition to exhibition waterfowl.

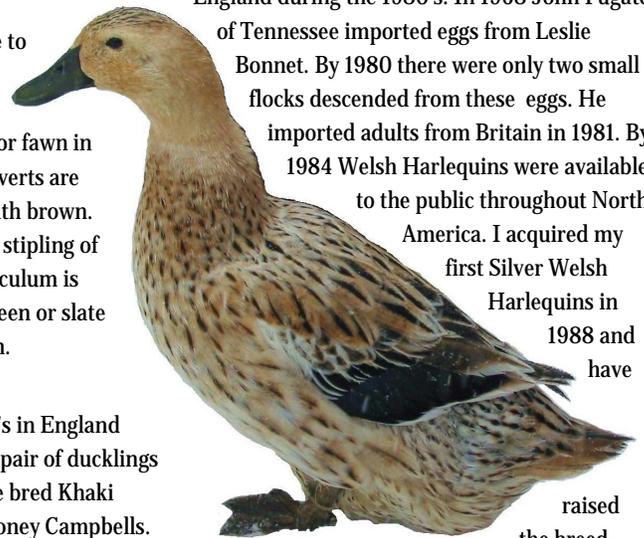
The drakes are noted for bright green heads and necks, blue wing speculums, a claret breast and a complete white neck ring. Feathers on the breast and shoulders are laced with white. Feathers on the back are gray frosted with white in a tortoise shell pattern. The bill is green or yellow green, shoulder feathers and black tail edged with white. The legs and feet are orange. Upper and lower tail coverts are black.

Hens are predominately white to pale fawn especially on the breast, most of the feathers have a streak of brown, black or fawn in the center. The tail and tail coverts are progressively more marked with brown. The head is mostly white with stipling of the same colors. The wing speculum is bright blue. The bill is dark green or slate and the legs are grayish brown.

History of the Breed:

Leslie Bonnet in the late 1940's in England hatched a light honey colored pair of ducklings that were the offspring of pure bred Khaki Campbells and called them Honey Campbells. In the early 1950's he moved to northern Wales and continued raising a flock from these two original breeders. They were renamed Welsh Harlequins to appeal to a rich local woman who raised many animals of Welsh origin at her show farm. The Harlequin part of the name comes from the brightly colored plumage of the drakes like a harlequin clown. The breed

became popular in Europe. These original ducks were what are now known as the gold phase in the United States. The gold drakes have bronze green heads, wing speculums, and tails. The hens are more fawn shaded with brown streaks in the center of their feathers and have bronze wing speculums. In England in the 1960's there were similar breeds called the Abacot Ranger and the Whalesbury Hybrid which was an Aylesbury Welsh Harlequin cross. The Abacot Ranger drake has bright blue wing bars and an emerald green head. The hen is a brighter white with a fawn head and neck. In 1968 Bonnet lost most of his original stock and made crosses with these other breeds to create the "New Welsh Harlequin", which we know as the silver phase and is the most common in the U.S. today. Eddie Grayson, who was a previous customer of Bonnet's, still had some of the original stock and worked hard to promote the gold variety in England during the 1980's. In 1968 John Fugate of Tennessee imported eggs from Leslie Bonnet. By 1980 there were only two small flocks descended from these eggs. He imported adults from Britain in 1981. By 1984 Welsh Harlequins were available to the public throughout North America. I acquired my first Silver Welsh Harlequins in 1988 and have raised the breed continuously since then. They do breed true, maintaining consistent shape and color pattern. The Gold Welsh Harlequins are much more limited in numbers in the U.S. and have not been admitted to the APA Standards.



Living with Harlequins:

2009 IWBA Eastern National
September 26-27
Wisconsin International
Poultry Club
Portage Wisconsin

2009 IWBA Canadian National
October 17 & 18
Eastern Ontario
Poultry & Pigeon Fanciers
Napanee Ontario Canada

2009 IWBA Western National
November 7 & 8
Nebraska State Poultry Club
Lincoln Nebraska

JOIN US!

This is one of my favorite breeds. They are outstandingly colorful and very active foragers. Their temperament is fairly calm except for broody hens who let the whole world know that they are. Like their Campbell ancestors, the hens produce huge quantities of good size white eggs. Hens are still productive even at 5-6 years old. Fertility is usually high in the breeding hens. Ducklings hatch easily by themselves and have few genetic defects. For me the issue is not how many I can get to hatch, but when to stop to prevent overcrowding of my adult housing space. Young hens that hatch in the early spring will often start to lay in the fall and continue into the winter. Drakes take their reproductive responsibilities very seriously. In the middle of the summer it may be necessary to separate the drakes from the hens to prevent excessive breeding and injury to the hens. Once the day length shortens in the fall the flock can be reunited.

Harlequins make fine meat birds. When butchering I prefer to skin my birds. This eliminates the majority of the fat which stays with the skin and produces lean meat similar to rabbit or venison. It also takes much less time to skin than pluck a duck. I cook the birds in a crock pot with various

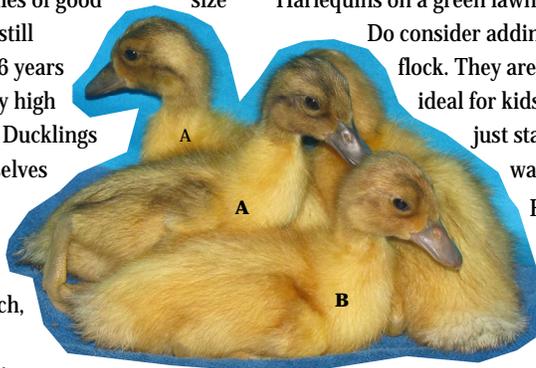
spices or herbs. Chinese five spice or Indian garam masala are interesting flavors.

Harlequins are active and curious; they like to explore and search for bugs. They will find ways to get through small holes in fences or get in a vegetable garden. However they are not destructive to the vegetables and are helpful in removing pests and slugs. They definitely eat large quantities of grasshoppers. They are a

hardy breed that adapts well to heat or cold, wet or dry. They prefer to be outside even in poor weather conditions. They seldom get sick although they are more susceptible to West Nile virus than some other breeds. A flock of Harlequins on a green lawn is a sight to behold.

Do consider adding this breed to your flock. They are easy to raise and ideal for kids in 4-H or adults just starting exhibition waterfowl.

Harlequin ducklings are distinctive. The down is yellow but looks like it has been air brushed with black ink for the silvers and lighter brown for the golds. The heads are darker and they look like they have saggy eye pouches. For the first week little drakes can be distinguished from little hens by their bill color. Drakes will have darker bills and hens lighter ones. This is just the opposite of what the bill color will be as adults.



One week old Welsh Harlequin ducklings shipped from Holderreads.
A: Two silver drakelets with dark bills and darker heads and bodies.
B: Gold ducklet in front is lighter in color and has a lighter bill.



Same four ducklings, two months later in July. Second in line is a nice young gold hen. Her coloring is a softer fawn than the drakes. Third in line is a young silver drake with developing color. Note black & white between shoulders and lacing. Upper tail coverts are dark, but not yet solid. A thin line of green is forming at edge of bill.

lose this as they age and molt. The Harlequin hen is also distinctive. It is a predominately white bird but unlike other white ducks it has a very dark bill and dark brown gray legs and feet instead of shades of orange.

Characteristics of Good Show Birds: An exhibitor can read the standard description closely and still not understand what to look for in a good show bird or what should be avoided.

Sometimes it is subtle and easy to miss by just reading words. It is better to ask knowledgeable



Side back view of old silver drake in January showing blue wing speculum, lacing on shoulder feathers and black tail edged with white.

exhibitors and breeders what they consider important. Some focus more on some aspects than others. The quick way to think about what is important is to consider the size and shape of Campbells and the color pattern of Snowy Calls.



Old silver hen in nuptial plumage in January. Head is white with stippling on the crown

As judges and exhibitors become more familiar with Welsh Harlequins more details emerge.

Shape: the Harlequin is a long lean bird with widely spaced legs. The top line of the shoulders and back should be parallel to the bottom line. Both should be smooth front to back. Bagginess in the abdomen of laying hens is ok. Some Harlequins have a tendency to a slight hump between the bottom of the neck and the top of the shoulders. This is not preferred. Short blocky bodies are to be avoided. These birds will



A very pretty quartet of young Welsh Harlequin hens showing off their new feathers. A: Silver hen displaying a blue speculum. B: Gold hen displaying the more subdued bronze speculum. The feather by her foot is fawn with a brown streak.

be poor producers. Heads should be refined, not large and coarse.

Weight should be 5 ½ pounds for old drakes and 5 pounds for old hens. Significantly over or under weight birds should be avoided.

Station: Harlequins should stand about 20-35 degrees above horizontal and move about actively. The neck should be almost vertical to hold the head up well. The top line of the head and bill is almost straight from crown to tip.

Drake colors: in nuptial colors the drake should have a claret breast frosted with white that increases closer to the abdomen. Grayish white feathers will appear on the head later in the season, especially around the eyes and ears, this is ok. This is the under color of the green feathers. The white lacing of the feathers on the back and shoulders should be wide rather than narrow or indistinct. This part of the feather tends to look separated and fringed as it ages. The under tail coverts should be solid black rather than sprinkled with white or gray. Light colored tails are to be avoided. They should be black edged with a narrow band of white.

Duck colors: the base color of silver hens is more white than gold hens which have a gene for the brown dilution factor of the Khaki color. Both silver and gold hens with more color streaks in the feathers are preferred. All white on the sides is a fault in old hens. The feathers on the back should get progressively darker toward the tail but not be mossy or indistinct. Hens do not have eye stripes. Those with eye

stripes or orange bills should not be used for breeders or exhibition.

Individual ducks are highly variable in color during the year and go through four different molts. Drakes also have several molts during the year and in the late summer resemble hens but retain the green bills and male voice. The head is the first part to change and the last to molt into the nuptial plumage. For both hens and drakes nuptial plumage is preferred for show. Some Harlequins have feather stubs on the legs from just one to several. I prefer not to use these as breeders and try to eliminate this characteristic



Flock of 2-3 month old Welsh Harlequins. Some are from Holderreads; most I hatched. Shape and color varies but is consistent within the breed description.

- A. Outstanding young silver hen with good shape and station. Dark hood on head and neck will be lighter in next molt.
- B. Very light young gold hen. Darker feathers beginning to appear on breast.

from my blood line.

Added note: My condensed history of the breed comes from information provided by Dave Holderread and Mike Ashton cited below. Since this article was first written there has been considerable controversy raised by Mike Ashton about the correct name for this breed in the U. S. In another article in this newsletter he has provided more information about the breed's origin in England and the breed description in the British standard. I do agree with Mike Ashton that birds with the same phenotype should be called by the same name regardless of the country in which they are raised. Unlike in Britain, I am not sure that there are enough differences between the silver and gold varieties to consider them to be two separate breeds.

References used are:

Personal knowledge.

Storey's Guide to Raising Ducks, by Dave Holderread. 2001. Printed by Storey books.

The Domestic Duck, by Chris and Mike Ashton. 2001. Printed in Great Britain by the Crowood Press.

American Poultry Association Standard breed description. Printed in Poultry Press in April 2005.

**Cover photos: Lori Waters
Old Welsh Harlequin drake and hen
breed by Ryan & Kim Gartman**



Same group of 2-3 month old Welsh Harlequins with drakes now in the foreground. They are beginning to molt into adult plumage but won't be fully grown until five months of age.

- A. Nice color pattern on drake. Lacing on shoulder feathers can easily be seen.
- B. Two young silver hens. One is significantly darker than the other.

For a APA standard of the Silver Welsh Harlequin go to the IWBA website @ www.crohio.com/IWBA/

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The Poultry Club of Great Britain formulated and published an inaccurate Standard (of the Welsh Harlequin) in its 1982 (4th) edition, which did not conform with the descriptions from Bonnet's book. Such was the general disapproval that the Welsh Harlequin Duck Club was formed and this body submitted a revised Standard (based on Bonnet's original birds) late in the 1980s. This was presented to the British Waterfowl Association and submitted to the Poultry Club in 1991. The next (i.e. 5th) edition of British Poultry Standards of 1997 published these revisions, which obtain to this day. The 2008 (6th edition) uses the same descriptors but with major changes to format and terminology in line with a rationalization of all the Waterfowl Standards. The article written by Mike Ashton on pg. 5 was written to comment on the disputes caused by the confusion.



A 4-year-old Golden Harlequin female (left), A Yearling Silver Harlequin female (right). This Silver female has ideal conformation and type. The Golden female has become a bit less streamlined and smooth bodied with age. The distinct wing speculum color of the two varieties is clearly visible in this photograph

At K&S Waterfowl in Greencastle IN, they have been breeding Welsh Harlequins since 2001. Original stock was an order from Dave & Millie Holderread, and since then they have added birds from Ryan & Kim Gartman's breeding to their flock.

"We stress breeding our birds to the STANDARD! There are more and more hatcheries offering "welsh harlequins" but from the birds we've seen, they are too large and often not even true Welsh Harlequins. There were a couple of drakes at our county fair recently entered as Welsh Harlequins but they were pied birds with more of a snowy pattern rather than harlequin. I do know that more judges need to be educated about specific breed characteristics, but at the same time, they are fairly new breed and with all new things, it takes time to learn and become knowledgeable. We didn't know everything there was to know when we started with the breed.



Beautiful flock of Welsh Harlequins at K&S Waterfowl in Indiana

Welsh Harlequins are a supreme bird! We have kept and raised Pekins, Anconas, Saxony, Calls, Khakis Campbells, Mallards, Hatchery Rouens, Runners and one Muscovy Hen, and have found that the Welsh Harlequins are easier to deal with, more adept at foraging for their own food and are superb layers! We tend to discourage broodies, but have had some try to go broody on us. We do not use special feed. We use a layer feed from our local feed mill, some

cracked corn, but the best part of our feeding program is free-range access to our yard, garden area, and even to the pond, where ducks can be ducks and get all of the beneficial nutrients they need from green food-stuffs, and aquatic critters they catch. They also maintain condition very well



*Reserve champion light duck
2006 IWBA/APA/ABA Crossroads National
Welsh Harlequin Young Male breed by K&S Waterfowl*

in confinement if you don't have access to grass as long as they are kept in clean, well-drained pens with adequate shade and access to water they can clean themselves in. We use small pools when we have to keep them confined. We try to breed for QUALITY birds so we don't always hatch a lot of birds, but we are to a point now where we can match up birds so we can get ducklings that are high quality from specific breedings. We love the breed. We've had a lot of different breeds and experimented with several of them trying to decide which ones we thought were correct for us. We have found the Welsh Harlequins to be great birds and will continue to keep them for as long as we can. We think they are probably one of the best general purpose breeds available and while they can be a challenge to breed if you are just starting out, they are well worth the commitment. Almost all of our birds lay better than the average "laying hybrid" chicken, and we really LOVE the look of our birds on fresh green lawn.

A Shade of Khaki on the Front Line

by Mike Ashton www.ashtonwaterfowl.net

How do you convince people with strong views that perhaps they might need to re-examine their first principles? I am not talking about conscientious objectors or gung-ho patriots, but genuine supporters of particular editions of the written Standards! The answer would seem to be obvious: 'Look at the evidence.' But, when the evidence is itself confusing, it is tempting to resort to simplistic faith. Take the example of the Welsh Harlequin in the 1982 (4th) edition of the *British Poultry Standards*. I am a big fan of the Welsh Harlequin, although in recent years my loyalty has somewhat shifted towards the Abacot Ranger, but that is a different story. When we came into waterfowl breeding in the early 1980s, the 'little brown book' was the waterfowl Bible. In spite of quite obvious errors, such as the Trout Indian Runner clearly labelled as a 'Fawn duck', or Silver Appleyard Bantams misleadingly described as variations 'on the large Appleyard, with similar markings', this was all we had. Although the text does not seem to mention it, the two photographs of Welsh Harlequins were from Leslie Bonnet, the 'creator' of the breed. They are identical, apart from air-brushing out the background, to those in Joseph Batty's 1979 book on ducks and geese. These are certainly credited to Group Captain Leslie Bonnet.

It is well-known that he happened to get two 'sports' from a flock of what he thought were pure Khaki Campbells. Not everyone, however, has got to grips with what happened in the mean time. There are still believers in the 1982 Standard, which asserts that that the speculum (wing bar) is 'electric blue' and that the female bill is 'pale yellow or khaki'. It is perhaps time to look at earlier sources of evidence, before the waters were clouded by Bonnet's cross-breeding and the timely intervention of Eddie Grayson.

In 1960, when he still had descendents of original 'Honey Campbells', as he had previously called them, Leslie Bonnet published a book entitled *Practical Duck-breeding*. Even in the second edition (printed in paperback by the British Waterfowl Association in 1975) he describes the 'original' Welsh Harlequins:

Drakes are very like a magnified Mallard in appearance. The head and neck are black/green as is the stern. The breast is a rich red/brown and the back is cream and brown in a tortoiseshell effect. There is a distinctive white collar. Wing bars are brown/green; the keel is cream; the bill is green/khaki and the legs and webs bright orange.

Ducks have a fawn head and neck, a cream and red/brown tortoiseshell back, cream keel and breast, stern brown, bill gun-metal, legs and webs dark brown.

At this stage I do not propose re-examining Eddie Grayson's case for re-establishing the description, which was to appear in the 5th edition of the *British Poultry Standards*. Eddie made a strong argument based on his pure flock obtained from Bonnet in 1960, also his later crossing back to Khaki Campbells. I think we ought to ask the simple question: 'Why did the 1982 Standard get it so wrong?'

From our own breeding experiments, and from scientific work done by others, we know why the Welsh Harlequin should have 'brown/green' wing bars. It has what FM Lancaster describes as a 'brown dilution gene'. This is the gene that turns a black Indian Runner into a Chocolate one; a Dark Campbell into a Khaki; a Mallard Call into a Brown Mallard Call; a *Blau-gelb* Apricot Trout Runner into an *Erbsgelb* one. It's a sex-linked recessive gene, the same one that was hiding in the Abacot drake I bought last year. Half of his female progeny had blue wing bars; half had 'brown/green', which is what one might expect from an impure Abacot hiding the brown dilution.

If the Bonnet flock of Khaki Campbells were pure (apart from the hidden Harlequin phase mutation), all these Campbells too would have similar bronze specula. Lancaster shows clearly that the male

Welsh Harlequins he tested prior to 1961, when he submitted his monograph on *The Inheritance of Plumage Colour in the Common Duck*, were homozygous for brown dilution. [The females are hemizygous, because of sex-linkage.] Lancaster is the one responsible for naming the phase genes that distinguish these birds from the dark and light phase equivalents tested by Jaap and himself. He called this the 'harlequin phase'. Additionally he pointed out that the Welsh Harlequins were also dusky, like the Khaki Campbells.

So, of course, the Welsh Harlequins should not have blue specula. Nor should the females have 'yellow or khaki' bills. Bonnet says unequivocally that the bill should be 'gun-metal', or 'dark slate' in later Standards. Where then did all this stuff come from in the 'rogue' Standard?

This is where the later, and somewhat confusing, evidence comes into play. Bonnet himself was responsible for some of the confusion. There is no doubting his skill or enthusiasm. I greatly admire his entrepreneurial zeal and his willingness to espouse the new science of genetics. However, he was rather apt to adopt, or change, names when it suited him. When his family moved to Wales, he thought it prudent to drop the 'Honey Campbell' in favour of a more local name, hence the 'Welsh Harlequin'. Later, when experimenting with cross-breeding to get more suitable table birds, he announced a new breed, the Whaylesbury Hybrid. The name is a great pun combining felicitously the two component breeds (Welsh Harlequin and Aylesbury). It sounds a great title and potentially a vigorous and healthy cross-breed.

The early Whaylesbury hybrids were not perfectly uniform in appearance. Bonnet describes three variants in his 1960 publication:

Ducks are either like an Orpington in colour or dark brown with prominent, almost black, speckling; head, neck and keel a lighter brown, wing-bars vivid green or blue; bills yellow; legs and webs orange. Or, for there is a third colouration, cream with tortoiseshell back in cream and blue; cream head and neck; flesh-coloured bill; tail and stern blue/black, legs and webs orange.

All drakes are like blown-up wild Mallards and differ only from Welsh Harlequin drakes in that their backs are browner and their wing-bars vivid green or blue.

Interesting! We are getting into a mine-field, especially if we add even more confusing ingredients: Abacot Rangers and Silver Appleyards, which were sold ad lib throughout the country irrespective of provenance and plumage. A glance at the photograph of Silver Appleyards in Batty's book (p. 134) reveals quite a good-looking pair of Abacot Rangers!

The Whaylesbury hybrid has key similarities with the descriptions in the 1982 Harlequin Standard. When one knows what happened next, the jigsaw pieces drop into place. Really, it was the fox to blame! Bonnet lost a significant proportion of his 'original' Harlequin stock in 1968. Rather than soldier on with just a few 'inbred' specimens, he decided to combine the remnants with similar-looking Whaylesbury Hybrids and rename the combination as the 'New Welsh Harlequin'.

I suspect that the birds illustrated in the Batty book and the 1982 Standard are likely to be from the 'New Welsh Harlequins', hence the blue speculum and anaemic duck bill. The weights of the females too were increased from 4½—5 lbs in 1960 to 5—5½ lbs in 1982, just a bit bigger than the ancestral Campbell and more in keeping with the hybrid table bird.

So, it appears that the 1982 Standard is not something one can rely on, and it is a tribute to Eddie Grayson that he insisted on re-standardization with the BWA in 1986-87 and caused an upsurge of new enthusiasm for a breed almost doomed to confusion if not extinction. And if there are still any fans out there of the 1982 Standard, tell me, why is it that the **drake's** bill is described as 'gun metal coloured'?

SouthEast - NC, SC, GA, FL, AL, MS,

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Greetings to all South Eastern members from sunny, hot, and humid North Carolina. By now I am sure many of you have several representative specimens of ducks and geese that look promising enough to enter into the fall shows. Not forgetting that our 2009 district meet was held on February 21 in Newnan, GA, at the Chatahoochee Valley Poultry Association show, our next district meet will not be placed until sometime in 2010. At this time no state or special meets have been placed for the fall of 2009, so please e-mail or call if you have any recommendations. Our eastern national will be held on Sept. 26-27 in Portage, Wisconsin, at the Wisconsin International Poultry show. If you would like to sponsor a breed or donate any items for the IWBA fundraising raffle, please contact Jim Konecny or Donna Street with the details.

Great Lakes - MI, IN, IL, WI

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Greetings from the Great Lakes District. Haven't heard much from the members. The people I have said this year's hatch wasn't the greatest. I hatched over 200 young bantam ducks, not much with the geese. Don't forget our District Meet with Wisconsin International Poultry Club in Portage, Wisconsin. Any donations can be sent to our President, Jim Konecny. It sounds as if we are going to have a very good meet and Auction. If one wants to donate any birds or items to our Auction let Jim or myself know. I'll see you at the shows this fall.

North East PA, OH, KY, MD, DC, VA, WV

Andy Marsinko , 191 Major Wades Rd. Blue Ridge VA 24064. 540-977-3950

With most of the hatching over, the long wait begins. Will there be a winner in the bunch? Did I make the right choice to get the best birds? With most shows over on the east coast, we start thing about what shows we want go to in the fall. Remember all the waterfowl meets, if we do not support them, that gives them a good reason to take them out. Where will you be able to show off your birds? Many states do not have county fairs any more. Be proud show them, we are proud to show off our work. Many breeders also show large fowl, bantams, and turkeys. The dist. meet is in KY. Lets try and give them a large turn out. Thanks.

South Central KS, MO, OK, AR, LA, TX,

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Due to health problems, Gerald has asked to step down as the Eastern Canada director. IWBA would like to thank Gerald Donnelly for his years service to the club and wish him well.

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With the pleasant summer coming to an end, what a strange summer here in Iowa it has been. This July was the 6th coolest on record. Many mornings it felt like fall. However, by the time you read this newsletter Fall will be right around the corner and fall shows are getting geared up. Watch for these great shows in our district. The Minnesota State Poultry Association in Hutchinson, Minnesota will be hosting the District Meet for the IWBA on October 24th & 25th, 2009. If interested in a catalog please contact Bob & Gloria Coulter at 1 (507) 451-4274. Then off to Nebraska were the Nebraska State Poultry Club will be hosting the National Meet for the IWBA. Watch the Poultry Press for more exciting details. If you are interested in sponsoring any special awards for these shows please let James Konecny or myself know ASAP, so that we can get the information out to others. Lastly, but not least, in Iowa the Eastern Iowa Poultry Show held in Iowa City is on November 28th & 29th, 2009. Here in Iowa they will be hosting the National Call Breeders National Meet. For more information contact Phil Shank at 1(319) 646-2011. As you can see our District alone has a lot going on this fall. I know there are a lot of great shows out there and a lot of great people at those shows. I look forward to visiting with my friends in the fancy this fall. Until then, try to enjoy those "chicken" chores.

South West CO, NM, AZ, UT, NV, CA, HI

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Show season is approaching and it is time to confirm meets for shows in the southwest district. To date I have the following listed below:

District Meet: Rocky Mountain Feather Fanciers, October 24, 2009, Brighton, CO (near Denver). This is a double show. District Meet is for the Traditional Show. The Futurity Show will have a Special Meet. Contact Brenda Strong, 303-274-5017.

State Meets: Colorado – Colorado State Fair, August 29-30, 2009, Pueblo, CO. Contact Kathy Hobbs, 719-250-2757.

Arizona – Tucson Poultry, Pigeon & Fancy Fowl Club, November 28-29, 2009. Contact Muriel Ewer, 520-883-0857.

California – This meet was held January 10-11, 2009 by Gold Coast Poultry Fanciers.

Special Meets: California – Humboldt Poultry Fanciers Association, February 13-14, 2010, Eureka, CA. Contact Aaron Turner, 707-496-9123 or aaronbrandyhumboldt@yahoo.com.

If you would like to request a meet for your upcoming show, please contact me. I have not had any requests from New Mexico, Nevada, or Hawaii. Does anyone know if there is a poultry club in Hawaii that has waterfowl?

For those members in the eastern part of the district, please put on your calendars the IWBA Western National in Lincoln, Nebraska on November 7-8, 2009. This will be a big show with great waterfowl; plan to attend. If possible, pledge donations for IWBA awards for this show for your favorite breed. I am hearing that there will be an outstanding class of Rouens from top breeders in the Midwest. Enjoy watching your future champions grow and mature during the rest of the summer and early fall. County fair season is upon us. Teach the young exhibitors about raising exhibition waterfowl and encourage them to participate in the fall shows. Young exhibitors are the future of the fancy.



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Hello, I am Tyler Strobl the new IWBA Junior Representative. I live in Guide Rock, NE. I got started into poultry with an ag class project, raising chicks. I loved the chicks so much that I took ten of my classmates' home along with mine and ordered 25 more a few weeks later. I did very well that year at our county fair including Champion Senior Poultry Showman, but I quickly realized that my hatchery birds wouldn't withstand the competition at the Nebraska State Poultry Show. Now my family and I raise exhibition Rouens, Pekins, Silver Appleyards, Brahas, Langshans, and Faverolles. In the future my family and I will hopefully be acquiring some Saxons, Aylesburys, and Runners also. Besides raising poultry, my family also owns horses, cattle, sheep, dogs, rabbits, and cats. You could say we have a love for animals. I am 16 years old and I will be entering my Junior year in highschool. I am an active member of my school's FFA Chapter and our local 4-H Club. I love raising poultry and will probably raise poultry all my life. I will be attending the Western National IWBA Show at Lincoln, Nebraska this year, so maybe I'll see some of you there!



The first of three IWBA Nationals
is fast approaching!

**2009 IWBA Eastern National
September 26-27, 2009**

**Wisconsin International Poultry Club
Portage Wisconsin**

For a show catalog with a complete list of awards
visit:

www.wisconsinpoultry.org

Entries close September 4th

IWBA will be having many raffles including

GQF Hovabator donated by G.Q.F.

1 year subscription donated by the Poultry Press

1 year subscription donated by Back yard Poultry

*\$25 Gift Certificate donated by Smith Poultry Sply
Plus more!*

Also many live bird silent auctions
Bidding sheets will be at IWBA table

Chance to get some quality birds!
Including...

Pr. of Grey calls from Larry LeGessee

Pr. of Pekins from the Schmaefeldts

Pr. of Rouens from RoyalOaks

Pr. of White Chinas from Peter Dempsey

*Pr. of Saddleback Pomeranians
from Dan Fenner*

Pr. of Dutch Hook Bills from Lori Waters

Pr. of Calls from Wapsi Waterfowl

Visit the IWBA Table for full list

**IWBA Meeting planned for
Saturday Evening**

Additional IWBA Eastern National Awards

*\$15.00 BV White Muscovy, \$5.00 RV White
Muscovy - offered by Dave Lefeber*

*\$10.00 BV Runner -Blue, Black, Buff, &
Chocolate - offered by Lori Waters*

\$20.00 BV Saxony offered by Val Barden



Waterfowl awards offered by Wisconsin International Poultry Club

GEESE

Chp.	Brown African	\$20.00	Airling Gunderson
Res. Chp.	Brown African	\$10.00	Airling Gunderson
Chp.	Embden	\$15.00	Dan Fenner
Res. Chp.	Embden	\$10.00	Dan Fenner
Chp.	Toulouse	\$25.00	Kershaw's Waterfowl
Chp.	American Buff	\$20.00	Airling Gunderson
Res. Chp.	American Buff	\$10.00	Airling Gunderson
Chp.	Pilgrim	\$25.00	Kershaw's Waterfowl
Res. Chp.	Pilgrim	\$25.00	Kershaw's Waterfowl
Chp.	Sebastopol	\$25.00	Lori Waters
Res. Chp.	Sebastopol	\$15.00	Lori Waters
Chp.	Brown China	\$20.00	Airling Gunderson
Chp.	Tufted Roman	\$10.00	Ryan Gartman
Chp.	White China	\$20.00	Airling Gunderson

DUCKS

Chp.	Aylesbury Display	\$20.00	James Konecny
Chp.	Appleyard	\$20.00	Airling Gunderson
Chp.	Muscovy	\$20.00	Airling Gunderson
Chp.	Pekin	\$20.00	Airling Gunderson
Res. Chp.	Pekin	\$10.00	Pete Dempsey
Chp.	Rouen	\$20.00	Airling Gunderson
Chp.	Blue Swedish	\$20.00	Anonymous Donor
Chp.	Buff	\$10.00	Ryan Gartman
Chp.	Cayuga	\$25.00	Kershaw's Waterfowl
Res. Chp.	Cayuga	\$20.00	Anonymous Donor
Chp.	White Crested	\$20.00	Anonymous Donor
Chp.	Khaki Campbell	\$10.00	Ryan Gartman
Chp.	Magpie	\$15.00	Dan Fenner
Res. Chp.	Magpie	\$10.00	Dan Fenner
Chp.	Gray Runner	\$20.00	Anonymous Donor
Chp.	White Runner	\$20.00	Airling Gunderson
Chp.	Blue Bitted Call	\$15.00	Pete Dempsey
Chp.	Buff Call	\$25.00	Kershaw's Waterfowl
Chp.	Butterscotch Call	\$15.00	Wapsi Waterfowl
Res. Chp.	Butterscotch Call	\$10.00	Wapsi Waterfowl
Chp.	East Indie	\$15.00	Lou Horton
Res. Chp.	East Indie	\$10.00	Lou Horton
Chp.	Gray Call	\$15.00	Wapsi Waterfowl
Res. Chp.	Gray Call	\$10.00	Wapsi Waterfowl
Chp.	Pastel Call	\$25.00	Kershaw's Waterfowl
Chp.	Snowy Call	\$20.00	Anonymous Donor
Chp.	White Call	\$25.00	Kershaw's Waterfowl
Res. Chp.	White Call	\$25.00	Kershaw's Waterfowl



**IWBA Newsletter Editor
Lori Waters
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Elgin, IL 60120**

Promoting all types of Waterfowl



Sweet Summertime

Here it is time for the summer newsletter. I feel like I didn't even get to enjoy Spring yet, and Fall is already fast approaching. I did not have a great hatching season this year, but I've got a few birds that I'm excited about. As a Chicago Cubs fan, I'm used to saying - "Just wait until next year!" The Spring newsletter was very well received and we had lots of great feedback. It mailed out to 170 people! That's almost double from the Winter issue. The Spring feature of East Indie was reprinted in the yearbook of the Domestic

Waterfowl Club of Great Britain. So we really are International! This issue's feature of the Welsh Harlequin Duck was a great learning experience, and should start some interesting discussions about the breed.

Please take a moment to check your mailing label. Is it highlighted in pink? If so, your membership has, or will be expiring and this will be your last newsletter unless you renew your membership. We want you back! The fall issue will feature lots of photos from the Eastern National. Don't miss it! Contact the club Secretary Donna to renew.

Got birds? How about advertising? We've got lots of readers looking for birds to buy this fall and now is the time to make the contacts. Until next time!

Color Ads

1/8th Page \$20 - 1/4 page \$30

1/2 Page \$40 - Full Page \$75

Black & White

2"x3" \$15

Lori