Western Region

Steve McNabb, regional v.p. (602) 992-4483

ARIZONA

State coordinator Sunny Clarkson (602) 943-0614 Arizona Avian Breeders Assoc Arizona Aviculture Society Arizona Budgerigar Society Arizona Seed Crackers Society Avicultural Society of Tucson L.O.O.N.Y. Central Turkey Flats L.O.O.N.Y.

COLORADO

State coordinator: Susan Baker (303) 223-2452 Colorado Cage Bird Association Front Range Avian Society Rocky Mountain Society of Aviculture, Inc.

State coordinator:

Joyce Ferguson (702) 649-8026 Las Vegas Avicultural Society

NEW MEXICO State coordinator:

Flying Feathers Aviculture Society

UTAH

State coordinator: Rex Kennedy (801) 571-6183 Avicultural Society of Utah **Utah Pheasant Society**

WYOMING State coordinator:

Northern California Region

Dick Dickinson, regional v.p. (408) 248-1641

CALIFORNIA (NORTH) State coordinator: Joanne Abramson (707) 964-4380

Avicultural Association of San Francisco **Butte County Bird Club** Coastal Avian Society Contra Costa Avian Society Golden Gate Avian Society Redwood Exotic Bird Society Santa Clara Valley Canary & Exotic Bird Club

Aviary Association of Kern

HAWAII

State coordinator:

Southern California Region

Aletta M. Long, regional v.p. (213) 596-7429

CALIFORNIA (SOUTHERN) **SAN DIEGO AREA:**

State coordinator: Tom Litchfield (619) 749-6706 Finch Society of San Diego County

Hookbill Hobbyists of Southern California North County Aviculturists San Diego County Bird Breeders

Association San Diego County Canary Club

CALIFORNIA (SOUTHERN) LOS ANGELES AREA:

State coordinator: Bob Bramer (714) 626-4761 Budgerigar Research Association California Game Breeders Association Golden West Game Breeders and

Hi Desert Bird Club Long Beach Bird Breeders Norco Valley Bird Breeders Orange County Bird Breeders Valley of Paradise Bird Club West Valley Bird Society

Bird Club

Position open — contact regional vice president if interested Indicates 2 year term has been fulfilled. If no new interested party comes forward and indicates a desire to serve, incumbent remains in position.

For information about contacting any of these member clubs. please call that club's state coordinator.

SCHEDULE FOR AFA BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETINGS

Mark these dates and plan to attend!

June 8, 9, 10, 1990

Spring Regional Meeting Palace Station Hotel 2411 West Sahara Ave Las Vegas, NV 89102

Make early room reservations, 30 days prior recommended. Local - (702) 367-2411

All others - 1 (800) 544-2411 or 1 (800) 634-3101

Rooms - single or double - \$45.00 For general meeting info., call AFA office (602) 484-0931

August 7 - 12, 1990

16th Annual Convention Hyatt Regency Crystal City 2799 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA 22202. Ph: (703) 486-1234 Room rate: \$63 single, double occupancy Program advertising & exhibit rental, contact: Mark Sargeant (301) 585-4124 General convention information contact:

Tom Marshall (703) 759-5978

Gamebirds — What Are They?

by Ed Lawrence Woodland Hills, California

"When I use a word," Humpty Dumpty said, in rather a scornful tone. ʻʻit means just wbat I choose it to mean neither more nor less."

> Lewis Carroll "Through the Looking Glass"

An aviculturist may reasonably ask, What is a gamebird?" Our not so distant ancestors viewed anything that they could eat, that once had feathers on it, as a gamebird, suitable for the roasting spit or the boiling pot. And it is a pure certainty they were not adverse to stealing eggs out of a songbird's nest or sneaking up on their prey with all the cunning and artifice of a lender's repossessor.

By the middle ages, our feudal forefathers had ritualized the quest for feathered food items, along with making it a social happening. The majesty of the law was employed to make hunting a right of land ownership and the courtly pursuit of game, which became both sport and pageantry, used such high tech weapons as trained falcons and the cross-bow. While songbirds and just about anything with feathers on it continued to be "faire game" for the royal huntsman, because it was an activity restricted to the few, it was looked upon with longing by those who were excluded.

The discovery of the New World brought about revolutionary changes in the conduct of the hunt. Wildlife abounded and was relied upon by the early settlers for food before they could get their first crops in. The kill belonged to whoever could get it. The perfection of the shotgun and the availability of cheap ammunition during the latter half of the last century drastically reduced wildlife numbers; and the rise of social classes in America brought about further changes.

Since the well-to-do no longer needed the product of the hunt, what was a person to hunt to show off his or her prowess with an expensive firearm? They imported from China a

handsome bird called the ring-necked pheasant, which abounded in its new land, and provided a colorful and coveted prize, along with the native turkey, quail, and migratory waterfowl. The definition of gamebird by the turn of this century (which is nearly ended, have you noticed?) had come to mean just about any feathered creature customarily hunted with a shotgun that is precocial at hatching, meaning that it is well-developed at hatching like a duck or a chicken, in contrast to a naked and blind songbird.

There soon developed a worldwide hunt for new species to be introduced for the benefit of the sportsman; and the early aviculturist was naturally attracted to some of these birds. which were spectacular ornamentals, even if they later failed as targets for a shotgun wielder. Today it is hard to imagine anyone shooting a Golden pheasant, or a Lady Amherst, for beauty such as that is to be protected and admired, not used for sighting a double barrel. As the avid aviculturist expanded his interest in precocial birds, his definition of what was a 'gamebird'' also expanded to fit his interests and his collection.

Today, the term "gamebird," in its most expansive connotation, means just about any precocial bird. The biggest gamebirds would be the ratites, such as emus, cassowaries, ostriches, and rheas. The smallest gamebirds would probably be some form of Button quail. And in between these two extremes in size there abounds a terribly diverse collection of species that include the extremely colorful (Red-breasted geese, Roul Roul partridge, Carolina Wood Duck) to the relatively plain Secretary bird, Hoatzin and Bustard.

Geographically, they vary from arctic waterfowl to jungle pheasants, and desert dwellers such as Sand grouse. They are distributed over all the continents. Their needs are diverse and, for many of the species, their continued survival depends upon the hard work and dedication of aviculturists around the world, people devoted to the preservation of this artwork of nature for future generations.