

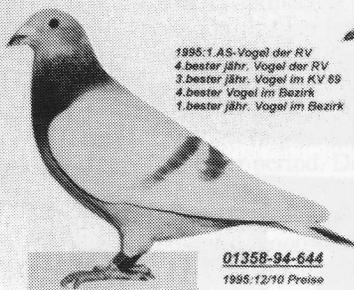
1994: 5. bestes Wb. im Bezirk  
1995: 2. bestes Weibchen der RV



01358-89-351 W

1989-92: 25 Preise  
1993: 12/10 Preise  
1994: 12/10 Preise  
1995: 12/11 Preise  
bislang 99 Preise

1995: 1. AS-Vogel der RV  
4. bester jährl. Vogel der RV  
3. bester jährl. Vogel im KV 69  
4. bester Vogel im Bezirk  
1. bester jährl. Vogel im Bezirk



01358-94-644

1995: 12/10 Preise

1994: 4. bestes jährl. Wb. der RV  
1995: 4. bestes Weibchen der RV



01358-93-383 W

1993: 5 / 8 Preise  
1994: 12 / 8 Preise  
1995: 12 / 11 Preise  
bislang 24 Preise

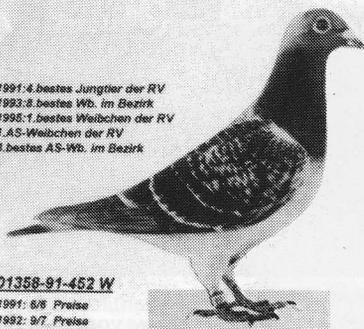
## 1995

- 1. Bezirksmeister im 15. Bezirk
- 2. Bezirksweibchenmeister
- 11. Kreismeister im KV 69
- 5. KV Pokalmeister
- 1. KV Weibchenmeister
- 1. KV Jährigenmeister
- 19. Generalmeister Taubenmarkt
- 1. & 3. Meister der RV Lohde-Petershagen
- 1. & 5. RV-Weibchenmeister
- 3. Stadtmeister (8 vorbenannte)
- 1. Meister "Die Brieftaube"
- 1. AS-Vogel & 1. AS-Weibchen
- 1. Europa-Pokal Gewinner
- Bronze & 4. AS-Medaillen
- 3 x 1. Konkurs & Rüter -Leistungsmedaille
- \*\*\*\*\* Züchter u. Eigentimer \*\*\*\*\*

### K.-H. & K. Dreyer

32469 Petershagen - Bierde Tel: 05702-1261

1991: 4. bestes Jungtier der RV  
1993: 3. bestes Wb. im Bezirk  
1995: 1. bestes Weibchen der RV  
1. AS-Weibchen der RV  
3. bestes AS-Wb. im Bezirk



01358-91-452 W

1991: 6/8 Preise  
1992: 9/7 Preise  
1993: 12/10 Preise  
1994: 12/9 Preise  
1995: 12/12 Preise  
bislang 44 Preise

1992: 1. bestes jährl. Wb. der RV  
1. AS-Weibchen der RV  
6. bestes jährl. Wb. im KV  
1996: 3. bestes Weibchen der RV  
10. bestes Wb. im Bezirk  
9. AS-Weibchen im Bezirk



01358-92-741 W

1992: 5 / 5 Preise  
1993: 12 / 11 Preise  
1994: 12 / 8 Preise  
1995: 12 / 11 Preise  
bislang 25 Preise  
und 2 x 1 Konkurs

# S. G. Dreyer, Petershagen

BY W. WULFMAYER

AN  
EXHAUSTING  
SEASON CAN  
ONLY BE  
SUCCESSFUL  
WITH BIRDS  
IN TIP-TOP  
CONDITION.

visited Karl Dreyer, and his son Karl-Heinz at their home in Bierde, a district of Petershagen in lower Saxony. They form a team which for years has achieved great success. How else would one describe the following annual results. 1993 – 1st District Championship out of 15 Districts; 1994 – 1st District Championship out of 15 Districts; 1995 – 1st District Championship out of 15 Districts. In 1996 the performance is still better as the S. G. Dreyer partnership achieved the most prizes and the highest number of points. Since the District Championship is raced for with just four pigeons, it is interesting to see how the other pigeon fanciers are going to compete. Judge for yourself. 1st Race – 116 pigeons, 80 prizes; 2nd Race – 117 pigeons, 93 prizes; 3rd Race – 114 pigeons, 65 prizes; 4th Race – 118 pigeons, 72 prizes; 5th Race – 116 pigeons, 72 prizes; 6th Race – 106 pigeons, 64 prizes; 7th Race – 94 pigeons, 60 prizes; 8th Race 104 pigeons, 76 prizes; 9th Race – 103 pigeons, 72 prizes; 10th Race – 87 pigeons, 50 prizes.

Because of the weather conditions there were only 10 races, but each time there was one of 600 kilometres, one of 500 kilometres and two of 400 kilometres – enough races to be able to qualify for the German National Championship. Unfortunately, it is not possible to chose from several races. Nonetheless, S. G. Dreyer achieved a result of 7,443 points. Out of 120 racing pigeons, seven amassed maximum points, 12 received nine prizes, 24 achieved eight, and 18 achieved seven. Altogether 61 pigeons out of 120 achieved seven prizes and more, from a maximum of 10 races.

It is not a question of racing for percentages; nobody can claim that 75% of their team is present for the start of the final race. Perhaps the reason for such success is that all pigeons must prove again and again that they are able to complete the distance. It is easy to appreciate, therefore, why such results are achieved in Championships and individual placings at club level. Nobody should believe, however, that, when talking of R. V. Lahde-Petershagen, we are dealing with a weak racing pigeon club, because we are only dealing with 44 pigeon fanciers – far from it – S. G. Dreyer has to compete against other successful fanciers such as H. and R. Danke, among others. The competition is very fierce and nothing is given away easily.

### THE PIGEON FANCIER

Karl Dreyer was born in Gelsenkirchen-Buer. As a heating engineer he was constantly working on installations. His work led him to Bierde, where he met his wife, so this was how a native of the Ruhrgebiet came to live in Bierde – a move from



01358-84-908, one of the main stock cocks.

the town to the country. He is now 59 years old and has taken early retirement. His son, Karl-Heinz, now 33 years of age, earns his money as a hydraulic engineer. Already, as a young man, while his father was busy, away at work, he was extremely successful at District level. Because of his racing



Dreyer residence with the racing lofts under the roof.

successes, he was able to bypass the Youth Championships, and therefore measured himself against more senior competition.

### THE PIGEONS

In 1982-3 the foundation stone for today's success was laid with the introduction of different pigeons from B. Sporkmann, the District Champion from Gelsenkirchen. B. Sporkmann had built his pedigree on the Janssen line from Bartsch and Son. This is why the well-known Janssen pigeons 'De Oude Licht', 'De Oude Merckx', 'Sheriff', 'Geeloger' and others keep appearing in the descendants of the Dreyer pigeons. A bird (No. 80-0643-33) bought in 1982, was mated with a hen (No. 83-0643-82) which, in that year had four male offspring. From this came fancier Dreyer's bird: (No. 84-01358-908) and 90% of today's birds can trace their line back to him. This bird, and also its offspring and grandchildren, produce extraordinary offspring both when linebred and also when crossed. That's where the District's best hen of 1994 (No. 93-01358-284) and the R. V. best hen of 1996, (No. 92-01358-741) came from, out of the 908 with a Janssen pigeon through Manfred Reimer.

The full sister of 908 bred, with the original Brendel bird from the Desmet Matthys line, the champion pigeon (No. 91-01358-452) which was twice placed among the nine best hens in the District. One name has not been mentioned at all up until now but it must not in any way be forgotten. From the friendly contact with Wilhelm Wulfmeyer came, and

come again and again, pigeons which suit the 908 line extremely well. The breeding hens produce good racing pigeons for as long as they can lay. A lessening of quality of the descendants because of age of the hens cannot be seen by the Dreyers – this can be confirmed by the racing success and the strong pedigree.

Just as in the breeding, the competitions seem to have little effect on the Dreyer pigeons. Still racing this year are the four hens from 1991 gaining 10, 9, 8 and 7 prizes from ten races. A 1989 hen is also there with eight out of 10 – not exactly without success. In 1995, she flew 11 out of 12 races. A 1991 bird which flew nine out of 10 this year, 1996, proves that the cocks can also race for a long time.

There are 35 breeding pairs, ensuring plenty of descendants. Around 100-120 young pigeons are reared for their own use; not a small number but, whoever has seen the many power lines near the Dreyer's house is amazed that with such a risk of injury, this number is actually enough.

### REARING: METHODS AND CARE

For medical care they put their trust in Dr Bachmann of Obernkirchen, who lives only 15 kilometres away - he is also active in racing. Obligatory vaccinations before and regular droppings analysis and throat swabs during the season, are taken for granted by the Dreyers. An exhausting season can only be successful with birds in tip-top condition. 'We don't value success so much with young birds although we do quite well. It doesn't seem to be enough just to send them straight 'off the shelf' – we must add our own special expertise'.

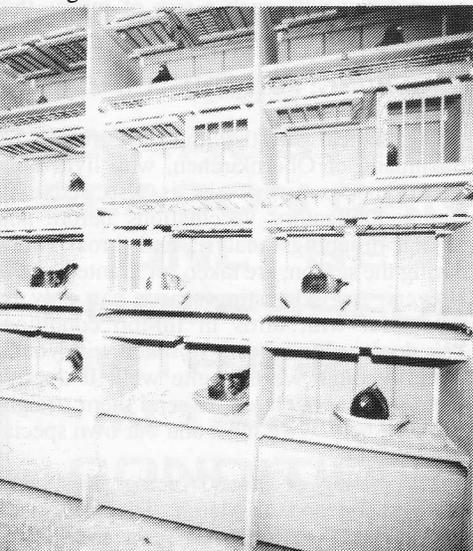
The mating of the 60 racing pairs takes place at the end of March. The pairs each raise a young pigeon. As soon as the bird begins to take an interest in the hen and tries

to breed a second time then the couples are separated. From that day they are changed round so that they can both feed their young. On the third or fourth day the young pigeons are then old enough to be taken from the loft; now the real widowhood begins. The cock birds are always in their compartments with nest boxes. The hens then sit in their compartments on triangular perches.

In previous years various possibilities were tried out in the hen's compartments in order to try and inhibit their breeding instincts. In 1996 it was done as follows: for 60-hens there were only 58 triangular perches. If a female stayed away or was taken from the loft, a further perch was taken away. In this way two hens were always made to sit on the floor of the loft and they were always trying to gain possession of one of the perches. How successful this method is, can be seen from the fact that not a single egg was laid in the whole season. Karl-Heinz Dreyer remarked: 'Perhaps it only happens with us but I have noticed that the hens who were on the best form were the ones that were on the highest perches this week'.

Cocks and hens are trained daily, morning and evening, for about 50-60 minutes and they are locked out. The hens fly out of their compartments and after the free flight are let into one of the two cock lofts. Before this, all nest boxes closed. They get their food rations directly after the free flight in the cocks' compartment but they only stay there for about 5-10 minutes so that they mostly drink in the hens compartment. Before the hens are called back in, the cocks of this compartment are put into the second cock compartment. From here they go outside as soon as all the hens are in the loft. Today people speak more and more about private training sessions but not at the Dreyers; one can see from their success that one can do just as well without.

During the free flight, each empty compartment is cleaned both morning and evening. The Dreyers believe cleanliness to be very important. Of course the opening and closing of the nest boxes at the morning and evening session is a lot of work but what is



One of the compartments that house the cocks.

the saying, 'no gain without pain'? That prizes are won in this way, goes without saying.

On the day of basketing for a race, the hens are let into the cocks but the cock is locked in his half of the nest box. As soon as the hens have flown into the nest boxes – which happens in seconds – they are then closed. Cocks and hens are then sitting together in their nest boxes but can't get to each other since the dividing netting separates them. After about 10 minutes they are put into their baskets. After the race the pigeons stay together for between 1-2 hours or until the next morning. Leaving them together overnight has been tried for the first time this year and, as has already been said, not a single one of them has laid an egg.

For the medal races the Dreyers have thought up a special motivation. Two days before the race, the pigeons are allowed together – they are separated but still within sight of each other. In this way the bird can still use the bowl. The next morning they are separated again. On the day of basketing the partners don't see each other. The cocks come out of the nest box in which there is no longer a bowl and the hens come directly off the triangular perches into the baskets. 'One can only do this twice or three times in a season otherwise things start to go wrong', so said Karl-Heinz Dreyer. But how successful this method is can be seen from the bronze, silver and gold medals won this year.

As for the feeding. Racing day is Sunday and on return from the race, first of all water with honey extract is in the drink. This is followed by electrolytes into the drinking water. At this time they are fed their normal food. For races up to 350 kilometres, up to and including Tuesday evening, they are given their normal feed. From Wednesday the feed consists of 50% of Dreyer's own mixture (mixed with equal measures of PAN1 and PAN2 from Versele Laga) and 50% of top short run feed with 'Aces'. On basketing day, normal food is given again. For races from



Karl-Heinz Dreyer with one of their crack pigeons.

350 kilometres, on Tuesday, they have top feed with 'Aces', and then on Wednesday, just as for flights up to 350 kilometres, only that instead of 50% short run feed, 50% of long distance feed is given. On basketing day there is now top feed with 'Aces'. From the day they return, up to and including Tuesday evening, linseed is added to their feed. From Wednesday the meals are enriched with various seeds and sunflower seeds. If the races have been further and harder then the pigeons are fed with maize and hemp. A 'Töllner' preparation is then mixed in with their feed. They are given lady thistles the whole year round and in season, flower pollen. On Wednesdays a strengthening agent is mixed in the water for the immune system; on all other days up to the day of return they have pure water. The water is changed daily – a double set being available for each loft.

Here in Bierde absolutely nothing is left to chance, and the highest possible perfection is striven for. This approach, together with the successful 908 line, also ensures that in the future the name, S. G. Dreyer, will always be found up at the top amongst the leaders in the biggest races.