

2023 National Pigeon Association



Book of Standards

PREFACE FROM NPA PRESIDENT, JOHN DeCARLO, JR.



The NPA is proud to introduce another Book of Standards. One of the main objectives of the NPA is to officiate the standards of perfection for breeds exhibited around the country.

While it is obvious that the standard of perfection is extremely important for the judges, it is just as important as a reference for pigeon breeders. The standard of perfection should be viewed as the only document of record as it pertains to the many breeds included in this book.

The NPA instills its confidence in the specialty clubs to create a standard that seems out of reach but still attainable. The process for inclusion of an NPA standard is not taken lightly by the NPA officers. There is a standard and revisions committee that works tirelessly in approving the newly submitted standards and or changes. This committee should be commended for the work and research they put in to ensuring that such standards are properly implemented.

In closing I would urge all judges and pigeon fanciers to adhere to the standards for their chosen breeds and again we are extremely proud to present this reference book for the entire hobby to enjoy and strive towards.



PREFACE FROM ART CARTE



The year 2017 marked the beginning of a six year journey that resulted in the book you are now holding. In general, the NPA updates the standards book every ten years to include additional breeds and updated text and drawings.

In 2010 this task fell to the NPA Standards and Revisions Committee, which had five members at the time, two of whom have since passed. A new committee was appointed by the president of the NPA with three members who shared the labor equally; Roger Hansen and Gary Romig with Art Carte as chairman.

The task proved to be far greater than anyone had anticipated. Each individual breed club was encouraged to commission a new drawing or a colorization of their existing drawing, then hold a vote of its members to approve it and submit an authorization letter signed by the President and Secretary of the club.

Replacement text had to be submitted in digital form and changes and edits exchanged until final approval was attained.

Some reclassifications of individual breeds were made and Middle Eastern breeds became its own classification separate from Syrian breeds. Many new breeds are included, nearly doubling the number of pages from the 2010 book. Another upgrade finds each breed introduced on the right facing page. As a result each standard stands alone.

This has been a massive task and could not have been accomplished without the help of artists, club officers and the committee members.

Yours in the hobby,
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Roger Hansen, committee member
Gary Romig, committee member

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THE PIGEON GROUPS

The main Pigeon Groups as defined by this book are described below. Written by Brad Child in the 2010 Edition. For this edition Syrian Breeds are separate from Middle Eastern Breeds.

FORM PIGEONS: This group includes mostly homer related breeds and our old utility group. Also the breeds more commonly included in the hen pigeon group. Their commonality being the overall importance of their shape and or "form."

WATTLE PIGEONS: This is a relatively small group but a distinct one. Including ancestral and related wattled breeds that many of our more modern breeds descend from.

CROPPER AND POUTERS: Obvious relationship.

COLOR PIGEONS: These breeds developed mainly for their color and markings. Their standards placing a great emphasis on these particular attributes. Mostly German and surrounding area development.

OWLS AND FRILLS: The shared common ancestry of the breeds with a chest frill.

TRUMPETERS: A very natural group alignment of similarly related voice pigeons.

TUMBLERS, ROLLERS, AND HIGH FLYERS: This largest of the groups covers all the breeds with a performing background. The vast majority of these breeds have become almost entirely show pigeons. Some developed intentionally as exhibition pigeons, others still have performing cousins.

STRUCTURE PIGEONS: A diverse group yet with much in common. Due to the importance placed on their ornamentation.

SYRIAN BREEDS: NPA does recognize the Syrian Breeds Club as representing a specific group of breeds.

MIDDLE EASTERN BREEDS: All though they may come from slightly diverse beginnings, these breeds are most commonly associated with a specific geographical area as to their propagation and popularity.

DOVES: Two breeds represented.

Form Pigeons

AMERICAN CARNEAU



WEIGHTS AND MEASUREMENTS:

WEIGHTS: All ages 30 to 37 ounces.

HEIGHT: Thirteen and one quarter inches.

WIDTH: Extremity of chest over wing butts - six inches.

LENGTH: Tip of tail to chest extremity - nine and three quarter inches, measured horizontally.

SCALE OF POINTS:

HEAD: Massive, broad, rounded from wattle to above eye, then gradually declining to nape of neck, with a point one half inch above top of wattle being the furthestmost forward point and the highest point being directly above the eye. Prominent frontal, well developed back skull, broad between the eyes, all parts of head in perfect keeping and proportion with the body. There shall be no break where back skull joins the neck or where the neck meets back, but shall constitute a smooth regular curve. Head to be free of tumbler like appearance from slender or snake like shape.

BEAK: Stout, medium in length, to be carried in a horizontal position showing no signs of hawk beak, crookedness or other ill shape. In all colors except black and dun, the beak shall be light or flesh color. Black shall have black beaks and duns the same color as the breast feathers. In reds, yellows, and white, stains, horn color or black spots shall cut in points with a greater cut for young birds than in yearlings or old birds.

WATTLES: Smooth, free from wrinkles or coarseness, white or very light cream in color.

EYES: Prominent, round and bright, set approximately two thirds forward from back of skull, the centers of the eyes being about on the level with the top of the wattle and approximately one inch down from the top of the head. The color, orange shading to red, pupil black. Pearl eye, cracked eye, or a marked variation in color from one eye to the other will cut in points. Bull eye permitted in whites only.

EYE CERE: Round, fine in texture, bright red in color and showing no conspicuous coarseness. In Black Carneau, either black or red cere shall be permitted and of like value in points.

NECK: Strong, thick, medium length, well proportioned to body and head showing no angularity or swan like appearance. Gradually enlarging from throat or nape of neck to the well developed broad breast. There shall be no break where neck joins back. Neck shall not cut excessively under the back. Any tendency for the bird to pull its beak down into the feathers at front of the neck is undesirable.

BREAST: The breast is that part of the pigeon being in front of the legs and extending to the lower part of the neck. It is often referred to as the chest. As used herein, it does not include that part of the body around the keel or behind the legs. The breast shall be prominent, broad, showing good symmetrical proportion to the

AMERICAN CARNEAU

rest of the body. The foremost part of the breast shall be slightly behind the point of the beak.

BODY: Solid, compact, broad and wedge shaped. Deep and corresponding to the curve of the breast, showing good symmetrical proportions.

WINGS: Strong, held closely to the body, rump and tail. Butts shall fit closely to the body and not be conspicuous. Flight feathers shall be approximately one inch shorter than tail feathers and shall be carried over tail feathers, fitting closely to back and showing no hollowness there. Roach wing or long wing feathers crossing over back are not desirable.

KEEL: Deep, heavy, the length should be approximately the width of chest as defined herein. This relationship produces a cobby appearance. Keel should be straight and show no sign of deformity.

BACK: Broad across shoulders. Approximately straight in line from shoulders to tip of tail at 55 to 60 degrees angle from the horizontal. Entirely free of signs of hog back or sway back. Back should be wedge shaped from the broad shoulder to the point of tail.

TAIL: In keeping with the body and back, extending approximately one inch beyond flights, clearing floor when bird is in show position. Wedge shaped and nearly square at end indicative of broad back, carried in line with back and showing no evidence of having wry tail.

LEGS: Stout and straight, set well apart at keel, free from feathers, bright red in color. To be two and one half inches from center of one shank to the center of the other. Bird to be well up on legs, free from squatty or crouch like appearance. A vertical center line of legs would be tangent to curve of bird's back skull.

FEET: Large, well proportioned to size of shank, free of feathers, well spread, straight toes, bright red in color, toes and toenails free of deformities.

PLUMAGE: Close fitting, must be free from conspicuous off color. The deeper the coloring pervades the under color or fluff the more valuable in bird in points. Neck color shows slightly more luster and sheen, free from beryl shade. The feathers shall not show and frizzy condition in any section. Wider, broader feathers are preferable as compared to longer slender feathers. Dimples in face and neck do not cut in points. Birds should be in full natural plumage. The feathers over the back and including wings, rump, and tail should blend in smooth continuous sweeping curves, free from hollowness or abrupt breaks in color.

COLOR: Colored birds to be cut from one to ten points for faulty color either surface or under color. These ten points to be floating and not to upset the original 100 point total.

RED CLASSES: Color rich, deep red chestnut color resembling the horse chestnut when ripe in the burr. The deeper the color pervades the under color of fluff the more valuable the bird is in points. Neck showing more sheen and luster, free from beryl shades. Off color in either exterior or in under or fluff will cut in points. All feathers to be free of frazzle. Eyes - orange color shading to red. Beak - cream or flesh. Legs and Feet - bright red. Toe nails - cream or flesh.

YELLOW CLASSES: Color deep clear golden yellow showing sheen. Cinnamon color is not desirable. Neck shading adolescent blending with golden hues. Off color in either exterior or in under color or fluff cut in points. All feathers to be free of frazzle. Eyes orange color shading to red. Beak - cream or flesh. Legs and feet - bright red. Toe nails - cream or flesh.

WHITE CLASSES: Color clear white in all sections. Off color in either exterior or under color or fluff will cut in points. All feathers to be free of frazzle. Eyes - orange color preferred. Bull eyes permissible. Beak - cream or flesh. Legs and feet - bright red. Toe nails - cream or flesh.

BLACK CLASSES: Color deep raven black with beetle green sheen. Off color in either exterior or under color or fluff will cut in points. All feathers to be free of frazzle. Eyes - orange color shading to red. Beak - black. Legs and feet - bright red. Toe nails - black. Cere - bright coral or black.

ITEMIZED POINTS SCALE:

Head	16
Beak.....	4
Wattles	2
Eyes	3
Eye Cere.....	2
Neck	7
Breast.....	8
Body.....	15
Wing	6
Keel.....	6
Back.....	7
Tail	5
Legs	7
Feet	2
Plumage	10
Total	100

Art by Gary Romig

AMERICAN CREST, GIANT/MINIATURE



BEAK: Light in color, stout, with smooth wattle carrying out its lines.

THROAT: Very deep and full.

CREST: Neither peak nor shell, but about half way between these two, formed in such a way that you see a hollow section where the head feathers carry out the line of the skull back into the crest with crest feathers growing up and partly around this section. In testing you should be able to rest your finger on the bird's skull with your finger tip snugly into the crest with crest feathers coming up around your finger. Lines of the crest should be carried on down by both the mane and chain in an unbroken line, both peak and shell crests are to be cut 10 points. A strong good typed bird showing a very small or poor crest should be placed if it carries enough other points. No good typed bird is to be thrown out as long as it shows some crest.

NECK: Short, extra full but looking real tight in feather.

BREAST: Very broad, full deep showing all the power it can, the head and neck should be held back giving the bird a "chesty" look. Keel should be straight but never cut over three points. The flesh should be bulged out on either side of the keel and the breast should be wider than the depth of the bird. This does not mean that a broad shallow keeled bird should win over a deep bird for we want both depth and breadth.

BACK: Straight, giving this breed something of the Carneau type rather than that of the king. Birds should be cut for hollow back starting from a slight swing up to a king type. But the maltese type, those showing a sharp break should be disqualified. Many of our best birds show a hollow back and such birds can be placed champion if they have the proper number of other points to carry it past a better backed bird.

WINGS: Held high; tightly folded. Short and strong secondaries should cover the back and primaries and be held high enough so that the birds do not show "sails" (a very bad fault) wing butts should help the bird look broader.

TAIL: Short, well folded and carrying out the lines of the bird.

Feathers in the vent, abdomen, or belly region should be tight and held close to the body, carrying out the breast lines without a break losing themselves into the lower tail coverts. Feathers on rump and upper tail coverts should also be tight and held close to the body. Wings should rest on the rump with no space between.

LEGS: Tightly feathered, very muscular and showing great strength. Not too long, set apart with plenty of breast between. Shanks should be thick, showing large bone. Toes should be well spread, looking short because of their chubbiness.

BONE: Heavy throughout this breed adding to its look of great strength.

STANDARD CUT BY POINTS:

Head: <i>Beak, wattle, cere, eye</i>	10 pts
Throat.....	5 pts
Neck.....	10 pts
Crest.....	15 pts
Breast	10 pts
Back	5 pts
Keel	3 pts
Wing and tail	10 pts
Legs and feet	7 pts
Length: <i>Feather, body, hardness of feather</i>	15 pts
Look of Power	10 pts

COMMENTS: Bred in all colors. Cere to be deep red in all colors but can be dark in blacks and blues. No more than three points cut for off colored cere or eyes. Beak should be light in all colors but blues and blacks. Legs and feet, red. Birds should show as much breadth as possible. Those lacking either breadth or strength should be cut the full 10 points.

Art by Gary Romig

AMERICAN GIANT HOMER



PREFACE: This standard is a guide for evaluating the specific features as well as the total, composite quality of the Giant Homer. A fancier may well concentrate his attention on a single feature such as neck creases, back cover or head when judging an individual bird's value for his breeding program. A show judge, however, must concentrate his attention on the total bird - the effective composite of all features of the individual bird. Further, the show judge must then rank a class of birds by a careful comparison of their differing composites of quality. This standard assigns point values to the

specific features to aid the judge in estimating the importance of the individual strengths and weaknesses in comparing and ranking a class of birds. A proper application of those point values eliminates the real need for listing of outright disqualification. It is strongly recommended that every show judge keep this written standard as well as a copy of the three-view standard sketch before him as a reference and guide in judging. He should leave no doubt in the minds of exhibitors that he is doing his best to understand and apply the official standard in making his decisions.

AMERICAN GIANT HOMER

TYPE: The term “type” commonly refers to the combination of the bird’s conformation, station, and profile. It is clearly illustrated in the three view sketch of the ideal. In terms of show points, type is recognized and rewarded within the specific structural features of the standard. One should refer to the three-view sketch of the ideal as it relates to all of the items in the written standard.

SIZE: Successful show birds will commonly show moderate variations in size with a range from 10” to 11” in height, from 9-1/2” to 10-1/2” in length, and from 5” to 6” across the wing burrs. Concern for excellence in type should take preference over concern for size alone. However, excessively large or excessively small birds are both quite undesirable.

WEIGHT: Although an ideal weight is not specified, a top quality bird in good show condition will have a distinctly solid and heavy feel in the hand. Such a bird will usually weigh in the neighborhood of 23 to 30 ounces. Looseness and fatness are undesirable qualities and will be penalized under the point allotments that follow.

HEAD: (15 pts.) Head profile rising gradually and smoothly from tip of beak to above the eye, then descending in an unbroken line to the neck. Top skull showing no flatness. Top view showing good width between the eyes, narrowing smoothly toward the wattle. No sign of gullet or of pinching above the wattle. No show of angularity in outline. The whole head should express strength with no sign of weakness or thinness.

EYES: (5 pts.) Sharp and clear expressing alertness. Ruby red or orange in color with ruby red preferred. Gravel, pale or cracked eyes a serious fault. A bull or solid eye is admissible in whites and white splashes.

EYE CERES: (2 pts) Medium size, neat, smooth and even. May vary from dark or plum color in colored birds to flesh color or pink in whites and splashes.

BEAK: (5 pts.) Medium length, stout and straight. Both mandibles of nearly equal strength and substance. Set smoothly into the face with no broken outline. No sign of gaping or crossed mandibles. May vary in color from dark in colored birds, to amber in red checks, to flesh color preferred in whites and permissible in white splashes.

WATTLE: (2 pts.) Medium size, smooth in texture and free of coarseness. Should fit smoothly between the head and beak. Free of warty growths at the base of the lower mandibles.

NECK: (5 pts.) Stout, medium length. Tapering gradually and smoothly from the head to shoulders. No signs of neck creases or gullet.

BODY STRUCTURES: A total of 36 points is allotted to the closely related body components including body, breast, back, and keel. This retains a strong emphasis on the utility nature of the breed. At the same time, substantial point allotments to refinements in eyes, beak, legs, head, color and pattern affirm the increasing status of Giant Homer as an exhibition breed with a pleasing balance of power and beauty.

BODY: (16 pts.) Short, broad, deep, and strongly built. The body as a whole presents a smoothly tapered, wedge-shaped appearance that is clearly felt in the hand. The rump is well filled and tapered, without the wideness and flatness that causes wide tails.

BACK: (5 pts.) Flat and straight with broad shoulders tapering to a well filled rump. Forms a line with the tail carried at about a twelve degree angle below the horizontal.

BREAST: (10 pts.) Prominent, broad (5” to 6” cross the wing butts). Deep and well rounded. Showing well beyond and below the wing butts.

KEEL: (5 pts.) Deep, straight and extended well into the rump. Rocker shaped in side view, curving slightly toward vent but maintaining good depth at rear to assure a well filled rump. Well covered with solid, muscular flesh.

WINGS: (10 pts.) In proper proportions to length of body. Prominent and powerful through shoulders to butts, fitting closely to the body in front view. Flights resting on the tail with the two wing tips touching or nearly so. Wing coverts should cover the rump smoothly and well. Primaries strong in web and quill. Entire: shield of wing fitted with smooth, tight, closely overlapped feathering. No tendency for wing tips to fall below the tail or to cross over the rump. Primaries and secondaries firmly overlapped and clinging. No tendency to sideboards.

TAIL: (5pts.) Twelve firmly set feathers with strong web and quill. Spreads to a full fan with feathers firmly overlapped to give the appearance of little more than one feather in width. Short, not extended over one inch beyond the tips of the flights. Carried at about a twelve degree angle below horizontal and in a straight line with the back. Fits smoothly into a firm rump cushion above and below.

LEGS AND FEET: (5 pts.) Legs medium length and set well apart in a slightly bent stance. Strong in appearance denoting thickness of bone. Thighs full and muscular. shanks and feet free of feathers. Toes strong and straight with no improper webbing. Toe nails uniform in color corresponding to that of the beak.

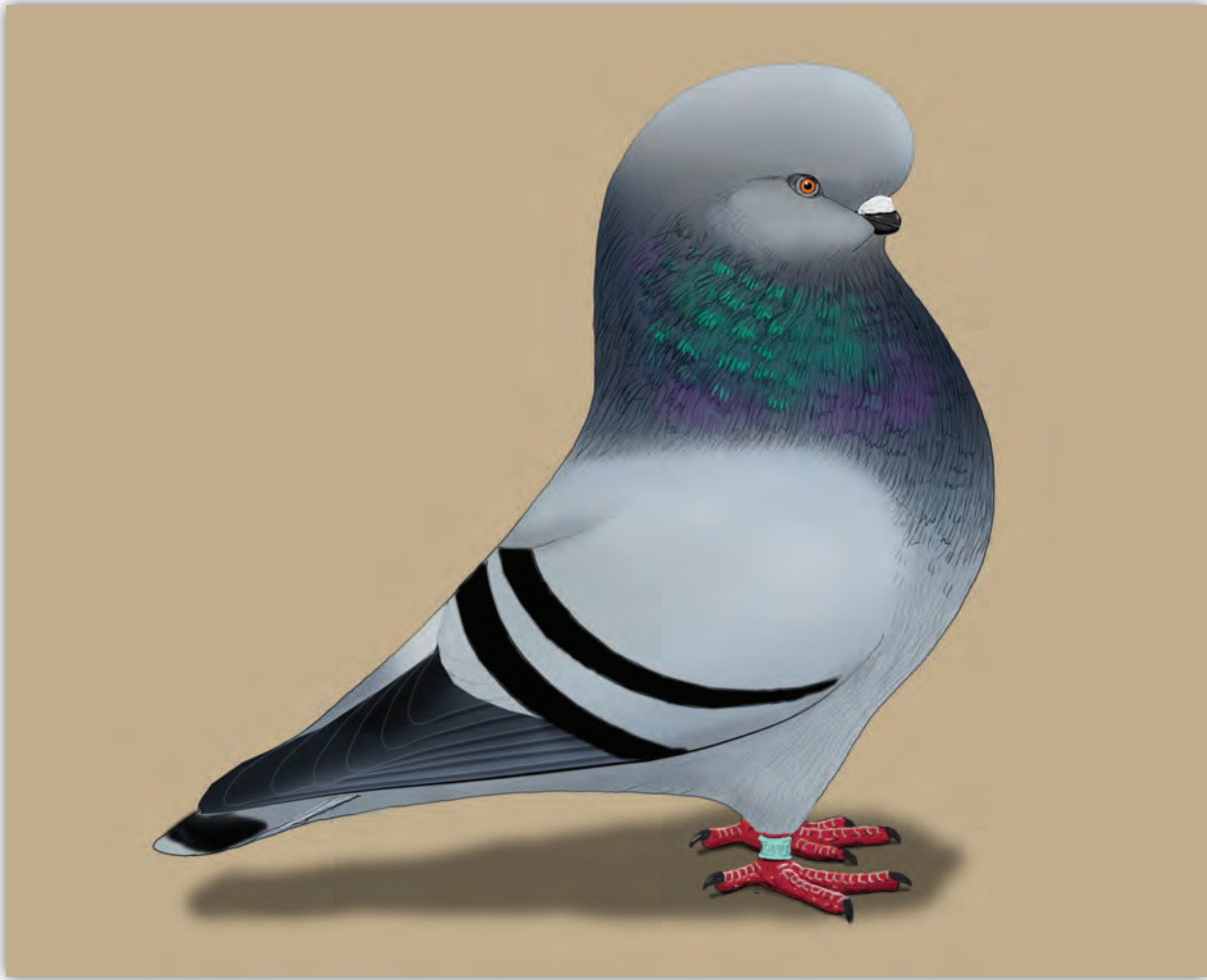
SHOW CONDITION: (10 pts.) Sound, healthy and alert with smooth and finished feathering throughout. No dirty feathers, feet or toe nails. Calm and poised in the show cage. Handles and holds station without wildness. Not overly fat or thin. Birds with deformities should be cut in accord with the foregoing standard. Diseased birds must be removed from competition and from contact with other birds.

COLOR AND PATTERN: All colored birds are regarded as carrying ten (10) floating points which shall be cut at the discretion of the judge for faulty color or pattern within a given color class. These ten floating points are in addition to the 100 basic points established in the standard. Quality of color and pattern is disregarded in judging specials beyond best of each color. See standard color classifications. Mismarked or miscolored birds should be classified and judged as such under the specifications set forth for Class XIV, Mismark in this standard.

*Drawing by Gary Romig
Conceptualized by Alan Gorbey*



AMERICAN GIANT RUMBLER



APPROVED: January 6, 1990 by membership vote of the American Giant Rumbler Club.

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NOTE: This written standard and ideal drawing shall be locked in until February 1, 2001. This lock is dated can only be changed by a two thirds vote of the total paid up membership of the American Giant Rumbler Club.

ORIGIN: The American Giant Rumbler Pigeon was created by H. Eric Buri and Wesley L. Conover of the U.S.A. in the early fifties and sixties. Both men are National Pigeon Association Inc. (U.S.A.) Master Breeders and Hall of Famers. On June 3, 1984, the Canadian Pigeon Fanciers Association recognized the Giant Rumbler as a breed of pigeon. The National Pigeon Association, Inc. (U.S.A.) recognized the Giant Rumbler as a breed of January 19, 1985 at the Portland, Oregon National show.

AGE: This standard of perfection is written to cover the adult Giant Rumbler. The Giant Rumbler does not fully mature until the age of three years and allowance should be made for young Giant Rumlbers.

IDEAL DRAWING: The ideal drawing of the Giant Rumbler should be displayed at all shows at time of judging.

PLUMAGE: Clean, neat, full, well developed, smooth texture feathers. Hard feathering such as the flying homer is not wanted in the Giant Rumbler. Plumage to be especially plush on the head and neck.

CLASSIFICATION: Classes will be provided for Old Cocks, Old Hens, Young Cocks, Young Hens in each color class.

JUDGING: When Giant Rumlbers are being carried to the judging area, the judge must leave the area. When the class is ready to be judged, he/she will be notified.

BAND: The "Rumbler" band put out by the National Pigeon Association (U.S.A.) and sold by the American Giant Rumbler Club is the correct band for all Giant Rumlbers.

DISQUALIFICATION: Dragging and cross wings, tail held more than two inches (5 centimeters) high, more than one band, sickness, disease, generally poor condition, or deformity. Excessive plucking removing so many feathers as to leave a bald spot or the impression of one on a bird that otherwise finished the moult. Any means to attempt to deceive the judge. Too small (judge's discretion).

HEAD (10 PTS.): Big, powerful, massive look, long full oval. No flatness at the top of skull. Top skull must be well developed as well as back skull. Massive frontal with good forward sweep. Good width between eyes. From the front the eyes should not be visible. Very full, soft cheeks desirable. The feathering should be very plush and full.

BEAK (2 PTS.): Medium in length, wide and thick, the upper mandible being slightly longer than lower. The beak setting of the Giant Rumbler is slightly below horizontal.

WATTLE (2 PTS.): Good texture, neat and of equal size. Free of coarseness. Close fitting so as to appear an integral part of the beak.

AMERICAN GIANT RUMBLER

EYES (2 PTS.): Bright and clear, showing health. Set well in head, fully feathered all around. Cut one point for off colored eyes.

EYE CERE (2 PTS.): Neat and of good texture. Free of coarseness. Ideally hidden among the skull and cheek feathers.

NECK (10 PTS.): Full towards the breast, appearing powerful. Throat full but free from gullet. Neck feathers to cover wing butts and well down the back. Neck creases add to the beauty of the Giant Rumbler and are required. Should show slight arch in the back of the neck. Cut two points for absent neck creases.

BREAST (10 PTS.): Broad, powerful, chesty appearance. Firm, deep and fully developed. The breast is carried a little high as though proud. Breast feathers to cover wing butts.

BODY & KEEL (10 PTS.): Body deep, solid and extra full, strong and powerfully built. Wedge shaped from the top view. Keel to be straight, long, and very deep with muscular flesh to cover it well. Crooked keel cut in points depending on severity.

WING (8 PTS.): In proportion to size, and deep to follow depth of the body. Held close to body. Feathers to meet and cover over the back. Wing butts to be covered by neck and breast feathers. Dragging and cross wings to be disqualified. Cut in points for sails.

BACK (5 PTS.): Wedge shaped from top view, medium, very broad at the shoulders. Shall show strength throughout and carry that strength through the rump and tail coverts. Cut in points for open back.

TAIL (5 PTS.): Carried in line with back. Length to be in proportion to size. Wedge shape of Giant Rumbler to govern width. Tail should be 1 1/2 to 2 feathers wide, not a whip tail. Standing in a natural position the tail should be carried just above floor. If tail held more than two inches high (5 centimeters) it is a disqualification. However the judge must allow the Giant Rumbler a period of time to settle down as many Giant Rumbler will drop the tail to the proper position after they settle down.

LEGS & FEET (4 PTS.): Should be thick, very muscular and showing great strength. Set well apart and straight. Feet well spread and straight, free of any feathers. Thighs to be well feathered, these feathers to carry back and blend well with undercarriage feathers.

SIZE (15 PTS.): Giant Rumbler should be as large as possible and well proportioned. Type and proportions to be more important than size alone. Giant Rumbler will show variations in size, it will be up to the judge's discretion if a Giant Rumbler should be disqualified for being too small.

TYPE (15 PTS.): Type is the combination of the Giant Rumbler's conformation, station, carriage, and profile. Should station at an upright angle with eye almost directly above the ball of the foot.

COLOR (10 PTS.): Standard colored Giant Rumbler to be cut one to ten points for color when judged in their color classes. These ten points to be floating and not upset the original 100 point total. Color to reach as deeply as possible down the feather on all colored feathers.

White: Pure White, bull eye, beet red eye cere, pinkish white beak and toenails. May show sheen on neck.

Black: Deep solid black with a beetle green sheen, orange eyes, gray eye cere, black beak and toenails.

Dun: Good even shade of Dun, orange eyes, horn color eye cere, beak and toenails.

Red: Rich deep even shade of Mahogany red throughout. Neck color should show more sheen and pinkish luster, orange eyes, red eye cere, light horn beak and toenails.

Yellow: Deep rich yellow throughout, neck showing opalescent blending with golden hues. Orange eyes, red eye cere, light horn beak and toenails.

Blue: Good even shade of blue, neck feathers to be a darker shade with a beetle green sheen. Wings to show two well defined black bars. The tail should be tipped with a single bar to match those on the wings. Rump powder blue, orange eyes, gray eye cere, black beak and toenails.

Silver: (Brown Bar) Silvery blue tending to a fawn color in all sections of the body. The neck feathers to be a darker shade with a brilliant metallic luster. Wings to show two dark brown well defined bars. The tail should be tipped with a single bar to match those on the wings. Soft, fawn color on rump. Pearl eyes, light gray eye cere, light horn beak and toenails.

Rare A. C.: (Any Color) This class is for rare colors in Giant Rumbler such as Grizzles, Ash Red, Mealies, Silver Dun Bar, Khaki Bar and Checks of any color. Any other rare color not mentioned must be shown in this class. When entering Giant Rumbler in a show state color. (Example: Rare A.C. Grizzle or Rare A.C. Ash Red). If eight or more of a rare color are shown, a separate class will be made.

-A.O.C.: (Any other Color) This class is for standard colored Giant Rumbler with white on them anywhere. Mismarks, splashes, and Giant Rumbler with white flights must be shown in this class. (Example: whites with stained beak and toenails or eye other than bull).

ITEMIZED POINTS:

Head.....	10 points
Beak	2 points
Wattle	2 points
Eyes.....	2 points
Eye Cere	2 points
Neck.....	10 points
Breast	10 points
Body & Keel	10 points
Wings	8 points
Back.....	5 points
Tail.....	5 points
Legs & Feet	4 points
Size.....	15 points
Type	15 points
Total.....	100 points

Art by Diane Jacky
Colorized by Gary Romig

AMERICAN SHOW RACER



HEAD: (10 Points) Profile rising gradually and smoothly in an unbroken curve from the top of the beak to the highest point just above the center of the eye, then descending gradually and smoothly, flowing into the neck and providing a full and balanced back skull. Minimum distance from the tip of the beak to the center of the eye shall be one and one-half inches. Top view must show good width at the back of the head and between the eyes, narrowing gradually from the back smoothly toward the wattle and showing no angularity in outline with no pinching between the eye and the wattle. Across the crown should be convex from above the eye on one side to above the eye on the other side. This should not be flat or square. The whole head should express strength with no sign of weakness, thinness or sharp angles. A crest is a serious fault.

BEAK: (6 points) Medium in length stout and straight set. Both mandibles of nearly equal substance set smoothly into the face

with no broken outline. Upper and lower mandibles should fit closely with no sign of gaping or crossing. An imaginary line extended through the mandible seam should extend through the center of the eye. The beak may vary in color from dark in standard blue colors to amber in reds, to flesh color in Dilutes, Whites and in some Splashes and Rares.

WATTLE: (3 points) Medium in size, smooth in texture and free from coarseness. It should fit smoothly between the head and the beak in profile and top view. Both sides should be of equal substance. In both top and front views, wattle should appear even, balanced and heart shaped with no pronounced split or feather growth between the halves. The wattle should fit smoothly with the feathers surrounding it. Any naturally exposed skin under and around the lower mandible should be small, smooth in texture, free from coarseness and not obvious to the casual glance.

AMERICAN SHOW RACER

EYE: (5 points) Bright, fiery and sharp in appearance. Bright blood to dark red or chestnut preferred. Gravel, pale, broken or odd marked eyes are a serious fault. Both eyes must be the same color. Eye color to be compatible with the color and associated genetic factors of the bird. A bull eye or solid black eye is permissible in Whites and Splashes. False pearl eyes are acceptable in brown birds.

EYE CERES: (3 points) Small, smooth, neat and finely laced, dark or plum color preferred, slightly narrower at the back of the eye. A light or flesh colored cere is acceptable when it compliments the bird's color such as in Dilutes, some Rare colors, Whites and/or White Splashes. Ceres should not be obvious to the casual glance.

NECK: (5 points) In profile cut straight back from bottom of the lower mandible to a throat that is free from gullet and thickness, then descending in a smooth curve to a broad chest. On the backside, it should descend from a full back skull in a slight but smooth curve, blending into broad shoulders. It should be stout, of medium length and with no sign of loose feathers or neck creases. Crescent or frill is a serious fault.

BACK: (3 points) Short, flat and broad across the shoulders and tapering smoothly to the rump. Strong and well padded as it approaches the rump with no indication of indentation or weakness.

RUMP: (4 points) Well padded and sturdy, showing no signs of weakness, flatness or excessive width, tapering smoothly into the tail slightly convex from side to side.

VENT BONES: (4 points) Vent bones should show strength and be fairly close to the end of the keel, allowing no more than 3/4" between the end of the keel and the vent bones. Hens may be allowed a little leeway on this, but should not exceed 1".

KEEL: (4 points) Keel (breastbone) shall be centered in the body and curve smoothly from the chest up toward the vent bones. It should show no wave, indentation or crookedness. It should be three to four inches in length. It should be of good structure, not prominent but fleshed out, giving the feeling of a smooth roundness from side to side. Keel should not be too deep or too shallow.

Wings: (6 points) Strong and powerful, held close to the body, just above the tail, with thick and fairly prominent butts. Primary and secondary flights should be wide in web, closely overlapping, with length in keeping with the size of the body. Quills should be strong and steel like. Coverts should be broad, of good length and thickness, covering well over the rump. There should be ten primary and ten secondary flights in each wing. Primary flights not completely grown out, as long as the bird is molting evenly, should not be considered a major fault. All feathers should be free from holes, fret marks and any other damage.

TAIL: (4 points) Twelve strong feathers close fitting and overlapping to give the appearance of one feather; short in proportion to the size of the bird and extending slightly beyond the flights 1/2" to 1" at most and fitting smoothly into the rump.

LEGS & FEET: (5 points) Free from feathers on the lower legs and feet. Feathers should be close fitting on the upper leg, at hocks and between legs. Legs should be bent at hocks with thighs well set back, strong and muscular and medium to short in length. Feet and legs should be dark to bright red. Toe nails sharp and of all the same color. Color may vary from dark to black in standard blue colored birds, to amber in Ash Reds, to flesh colored in Whites and some Splashes.

CARRIAGE OR STATION: (10 points) Erect and bold, with line from the center of the eye to the tip of the tail being at about a forty-five degree angle. Tip of tail should be approximately 3/4" from the ground. Bird should exhibit well-balanced conformation. The entire picture should be one of alertness and of proud and showy carriage.

COLOR/MARKING: (5 points) All colors in standard color classes should be true with a clear, sharp definition of pattern, without whiteness, lightness or smoke and with solid backs, flanks, thighs, rumps, and bellies. Refer to color guideline for more details.

CONDITION: (7 points) Sound, firm of flesh, neither underweight nor overweight, feathers smooth and slippery, carriage alert and vital entire picture of health and energy.

BODY: (7 points) The body as a whole presents a smoothly tapered, wedge shaped appearance that is clearly felt in the hand. It begins with a good, broad chest and tapers to a narrow rump. It should be well fleshed and solid with a feeling of strength and smoothness, not fat. It should be neither too deep nor too shallow.

SIZE/WEIGHT: (5 points) Medium size bird is preferred and when in show condition should weigh between 17 and 22 ounces. Height to be 9" slight over or under size, or over or under weight, should not eliminate a bird if otherwise near perfection. Both judges and breeders should make a sincere effort to adhere to the standard size and weight.

BEHAVIOR: (4 points) Cool, generally unperturbed, without undue nervousness, wildness or panting and with no flying or climbing and no excessive pacing of the judging pen.

DISQUALIFICATIONS: Judges may disqualify for sickness, trimming, deformity, and severe out of condition from dirt, disease or parasites.

COLOR CLASSES: Blue Bar, Blue Check, Dark Check, Black Check, Red Bar, Red Check, Grizzle, Dominant Opal, Recessive Opal, Dilute, Spread Black, Rare, Indigo/Andalusian, Splash or Pied, and Mismark.

Birds will not be judged by points. The point system is intended as a guideline showing the relative importance of characteristics. This may best be used in breeding.

*Drawing by Ralph Whitson;
colored by Eric Medina and Medwin Ducay*

ANTWERP



ORIGIN: The breed can be traced to Northern Belgium in the early 19th Century.

GENERAL IMPRESSION: A pigeon of a bold and upright stance. The head and neck properties are of prime importance, an even sweep overall with good width and substance of skull. The coloration is of lesser significance, but the standard colors described are preferred.

HEAD: Large, massive, and oval in shape for long or medium faced birds. When viewed from the profile, a long, even sweep from the tip of the beak to the back of the skull. The back of the skull should be as large a possible. The highest point of the skull should be above the eye. Jaws are broad and strong at the base. The cheeks are well rounded with a full appearance. In short faced birds the head when viewed from the profile should be round not oval in shape. It is important to note that the skull and face should be very wide with ample room from the eye to the back of the wattle. Short faced birds must not measure more than 1 to 1 1/2 inches from the center of the eye to the tip of the beak. Medium faced birds should have a measurement of not more than 1 5/8 inches in this area. All birds with a greater measurement in this area are classified as being long faced.

BEAK: Black in color and as stout as possible. The beak is blunt at the tip and close fitting with both mandibles showing an equal substance. The beak as a whole has a slightly downward appearance, forming with the wattle and head an even sweep from the tip of the beak to the back of the skull.

WATTLE: Moderate in size, smooth, even and leaf shaped. The wattle must not show any coarseness, nor should it project forward from the line of the curvature. The "Jew" wattle (under the beak) is well developed, but it should not be coarse or out of proportion to the beak wattle.

EYE CERE: Dark in color on younger birds, but it is allowed to be lighter on older birds. Fine in texture and dry looking. Circular in shape, placed eccentrically over the eye, being as small as possible at the back lower part, gradually increasing until most prominent at the front upper part.

EYES: Large, bright blood red in color. Prominent and bold in appearance.

NECK: Moderately long tapering from the chest to the base of the skull. The throat is full but most do not show signs of a gullet (dewlap).

ANTWERP

BODY: Large and shapely, with a considerable depth of breast. The chest is full and broad. The shoulders are broad and prominent. The back is straight.

FLIGHTS: Short, broad, and well folded, resting lightly on the tail.

TAIL: Short with the feathers being broad, carried off the ground.

CARRIAGE: Bold, alert, upright, and smart.

LEGS: Moderately long and sturdy. Stout muscular thighs. Strong rather spread out feet. Legs and feet are free from feathers below the hock. Deep red in color.

COLORS: **SILVER DUN:** Delicate creamy white in general. The head is a powdery white, neck and breast are deep lustrous coppery bronze. The wing bars are broad, well defined and deep red in color. **RED CHECKER:** Head dark and sound red. The neck and the chest are a deep lustrous red. The body and wing ground coloration is a clear dun, checkered with a deep red pattern. This pattern is to be even throughout the wing shield. The tail and flights are clear white. Two broad bars should appear on the lower wing shield and these too should be dark red in color. **BLUE CHECKERED:** Head is dark blue, lustrous and deeply colored on the neck and chest. Body and wings are to be marked like the red checkers, but with a blue coloration. The checkering is black. Flights and tail are blue. **BLUE BARRED:** Sound blue throughout the wings and tail. Two broad bars appear on the wing shield and they must be dark black in color.

FAULTS: Lack of body size. Pinched appearance behind the wattle. Coarseness of wattle and cere. Irregular box-shaped skull. Irregular beak setting or open beak. Presence of frill or gullet.

ORDER OF EVALUATION:

HEAD:

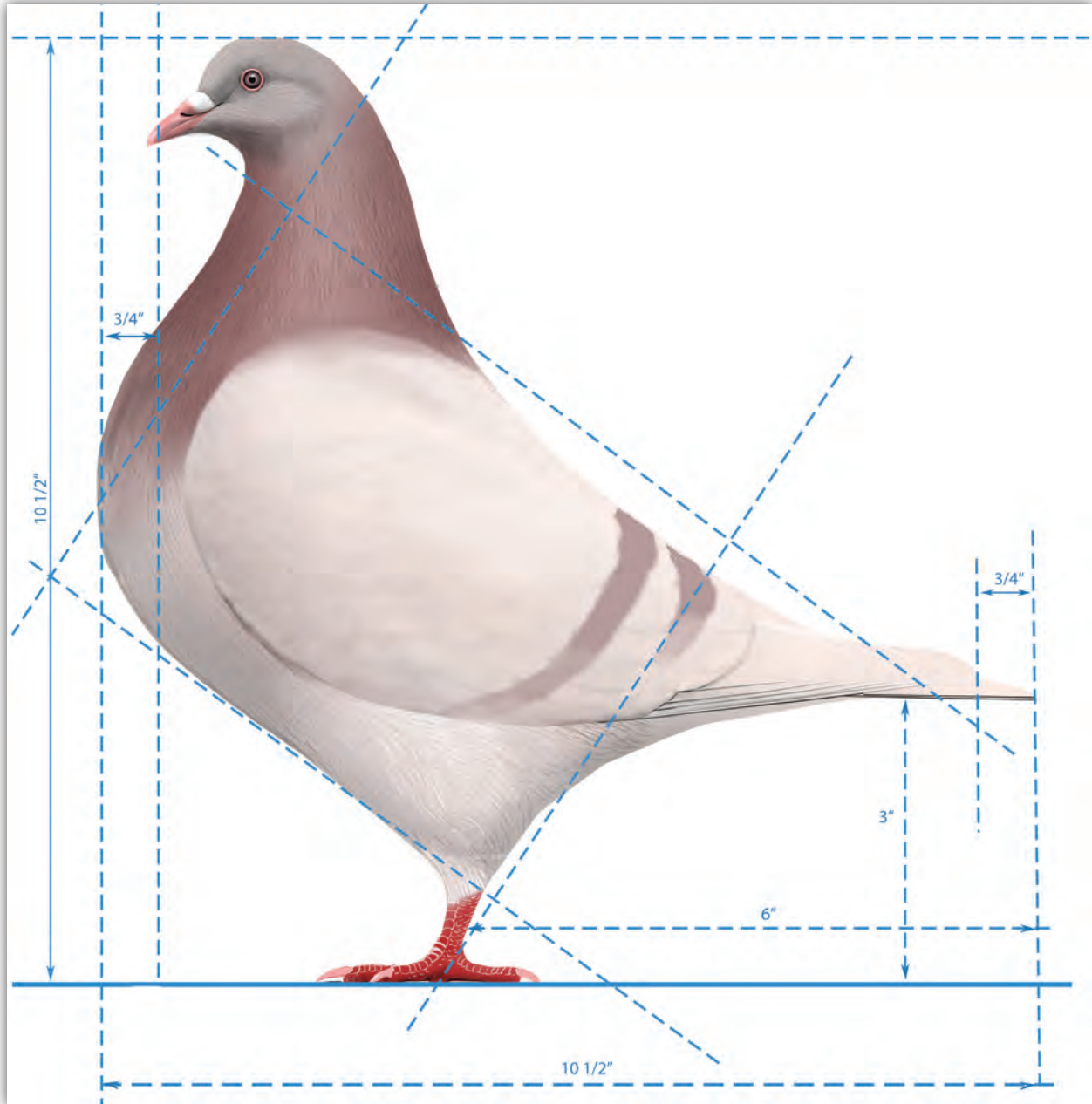
Face	20 pts.
Beak	20 pts.
Top and Back of Skull	15 pts.
Eye	5 pts.
Cere	5 pts.

BODY:

Size and Carriage	5 pts.
Throat	5 pts.
Neck	5 pts.
Color	10 pts.

Art by Gary Romig

AUTO SEXING TEXAN PIONEER



DESCRIPTION: The Texan Pioneer is to be a true auto-sexing breed (pure for the faded factor) being a trim, hard bodied utility bird, having a high dressed out to live ratio, and conforming to the standard of perfection drawing as near as possible. The Texan Pioneer, being a utility squabbing breed, it is important that the bird have as small a head and feet as possible, yet be in proportion to the body.

Weights of the birds to be as follows:

Young birds 26 to 30 Ounces

Old birds 28 to 32 Ounces

POINT SCORING

BODY (25 PTS.) The Texan Pioneer is to be a stocky, large breasted, solid, firm bodied bird. The length and depth of keel to be approximately 3 5/8" and the width of the breast to exceed the depth and length giving a square appearance.

EYE CERE (5 PTS.): All Texan Pioneers are to have a narrow flesh colored eye cere.

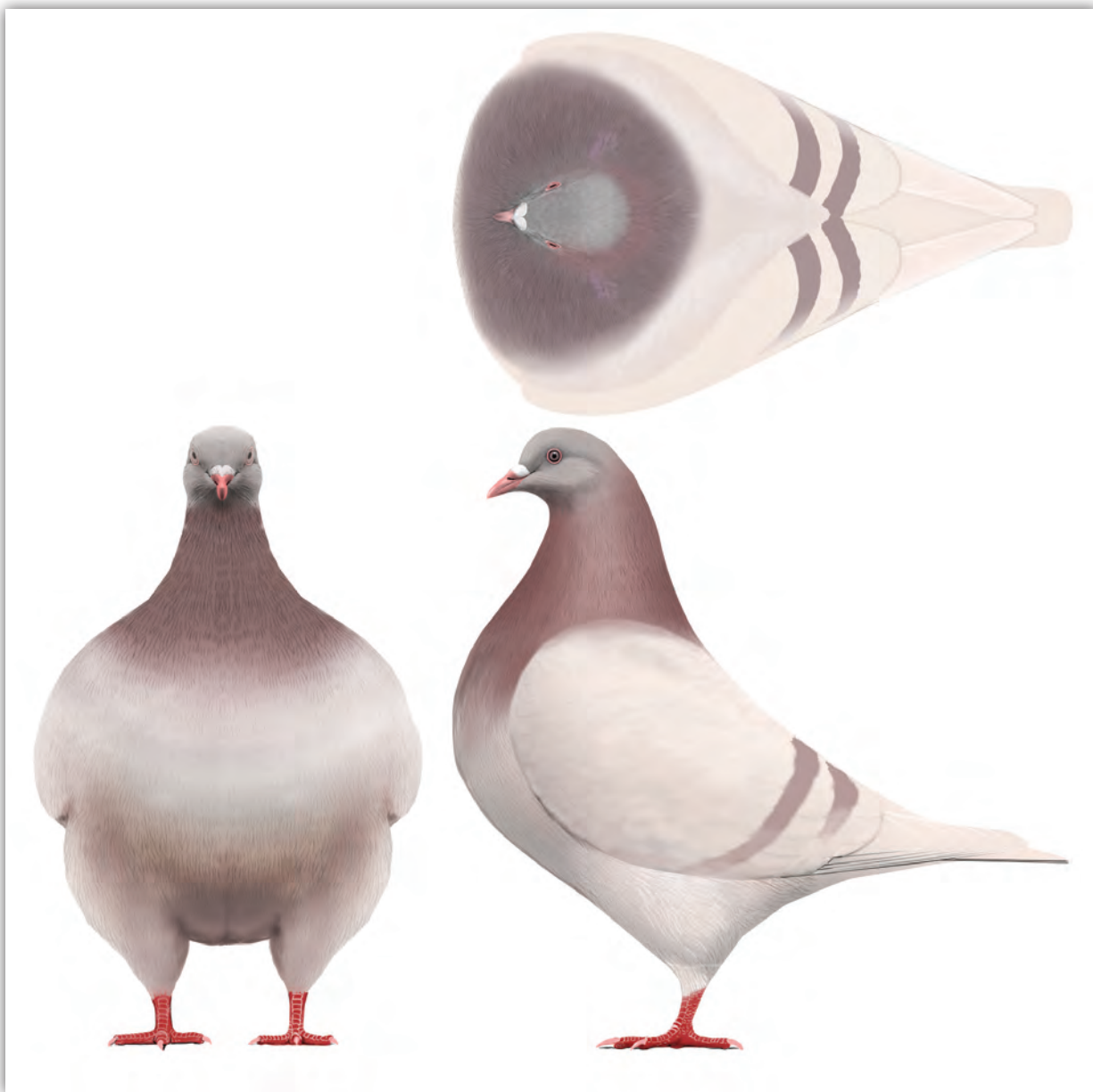
HEAD (10 PTS.): The head of the Texan Pioneer is to be small but in proportion to the body, be held up and back giving the alert appearance, and is to taper to a "V" toward the beak.

NECK (10 PTS.): The neck of the Texan Pioneer is to be of medium size, not coarse, short and contouring gently into the body.

WINGS (10 PTS.): The wings are to be carried up on the tail and to lay flat (no side board effect) to be held firmly to the body, wing butts to be fully covered, and coverts to cover back completely.

TAIL (10 PTS.): The tail to be approximately 6" long from the back of legs to the tip of the tail. As near as possible to be one feather wide, and carried approximately 3" up from the floor and parallel to the floor. The tail to be approximately 3/4" longer than the wing tips and with as little a "knob" as possible. The Texan Pioneer should feel as though it will slip out of your hands when held properly.

AUTO SEXING TEXAN PIONEER



FEET & LEGS (10 PTS.): The Texan Pioneer legs to be as small as possible yet in proportion to the body, wide set and with the drum sticks and thighs well fleshed. Toes shall be fine bone and short. Legs to be nearly straight, not to give a squatty appearance.

STATION (CARRIAGE) (10 PTS.): The Texan Pioneer is to be approximately 10 1/2" long and high, to be one of alertness and good health, not flighty, and with the beak carried approximately 3/4" back of the front line of the breast.

FEATHERS: All birds to be fully feathered with hard feathers firmly held to the body. Feathers with an oily sheen indicate good health. Loose feathers are undesirable.

POINT SCORING

Body.....	25
Eye Cere.....	5
Head.....	10
Neck.....	10
Wings.....	10
Tail.....	10
Feet and Legs.....	10
Feathers.....	10
Station.....	10

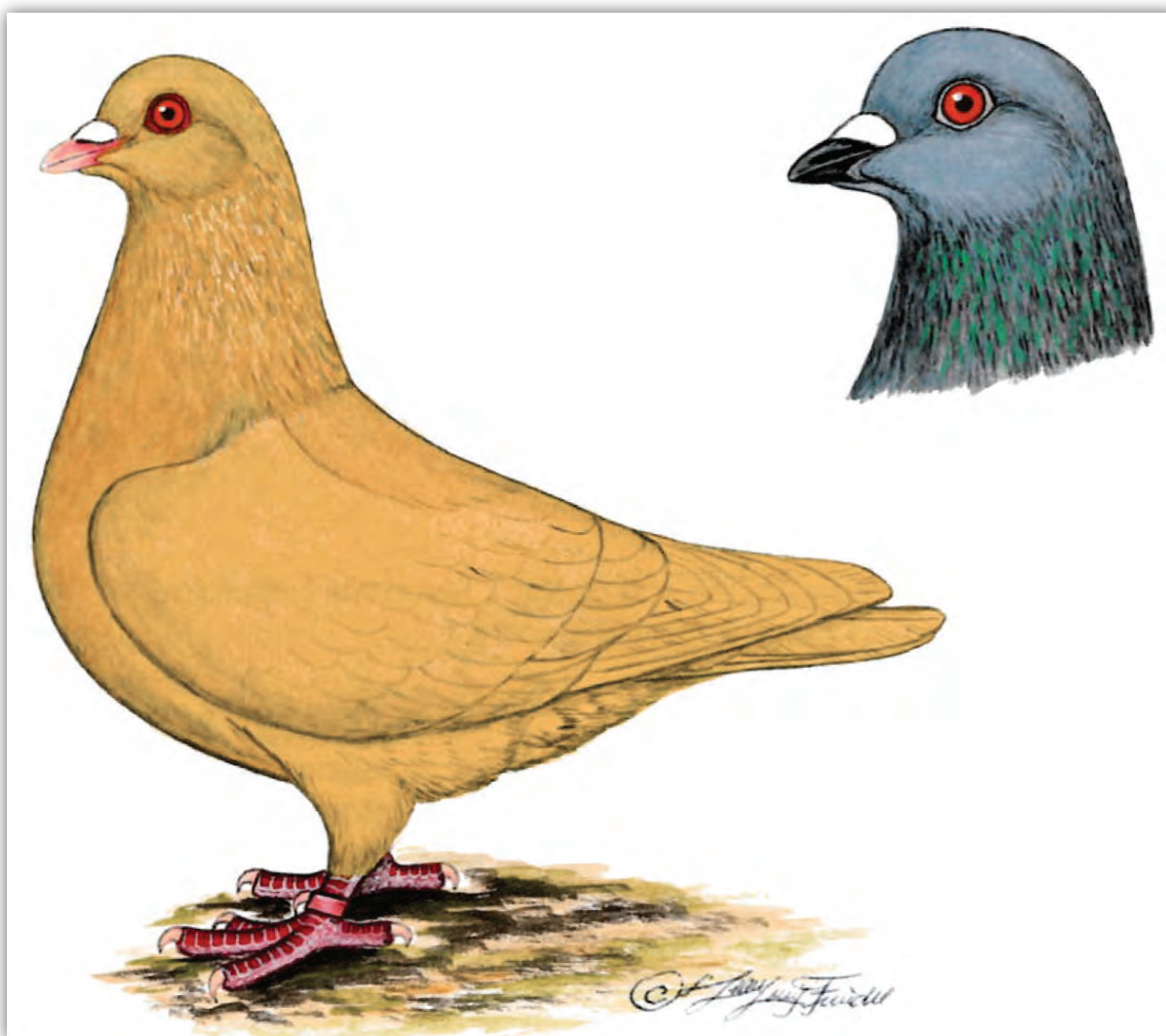
DISQUALIFICATIONS:

- A. Under- or overweight
- B. Any damaged or sick birds.
- C. Any that show signs of trimming or plucking.
- D. Any deformities, frill or crest feathers, extra toes, crooked or missing toes, crooked keel and/or crooked beak.

10 Color Classes of Auto Sexing Texan Pioneers



Art by Gary Romig



ORIGIN: Middle Bohemia: Recognized and accepted as a breed there in 1948.

GERMAN: Beneschauer Taube

FRENCH: Pigeon de Benesov

CZECH: Benesovski Holub

GENERAL IMPRESSION: Energetic, powerful pigeon which is large, robust, active and prolific, agile and a capable flier.

BREED CHARACTERISTICS: Field Pigeon type but with a broader build. The body carriage slopes gently toward the rump. Originally bred in blue barless only.

HEAD: Wide, lightly rounded, nicely curved without exaggerated forehead; plain headed.

EYES: Fiery dark red; in white black and in brown false pearl.

EYE SERE: On black and blue narrow, blackish gray. On white, recessive red and yellow more pronounced and red. On dun and silver (dilute blue) and on brown and khaki they are grayish red.

BEAK AND SERE: Beak has a strong base and is medium in length. Sere is delicate and powder white. On black and blue the beak

is black. On dun and silver (dilute blue) horn colored with sere powder white. On white, recessive red and yellow the sere is pale pink.

NECK: Medium in length, emerges fully from the body and tapers toward the head; gullet is nicely rounded out.

BREAST: Wide and rounded.

BACK: Wide, tapers toward the tail, slight declination.

WINGS: Muscular with broad feathers, tight fitting plumage on body with good secondary flight cover.

TAIL: Medium in length, feathers compact, positioned in line with the back and not touching the ground.

LEGS: Medium in length, strong, red in color, a little bent, without feathers and toenail color matching the beak.

PLUMAGE: Tight and compact feathering overall.

ETHOLOGICAL FACTS: Outstanding in its ability to fend for itself, is an able flier and can glean its food from the fields.

BODY: Robust, broad breast with good depth and protruding at the front. Well muscled. Fairly wide back that slopes gently toward the rump. Weight is 550 to 650 grams.

BENESOV

STANCE: Somewhat wide, legs a little bent but fitting the body width nicely.

COLORS: White, black, dun, brown, khaki, blue barless, silver (dilute blue), with and without bars, recessive red and recessive yellow.

Tiger grizzle in all color varieties. Flight and tail feathers are colored.

Pied tiger grizzle in all color varieties. Flight and tail feathers are intermingled with white.

COLOR, GLOSS AND EXPRESSION: All colors should be rich, deep, even and clear. Blacks and recessive reds must show ample glossy sheen throughout their plumage. Blues have a medium blue tone, dark flights and tail bar. On silvers (dilute blue) the wing shields and back are silvery gray with mustard yellow highlights, darker on the neck, head, belly and underside of tail. Flights and tail bar are dun. Tiger markings should be uniform.

DISQUALIFYING FAULTS: Pearl, black or split eyes on colored birds.

MAJOR FAULTS: Coarse and plump shape, narrow breast, rump carried horizontally, tail tilts upward, chicken-like appearance with bare back, flat angular or coarse looking head, weak beak, dark beak on dun and silver, discolored, yellowish or light colored eyes on colored birds; coarse, pale eye sere. Major color discrepancies: Blueish head on Silver (dilute blue), extreme bleaching of color, white backs on colored birds, copper tone on neck and on the breast of blacks, blues and silvers (dilute blue), defective toe nail color.

EVALUATION: Type, head shape, beak, eyes, eye sere, structure and color.

BAND SIZE: 9

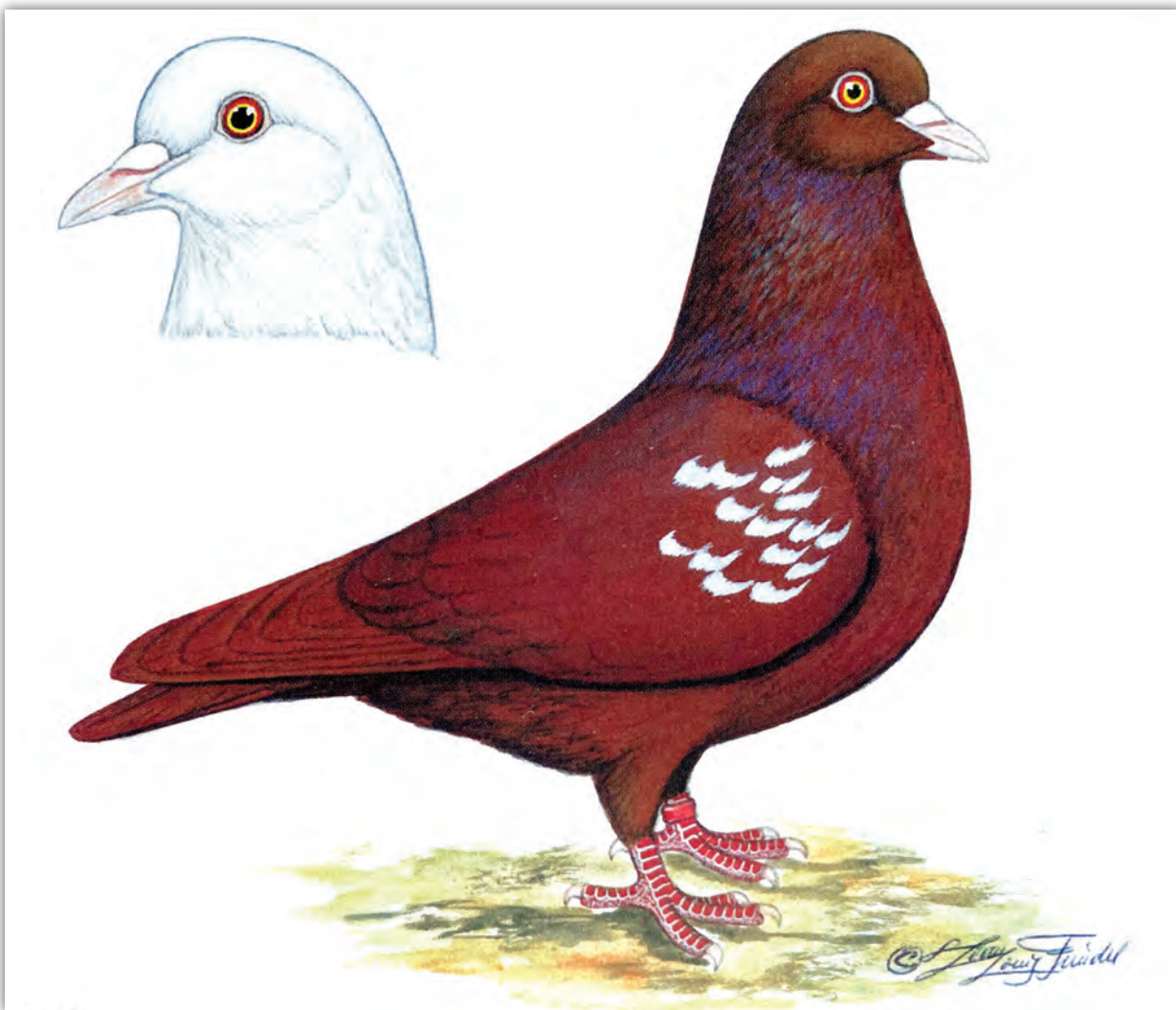
EVALUATION CHART:

Body and Type:	25%
Head:	12%
Beak and Beak Sere:	9%
Color:	9%
Eyes and Eye Sere:	8%
Wings:	8%
Neck:	7%
Tail:	7%
Feet:	6%
Plumage:	5%
Gloss:	4%
Total:	100%

Translation by Gene Hochlan

Drawing by Louis Frindel

CARNEAU, EUROPEAN



COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: Belgium and North-France.

OVERALL IMPRESSION: Medium size, strongly built, but active pigeon with slightly upright stance.

BREED CHARACTERISTICS

HEAD: Medium-sized but not gross or coarse, well arched, an unbroken rounded line from the beak to the neck.

EYES: Fiery orange-red with a light yellow ring around the pupil (three-coloured eye).

EYE CERES: Small, round and pale (flesh-coloured).

BEAK: Medium length, not too heavily built, light coloured.

WATTLE: Smooth and not pronounced.

NECK: Not more than medium length, full at the shoulders, narrowing to the head. Throat rounded and well defined.

BREAST: Broad, rounded and deep.

BACK: Broad and very slightly sloping.

WINGS: Must not reach the tail tip, held close to the body and covering the back well without crossing.

TAIL: Not too long, well closed, held in line with the slope of the back.

LEGS: Barely medium length, broadly spaced stance, strong and always clean-legged. Nail colour of no importance.

FEATHERING: Abundantly feathered, but must not be too tight. Hard feathered but appearing sleek/smooth.

COLOURS: Red and Yellow and White.

Red and Yellow with a white wing 'rose'.

Red and Yellow white lower back.

Red and Yellow with a white wing 'rose' and a white lower back.

COLOUR AND MARKING: The colours deep and rich and with intensive sheen, coloured up to the skin, also the feather shafts are coloured. The wing 'rose' ideally to consist of about 20 white single feathers, not forming a white field.

FAULTS: Too long, too coarse or too small in body. Narrow or flat breast. Body held higher than near horizontal. Coarse head. Steep forehead. Eye not 'three'-coloured. Red or thick eye cere. Beak other than pale. Wings not covering the back well (open-backed). Matt or Bluish colours. Light under-color. Poor markings.

ORDER OF IMPORTANCE: Breed type and body form, size (weight) - Balance and posture - Colour and marking - Head and beak - Eye colour and Eye cere.

BAND SIZE: 9 mm. Weight: 600 – 675 grams (indicative).

Drawing by Jean Louis Frindel

CAUCHOIS



ORIGIN: An old French breed, originating in the Caux de Normandie, bred from Croppers, Mondain, Carneau and Field Pigeons. Referred to by Button in 1750.

OVERALL IMPRESSION: Very large, lively pigeon with long wings and tail with a white 'half-moon' on the upper part of the neck/breast. Slightly upright stance with a weight of between 700 and 800 gm (on the 'Self colors must have the 'Half-Moon'. In the other markings it is optional).

HEAD: Medium sized, the forehead a vaulted curve, the head long but well rounded. In comparison to the body, the head is small.

EYE: Bright orange-red, with the paler colors may be lighter.

Eye cere is small and fine, according to the body color, it ranges from dark to violet red to rose-red (rich pink). Violet red in Blues, rose-red in Silvers.

BEAK: Medium length and strong. Almost straight and thick at base. Dark to black color for Black or Blue Ground color birds. Horn color to pale for Dilute Blue, Red and Yellow birds. Wattle is white, longish, smooth but not pronounced.

NECK: Barely medium length, full and powerful from the throat.

BREAST: Broad, rounded and carried well forward and fairly high. Back: Broad between the shoulders, flattened and sloping fairly steeply.

WINGS: Appearing long, well covering the back and carried on the tail without crossing. Span circa 85 - 90 cm for cocks, 80 - 85 cm for hens. Long and broad feathered but well closed.

LEGS: Clean-legged, strong and of medium length. Nail color to match the body color.

COLOR AND MARKINGS: All colors must have a White lower back (rump). All Self-colors must have the white 'moon' marking. In all other colors the 'Half-Moon' marking is optional. Where present, the 'Half-Moon' should be 4 cm broad and lay on the upper part of the neck, it should ideally end either side in an upward 'peak' and should not reach around the hind-part of the

neck. In Checkers the checker design is difficult to describe as almost every feather is different.

A. White Checker Ground color Blue or Dilute Blue with even and distinct checkering desired. Dilute Blue with Sulphur checkering. The point of the triangular checker marking on each feather to have a narrow black or dark edge (black for Blues, dark for Dilute Blues). It is desired that the inner webbing of the primary feathers to be the color of the checkering.

B. Bar Blue with Bronze or White Bar, Blues with a black edging to the bars, Dilute Blue with Sulphur or White Bar, both with a dark edging to the bars. Mealy and Cream to have that color to the head, neck, breast and bars. The belly and wing-shields paler and even-colored, the white lower back must be distinct however. The bars should be distinct and fully cross the wing-shield.

C. Self color Red, Yellow and Black. Must all have the white 'Half-Moon'. Color must be deep, rich and with an intense sheen.

COLORS:

Blue-Bronze-Checker (earlier called Red Checker).

Dilute Blue-Sulphur Checker (earlier Yellow Checker).

Blue-Rosa Checker (earlier Peach Blossom color).

Blue-White Checker (earlier Hyacinth color).

Blue-Bronze Bar (earlier Red Bar).

Blue with White Bar.

Dilute Blue with Sulphur Bar (earlier Yellow Bar).

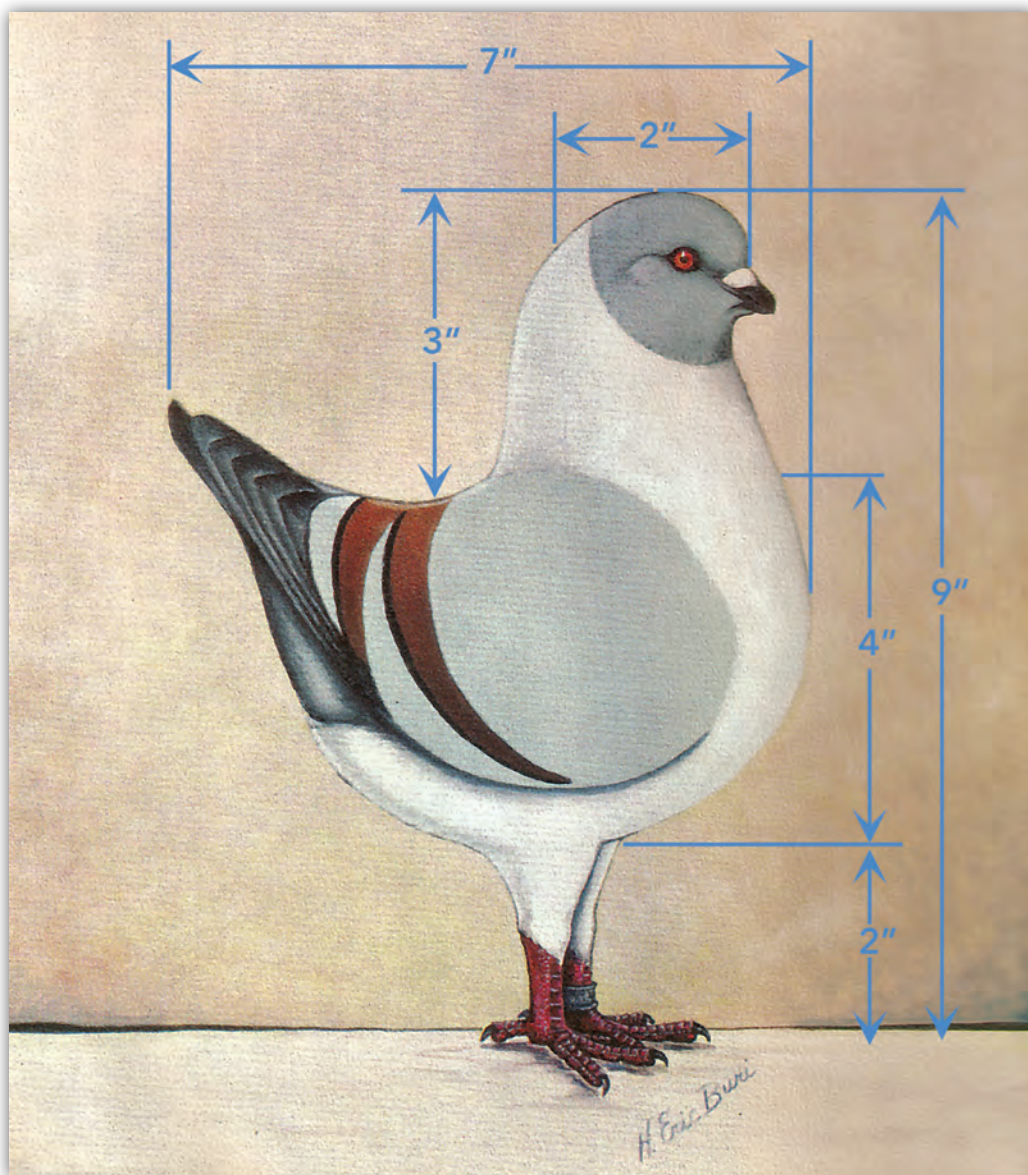
Dilute Blue with White Bar. Self in Mealy, Cream, Red, Yellow and Black.

All Self-colors must have the 'Half Moon' marking.

FAULTS: Body held too high or too low, too large a 'Half-Moon' marking, body too coarse, long or narrow/weak, matt or uneven ground color, poor markings. With Mealy and Creams, very uneven wing-shields and tail color. Missing white 'Half-Moon' on Self-Colors.

Art by Gary Romig

CLASSIC MODENA



PREAMBLE: The purpose of this standard is to assist breeders and judges to work towards a common goal in this breed of pigeon. There is a point system to be a guideline for judges to follow in evaluating birds in a show. Yet the most important feature of ranking birds will be overall balance. The Classic Modena should be round in appearance from all directions. This standard is to find the best of both Gazzi and Schietti: Best Old Cock, Best Old Hen, Best Young Cock, Best Young Hen (i.e. Best Old Gazzi Cock, etc.) and then champion and reserve Gazzi and Schietti.

SHAPE & STRUCTURE:

CHEST: The chest shall be broad, round, and prominent.

BACK: The back is to be wide at the shoulders, short and well rounded, tapering to blend into the tail. The back should not be flattened. The tail to be curved upwards at an angle that would be level at the bird's neck at approximately one half the distance from the low point of the back to the top of the skull. The flights are to rest as flat as possible on the tail.

BODY: to be deep, short, broad and cobby with rump broad enough to support the wings. The shape shall be well rounded in a graceful curve when viewed from any angle. The body should be round

from nearly every direction. The legs are to be located in the direct center of the body from the side profile.

FAULTS: Body too long or narrow. Body too shallow, lacking depth. Body too square or angular lacking overall roundness.

WINGS: Short, deep, tightly folded, carried well cocked up. Wing butts shall blend smoothly with the chest, with the wing tips lying upon the tail. Flight feathers are to be short and broad. Covert feathers are to meet on the back so there is no hole or open back showing.

FAULTS: Protruding wing butts. Scissor wings. Open back with wing coverts not covering the back well. Wings not lying flat on the tail.

KEEL: Shall be as deep as possible, fairly short and curved with the contour of the body from front to back.

FAULTS: Crooked keel. Keel not long and not curved.

TAIL: Shall be very short and broad webbed. It should be about at a 40-degree angle to the floor. To be folded tightly, preferably 1 feather wide. Tail is to be curved in a graceful upward curve. Tip to be approximately one and one-half inch above the low point of the back. Tail shall be approximately one quarter inch longer than wing flights.

FAULTS: Wry tail. Tail too long. Broad, not folded tightly. Low tail set or carried too flat.

CLASSIC MODENA

STATURE: Proud and erect, with head held high though not strained or stretched as from fright. Eye and wing junction with body shall be on a perpendicular line. The size of the Classic Modenas shall not exceed 9 inches in height. In the event of 2 birds being of equal points in a placing, advantage will be given to the smaller bird.

FAULTS: Leaning too far forward or backward. Head not held high. Neck drawn too far back. Lacking in tail lift. Flights not resting on tail. Birds 9.75" and over are to be MAJORLY faulted.

HEAD, NECK & EYES:

HEAD: Shall be of medium length. Curve of head shall be graceful from beak to neck. The head and neck should be display moderate fullness and power. This fullness and power should not interfere with the vision of the bird. When viewed from the front, the bird's eyes should be visible through the sight track of the head. It is a MAJOR fault if the forehead and fore skull are so full that the bird is unable to see directly ahead of itself and a person cannot see its eyes when viewed from the direct front.

FAULTS: Flat head, not well rounded. Too narrow in width. Pinched in face. Beetle brows. Droopy eye lids. Too small of a head as to create an unbalanced bird overall.

BEAK: The beak shall be short and broad. Both types (light and dark beaks) to be free of any discoloration. The wattles shall be small of fine texture.

EYE: Shall be very bright and with a prominent iris, shading from orange to orange red, with plenty of luster. Eye to be approximately level with the center point of the round head and set forward about one fourth the depth of the head front to back.

FAULTS: Pale or lusterless eye color, but allowance to be made for somewhat light color in brown pigmented birds.

CERE: To be fine and even in texture, with color shading to blend in with the color of the bird so as to be as inconspicuous as possible.

FAULTS: Coarse, prominent, or contrasting eye ceres, except in white Schietti where a red cere is desired.

NECK: Of medium length. It shall graduate in fullness from top to chest. There should be no distinct gullet, but not pinched at the throat. Neck shall be tilted slightly back without any trace of neck shaking or over styling. The "stout bull neck" is most desirable.

FAULTS: Too thin and long. Lacking fullness and graduation into the shoulders. Showing distinct gullet or pinched at throat.

LEGS & CONDITION:

LEGS: The legs are to be very straight with thighs well shown. The legs, feet and toes to be bright red and free of any feathering. The toes to be of fine texture and well spread out. Legs to be as wide apart as possible to keep the bird in proportion. The legs are to be located in the direct center of the body from the side profile.

FAULTS: Cow hocked or buckling legs. Legs too short or too long. Toes not well spread. Legs not placed in center of body. Legs not straight.

CONDITION: Feathers to be medium hard to hard and smooth. Body is to be well filled with firm flesh.

FAULTS: Loose or long feathers. Any missing feathers due to molt. Excessive trimming. Soft feathers. Stained or soiled feathers. Loose, twisted feathers on neck or near cheek. Spongy body condition, lacking firm flesh condition. Feathers on lower leg or feet. Cleft in breast feathers.

COLOR & MARKINGS: Color in all classes is to be very rich, lustrous and pure with much sheen. All self-colored birds to be evenly colored throughout. Where two or more colors are present on the same feather, these colors should be in sharp contrast to each other.

GAZZI CLASS: The Gazzi pattern is to consist of a colored head, colored wings/flights, and a colored tail. The rest of the body to be white.

The lines of separation between the color and white are to be as clean and crisp as possible.

PIED CLASS: A separate class for pied birds will be judged. They will be judged only in their class and will not be eligible to compete for any further awards other than in the pied class. Birds with ANY white, but not enough to be a Gazzi, are to be shown in the PIED class.

SCHIETTI CLASS: Schietti birds are solid-colored birds with no white Except for in the case of Argents.

STANDARD PATTERNS: There are four basic color patterns in the Modena breed: barred, open checked or tri, T check or closed pattern, and barless. The desirable bar pattern has a clear solid colored wing with two evenly curved bars, to be as wide as possible, starting over the back, and curving down to the bottom of the wing. The back edge of each bar is edged with a distinct, fine pencil line. The edging is indistinct in ash red birds. The balance of the wing shield should be clear, clean base color with no third bar, sootiness or dirty.

The checkered or tri-marked shows the same two bars except they are irregular or saw toothed along the back edge. Each feather on the shoulder portion of the wing between the wing butts and the bars is checked with portions of the ground color and the bar color, the two colors being separated by a fine V shaped edging. This edging is also indistinct in the ash red birds.

The T check pattern shows none of the basic ground color on the wing. The whole wing is the same color as the bar of the bird's color family. The wing can be clear, laced or T-checked. The lacing should be distinct and of the same width on each feather. The T-checked birds should show this same lacing along with a definite wedge of the bar edging color on each feathers.

The tail bar of each color should match the smooth spread pigment of the individual bird. Blue Intense = black tail bar, blue dilute = dun (silver) tail bar, brown = brown tail bar, brown dilute (khaki) = khaki tail bar, ash red = light ash.

COLOR FAULTS: Dull or faded color. Color lacking sheen. Bronze cast on body, neck, and/or head.

MARKING & PATTERN FAULTS: Smuttiness between 2 or more colors. Any colored feathers in the white areas of Gazzi marked birds. Any white feathers on the body of a Schietti bird. Bib too deep or too far back on Gazzi birds. Uneven lacing or checkering on T-pattern birds. Lack of lacing on argents giving the bird a washed-out appearance. Any sign of a sootiness on barred bird. Traces of a third bar on barred birds. Narrow bars. Closed patterns on tri-colored birds.

GENERAL DISQUALIFICATIONS: White, broken, bull or unmatched eyes (Bull eyes allowed in whites only and unmatched eyes to be allowed in peds.) Split keel. Completely white tail feathers (except in whites and peds). Neck shaking while being judged. Wings carried below the tail. Extreme trimming. Birds sick or in otherwise poor condition physically. Faking in any manner beyond normal trimming and cleaning. Birds showing other than true Modena type. White flights (except pied birds).

BAND SIZE: 8mm

POINTS

Shape and Structure	20 points
Stature.....	20 points
Head, Neck, and Eyes.....	20 points
Color and Pattern Markings	20 points
Legs and Condition	20 points

Drawing by Eric Buri

COBURG LARK



ORIGIN: From the lands of the Dukes of Sachsen-Coburg and Sachsen-Meiningen from a 'Mealy' Field Pigeon, later was refined with admixtures from other breeds to form the present Coburg Lark. Although a Form pigeon its color properties have led to disputes concerning it belonging to the colored Toy breeds.

OVERALL IMPRESSION: A large, lively pigeon of long build, sturdy body and with alert stance. Weight for mature pigeons 700 gms. All colors to be a clear paste.

HEAD: Small, narrow, not over-developed in any way.

EYE: Bright and lively with a reddish/yellow iris. Eye cere single, smooth and fine, light flesh color.

BEAK: Medium-long, slightly bent at the tip. With the Lark color variety the beak is horn-color. The Barred and Barless flesh colored, though a more mature bird can be allowed a slight dark line running along the length of the top beak. A fine smooth (flat) wattle, finely powdered.

NECK: Medium-long, full and broad from the shoulders, slim and without coarseness as it rises to join the head. Clean and well rounded throat.

BREAST: Broad and reasonably well developed, not shallow or too deep. Back: Broad, narrowing to the tail, gently sloping to tail. Wings: Long and broad, held close to the body, the 'elbow' well tucked into the body and the wings covering the whole back, very little of the lower back should be seen. Wings must not cross nor quite reach end of tail.

TAIL: Long and well closed. Legs: Medium-long, always clean-legged. Nails light horn-color. Feathers: Very smooth, tight feathering, finely powdered.

COLORS: Silver-Grey with Lark Marked wings, or Silver with Bar or Silver-Barless. No other colors accepted.

LARK-MARKED: Head a clear, light grey without any brownish/yellowish or 'rusty' tone. The neck is slightly lighter tone. The Ochre breast color not to be too high up the neck or too deep onto the lower breast. The neck has a 'matt' green sheen, not metallic or high gloss. The back and wings have a light grey ground color. The wings have clear Lark markings of dark grey, it can look paler because of the abundance of fine powder. There should be two clearly serrated bars visible, noticeably broader than the Larking. The primary feathers should be the same

COBURG LARK

color as the tail bar. The tail is grey with a broad, dark grey band, lighter grey underneath is acceptable.

SILVER WITH OR WITHOUT BARS: The ground color is always lighter than the Larked variety, a clear, clean silver grey with a slightly light blue tone, not white, mealy or plain grey. The females are always slightly darker in color. The color of the primary feathers to match that of the tail bar, a dark grey. The barred variety, must have two narrow bars which match the tail bar for color. The bars must be parallel and running the full width of the closed wing. As with the Lark variety, the Ochre color must not rise too high on the neck nor too low onto the lower breast.

FAULTS: Small or gross body. Feathers not smooth and flat. Small or flat breasted. Other than a very small amount of back showing when the wings are closed. Wings not held close to the body (to form a clean/sharp outline). Short

primaries. Coarse head. Dark or bluish color around the beak. Beak other than horn-color with the Lark-marked or light flesh with Bar/Barless (note Standard for older birds). Double or red eye cere. Brownish or black Larking or bar color. Color too light on primaries. Breast or neck color other than standard. Too loose or curled feathers. For Lark-marked too few Lark markings or rounded Larking. Too large or too small Larking. For Silver: Silver color too light or too dark or uneven. Wing bars too close or too thick. Evidence of a third Bar. Legs not well placed.

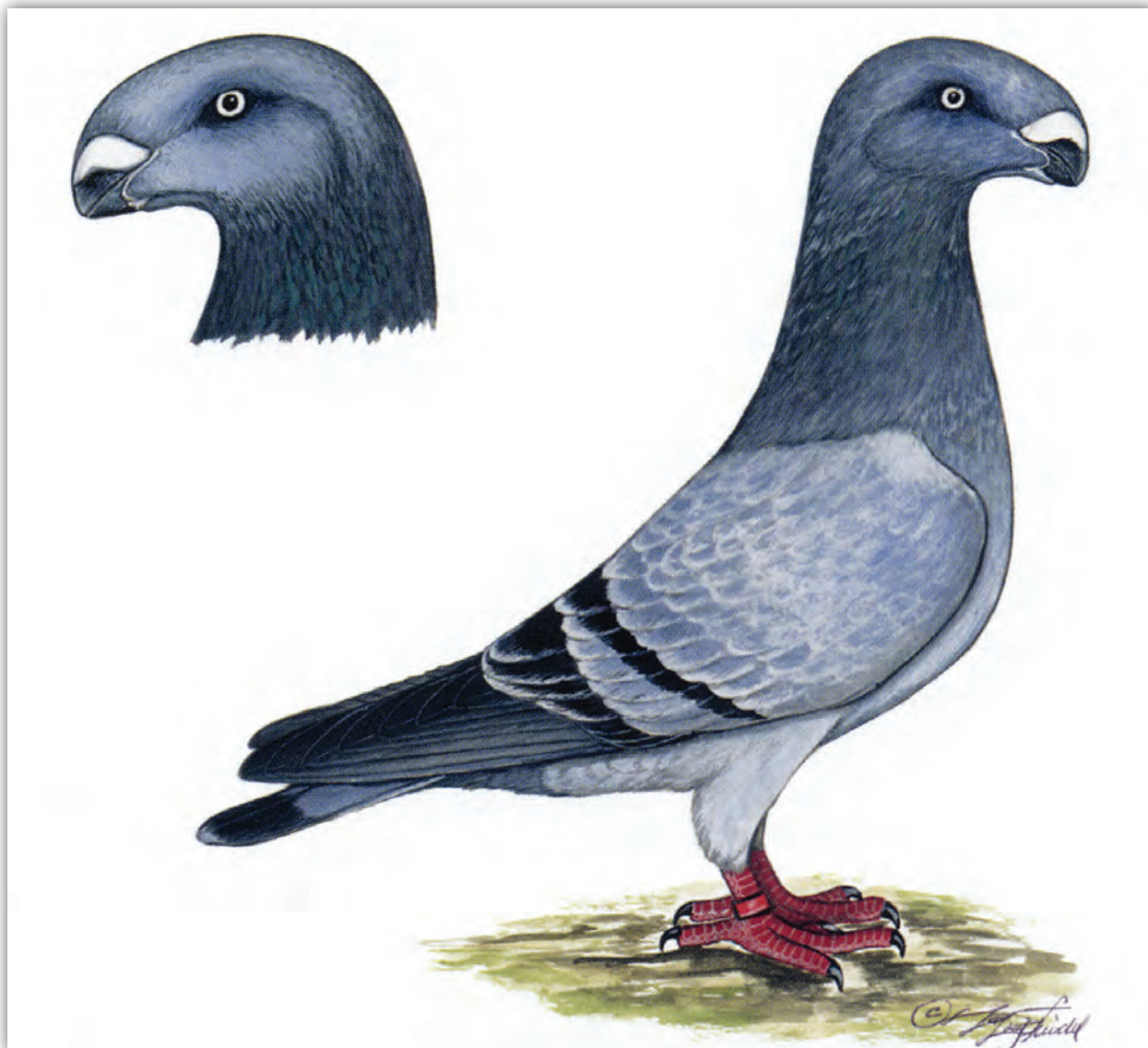
ORDER OF IMPORTANCE: Good stance. Tail not too deeply tilted to the floor or carried too high). Large powerful form (without coarseness) Color. Feather quality and eyes. Eye cere and Beak color.

Art by Gary Romig



Barless Coburg Lark

ENGLISH SHOW HOMER



TOTAL IMPRESSION: The head of the Show Homer is its most distinctive feature. While this is one of the larger breeds of pigeons, mere size without a head that is close to the ideal does not constitute a good Show Homer. Nor do color or markings make a good specimen if the bird has serious head faults. The relative value of each feature, as indicated by the allotted points, is based on the importance of the part described.

ORIGIN: The history of the breed is unimportant to an understanding of the Standard since the day has long passed when anything can be gained by crossing back to any of the several breeds used in its creation. At this time, there is no active club in the U.S. for the breed. In the past, several attempts to organize clubs contributed nothing to the advancement of the breed, nor were any changes made either in the ideal or the Standard. The latest British ideal varies in several respects from the ideal which the breeders all over the world have strived for, and the basic qualities which the specimens of today comprise.

HEAD (25 PTS.): The Show Homer has the largest head of any pigeon in existence today. Length, width, and depth of muzzle are most important. Viewed from the side, the head should have a continuous curve from the tip of the beak to the back of the head with a pronounced fullness or hump at a point just back of the

wattle. Viewed from the top, there must be an even fullness from the point of the beak to back skull, with no "pinching in" at any point. Viewed from the front or back there must be no flatness or hollows in the curve over the top of the head from eye to eye. The head should be carried well up not down faced.

BEAK (15 PTS.): The beak should be short and thick, with every aspect showing no break in the curve of the profile. Viewed from the side, the beak should have a slight downward curve, in keeping with the skull contour, without making the bird look downfaced. Beak color follows the pattern of most other breeds - black beaks for dark colors; light horn for the light colored birds.

WATTLE (10 PTS.): The wattle should be white, smooth, and fine in texture. Heart shaped wattles preferred. Some of the best specimens have "split wattles" in which small feathers grow between the two halves of the wattle almost to where the top of the beak joins the head. Closed wattles, or those that have no dip in the center or feathers partially dividing them, while least desirable, are not a disqualification. Regardless of the type of wattle the bird has, it should not break the curve of the head. Since wattles inevitably increase with age, a slight coarseness of the feature should be treated with leniency by the judge in the case of an otherwise outstanding specimen. There should be no jewing on the under mandible.

ENGLISH SHOW HOMER

EYES (8 PTS.): Older standards specified the eye in the center of the head. This would be an impossibility in the case of long-headed specimens. Excessive back skull might make an eye on a short muzzled bird appear in the center, but such a bird could not compete with a bird with the desired length of face. On normal birds nature places the eye in the proper place. A deformed bird with a deformed setting of the eyes has no place in the show room or breeding loft. When considering its size and also the eyes of other pigeons, the Show Homer should have small eyes, well sunken in the head. Pearl eyes are standard, though many birds have eyes of other colors such as orange, yellow, and most commonly, gravel.

CERE (5 PTS.): As fine and thin as possible, damson in color in dark feathered birds and flesh color in light colored birds. Color of cere is related to the beak color. As in the case of wattles, ceres, to a lesser extent, become coarse with age.

THROAT (7 PTS.): Must be well cut out with no trace of gullet.

NECK (1 PT): Should be short and thick, gradually tapering from the throat to body.

BODY (10 PTS.): Short, broad, and strong in every respect. Good depth of keel, straight breast bone, the whole having a wedge shaped appearance. Not "hog backed".

FEATHER (2 PTS.): Firm, hard; flights carried well up on tail.

Drawing by Louis Frindel

EXHIBITION HOMER



GENERAL CONFIGURATION: The Exhibition Homer is fairly large in size, they are not wanted too big nor yet too weedy and above all they must be balanced. The first point to start at when weighing up the bird is the beak and setting, as without this being reasonably good it cannot have the desired headpiece. .

SKULL: (Forehead, top and back) The forehead should not be prominent or the top too high, nor yet flat otherwise the back skull will lose that accentuated curve so much desired. .

BEAK: The beak should be short, stout and rather blunt, both mandibles of equal strength dovetailed into the face, and the beak line parallel to the bottom of the eye. A long beak is undesirable. .

WATTLE: Small "V" shaped well down towards the point of the beak and close fitting to the face, this will give an apparently short beak with the length between gape and eye. There is no limit to the actual length of the face (tip of beak to center of eye). The general length is 1 7/8 to 2 inches (48 to 50mm.). Mere length of face does not make a good bird, but lack of length in the face is a handicap. .

FRONTAL (FRONT OF THE EYE): There should be no slackening either on the top or on the sides of the face, but should be level, described by many as a nicely filled face. .

EYE AND CERE: The eye should be white in all colors and the cere very fine or small. The cere and beak will vary somewhat in color according to the color of the bird. Generally speaking the desired color is black or dark, but the softer colors will have varying shades of a softer texture both in beak and cere, but the darker the better. .

NECK: Graceful, free from gullet, gradually broadening on to a fairly wide deep chest. .

BODY: The body should be short and cobby though not small, powerful yet balanced. .

FEATHER: The feathers should be hard and close fitting. The flights short, strong and broad well overlapping each other at the end and carried close up to the body. .

CONDITION: Firm and clean. The beneficial preparation of an exhibit should be encouraged. .

STANCE: Upright and clean. (Guardsman on parade). .

COLORS: Any color but should be sound. .

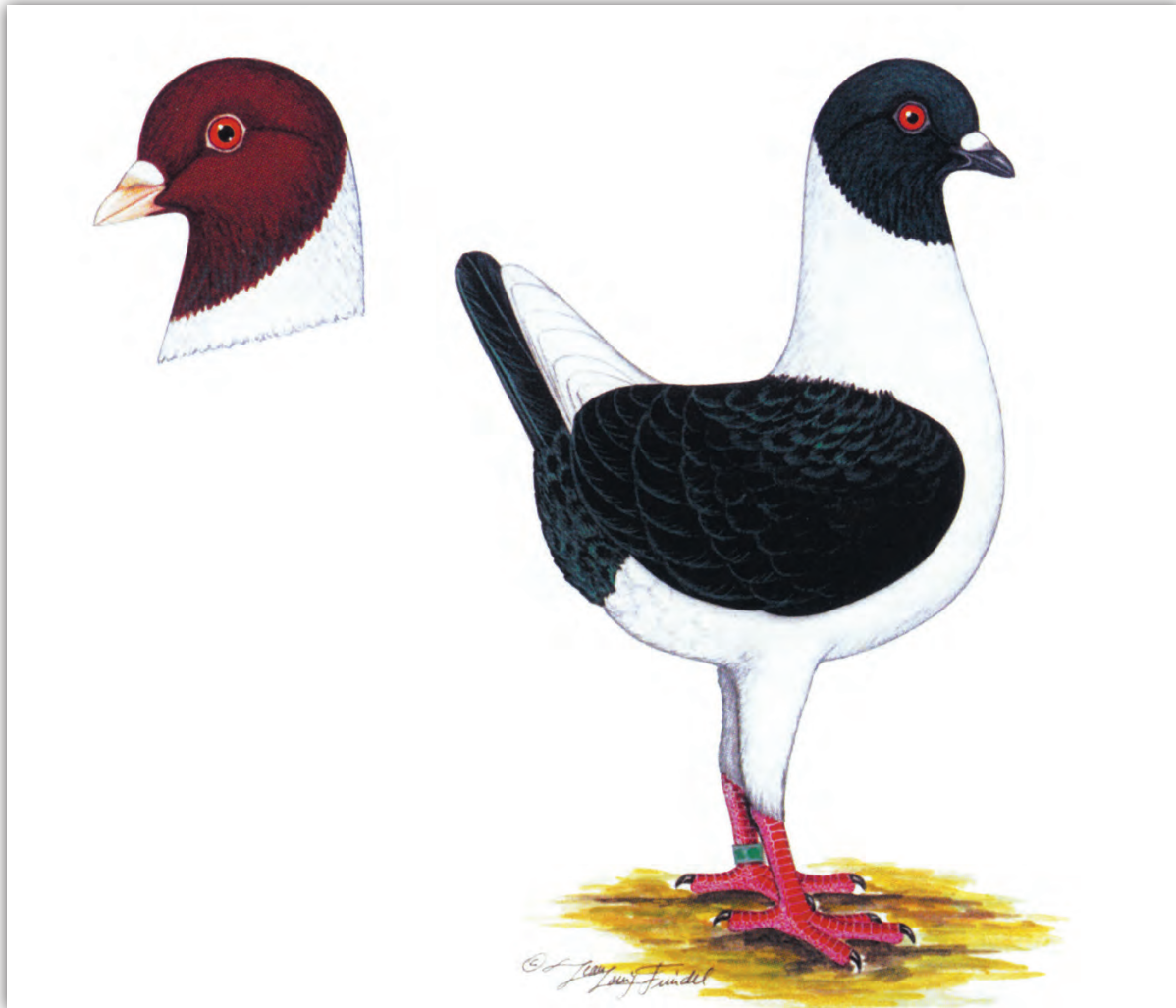
STANDARD OF POINTS:

Top and back skull.....	9
Beak and setting.....	10
Wattle	9
Frontal.....	9
Eye and cere	9
Neck.....	9
Body	9
Feather	9
Stance	9
Color.....	9
Condition	9
Total points.....	100

*Standard used by permission of the British,
Genuine, Show and Exhibition Homer Club*

Art by Gary Romig

Florentine



HEAD (12 POINTS): Well arched with light submerging of the forehead passing over to back cheek level.

BEAK (3 POINTS): Medium to long and must be firm and straight, slightly bent at the tip; blacks and blues to have dark colored beaks, red and yellows to have flesh colored beaks.

WATTLES: Well developed of fine texture and cut.

EYES: (5 POINTS): Deeply set with orange iris and enclosed by fine cere which is of a light flesh color.

NECK: Sharply curved below mandible (overall straight) thickly feathered and possessed with much down, very strong widening itself to breast and shoulders.

BACK: Broad and short, with a slight elevation preceding the rump.

BREAST: Very broad and deep in the keel somewhat highly carried.

WINGS: Very powerful, firmly laid and resting on the tail but never overlapping the tail scissor like or over the end of the tail.

LEGS & FEET (10 POINTS): Legs must be of good length and uniform width heavy in bone and well placed so the bird may move without unusual effort. There should be no feathering below the knee joints, bright red in color, toes well spread, long and slightly bent.

TAIL: Must be of medium length and uniform width. Cut straight at the end, rounded at the corners and elevated to a forty - five degree angle.

MARKING & COLOR (40 POINTS): Prime color is white. Head, wings, coverts, lower and upper tail covering colored (primary flights are white). The head markings must be clearly defined from back of the head, around the head, passing onto the neck approximately 1 1/4" to 1 1/2" below the throat.

SIZE: Large, heavy, and well balanced.

COLORS: Black, red, yellow, blue with black or white bars, dun (checked), opal, AOC inclusive.

WEIGHT: Both hens and cocks within 24 to 28 ounces.

FAULTS: Hawkhead, short legs, small type, long narrow bird, low tail, sloping back, short neck, curved neck, narrow breast, butt too elevated, bull or cracked eyes, insufficient design.

POINT SCORING:

Marking	20 points
Color	20 points
Type	25 points
Head	12 points
Beak	3 points
Eyes	5 points
Legs	10 points
Condition	5 points

Drawing by Louis Frindel

FRENCH MONDAIN



The French Mondain is maintained as a separate and distinctive breed apart and above all other breeds, mainly by conforming with the Type, Symmetry and Carriage ideals established by our Standard of Perfection. Consequently, all birds must conform to the Standard of Perfection drawings and descriptive requirements as closely as possible, in every respect.

DESCRIPTIVE REQUIREMENTS:

HEAD (15 PTS.):

SKULL: Feathers starting at the wattle shall form a distinctive pompadour blending to a continuous gradual downward arch, starting above the eye, and at the back of head rapidly curve in the neck feathers. Width of Head: 1 1/8" to 1 1/2" as measured above eyes. Depth of Head: 2 1/8" to 2 1/2" as measured from top of wattle, through lower part of eye, to back of skull feathers.

BEAK: Short, stout and broad

EYES: Large and bright, but not prominent.

EYE CERE: Fine, smooth and narrow.

NECK & THROAT (5 PTS.):

NECK: Neck shall be full, short and powerful, flowing from back of head without undercut, into the smooth continuous back line.

THROAT: Throat shall be broad and full with as little undercut from back into breast line as possible.

BACK (10 PTS.):

BACK: Back shall be broad and full when viewed from above and in a wedge starting at the shoulders, diminishes rapidly to the tail. Back shall slope at an angle of 45 degrees when standing at show station with a range not exceeding 5 degrees.

TAIL (10 PTS.):

TAIL WIDTH: shall be one feather wide.

TAIL LENGTH: shall be 3 3/4" to 3 3/8" beyond the body and 7/8" to 1" beyond the flights.

TAIL ANGLE: shall be 10 degrees below horizontal.

WINGS & SHOULDERS (10 PTS.):

WING BUTTS: shall be prominent but close to the body and add to the appearance of tremendous width and power. Wings blending into body feathers or being held away from body are undesirable.

WING FLIGHTS: shall be held close to body and lay tightly over rump and tail.

WING COVERTS OR SADDLE FEATHERS: shall cover the back and rump, extending as close to the tail as possible for symmetry.

SHOULDERS: shall be high to add to the square appearance of the bird. Round or droop shoulders are undesirable.

LEGS & TOES (10 PTS.):

LEGS: shall be straight when viewed from the front, stout, strong and with well fleshed bulging thighs and drum sticks.

LEGS LENGTH: shall give the appearance of actual belly clearance from the floor of 2" by having a shank length of 1 1/8" to 1 1/4".

LEGS: should be 2 3/4" to 3 1/8" apart when in Show Station. Toes shall be short, straight and chubby.

FEATHERS (5 PTS.):

FEATHERS: shall be glossy, short, narrow, hard as possible and fit very tightly to birds body.

FRENCH MONDAIN

FEATHER COLOR: should conform with the various color classes.

BREAST (5 PTS.):

BREAST: shall be fully developed and filled out with firm hard flesh as possible.

LENGTH OF KEEL (10 PTS.):

KEEL LENGTH: shall be 3 7/8" to 4", firm measure, or as possible to conform to the size of the bird.

WIDTH OF BREAST (5 PTS.):

BREAST WIDTH: shall be equal to Keel length by firm measure forward or under wing joint.

KEEL DEPTH (5 PTS.):

KEEL OR BODY DEPTH: shall be equal to Keel length by firm measure at deepest point.

WEIGHTS (10 PTS.): (Birds in the "Peak of Condition")

COCKS: A hard body; 34 to 40 ounces.

HENS: A hard body; 30 to 36 ounces.

TOTAL POINTS 100 POINTS:

FINAL EVALUATION:

The value of a French Mondain consists of its conformation to the Standard of Perfection Drawings supplemented by its Descriptive Requirements Score. Birds are placed according to their value at the moment of judging. Judges decisions are final.

No substitutions in Show Entries will be allowed unless they are both color for color and classification for classification.

All shows must prominently exhibit the Standard of Perfection at the time of judging.

COLOR CLASSES:

1. White - Must have bull eye.
2. Yellow - Spread in Recessive, Bar or Check in Dominant.
3. True Silver - Dilute of Blue Bar or Check.
4. Khaki - Dilute of Brown
5. Indigo - Spread, Check or Bar.
6. Recessive Red - Spread.
7. Rare - Colors not recognized in Color Classes (Not A.O.C.)
8. Brown - Spread. Bar or Check.
9. Black - Spread.
10. Blue - Bar or Check.
11. Ash Red - Check or Bar, or Ash with no Red feathers.
12. A.O.C. - Mixed color (any of the above colors, but with some white feathers).

French Mondain Standard of Perfection

As approved by the National French Mondain Association.

Art by Gary Romig, derived from Diane Jacky's drawing

GENUINE HOMER



Used by permission of British Genuine, Show and Exhibition Homer Club

GENERAL CONFIGURATION: Short in body, broad shoulders, deep keel, presenting a wedge shaped appearance medium in size and excessive in no property, hard and close feathered, alert and watchful.

HEAD: The head in profile should rise gradually and perceptibly from the back of the wattle to immediately before the eye, being the highest point, showing no angularity or flatness, the whole giving the appearance of a nice straight faced bird with nothing of the character and sweep of head of the Show or Exhibition Homer, then descending to the neck without exhibiting a broken outline. The top view should show fairly broad between the eye and gradually narrowing toward the wattle.

BEAK: The beak to be fairly strong, the upper and lower mandible to be as near as possible to equal strength, the maximum length from tip of beak to the center of the eye no to exceed 1 5/8 inch (41mm). A hard dark color of beak, black preferred, in pided a part colored beak is admissible.

WATTLE: The wattle should be "V" shaped, small and fine in texture.

EYE: The eye should be white, bold, alert and full of intelligence.

CERE: The cere should be small, hard and finely laced, dark in color, black is preferred. In pided a part colored cere is admissible.

NECK: The neck to be of medium length and thickness, entirely free from gullet, gradually widening from the head to the body.

BODY: The body should be deep in keel, short and straight in breastbone, plenty of front and finishing in a wedge shape.

FEATHER: The feathers should be hard and close fitting. The flights short, strong and broad, well overlapping each other at the end and carried close up on the body.

WINGS: The wings to have powerful and prominent butts, the flights strong and broad and closely overlapped and carried above the tail.

TAIL: The tail to be close fitting, consist of ten to twelve feathers, have the appearance of one feather and be carried clear of the ground, be somewhat short in proportion to the size of the bird and extend slightly beyond the flights.

LEGS: The legs should be fairly short, well set back and of medium thickness.

SIZE: Medium, every point being in proportion.

CONDITION: Clean, hard and muscular but not fat. The beneficial preparation of an exhibit should be encouraged.

CARRIAGE: The bird should be bold and alert.

COLORS: Sound, bright and clear. In all chequers, the chequering to be bold and distinct, not having a washed out appearance. All the barred colors to have a good broad bar.

STANDARD OF POINTS:

Head	10
Beak & wattle	10
Eye & cere	10
Neck.....	5
Body.	20
Feather, wings & tail.....	10
Legs.....	5
Condition.....	10
Size, outlook & stance.....	10
Color	10
Total points	100

GERMAN BEAUTY HOMER



RIGIN: From the 1900s bred from the Homer breeds and related breeds, became quickly popular over all of Germany.

OVERALL IMPRESSION & TYPE: Lively but tame and friendly. Excellent for breeding, showing and free-flying. To have good "Homer" type, short sturdy body, held horizontally and tall, elegant stance. Clean well-defined throat, a nicely curved heard profile, alert posture with good body. Very clean lines, the whole to give an overall picture of harmony and balance.

HEAD: Broad over the eyes. The beak and forehead to complete a smooth unbroken curved line with the highest point above the eyes, smoothly flowing to the back of the neck. This Important breed profile not to be too "ram-headed." No signs of coarseness. Eye: Large and expressive, showing a gentle temperament, not "browy" or mean. An intensive shining red iris. Whites with a dark (bull) eye. Pied having dark (bull) or dark red, depending on plumage color. The eye cere is small, clean and barely showing and is from light grey to white, depending on the bird's color.

BEAK: Medium length, set strongly with harmonious proportions, full and broad in profile, two thirds covered by the wattle. The beak to be blunt and well closed. An imaginary line extended backwards through the mandibles should pass through the center of the eye. Beak color from black to light horn and flesh,

in keeping with the plumage color The wattle to be smooth and finely white powdered and must be a slightly elongated heart-shape, covering two thirds of the beak. It should not sit 'proud' of the profile of the skull but should blend in harmoniously. Neck: Broad from the shoulders and well set, narrowing gracefully to the head, very cleanly defined. Throat, the whole must give clean, unbroken lines from the beak tip to the shoulders. No signs of a protruding gullet.

BACK/ BODY: Wedge-shaped. Broad and full at the shoulders, a rounded firm breast, the body short and firm, not massive or plump. The body and tail should be held level. The underline forming a 'keel'-shape from breast to tail tip. A very slightly concave curve (but not 'hollow-backed') is allowed when the bird is standing alert. The neck rising alert and with smooth outlines from the body.

WINGS: The wing butt held tightly to the body. strong, well formed wings with broad, hard primaries. Must cover the back well.

TAIL: Short, small, the wing tips to rest on the tail, ideally the wing tips to come within 1 inch from the tail tip.

LEGS: Slightly over medium length, clean-legged. The thighs with a good tight covering of feathers. Nail color to match the color of the bird.

GERMAN BEAUTY HOMER

FEATHERS: Tight, smooth, close feathering, with a 'silky' feel .

COLORS: Blue with black bars. Blue barless. Blue with white bar. Blue Chequer, Dark Chequer and Dark 'laced. Self-Red (in Dominant and Recessive, Red Chequer. Red Laced (colored edge to shield feathers). Black. Dun. White. Dominant and Recessive Yellow. Yellow Chequer. Cream Chequer. Cream 'Laced'. Lark-Marked. Dilute Blue with dark bar or barless. Mealy. Cream. Blue Schiller. Mealy Schiller Cream Schiller. Black Tiger (must have dark primaries). Blue Tiger. Red. Tiger. Yellow Tiger. (Tiger has more or less evenly distributed splashes of color over the entire body, normally the primaries are colored). Pied in all color forms (Pied can have the primaries mixed white/color).

Schimmel is where the white 'flecks' are restricted to the head and certain parts of the body, normally no more than 1/3 covered in flecking, the primaries normally colored, as is the tail.

COLOR & MARKINGS: All colors clean and even color. The ground color over the entire body. The lower back can be paler with some colors. The belly and thighs should match the body color.

Bars should be fine, not broad and reach, right across the wing-shield when the wings are dosed. The bars should be a good color to match the bird.

Chequers should have good clean, distinct markings covering the wing-shields.. Dark Chequers to have a dark ground color but with slightly paler belly and thigh color allowed. The wing-shield should have clear/ dark-chequer markings.

The Dark 'Laced' should, have. each feather of the wing-shield with a paler edge, the color of the belly and thighs with this variant is not .so critical,

With the Red, Yellow, Cream. Chequer and laced,, a light ground and wing color is not a fault. Larked have an other breast color With. Schiller, the bar on wing and tail should be seen.

Tiger have the ground color white with color splashes over the. entire head, neck and body. The primaries and tail should be solid colored (or it is classed as a 'bad' Pied).

Pied should have 50/50% color/white. Birds with too little white or too little color should not be classed as Pied or Tiger (AOC or mis-marked).

FAULTS: Too plump, long or oversized. Too heavy. Too small and too slight in figure. Too squat or high in stance (over-reaching). Disproportionate figure, not balanced. A coarse head, or head too narrow. Too little skull, including the curve.. Beak not straight or well-closed. The beak too heavy or weak (down-faced). The beak closure reaching more than half-way back between the eye and beak tip. Too short a. wattle. Wattle other than white or other than smooth and finely molded. Eye cere too dark. An ova or coarse eye cere- A thick neck or 'swan' neck- A. crooked neck. Tail too broad.

SERIOUS FAULTS: Flying type, i.e. Racer form. Too small. Breast pointed. Body not the desired shape. An angled head. Open beak. Wattle too coarse. Red and/or coarse eye ceres. Thick necked. Bad feather condition. Neck with a 'Dewlap" white plumage in upper back color Signs of a third, bar.

ORDER OF IMPORTANCE: Overall balance. Form and stance. Head and beak. Feather color.

Drawing by Louis Frindel

GERMAN MODENA



ORIGIN: Northern Italy, arrived in Germany in the 1800s.

OVERALL IMPRESSION: Less than medium sized with a rounded body form, the tail carried high. Body horizontal (mid-topline and mid-underline).

HEAD WITH NECK = 1/3. BODY = 1/3. LEGS/THIGHS = 1/3.

HEAD: Plain-headed, round and evenly curved with the forehead at as near a right angle to the beak and rounded.

EYE: Iris, dark red. For Whites, orange red to dark (bull). Eye cere fine, light in color for light colored birds. Dark for dark colored birds. Dark-eyed Whites to have red eye ceres.

BEAK: Medium length, strong but not too thick. Black for dark colors, pale for light colored birds. Dark horn for Mealies and Dilute blues. With Magnani the beak color is of no significance. Wattle short and smooth/flat.

NECK: From the body tapering evenly to the head. Throat distinct and curved.

BREAST: Full, broad and well rounded.

UNDERLINE: Full and well rounded, the hind-parts with thick under-feather (down-feather). To build an unbroken curved line with the breast and belly.

BACK: Short and level, not slanting. Broad across the shoulders.

WINGS: Short and covering the back well, not crossing, carried on the tail. The flight/primary tips not to reach the tail tip.

TAIL: Carried at a slight up-tilted angle, short, well closed and not too broad.

LEGS: Clean-legged. The thighs clearly visible. Nail color of no importance.

FEATHERS: Smooth and tight but with the hind-parts well filled with under-feather (down-feathers).

COLORS: GAZZI AND SCHIETTI:

Black.
 Black with white bars.
 Blue with black, bronze or white bars, or barless.
 Blue Checker.
 Blue Bronze Checker.
 Dilute Blue with dark bar.
 Sulphur Bar, or barless.
 Dilute Blue Checker.
 Dark Bronze Shield.
 Dark Bronze Shield Laced.
 Ochre-Sulphur Shield.
 Ochre Sulphur-Shield Laced.
 Andalusian.
 Red.
 Red with white bars.
 Red Light-Shield Laced.
 Yellow.
 Yellow with white bars.
 Yellow Light-Shield Laced.
 Dilute Brown with bars.
 Dilute Brown with Bronze bars.
 Dilute Brown with Bronze Checker.
 Mealy.
 Mealy Checker.
 cream
 cream-Checker

ONLY WITH THE SCHIETTI:

White. Black. Blue and Dark. Light-Shield Laced. Tigered and Pied in Black and Blue. Blue Schimmel. Mealy Schimmel.

GERMAN MODENA

FOR MAGNANI:

Magnani (Almond) and 'Splashed' (Flecked Almond).

COLOR AND MARKINGS:

GAZZI: Ground color White.

The colored areas are the head, a small 'bib', wings, including the primaries, tail, upper and lower tail coverts.

The head marking is from the rear base of the skull in a curved line, one finger breadth under the eye, to the throat.

The short 'bib' should be rounded and not deeper than the tip of the beak when it is pressed onto the throat.

SCHIETTI: Self-color with appropriate wing markings.

MAGNANI: At least three colors should be clearly seen, the more and evenly marked the bird, the better. Primaries and tail should also be clearly marked. Males are usually more heavily marked and the marking/color become darker and increases with age.

1. MAGNANI: Ground color a light or dark Almond' color with a slight blue-grey shading with all the possible pigeon colors splashed throughout the feathers.

2. SPLASHED: Lavender-grey ground color with black splashed throughout (Lavender-splashed).

GROUND COLOR:

All colors clear, clean and even. The Reds, Blacks and Yellows have deep, intensive colors. Blues a 'normal' blue tone.

'Dark' have a black-blue body color with the tail blue with a black fail bar, the primaries with bronze inner webbing, shading to black on the feather edges.

With Sulphur Shield, the body color is paler and the primaries yellowish, inner webbing shading is dark.

Andalusian to have a dark blue head and neck. The breast, belly and the tail are a lighter color, a dark blue wing-shield with black lacing to the feathers, the primaries with dark shaded webbing with a slight 'rustiness' allowed. The pale colors have the neck, breast in the specific ground color i.e. brown - pale brown.

Red = 'Tile' or 'Brick' Red. Yellow = Pale Yellow.

The Dilute Browns and Dilute Blues have slightly darker primaries and tail color, especially the tail bar.

Mealies and Creams have pale primaries and tail.

Gazzi of these colors have the head and bars the same color. With Schietti, equal color in the head and bars is strived for.

Tiger with the Markings as even as possible, the primaries and tail must be solid colored.

Pied desired with even marking over the entire body, including the primaries (both sides) and tail, Pied.

Schimmel with a large or smaller amount of whiteflecking in each feather (grizzle).

Blue Schimmel to have dark bars and Mealy Schimmel red bars.

WING MARKINGS:

All Bars to be clear, of an even thickness and distinctly separate, the color clean. Bronze Bar have chestnut brown color bars.

Blue White-Bar have a black edge to the bars.

Bronze, dark to black edge and Sulphur Bar a dark edging to the bars.

Checkered to have distinct and even markings (not too full/large and not too 'open'). The colors clear and on the feather tip a triangular mark in the ground color of the bird.

With the Bronze Checker, the checkering is black-edged.

Bronze Shield have a brown shield with the ground color of each feather a 'roebuck' or 'buckskin' brown with the lacing a chestnut brown.

Sulphur shield have a light yellow yield.

The Light Shield have a white shield color.

With Sulphur and Bronze Laced, each feather has a fine edging in the ground color of the bird.

Dilutes have a pale, even colored wing-shield with bars in the same shade as the ground color.

Dilute Blues with sulphur bars have pale yellow shields and 'finch' markings on the primaries are allowed with all the 'laced' colors including Bronze and Sulphur Shields.

FAULTS: Plump or long body. Flat or narrow breasted. Poor posture. Tail without a slight upturned 'tilt'. A broad, open tail. Neck too thick or too thin or too short (it should taper slightly to the head). Squat posture. Legs not evenly spaced. Underline not level. Flat headed. Pointed face. Neck too curved. Too long or too thin in beak. Thick or red eye cere (reddish eye cere allowed in dark-eyed Whites). Hair-like or 'open' feathering (especially around the thighs). Wings not carried on the tail. Matt or lack lustre color to the body or wing-shields. Thick lacing. With the wings closed visible rust or flecking in the primaries. Poor bar color.

GAZZI FAULTS: Uneven markings. Head markings too deep on the throat or rear of the neck. Colored lower back. Colored feathers in the White. White feathers in the colored markings. White feathers in the upper or lower tail coverts/ tail.

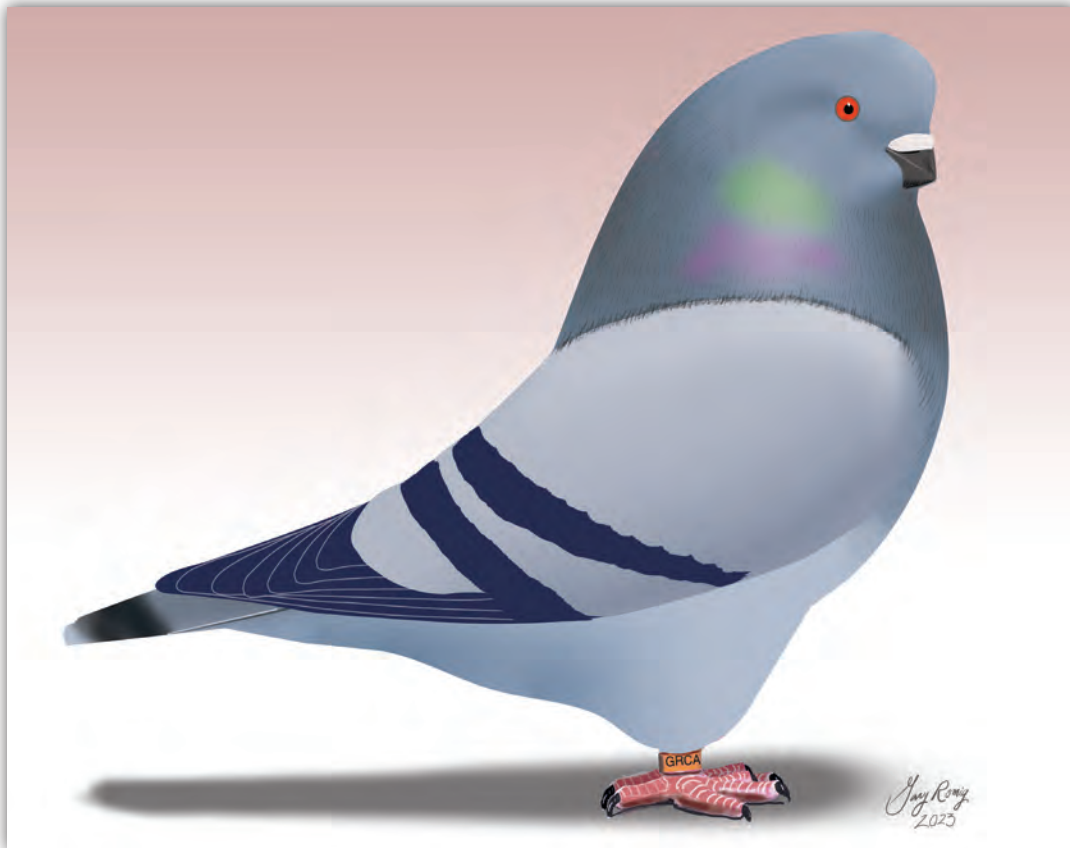
SCHIETTI FAULTS: Badly uneven color and markings. White primaries or tail feathers with the Tigered. Very uneven markings with Tigered and Pies. Flecked (Schimmel/ Grizzle) marks with the Pale Shield Laced.

MAGNANI FAULTS: Solid color primaries and tail. Failure of the 'splashing'. With the Magnani (Veilfarbig) solid color neck and less than three colors visible over the entire bird.

ORDER OF IMPORTANCE: Breed type and balance. Body form. Size and overall preparation. Posture and neck position/ shape. Head. Eye color and eye cere. Color and Markings.

Art by Gary Romig

GIANT RUNT



POINTS-THE DEDUCTION SYSTEM

Head	15 points
Neck.....	10 points
Back, Shoulders, Rump, & Tail	10 points
Wings	15 points
Type.....	20 points
Body, Breast & Size	20 points
Legs, Feet, & Setting	10 points
Color	10 points

Note: Any cut above these points disqualifies.

DISQUALIFICATIONS: Any bird seriously impaired by, or diseased. Badly crippled; too small; any bird not showing the Runt type; badly deformed or far out condition.

COLOR: Disqualified if white flights in color birds, or reclassified in mis-marked class. Cuts will be made for slight color imperfections and such a bird must be entered in its proper class.

HEAD: Large, massive and broad, denoting strength and boldness. Top of skull being neither flat nor round, but oval as illustrated. Back of skull should be well developed to give the bird a long head.

BEAK: Should be broad showing strength, medium to short in length. Fairly thick, neither down faced or too straight, but as illustrated. (Black in Blue and Black, flesh in all others.) (An AOC can have either.)

EYE CERE: Neat, not too coarse, as illustrated. (Note: Damson or Plum colors in Blues, Red in all others.)

WATTLE: Small, oval equal in size and fine in texture.

EYES: Bright.. Clear, showing health and vigor. (Bull in Whites, Pearl in all other colors.) (No more than three (3) point cut for off colored eyes)

NECK: Medium in length, free from gullet and appearing broad and full towards the breast. Neck feathers to be full enough to give us the neck as illustrated. It should flow into the back. Neck creases are desirable, but smooth necked birds are equally acceptable.

WINGS: Of moderate length and width in proportion to the size of the bird. Folded close to the body and wrapping over the rump as a flying pigeon. Wing butts should be-held in such a way to give a look of added strength. Should be thick and strong. Any signs of sails or open back should be cut in points. Low wings are a fault and dragging wings should be cut or disqualified.

BACK: Long, very broad at shoulder, straight when viewed from the side, wedge shaped from the top view. Rump fall enough to carry out this wedge shape. (Rump a very pale color almost white in both Blue and Silver.)

TAIL: Medium length with width governed by the wedge shape of the bird. Lines to follow the sweep of the back and tip to be carried above the floor while walking or standing in natural position.

BREAST: Very full and as much breadth as is needed to give the Runt a chesty look. Deep enough to match the deep keel.

KEEL: Very deep, long and straight. Cut in points up to (3) three if badly deformed, disqualified.

BODY: Long, deep and extra full. Very broad at the shoulders, fairly wide, but must show a taper. Belly section should be held tight so that no looseness shows in the side view. Most of the weight must come from the body and breast flesh, and not from fat.

SHANK AND TOES: Medium in length, thick in bone. Feathers coming part way down the leg to give the added look of strength. Or as illustrated. Legs set well apart, but no sign of "bowlegs" or "knock knees" wanted. Feet and toes free of feathers, with a slight point cut if lightly feathered. (Toe nails to be colored the same as the beak.)

SIZE AND FEATHERING: Runts should be as large and heavy as possible, and close feathered enough to give the bird a trim look. Actual

GIANT RUNT

body structure must determine size and not mere appearance or feather length. A compact nicely feathered, heavy boned, full-bodied bird should win over a rawboned, and larger boned bird of less flesh. If a well put together bird is light in weight, a judge may ask if the bird has been shipped a distance, and allow for the trip.

GENERAL TYPE MUST FOLLOW THE IDEAL PICTURE: When reading the standard the illustration must be before the fancier. TYPE makes the breed and must come first, even before great size. But if a perfect typed bird is found to be too small for a Giant Runt, it may be cut in points or even disqualified by the judge. Such a bird should be used as a stock bird just as an extra large, very poor type or sloppy birds can be cut in points or disqualified, no matter how large or heavy they are.

SEX AND AGE: As this standard is written to cover the adult male at maturity, you will use your judgement when placing a hen or the young sexes. Babies or young females should have even less look of strength and more beautiful curves. The ILLUSTRATION is also of the mature male, and the judge should make adjustments when viewing it.

COLORS: We now allow ten (10) points for color and marking for all standard colors known, except white and mismarks which have no color cut in points. Unless a show will make a special class for the rare colors, they will be put in the A.O.C.-ANY OTHER COLOR CLASS. In placing CHAMPION, if standard colors are competing, the judge uses color points cuts. But if a MISMARK or WHITE is competing standard colors, the judge is to disregard the color points on all birds before him.

COLOR DESCRIPTION

BLUE BAR: A deep even shade of blue in all sections of the body. The neck should be a darker shade with a beetle green shade of sheen. White over the rump. The wings should show two well-defined black bars. The tail is tipped with a single black bar to match those on the wings. Golden-red or pearl iris. Damson eye cere. Dark or black beak and toe nails.

SILVER: A silvery blue tending to fawn color in all sections of the body, with as little contrast as possible in the shade of the back, breast, wings and tail. The neck should be a darker shade with a brilliant metallic luster. White or fawn color over the rump. The wings to show two well-defined bars somewhat darker in color than the body, and the tail should be tipped with a single bar to match those on the wings. Golden-red or pearl iris.

WHITE: Pure white. Dark gravel eyes. Beet red cere. Pinkish white beak and toe nails.

RED: Rich deep even shade of red throughout the surface with a red under color. Neck color should show more sheen and luster, from green to beryl shades. Light horn colored beak and toenails.

YELLOW: Deep golden sheen. Neck showing opalescent blending with golden hues. Orange iris. Red eye cere. Horn colored beak and toenails.

DUN: Good even dun color. Beak and toe nails the same color as the breast. Golden-red iris. Flesh colored cere.

BLACK: Deep raven black with beetle green sheen. Golden-red iris. Black colored beak and toenails.

GRIZZLE: Recognized only in (Blue Pigment) Intense and Dilute

BLUE GRIZZLE: Blue pigment-Intense-Grizzle Factor-Bar Pattern- Head, neck body, wing and tail color all the same as the basic (blue), with the addition of white flecks superimposed on the top of the standard color (blue). The grizzling effect to be most noticeable upon the body, shoulder, head and neck while nearly absent on the wing, bars and tail bar. An evenly distributed uniform grizzling is desired. More white to be allowed on the head, than on body, shoulder and neck. Neck feathers a bit darker shade

showing a rich sheen of primarily green and secondary purple. Birds that have white main tail or wing feathers will not be shown in the grizzle class. Pearl or orange eyes. Dark or black beak and toe nails.

SILVER GRIZZLE: (Blue Pigment-Dilute-Grizzle Factor-Bar Pattern) Head, neck, body, wing and tail color the same as the basic (Silver), with the addition of white flecks superimposed on the top of the standard color (Silver). This grizzling effect to be most noticeable upon the body, shoulder, head and neck, while nearly absent upon the wing bars and tail bars. An evenly distributed uniform grizzling is desired. More white to be allowed on the head, than on body and neck. The neck should be a darker shade with a brilliant metallic luster. Eye color same as Silver, with horn colored beak and toe nails. Birds that have white main tail or wing feathers, will not be shown in the grizzle class.

ASH RED: (Ash Red Pigment-Intense-Bar Pattern) The body and wing color to be any variation of ash red. The wings should show two well-defined claret-red bars.

ASH RED: (Ash Red Pigment-Intense-Spread Pattern) The body and wing color to be a solid color of dark rich chestnut red, showing a brilliant greenish shade of metallic luster. The tail to be clear in color, ash gray with the tail bar absent.

ASH RED: (Ash Red Pigment-Intense or Dilute-Spread Pattern) The body and wing color to be a solid color of ash gray, with black or brown flecking. In some birds the flecking will be light or absent. Birds that have white main tail or wing feathers, will not be shown in the ash red class. The ash red color should have pearl eyes, horn color beak, and toe nails. Light colored birds to have flesh colored beaks and toenails, and dark colored birds to have dark horn beaks, and toe nails.

CHECK: The check pattern will only be shown in the following colors; blue check, brown check. To be shown as a check, the Giant Runt must show the following: check pattern, the head neck and body color must be similar to the blue on blue bar on blue check, and the same will apply to brown check, or to any future color of check. The neck features will be a darker shade, showing plenty of rich green sheen. The T-markings on the wings are to be open and carried evenly to the wing butts. Each feather is to show portions of the proper colors with a "V" separating the two colors. The check pattern must cover a large portion of the wings to be entered in the check class. Any additional check colors to be considered must be submitted 90 days prior to any show where they are to be shown. The standards committee can recognize any additional check colors by due process.

RARE: Will be recognized in the following colors in Giant Runts; khaki, andalusian, indigo, almond, and lavender. These colors must represent the proper color already described in another breed of pigeons. The standard committee can recognize any additional rare colors if needed. Any additional rare colors to be considered must be submitted 90 days prior to any show where the rare color is to be shown and approved.

FOOTNOTE: (Several notes have been inserted to clarify some points.)

COLOR: The original was the wild type blue with dilute "natural silver second". Pearl eyes were standard in all colors about 80 years ago, the American standard called for bull eyes in whites.

SHEEN: For instance, the black-this color should have as much Beetle Green as possible over its entire plumage. On Blue and Silver, the neck sheen should be predominantly green rather than purple and should show as high a gloss as possible, over the entire plumage, whether in self, pattern or mismarks.

Drawing by Gary Romig, derived from previous illustration

HUNGARIAN



HEAD: Rather long with finely, curved, rounding skull, giving a trim, neat appearance.

BEAK: Moderately long, stout, and tapering with a slight downward curve as it approaches the tip end, showing a waxed appearance or flesh color.

WATTLES: Small, neat, and smooth.

EYES: Round, of moderate size, in proportion to size of the head. Color - orange.

EYE CERE: Neat and fine in texture, not too large. Color - red.

NECK: Long, erect of good proportions, showing fullness where it joins the breast.

WINGS: Short, and broad, carried well and close to the body. The wing butts should blend smoothly with the chest. The flights should lie on the tail, with the tips touching.

BACK: Rather short, broad, and straight with exception of slight elevation at rump.

SHOULDERS: Rather wide, showing fullness and strength.

TAIL: Should be about one-half inch longer than the flights, and carried at an elevation of 45 degrees.

BREAST: Broad, deep in keel and well rounded showing an abundance of the breast.

BODY: Very little more in length than width, making it look as square as possible. A very large, heavy-bodied, close-feathered bird is what is wanted.

SHANKS AND TOES: Long, of good size and free from feathers. Color - red.

PLUMAGE: A glossy appearance, showing iridescence on the colored feathers of the neck and bib.

HEIGHT: 14 inches.

MARKINGS: An even narrow white strip starting at the center of the wattles and running over the crown of the head, down the neck, widening as it passes the crown. The colored feathers of the neck should form an even line running down the side of the neck

HUNGARIAN

toward the junction of the wing and the body. About 1/2 inch from the top edge of the wing, it turns slightly, passing just in front of the wings butts. It curves rapidly towards the center of the breast and not quite covering the crop, forming a pear - shaped bib. The wing and tail coverts should be the same color as the bid. The wings having 8 to 10 white flights - an equal number on both sides. The balance of the body, including the rump and thighs, should be pure white.

COLORS: Black, red, yellow, brown, black barred blue, white barred blue, brown barred silver, white barred silver, two bars on wings and one on tail. Blue check, black check, brown check, silver check, and non classified colors.

STANDARD WEIGHT:

Old Cock	28 ounces
Old Hen	26 ounces
Young Cock	26 ounces
Young Hen	24 ounces

SCORING:

Type, Carriage, Construction, Size	30 points
Markings	25 points
Color	25 points
Eyes	10 point
Condition	10 points

A white back is desirable, also a bib free from connections with the wings. An over-sized bird is better than an under-sized bird.

FAULTS THAT WE SHOULD WORK AWAY FROM ARE: Stains on beak, broken eyes, colored rumps, and crooked breast bone. No Hungarian should be disqualified for the removal of foul feathers unless the outer edge is bobbed, which ruins the looks of the bird.

DISQUALIFICATIONS: Sickness, or deformity, solid black beak, solid bull eye and bobbing of feathers. Bib closed on both sides. Solid colored head. Two cracked eyes. Split or wry tails.

Art by Gary Romig

LAHORE



FOREWORD: The purpose of this standard of perfection is to guide the breeder in the endeavour to produce show specimens that closely resemble the Ideal. This standard is also to be used as the guideline for the judging at all shows. A consistent evaluation of all points of this standard is to be desired.

It should be stressed that the Lahore is a balanced bird with specific markings and is difficult to produce correctly. Therefore, we should search for the desirable traits and not be overly concerned with minor faults.

Judges must follow the points of the standard regardless of their personal preference.

MEASUREMENTS - STANDING POSITION:

HEIGHT: Approximately ten and one half inches (10 1/2").

LENGTH: Tip of tail to chest approximately eleven and one half inches (11 1/2").

WIDTH: Approximately five and one half inches (5 1/2") at widest point of the body, from shoulder to shoulder.

The measurements listed above are for old cocks; hens and young birds would be somewhat smaller accordingly.

TEMPERAMENT: It is desired that the Lahore be calm and stately in the show pen, birds that are wild or flighty may be cut up to ten (10) points. These ten points are to be floating and not upset the original one hundred point total.

SCALE OF POINTS:

Markings and Design	25 pts.
Head and Neck	20 pts.
Body and Size.....	20 pts.
Carriage and Station.....	15 pts.
Color	10 pts.
Feet and Legs	10 pts.

MARKINGS AND DESIGN (25 PTS.): The base color is white with the secondary color conforming to the design of the illustration. Basically the secondary color starts at the wattle, with a line continuing from the juncture of the beak and wattle, up over the eye and down the neck to the wing butt, with the entire wing being colored. The rump, tail, and the remainder of the bird is to be white. Point cuts should be according to the severity of the fault, with more emphasis being placed on the head, neck, and wing markings. Slight mismarkings in the thighs, etc., are of less importance and should receive less point cuts according to the severity. It should be remembered that slight mismarkings such as "bishops wing" (slight white feathering under the wing butt) or color in the thigh, etc., are not disqualifications but faults, and should be dealt with as such.

HEAD & NECK (20 PTS.): Head & Face: The head is to be large and as broad as possible, with a full frontal and well developed back skull. Top of the skull being not too round, but oval as illustrated. Head and

face to be more masculine in cocks than in hens. The face of the bird is to be very pleasant with the cheeks being full enough to give the face a rather chubby appearance.

NECK: Full and powerful, medium in length, and heavily feathered, flowing from the back of the head without undercut, into the smooth continuous back line. There should be as little undercut from the beak into the breast line as possible. This stout "Bull Neck" flowing smoothly into the large chest is a most desirable characteristic, and birds with thin "snaky" necks should have points cut accordingly.

EYES: Bright and prominent showing health and vigor. To be "bull" in color. "Cracked" or off colored eyes to be disqualified.

EYE CERE: To be fine, smooth, and narrow as possible. May vary from flesh colored to red.

BEAK: To be broad and stout and rather blunt at the tip. medium in length, measuring approximately seven-eighths of an inch (7/8") from the feather line above the wattle to the tip of the beak. Shorter is better than longer. Must be pinkish white in color, with any sign of horn color or dark staining to be a disqualification. To be neither "down faced" or too straight, but as illustrated. Long thin beaks are not of proper type.

WATTLE: Medium in size and fine in texture, powdery white in color. Slight staining is allowed but not desired. Anything more than a slight stain should receive heavy point cuts, and in no case is the staining allowed to extend into the beak proper. The nostrils shall be the dividing line between the wattle and beak.

BODY & SIZE (20 PTS.):

BODY & KEEL: Body to be slightly larger than medium, broad, well fleshed and solid, with a feeling of strength and smoothness. The keel should be moderate in length curving like the rocker of a rocking chair, with no crooks or indentations. The keel should have enough flesh so the keel bone itself is not prominent, but rather give the feeling of smooth, even, roundness when held in the hands. Thin, narrow, overly long bodies are a serious fault. The desire is to have a broad, cobby, well fleshed bird.

CHEST: To be broad, well rounded, and very prominent. The chest should extend well beyond the wing butts and appear round and full when viewed from either side or the front. To be an outstanding feature of the breed. Any tendency to pull the beak down into the chest feathers is a fault. Birds with narrow, square, or weak appearing chests are undesirable. Any bird that does not have the wing butts covered by chest feathers is of incorrect type and should have point cuts accordingly.

BACK & SHOULDERS: Back to be broad with well rounded shoulders. Wedge shaped when viewed from above, wide at the shoulders, diminishing rapidly toward the tail. Shoulders should blend into the neck feathers smoothly. Back should slope at an angle of 35 to 45 degrees when standing in show station.

WINGS: Strong and wide, held snugly to the body, laying smoothly on the rump and tail with the tips ending approximately one inch (1") from the end of the tail. Wing butts to be well covered by chest feathers blending into the chest smoothly. the covert feathers should come together enough on the back so the bird does not appear "open" or sloppy in the rump area. The wings should blend into the rump and tail area smoothly, without any sign of "sideboards" or "sails". Drooping, dragging, held away from the body, or wings crossed at the tips are all faults.

TAIL: Neatly folded, medium in length, and approximately one and one quarter (1 1/4) feathers wide. Lines to follow the sweep of the back with the tip being carried not too far off the floor. Tails that are too long, too loose or wide, droopy in the rump, or held too high are serious faults and should have points cut accordingly.

CARRIAGE & STATION (15 PTS.): The Lahore should stand so the back line forms a 35 to 45 degree angle with the ground. They should have an erect, bold, proud appearance. Crouching or holding the tail too high is considered a fault.

COLOR (10 PTS.): All colors to be recognized. Standard show classifications are Black, Lavender, Red, Yellow, Bars, Checks, and A.O.C. Bar and Check classes consist of any color Bar or any color Check, and Checks can be either light or dark Check. Duns and all colors not already mentioned are to be shown in the A.O.C. class. These color classes are established for the convenience of our show secretaries, and to create competition. They are not intended to stifle the development of new colors in any way. A class for any color desired may be established at any particular show by either contacting the show secretary in advance of the show, or by agreement of the exhibitors present. All intense colors should be rich and lustrous, with bars and checks being clear and crisp and true to their various colors. Point cuts should be accordingly.

PLUMAGE: To be smooth, neat, and clean. The feathers of the head, neck, and chest should have just enough length and looseness to enhance the fullness of those areas. Overly long or ragged feathering is undesirable, especially in the flights and tail.

FEET & LEGS (10 PTS.): Legs should be set well apart and not too long. Overly long or "stilty" legs are a serious fault. Feet should be well covered by feathering, which should be a heavy grouse, but not so long as to appear too "muff-like". The feathering of the legs should blend smoothly into the tail cushioning without any indication of "vulture hocks" (long loose feathering in the hocks). Toenails are to be pink white in color. Off colored toenails are allowed but not desired, and to be considered only a slight fault.

TRIMMING: Trimming of the plumage to enhance markings is legal. However, this practice should be approached with caution as disqualifications may result if excessive or not done correctly. (Judge's discretion).

DISQUALIFICATIONS:

1. White flights and/or colored tail feathers. It should be noted that in some colors, grizzle i.e., etc., that white is allowed in the flight as long as they are tipped with color.
2. White collar (white feathers across the nape of the neck).
3. Open faced (band of white feathers across the forehead).
4. Cut eye (solid color across the eye).
5. All beaks other than pinkish white.
6. Broken eye or eye color other than "bull"
7. Poor condition (judge's discretion).
8. Excessive trimming (judge's discretion).
9. Any faking such as dyeing of feathers, etc.
10. Young bird banded with improper size band.

(As adopted and approved by The American Lahore Club, June 1991)

Artwork, adapted from Diane Jacky's drawing

Colorized by Gary Romig

MAGPIE



The standard of excellence for the Magpie, used by permission of NPA of UK

BACKGROUND: The original Magpie was one of the Old Tumbler family, coming via Germany from Denmark about 1900. The breed was so inbred various crosses were tried; from one of these with the French Bagadais, by W.E. Cooke of Bracey; Cooke was responsible for the foundation of the modern Magpie. The Magpie in Australia has a steady following in each state. It has been used extensively here in the development of the Brunswick Beard and the Danish Tumbler.

HEAD: Head must be long and thin. Beginning at the front skull (next to wattle) the profile should rise gently to the top skull, widening from the gape to the center of the top skull with moderate substance, which in a pigeon is technically termed, fullness of face. At this slight elevation the head must gradually fall away again, which completes the back skull, and should be of about the same dimensions as the front skull. Junction of head with neck to be neat and almost imperceptible without throatiness.

EYE & EYE CERE: Eye, white or pearl color, pupil small, intensely black and clearly defined; what is commonly known as a "fish eye". The eye cere should be small, well serrated, fine in texture and of a coral color. A bird with one bull eye should be penalized, but if it has two, it should be passed altogether.

BEAK: Beak should be long, thin and nearly equal in substance throughout, with a slight hook at the end of the upper mandible, but no dip in the lower mandible. To be free from coarseness, furnished with slight wattle of fine texture, reddish in color, and free from stain or markings except in Blacks, Blues, Silver or Duns, in which colors a very slight vandyke mark on tip of upper mandible is permissible.

NECK: It should be long, fine and slender, quite free from gullet or fullness at the throat and its circumference should be narrowest at the point of junction with the head, swelling gently towards the shoulders which it should join with a graceful and gentle curve. The length of neck should be in proportion to the size of the bird.

BODY: The body should be slender and shallow in keel. The shoulders ought to be pointed upwards and carried as high as possible. The back should be carried at a sharp angle upwards with sufficient hollowness in it to allow the tail to clear the ground by about 13mm (1/2 inch) with the legs well back.

LIMBS: The limbs should be long, stilty and rich red in color and the postern slightly shorter than the thigh, which must show prominence and run backwards so as to allow a slight bend at the hock. The limbs should be set well back in the body. By this position correct carriage is obtained that is to say, high, well carried shoulders and properly poised body.

MAGPIE

CARRIAGE: It should be erect, smart and sprightly.

TAIL & FLIGHTS: Tail rather long, the feathers narrow and closely folded, containing not more than 12 feathers, not swallow tailed or divided in center. The tail should be carried in a line with the back, just clear of the ground, but not cocked up at all. Flights rather narrow, closely folded, carried close to side, tips resting on top of tail about 13mm (1/2 inch) from it, and not crossed.

PLUMAGE: Close and compact.

SIZE: There should be no hard and fast measurements as to height.

PROPORTION: Every part of a bird's body limbs, etc., should be evenly balanced with no undue exaggeration of any one point.

COLOR & MARKINGS: The whole of the body, except head, neck and breast, back, saddle and tail, pure white, the color on the colored portions to be bright, deep and lustrous as possible. In Blacks the iridescent colors and metallic sheen are most important. Wherever the color extends it must be of one rich even depth extending right to the shafts of the tail feathers. The cut on the breast should be sharp and evenly defined, the color extending downwards to about the tip of the breast bone, or a very little below, running across the breast, either in a straight line or slightly curving upwards towards shoulders, showing a slightly convex form. With the cut on the

shoulders, color should extend across the broadest part of the back at the shoulders from side to side at the point of intersection of wing and body, tapering an elongated heart or V shaped saddle. Cut at the vent; even and extend only a very short distance from beneath root of tail, with no foul or colored feathers extending towards thighs or belly. Blues and Silvers should have black tail bars.

SCALE OF POINTS:

Head	20
Eye & Cere.....	10
Beak	5
Expression	5
Proportion & Refinement	20
Carriage	15
Markings & Plumage	15
Color	10
Total.....	100

Drawing by Louis Frindel

MALTESE

HERITAGE: Brought to Austria and Southern Germany in 1850 from upper Italy.

OVERALL APPEARANCE: The Maltese pigeon is a radical departure from the common type of pigeon in that it stands high on straight legs, has a very long slender neck and a short tucked up body (cubiform). The bird should be very tall, with a short hard compact body and not so heavy as to mar the elegance of its figure nor its grace. It should carry its head high and when driving throw its head backward almost to its tail. An ideal specimen should stand fifteen or more inches in height.

HEAD: Long, carried high, very little arch, narrow forehead.

EYE: Somewhat deep set, whites to have bull eyes, the other colors to have orange eyes. Whites to have red eye ceres; blacks and blues damson cere; reds yellows, duns and silvers flesh colored cere.

BEAK: Stout and of medium length, with the upper beak slightly bent. In blacks and blues the beak should be black. In all other colors the beak should be flesh colored, the wattle should be smooth and powder white.

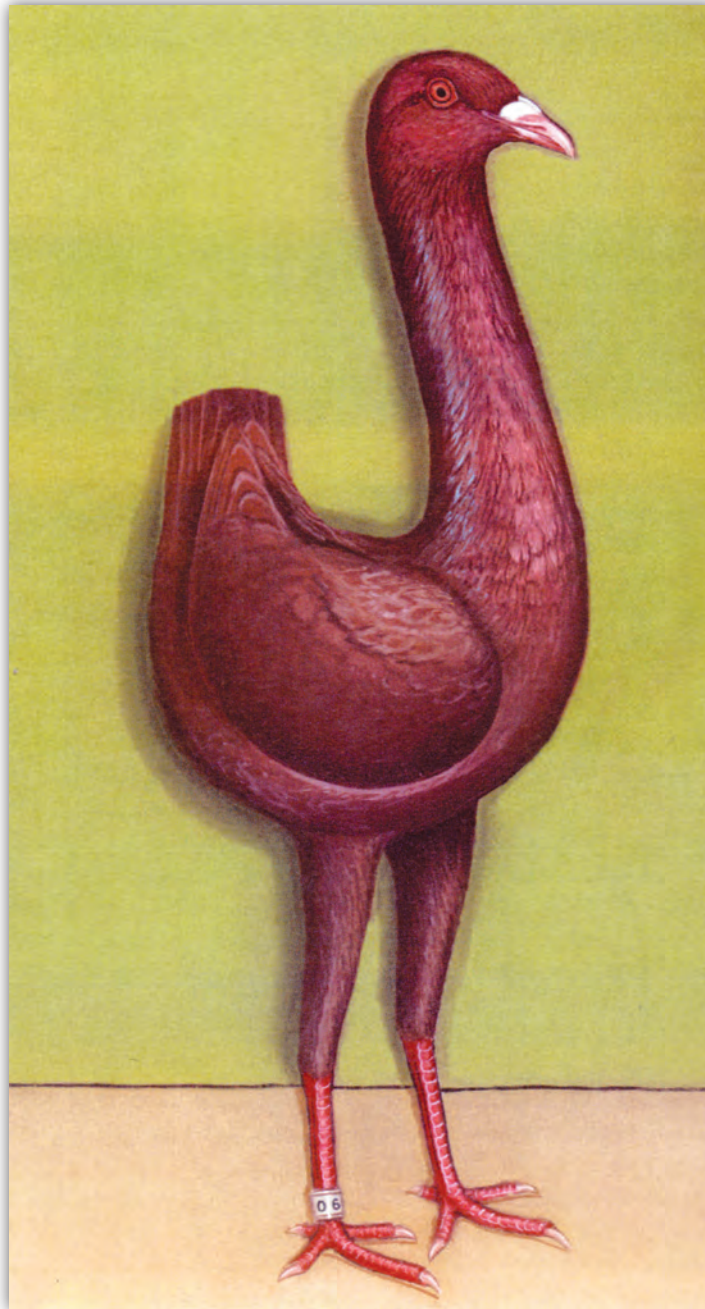
NECK: Very long and carried erect, as nearly the same thickness as possible until approaching the shoulder.

BREAST: Relatively wide in proportion to overall appearance and carried high showing good depth of keel. Belly to be short and round, rump to be well developed and feathered. The body should appear cubed not long and cylindrical.

BACK: Short and moderately broad, horizontal and with slight elevation at rump.

WINGS: Very short flights, lying close, carried well up, wing butts prominent and projecting slightly outward at breast. Flights to meet at center of tail with slight crossing permitted.

TAIL: Wider at the base and somewhat narrower at the tip, forming a slight wedge. Very short, giving the appearance of being cut off. Carried upright, forming a 90 degree angle with the back. Spilt or wry tails to be penalized.



LEGS: Thighs to be powerful and long and should show as much as possible, very closely feathered. Legs below the hock to be straight, very long, free of feathers, joints must not be bent, toes to be long and set well apart.

PLUMAGE: Short and closely fitting.

COLORS: Black, white, red, yellow, blue, silver, dun, mottles, grizzles, and A.O.C. (to include reduced, opal, almonds recognized according to taste and preference of breeder) all colors must be clear and intense.

MAJOR FAULTS: Long, too heavy or coarse body. Stout, thick, short crouching neck. Short, thick head, flat forehead, pinched beak. Long, narrow, spilt, wry or wedge shaped tail. Tail carried low, wings carried below tail or extending over end of tail. Short, close set or crooked legs, narrow or drooping breast.

ASSESSMENT: In order of importance. General impression, type and size, length of neck, length of leg, head and color.

100 POINT DISTRIBUTION: (OPTIONAL)

Head.....	5 pts.
Eye	5 pts.
Beak	5 pts.
Neck.....	20 pts.
Breast	10 pts.
Back.....	10 pts.
Wings	10 pts.
Tail.....	10 pts.
Legs.....	20 pts.
Plumage	5 pts.

MODENA

CERE: To be fine and even in texture with color shading to blend in with the color of the bird so as to be as inconspicuous as possible.

EYE: To be very bright and prominent. Iris shading from orange to orange-red with plenty of luster. Eye to be approximately seven-eighths inches from the top of the skull to the center of the eye.

STATION: Proud and erect, with head held high, though not strained or stretched as from fright. Eye and wing juncture with body shall be on a perpendicular line. The tail to be curved upwards at an angle that would be level at the bird's neck at approximately one-half the distance from the low point of the back to the top of the skull or approximately one and one-half inches.

CONDITION: Feathers to be medium-hard and smooth. Body to be well filled with firm flesh.

KEEL: Shall be as deep as possible, fairly short and curved with the contour of the body from front to back.

CERE: To be fine and even in texture with color shading to blend in with the color of the bird, so as to be as inconspicuous as possible.

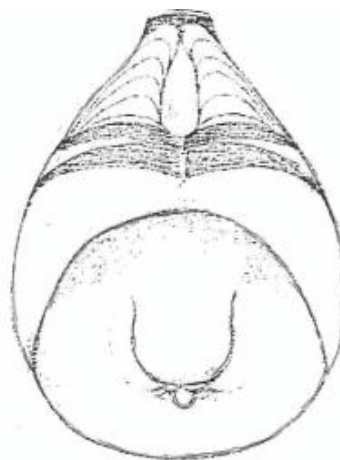
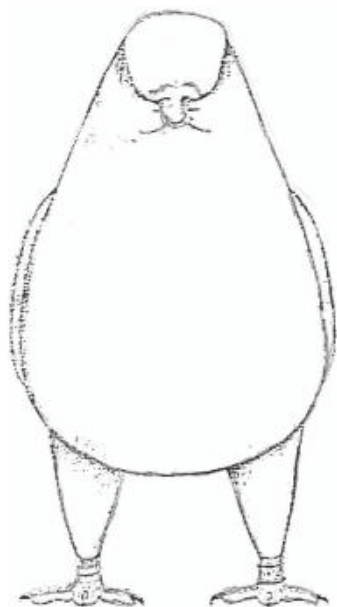
EYE: To be very bright and prominent. Iris shading from orange to orange-red with plenty of luster. Eye to be approximately seven-eighths inches from the top of the skull to the center of the eye. Station: Proud and erect, with head held high, though not strained or stretched as from fright. Eye and wing juncture with body shall be on a perpendicular line. The tail to be curved upwards at an angle that would be level at the bird's neck at approximately one half the distance from the low point of the back to the top of the skull, or approximately one and one-half inches.

CONDITION: Feathers to be medium-hard and smooth. Body to be well filled with firm flesh.

KEEL: Shall be as deep as possible, fairly short and curved with the contour of the body from front to back.

NECK: Of medium length or approximately three inches from the low point of the back to the top of the skull. It shall graduate in fullness from top to chest. The neck shall not have a distinct gullet and should not be pinched at the throat. The neck shall be tilted slightly back with no trace of neck shaking or overstyling. The "stout bull neck" is most desirable.

MODENA



HEAD: Shall be of medium length, approximately two and one-half inches from front to back on a level line of the eye and approximately one and one-half inches wide.

TAIL: Very short and broad webbed. To be folded tightly. Tail to be curved in a graceful curve. Tip to be approximately one and one-half inch above the low point of the back.

Tail shall be approximately one-quarter inch longer than the wing flights.

SHAPE: Chest broad, round and prominent. Back wide at the shoulders, short and well rounded, not flattened. Body to be deep, short, broad, and cobby with rump broad enough to support the wings. The shape shall be well rounded in a graceful curve when viewed from any angle. The legs to be located in the direct center of the profile.

LEGS AND FEET: The legs to be two and one-quarter inches in length and be very straight, with thighs well shown. The feet and toes to be bright red and free of any feathering. The feathers down to the bottom of the band are permissible. The toes to be of fine texture and well spread out. Legs to be as wide apart as possible to keep the bird in proportion.

WINGS: Short, deep, tightly folded, carried well cocked up. Wing butts shall blend smoothly with the chest, with the tips lying upon the tail. Flight feathers to be short and broad. Covert feathers to meet on the back so there is no hole or open back showing.

BEAK: The beak shall be short and broad, approximately five-eighths of an inch from the feather line above the wattle to the tip of the beak. Beak to be free of any discolorations. The wattle shall be small and of fine texture.

FEATHER COLOR: Color in all classes is to be very rich, lustrous, and pure with much sheen. All self-colored birds to be evenly colored throughout. Where two or more colors are present on the same feather, these colors should be in sharp contrast to each other.

FORWARD: The primary purpose of any standard is to guide the breeder in his quest to produce uniform specimens that most nearly resemble the ideal. It follows then that the Standard must also be the guide for the men chosen to judge our shows, and consistent evaluation in all sections of our scale of points is our goal.

Periodic revision of our Standard is a healthy sign of advancement and this committee has endeavored to clarify, especially in the color descriptions, the standard wording. We have included a glossary of common terms, some of genetic importance, for reference.

We hope to impress in the minds of all members that the Modena is a balanced bird with many equally important sections, that we should recognize and search for desirable traits and not be overly concerned with minor faults, that in the evaluation of each bird, the judge must adhere to the scale of points regardless of personal preference.

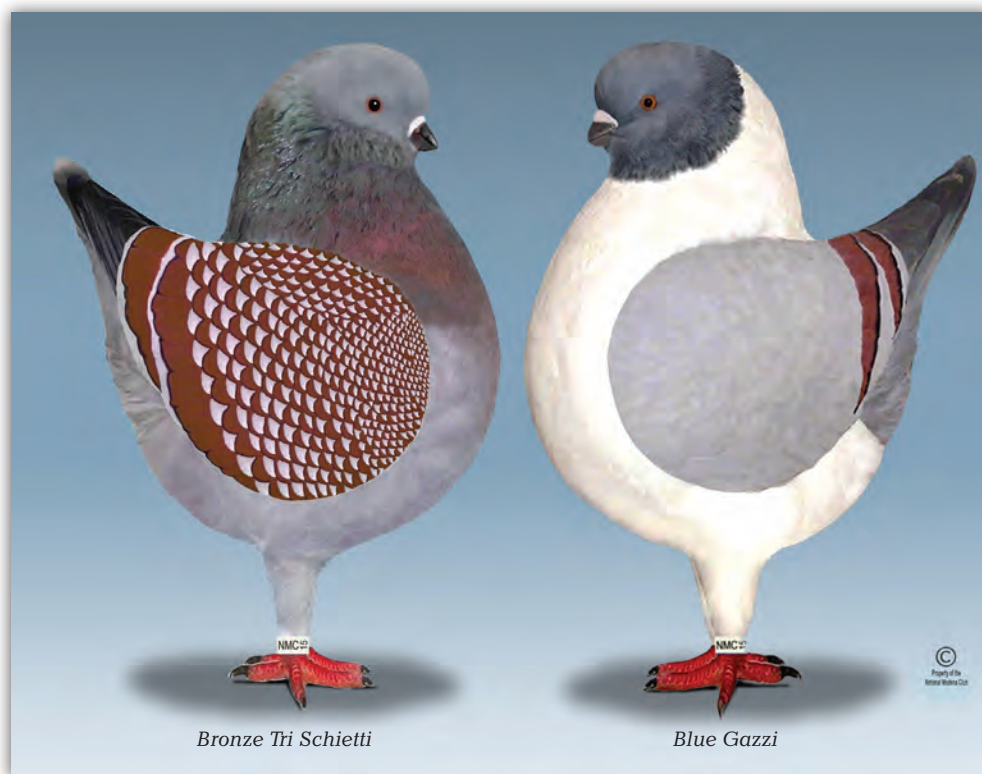
SCALE OF POINTS

Shape of body.....	20
Station	20
Head, Neck, and Eye	20
Color and Markings	20
Legs	10
Condition	10
Total 100	

SIZE: Using a given figure of ten inches as the ideal height, and seven inches as the ideal length, the physical conditions shall be broken down as follows: The ideal length of the neck shall be three inches from the top of the skull to the low point in the back, and five inches as the ideal width. The body profile shall be approximately 4 ¾ inches in depth. (Low part of the back to the bottom of the body)

The legs shall be 2 inches to 2 ¼ inches in length. These measurements are to be considered the ideal and should be used in all judging. However, overall balance shall be more important than the exact measurements.

SHAPE: Chest broad, round, and prominent. Back wide at the shoulders, short and well rounded, not flattened. Body to be deep, short, broad, and cobby, with rump broad enough to support the wings. The shape shall be well rounded in a graceful curve when viewed from any angle. The legs to be located in the direct center of the profile.



The Standard Revision Committee (SRC) is tasked with the responsibility of receiving and reviewing all proposed changes or revisions in the NMC Standard. They must prepare and edit all text and illustrations that both specify and depict the intended ideal for the Modena Pigeon.

NATIONAL MODENA CLUB STANDARD

Pattern and Pigmentation (Color)

PATTERN: There are four basic patterns of color in the Modena breed, the Barred, the Checked or Tri-marked, the T-pattern, and the Barless is the fourth alternative (allele), but it is seldom seen. The desirable BAR-PATTERN has a clear solid colored wing with two (2) evenly curved bars, to be as wide as possible, starting over the back and curving down to the bottom of the wing. The back edge of each bar is edged with a distinct, fine pencil line. This edging is indistinct (not perceptible or visible) in Ash-Red pigmented (colored) birds.

The CHECKED or TRI-MARKED PATTERN shows the same two bars except they are irregular or saw-toothed along the back edge. Each feather on the shoulder portion of the wing between the wing butts and the bars is checked with portions of the ground color and the bar color, the two colors being separated by a fine V-shaped edging. This edging is also indistinct (not perceptible) in the Ash-Red birds.

The T-PATTERN shows none of the basic ground color on the wing, the whole wing being the same color of the bar of the color family. The wing can be Clear, Laced, or T-checked. The T-checked birds should show this same lacing along with a definite wedge of the bar edging color on each feather.

The tail bar of each color shall match the smooth spread pigment of the individual bird. Blue Intense – Black tail bar, Brown Intense – Brown tail bar, Brown Dilute – Khaki tail bar. Ash-Red – Light Ash or Lavender; however, it is usually indistinguishable.

PIGMENTATION (COLOR): There are three basic color pigments in Modenas: Blue, Brown, and Ash-Red. In all three color pigments, the ground color becomes darker as we progress from the Bar-

Pattern to the Tri-Pattern, or the Check-Pattern, then to the T-Pattern.

The following color chart is arranged in such a manner as to show the relationship of our Modena colors to each other in regard to pigment and pattern. The color descriptions apply to both Schietti and Gazzi, with the exception of the white on the Gazzi body.

THE BLUE FAMILY

BLUE: (BLUE PIGMENT – INTENSE – BAR PATTERN)

Head color to be a rich even shade of medium blue-gray. Neck feathers a bit darker shade showing a rich sheen to primarily green and secondary purple. The wing feathers to be a lighter shade of blue-gray with the blackish tips of these feathers. When folded, you should see two bars of rich bronze with a fine pencil line of black. The lower back and rump should be a rich light powdery blue-gray. All other body feathers should be an even shade of medium blue-gray. The tail is a bit darker shade of blue-gray.

BRONZE-TRI: (BLUE PIGMENT – INTENSE – TRI OR CHECK PATTERN)

The head, neck, and body similar to the Blue, but a darker shade with the neck feather showing plenty of green-sheen. The tri markings on the wings to be open and carried evenly to the wing butts. Each feather showing portions of Bronze and Blue with a Black V separating the two colors.

BRONZE: (BLUE PIGMENT – INTENSE – T PATTERN)

Head and neck to be a deep purplish color shading to black, showing plenty of rich green sheen and luster. Breast, back, and body feathers to be bluish-black color throughout. Tail is blue-black. (Bronze color on head markings and on fluff under tail is permitted on Gazzi, but not preferred.) Wing color to be a deep, clear, rich shade of Bronze. Flights to have Bronze color running on both sides of quill and blending into the back of the tips. Quills to be black. As in all T-patterns, there are three divisions: Clear, Laced and T-checked. The Clear is described above. The Laced has each Bronze wing feather laced in black. In the T-checked variety, every feather has the black lacing plus a wedge or check of black.

MODENA

BLACK: (BLUE PIGMENT – INTENSE – SPREAD FACTOR)

Color over entire body, head, neck, and wings to be coal black with plenty of sheen showing throughout, but especially on the neck. The black should be even throughout and should extend down into the under feather.

SILVER: (BLUE PIGMENT – DILUTE – BAR PATTERN)

Head color a rich shade of light natural gray shading to fawn. Neck feathers a bit darker shade of the same color. The wing feathers should be a shade of lighter gray-fawn with color carried well throughout the primary and secondary feathers, blending in with the dun colored tips. When folded, you should see two bars of rich Sulphur, edged with a pencil line of dun. Tail a bit darker shade of gray-fawn.

SULPHUR-TRI: (BLUE PIGMENT – DILUTE – TRI OR CHECK PATTERN)

The head, neck, and body a medium shade of gray-fawn, a bit darker than the color on the Silvers. Tri markings on the wings to be open and carried evenly to the wing butts. Each feather on the wing showing portions of Sulphur and gray-fawn divided by a V of dun color.

SULPHUR: (BLUE PIGMENT – DILUTE – T PATTERN)

The head, neck, body, and tail color to be a deep rich dun color. Wing color to be a deep rich shade of Sulphur. (Sulphur color on head and fluff under tail of Gazzi is permitted but not preferred.) Three divisions as in all T-patterns: Clear Sulphur, Dun-Laced, and Dun-Checked.

DUN: (BLUE PIGMENT – DILUTE – SPREAD FACTOR)

Color over entire body, head, neck and wings to be a rich, even shade of brownish-steel gray throughout.

THE BROWN FAMILY

SILVER-DUN: (BROWN PIGMENT – INTENSE – BAR PATTERN)

The body and wing color is a light clear brownish-gray shading to brown on the head and neck hackle. The bars on the wings are rich russet-red color with a pencil edging of brown.

RUSSET-TRI: (BROWN PIGMENT – INTENSE – CHECK OR TRI PATTERN)

The head, neck, and body color a clear, medium shade of brownish-gray, a bit darker than on the Silver Dun. Tri markings on the wings to be open and carried to the wing butts showing portions of russet and brownish-gray with a brown V on each feather separating the two colors.

RUSSET: (BROWN PIGMENT – INTENSE – T PATTERN)

The head, neck, and body color a medium shade of brownish-gray, a bit darker than on the Russet-Tri. The wing color is a plain, rich russet-red color. Three classes: Plain, Brown-Laced and Brown-Checked.

BROWN: (BROWN PIGMENT – INTENSE – SPREAD FACTOR)

The head, neck, body, wings, and tail should be an even shade of rich chocolate brown.

SILVER-CREAM: (BROWN PIGMENT – DILUTE – BAR PATTERN)

Body, neck, wing, and tail color a soft tan-gray shading to khaki on the neck and neck hackle. The bars on the wings are a clear shade of ochre with an edging of khaki.

OCHRE-TRI: (BROWN PIGMENT – DILUTE – T PATTERN)

Body, head, neck, wing, and tail color a medium shade of tan-gray shading to khaki on the head and neck hackle. A bit darker than on the Silver-Cream. Tri markings on the wings to be open and carried evenly to the wing butts showing portions of the tan-gray and ochre separated by a V of khaki on each other.

OCHRE: (BROWN PIGMENT – DILUTE – T PATTERN)

Body, head, neck, wing, and tail color a medium shade of tan-gray shading to khaki on the head and neck hackle. Color a bit darker than on the Ochre-Tri. The wing color is plain ochre. Three divisions: Plain, Laced or Check with Khaki.

KHAKI: (BROWN PIGMENT – DILUTE – SPREAD FACTOR)

The head, neck, wing, body, and tail should be an even shade of khaki.

THE ASH RED FAMILY

MEALY: (ASH RED PIGMENT – INTENSE – BAR PATTERN)

The body and wing color a clear lavender-gray shading to a rich claret-red on the head and hackle. The bars are clear claret-red. The tail is an even shade of lavender-gray with as little flecking as possible. (The edging on the bars and the tail bar is not apparent on the bird.)

RED CHECKED: (ASH RED PIGMENT – INTENSE - TRI OR CHECK PATTERN)

The body color a clear, medium dark lavender-gray shading to a rich claret-red on the head and hackle. Checking on the wings to be open and carried evenly to the wing butts. Each feather on the wing showing portions of lavender-gray and claret-red. The tail is lavender-gray with as little black flecking as possible.

CREAM: (ASH RED PIGMENT – DILUTE – BAR PATTERN)

The body and wing color, a very soft cream-gray shading to a rich golden-cream on the head and hackle. Wing bars a rich golden-cream. Tail, a very pale creamy-gray shading to ash-white with as little flecking as possible.

YELLOW CHECKED: (ASH RED PIGMENT – DILUTE – TRI OR CHECK PATTERN)

The body color a soft cream-gray shading to a rich golden-cream on the head and hackle. Body color is a bit darker than on the creams. Checking on the wings to be open and carried evenly to the wing butts. Each feather on the wing showing portions of cream-gray and golden-cream. Tail a very pale cream-gray shading to ash-white with as little flecking as possible.

OTHER COLORS

RED: (RED PIGMENT – INTENSE – RECESSIVE RED FACTOR)

A deep even shade of red, more of a chestnut, leaning a bit toward blood-red, over all portions. Color carried down to the skin with feather shafts colored red. Should show plenty of sheen on the neck. Beak and toenails a light horn color.

GOLD: (RED PIGMENT – PALE FACTOR – RECESSIVE RED FACTOR)

Color midway between red and yellow, but with a deep orange cast. This color is distinctly different from red and yellow, being recessive to red, but dominate to yellow. Beak and toenails a light horn color.

YELLOW: (RED PIGMENT – DILUTE – RECESSIVE RED FACTOR)

A deep even golden yellow color throughout. Color carried well down to the skin with feather shafts colored yellow, showing plenty of sheen on the neck. Beak and toenails flesh colored.

LAVENDER: (BLUE PIGMENT – INTENSE OR DILUTE – MILKY AND SPREAD FACTOR)

In the intense variety, the color is very often rich lavender-gray throughout. In the dilute variety, the color is a soft silver-lavender shade.

ANDALUSIAN: (BLUE PIGMENT – INTENSE – INDIGO AND SPREAD FACTOR)

The body and tail are an even shade of midnight-blue shading to black on the head and neck. The wing is a bit brighter with dark blue edging on each feather. The indigo factor may be applied to any of the standard colors, but only the black indigo described here is to be known as Andalusian.

BAR-PATTERNED GRIZZLE: (PIGMENT: ASH-RED, BLUE, OR BROWN – INTENSE OR DILUTE – GRIZZLE FACTOR – BAR PATTERN)

Head, neck, body, wing, and tail color the same as the basic, with the addition of white flecks superimposed on top of the standard color. This grizzling effect to be most noticeable upon the body, shoulder, head and neck, while nearly absent on the wing-bars, and tail-bar. An evenly distributed uniform grizzling is desired. White feathers will be considered a fault as in the base color. White patches or mottling will be considered a serious fault. All other faults to be the same as for the base color.

TRI & T-PATTERNED GRIZZLE: (PIGMENT: ASH-RED, BLUE, OR BROWN – INTENSE OR DILUTE – GRIZZLE FACTOR – TRI & T PATTERN)

Head, neck, body, wing, and tail color the same as the basic, with the addition of white flecks superimposed on top of the standard color. This grizzling effect to be most noticeable upon the body, shoulder, head and neck, while nearly absent on the wing-pattern, and tail-bar. An evenly distributed uniform grizzling is desired. White feathers will be considered a fault as in the base color. White patches or mottling will be considered a serious fault. All other faults to be the same as for the base color.

MAGNANI: (ANY PIGMENT – T PATTERN – ALMOND FACTOR)

Magnani is a factor, which alters or modifies any color that it is introduced into by causing flecks of various colors to appear in the feathering over all parts of the bird. The base color to strive for is rich yellow-brown or almond color. The flecks vary in size and color but should be even in distribution. There must be at least three (3) colors on the bird. Flecking is usually more predominant on the head, neck, and flights, but if on every feather of the bird, so much better. Each feather of the primaries and secondaries should have three colors in the patches. The even distribution of the three or more colors throughout the bird is called break. Perfection would be the same amount of break on each feather. The more break and the better the distribution, the better the color of the Magnani.

MOTTLE: (ANY PIGMENT – INTENSE OR DILUTE – GRIZZLE (G) FACTOR – RECESSIVE RED* AND SPREAD FACTOR)

Mottle will be recognized in both Gazzi and Schietti, Recessive Red and Spread Factor. The ideal would have the bird mottled approximately 50-50, white and the base color. Mottling to be evenly distributed. The ten primary wing flights, the ten secondary wing flights, and tail feathers to be of the base color. White can show on these feathers, but the quill must be of the base color. Beak, toenails, eyes, and eye ceres to conform to the color description of the base color. Faults: Birds exhibiting uneven mottling, less than 50-50 distribution, or having large patches, to be penalized in accordance to their imbalance. All other faults to be the same as for the base color.

**(Revision dated 04/22/2005) – Citing “The Pigeon Breeders Notebook and Introduction to Pigeon Science” by Joseph W. Quinn – Regarding Grizzle (G), Recessive Red (e), and Spread (S), both suppress the effects of Grizzle, as do most of the Bronzes. This effect is very apparent in Black and Red Mottles, which are genetically Spread (Black) and Recessive Red Pattern (CT), Checker (C), Bar (C+), and Barless (c). As mentioned earlier, Spread (S) also masks pattern, but Recessive Red masks Spread. In combination with Grizzle, Recessive Red suppresses the expression of (G), but does not mask it, and the result is Recessive Red or Yellow Mottle. (2005 NMC Standard Revision Committee)*

WHITE: (NO FEATHER PIGMENT)

Feather on the head, neck, body, tail, and wings shall be pure white. The quills and all parts should be white. Bull or orange eyes permitted. Eye-cere red; beak and toenails flesh color.

ARGENT: (ANY PIGMENT – ANY INTENSITY – TOY STENCIL FACTOR)

The Argent differs from the other standard colors in wing coloration only. The body, head, and tail colors being comparable. Argents are bred in three patterns: Barred, Tri or Checked, and T-Pattern. The difference in wing color is due to the “toy stencil” factor appearing as a silvery-white in areas where the bronze factor is found in other colors. Argents also have white wing color, according to pattern on otherwise self-colored birds. The Argent will be recognized in any of the standard colors, except white. T-Patterned Argents should be rich in body color, having white wing-shield feathers, being distinctly laced with a fine edging of

the same coloration as the body pigment. Barred Argents to be the same, except they have white bars. Tri or Checked Patterned Argents (sometimes known as Spangle) to be the same as the T-Pattern, except the Tri or Checked Pattern is present.

**OPAL: (ANY PIGMENT – INTENSE OR DILUTE – ANY FACTOR – ANY PATTERN)**

The Opal differs from other standard color classes in wing-pattern coloration and tail-band coloration. All body and head colors being slightly lighter in color. The wing coloration is to be an off white. The tail band to be faded.

REDUCED: (ANY PIGMENT – INTENSE OR DILUTE – ANY FACTOR – ANY PATTERN)

Reduced is a recessive sex-linked mutation that reduces the pigment in the color to give it a lighter and softer color.

NCC: (NON-CLASSIFIED COLORS)

This class is for all colors that are different by virtue of color pigment, pattern, or color modifiers, from those colors now recognized. They are divided into two groups, Schietti and Gazzi. Color on NCC exhibits should be rich in color and free of smut. Patterns and markings are similar to the base color with consideration given to the color modifier. All NCC colors must be entered by their proper color description or the entry will not be judged. Examples: (Blue Indigo, Bronze Tri Milky, Silver Barless) All NCC colors entered must be a genetically recognized color that carries a genetic symbol. Examples: Indigo {In}, Milky {my}, Barless {c}

PROCEDURE TO ADD A NEW COLOR TO OUR STANDARD

Any member in good standing may initiate a proposal in writing to the Standard Revision Committee:

- A)** To add a new color class to the list of recognized color classes
 - B)** To change or modify the description of an existing color class
- Items A or B must be submitted by April 1st of each year to the Standard Revision Committee Chairman.

A PROPOSAL TO ADD A NEW COLOR CLASS MUST INCLUDE:

- A)** A complete and accurate color-class description.
- B)** Evidence that exhibits of the proposed color class are being shown at NMC meets.
- C)** Provide photographs of proposed color-class exhibits to the Standard Revision Committee.

CATEGORIZATION OF FAULTS

MINOR: Discolored toenails, crooked keels, slightly stained beak, crossed flight tips, beetle brow, feathers below the leg band, minimal droopy eyelid.

MODERATE: Open back, long beak, loose feathers behind the legs, broad/fan-tail, slight neck clefts, lion mane, heavily stained beak, legs lacking substance (i.e. long shanks), belly white on Schietti (other than whites), colored feathers on white body of Gazzi, and any feather that does not go with a color on a bird.

MAJOR: Legs not straight or in wrong position on body, soft/ragged feathers, breast cleft, awry tail, droopy eyelid, one wing carried below the tail, overstyle, extreme neck clefts, split wing, head crouching – carries tail above head.

DISQUALIFICATIONS: Broken or unmatched eyes, bull eyes (except on whites), any missing flights, other than Modena type, scissor beak, white flights or tail support feathers (except on whites), both wings carried below the tail, neck shaking, extreme over trimming, poor condition (sick bird, showing insect damage or disease, feathers in rough condition).

CONTINUITY OF JUDGING

The SRC members will be observing the judging at each NMC meet they attend, so that the SRC can try to monitor the continuity of the judging. At the end of the show season, they will compile a report of how the faults are being dealt with, with suggestions, and have it sent out to the membership, so the judges for the following year are made aware. No names of judges or meets will be mentioned.

FAULT CATEGORY DEFINITIONS

LION MANE: This is the extra heavy layer of feathering on the front neck location depicting a break in the continuity, thus giving a coarse appearance rather than a smooth one.

BEETLE BROW: This is the excessive heavy feathering that extends down over the eyelid, thus obscuring the top half of the eye.

AWRY TAIL: This is the condition where the entire tail is twisted to one side at an angle, not straight.

NECK CLEFT: This condition produces an interruption in the feathers on the side of the neck. It is usually a horizontal line of twisted feathers that are indented, exhibiting a crease, thus a break in continuity.

BREAST CLEFT: This condition produces an interruption in the feathers on the breast. It is usually a vertical line of twisted feathers that are indented, exhibiting a crease, thus a break in the continuity.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

WILD TYPE: Normal blue-barred pigeon showing no altering factors. Pattern Type: Resulting from various arrangements of coarse spread pigments.

MARKINGS: Effect on non-pigmented white feathers, in a definite arrangement, on any colored bird. Example: Gazzi.

PIGMENT: Microscopic granules colored Black, Red, or Brown found throughout the feather structure.

INTENSE: Used in reference to colors where pigment is normal (non-Dilute).

DILUTE: A factor altering normal pigment arrangement. The pigment granules being smaller and fewer, giving the effect of a different color, sometimes referred to as "soft colors".

COARSE SPREAD: Used in reference to pigment found in wings, check and pattern.

SMOOTH SPREAD: Used in reference to pigment found on tail bars, end of flights, and the fine edging of coarse areas. Example: wing-bar edging.

FACTOR: Common term for gene or theoretical unit of inheritance. Self: A solid color bird.

DOMINANT: Term used to indicate a trait of one parent that conceals that of the other. Example: Schietti is Dominant over Gazzi, Red is dominant over Yellow.

EPISTASIS: The effect when one factor hides or masks another factor which is not an alternative. Example: Red is epistatic to Bronze.

SCHIETTI: Modena not showing Gazzi markings.

GAZZI: A marked Modena with a white body, colored head, tail and wings.

ANDALUSIAN: Black with Indigo factor.

WHITE: Total absence of color pigment.

STENCIL: Color factor effecting coarse spread pigment producing the various colored patterns whether Bronze or Argent (silver-white).

BRONZE COLOR: Blue coarse spread pigment modified by bronze factor.

COLOR FACTORS: Characteristics that change the basic color pigments. Example: other than Stencil: Milky (Lavender), Indigo, Faded, Grizzle, Almond (Magnani), and Pale (Gold).

PATTERN FACTORS: Characteristics that change coarse spread arrangement from wild type. Example: Bar, Check, Tri marked or T-pattern.

NCC OR NON-CLASSIFIED COLOR: A class to include all colors not already listed in the Standard Color Classifications.

*Artwork from National Modena Club
and Ray Coursey*

MORAVIAN STRASSER



ORIGIN: Moravia (in Czechoslovakia).

OVERALL EXPRESSION: Refined pigeon with distinguished body type, color, gloss and pattern.

BREED CHARACTERISTICS: Originally a utility breed of Field Pigeon type with a balanced body form and a fairly short posterior. Broad and deep chest which protrudes beyond the wing butts. It has the typical Strasser markings plus high quality, deep and shiny color, pointedly defined gloss with observable shimmer. Type is just as important as plumage color and markings.

BEHAVIORAL CHARACTERISTICS: Temperamental and rigorous pigeon with very good homing and flying ability. They are very fertile with excellent parenting skills. Utility use is closely tied to exhibition and breeding value.

TYPE: Robust body, wedge-like; with short hind quarters. Breast wide and deep; protrudes beyond the wing butts. The back is wide and short. The ideal weight for adults is 700 - 750 grams. Minimum weight is 550 grams and this includes young birds. Maximum weight is 800 grams.

POSTURE: Proud, elegant, with gentle, rear downward slope.

HEAD: Relatively large, high, wide forehead and expresses an even, unbroken arch toward the neck.

EYES: Bright red, sparkling and, if possible, without a yellow rim around the pupil. False pearl eyes in Brown.

EYE CERE: Narrow and fine textured and wider only on Recessive Red and Recessive Yellow. On Blacks it is black, on Blue it is grayish blue, on Recessive Red and Recessive Yellow it is intense red and on other colors it is in harmony with plumage color. Feathering around the eye cere should be smooth and tight fitting.

BEAK: Broad at the base, somewhat short, wedge shaped, with the tip slightly down turned. On the light beaked birds good blood flow should be visible; especially at the base. No dark spots or streaks. The axis of the beak is in line with the middle of the eye. Beak color of Blacks and Blues is black. On Duns and Silvers it is horn colored, on Recessive Reds and Yellows light pink, on Ash Reds it ranges from horn colored to black and on Ash Yellows and Browns, again horn colored.

BEAK CERE: Delicate and smooth with no outgrowths and furrows. Powdered white. Forehead positioning must be centered and sharply defined.

NECK: Positioned broadly on body, medium in length, tapered bowling pin-like toward the head with the gullet nicely cut out.

WINGS: Strong, muscular with good secondary wing cover over the back, flights resting on tail and not crossed. Wide flight feathers arranged tightly and rounded at the extremities.

TAIL: Short with feathers locked in a narrow arrangement (1½ to 2 tail feathers in width), carried in line with the back and extends beyond the flight ends by 2 centimeters.

MORAVIAN STRASSER

LEGS AND TOES: Medium in length, strong, slightly bent, clean legged and bright red. Knee joint readily visible. Toe nails on Blacks and Blues are black, on Recessive Reds light horn, Recessive Yellow white and on other colors they match the beak color.

STANCE: Wide and at attention.

PLUMAGE: Smooth, pliable with feathers that adhere properly. On the wing shields they are broader and larger without fluting or furrows. On Recessive Red and Yellow; no powder. Always glossy.

COLOR, SHEEN AND MARKINGS: Color is just as important as type. All colors must be deep, rich, pure and even. Every color shows itself through typical luster and gloss which results in higher quality. Intense gloss is required on Black and Recessive Red. On other colors the luster is found on the neck front and portions of the head. These feathers have full sheen. Ground color is white with typical Strasser markings (gazzi) evenly and sharply defined. The head, medium sized bib, wings, back, tail, rump and the vent wedge are all colored. For genetic reasons colored hocks and pants are fully tolerated but not preferred. Bib depth reaches 2/5 the length from beak base to the breast bone and at the rear it reaches the neck. Color is evenly distributed on all plumage including flights and tail. On dilutes we try to establish an evenly distributed color tone. Full color and gloss manifest themselves after the first molt. BLACK is deep and rich and evenly distributed. Gloss on head and bib is blue-green; on wing shields, back and vent wedge, green. Bronze and shiny pink are not wanted. BLUE is darkened (Dirty Factor) to a darker than normal Blue but even in this shade it is pure and shiny. Head, bib, back and tail, if feasible, all in the same color tone resembling the wing shields. The head should not appear to be black. Gloss on head and bib blue-green. Flight feather ends and tail bar are black with no white showing on the two outside tail feathers. RECESSIVE RED is very rich, pure, even and deep on all feathers; including flights and tail. Gloss on head and bib is red, on wing shields, back and vent feather edges it is green, intermingled with red and blue-violet. Glossy bronze is unwanted. RECESSIVE YELLOW is shiny yellow, pure, rich and even, including flights and tail. Gloss on the head, bib and vent wedge feathers are pink and this also includes the wing shields. Gloss on DUN and SILVER (dilute Blue) is greenish and on other colors is corresponds to those colors.

COLOR VARIETIES: Black, Dun, Brown, Khaki, Recessive Red and Recessive Yellow.

BARLESS, BAR AND CHECKER: Blue, Silver (dilute Blue), Ash Red, Ash Yellow, Brown and Khaki. Bronze patterns are also possible among these. The patterns are of medium color depth but outlined nicely and arranged properly.

WHITE BAR: (Dominant Opal) Blue, Silver (dilute Blue), Recessive Red, Recessive Yellow and Dun. Overall color is lighter; tail bar and flight feather extremities are whitish. (Toy Stencil) Blue, Silver (dilute Blue), Recessive Red, Recessive Yellow, Black, Dun, Brown and Khaki. Colors are rich and pure.

SPANGLED: Comes in all of the above color varieties (Dominant Opal and Toy Stencil) but only seldom.

PENCIL: Black, Dun, Blue, Recessive Red and Recessive Yellow. Head and bib are solid colored. Feathers of the wing shields and back are white with evenly colored lacing on the feather edging. Flights and tail are of the same length and are without pepper.

WHITE TAILED: Comes in all of the above color varieties. Tail, tail cover and under tail wedge are white.

DISQUALIFYING FAULTS: Pearl or black eyes, extended crop, white flights (on adults), faulty plumage color of the penciling and bronze factor birds due to wrong color factors at work.

MAJOR FAULTS: Narrow, flat or small head; flat part and forehead, back of head too extended and there should be no eyebrows. Weak, long, downward pointing or pale beak that does not

represent the plumage color; crude, blemished or unbalanced sere. Yellow, brownish, greenish or dark flecks in the iris; too light, feathered, wide or wrong colored eye sere. Long neck with noticeable, protruding gullet and/or feather frill. Too narrow, small or long body. Underweight, cradle-like body posture; underdeveloped breast; long, low hanging or crossed flights or open back; long, wide, raised or A frame shaped tail. Legs too long, grouse legged, white toe nails on dark plumage colors; dry, frizzy, broken or loose feathers. Bib too short, too long or not proportionate; colored feathers on white areas or white feathers on colored areas; white back and rump (on those with colored tails); colored thighs; irregular, undefined or merging of colors on markings; hint of third bars; irregular, unclean or gray color; slate in flights and tail; light outer tail feathers; unwanted or unevenly distributed gloss and shimmer.

EVALUATION: Body type, color, markings, gloss and shimmer, eye color, leg length and neck.

POINT SCALE

Body and Type	17
Head	10
Color	17
Markings	10
Beak	5
Beak Cere	3
Eyes	6
Eye Ceres	6
Plumage.....	5
Gloss	7
Wings	5
Tail	5
Feet	4
Total	100

BODY AND POSTURE: Type and color are equally important. Weight of the birds, between 550 - 800 grams and includes all of the color varieties. A young female weighing 600 grams will weigh around 700 grams in one year and with cocks it is exactly the same except that they are heavier at 700 grams and at one year 800 grams.

When size and weight are ideal this breed is only banded with 9 mm bands and should not be banded with 8 mm or 10 mm band sizes. Body posture is always tilted toward the tail.

HEAD: The head characteristics have always been one of the most important features of this breed. The head is noteworthy in that it is wide and has a broad beak base. A broad and robust head is more important than frontal height. The beak should by no means give the impression of being small and long.

COLOR: Is as important as type. Should be pure, saturated and intense with noticeable gloss. In the grouping of "form" pigeons the color and gloss on Moravian Strassers must be of the highest quality in the pigeon world. The color is darkened when the hereditary factor Dirty is present and this means that Blue is modified to steel blue. The Blue on White Bars is not lightened as on other breeds but rather is darkened. Red and Black are extremely intense and rich in sheen.

MARKINGS: These are also very important and above all it must be noted that the colored back is a breed characteristic. All markings must be sharply outlined. Visually noticeable plucking is not acceptable. Some Whitetails are entered who deserve more leniency when being evaluated.

BEAK AND SERE: Beak should be wedge shaped and broad looking at the base with the head being nicely arched and fairly wide. Excessively down turned beak is faulty. The line between the beak halves extends to the middle of the eye. A down turned beak is linked to a flat head which is not wanted. The beaks of reds and yellows are red at the base and lighter at the tips. On old birds the base of the beaks can be less red. Sere are smooth and narrow. On reds and yellows clear without black flecks.

EYES: Should be bright red with the exception of Brown colored birds on which false pearl eye color is accepted. Should still look reddish. Deformed pupils or yellow specks in eyes are unacceptable.

EYE SERE: Color and form of the sere is very important for overall expression. Should not be crude, light colored nor look detached. Ideal sere on blacks and blues is smooth, narrow and dark. On reds and yellows sere are very noteworthy, are double, and intensely red colored.

PLUMAGE: Loose plumage is often seen and that is disturbing. Compared to other Strassers the plumage on Moravian Strassers is much more compact and smooth. Black and red color varieties show no powder and that is why one can see intense gloss on the total plumage. Feathers on these colors should be well developed so as to achieve ultimate gloss. Wing shields should never have disheveled feathers. On yellows and blues the feather density can be a little less developed. Powder is wanted but too much powder can create a gray color tone. Loose feathers on the neck are not tolerated.

GLOSS: The gloss and shine is an integral part of the color. The gloss is by black pigeons in green on all the color parts at the edge of each feather (= pen) and the center of the feather (= pen) is shining. Undesirable is the purple gloss on the head and the bronze on the shields of wings. By red pigeons there is a two-component gloss, especially on the shields. The perimeter of the feathers (= pen) is green and the center of the pen should have a red gloss. The gloss on the head and the collar is red not the green one is undesirable. The other colored parts should have a gloss on the edge green not bronze. In blue pigeons the gloss should be blue-green only on the collar, the other color parts should be just light. The purple gloss on the in the part between the back and tail is undesirable. By the yellow pigeons should be gloss pink on the collar, and the other color parts should only be shiny without a gloss. It applies to all other colors and varieties even though it is judged slightly because there are other more visible problems.

WINGS AND TAIL: Excessively long wings cause a long body and tail. Back should be covered well and flights are to gently rest on the tail. An open back and low hanging flights are major faults. The tail and back build an even line. An ideal tail width is 1½ tail feathers wide.

FEET: Medium in length with weight resting mainly on rear toe. No feathers present and toe nail color which represents the plumage color. White toe nails are not allowed. Also the neck is medium in length.

BAND SIZE: 9 mm.

English translation by Gene Hochlan

Art by Gary Romig

POLISH LYNX



ORIGIN: Poland, about 1868. Prof. J. Van Rozwadowski of Krakon first imported the Polish Lynx, a very large field pigeon, into Germany. They were common in West Galicia, city of Bochnia, and by crossing with a now extinct pouter race, the Lynx breed developed with the colors and markings we now know.

HEAD: Well developed, plain head, wide between eyes, showing a good frontal. Wide at cheeks.

BEAK: Dark in color, medium length, upper mandible slightly bent at tip, wattle very small.

CERE: Always fine, thread like.

EYE: Red or orange, red preferred.

NECK: Short, thick, and powerful at the shoulders, with throat keenly carved out. Neck to be slightly accentuated by the apparent presence of puffiness, contributing to a powerful neck and chest.

WINGS: Powerful, short, laying well against the body. Wing butts well tucked in at shoulders, flight feathers resting at ends upon tail.

FLIGHTS: The flight feathers should be broad and number as follows: (a) Solid flighted - 10 primaries, solid in coloration, (b) White flighted - 7 to 10 white primaries.

TAIL: Medium length, broad webbed, carried well folded.

LEGS: Short, powerful, clean legged. Thighs powerful, carried close with an abundance of well covered feathers.

BACK: Very broad, with good depth between backbone and breastbone; back sloping towards tail.

BODY: A large bodied active pigeon, broad in outline. Being formerly of utility value, size is important.

COLOR: Any color in spangled or laced is to be recognized. Spangled to have wing coverts spangled, e.g. the ground color to be broken up with an even spangling of small white triangles formed with black edging. Evenness of design and clear spangling is important. Laced to have the wing coverts laced, i.e. around the edge of each feather is lacing, the lacing being fine but very distinct, and lighter

and lighter on shoulders than the spangled. Richness of color and evenness of design is important. The vent should be an even shade all over, with the exception of the coverts. Colors: Blue, black, red, yellow, any other color.

BARRED: Any color to be recognized. Ground color to be a rich even shade all over, free from ticking or marked feathers. Richness of color is important. The vent should be sound in color. Two white bars on each wing, the same to be clear and well defined, without any trace of a third bar.

SCALE OF POINTS:

Head	2 pts.
Beak	2 pts.
Eye	3 pts.
Cere.....	5 pts.
Neck.....	5 pts.
Wings	10 pts.
Flights	2 pts.
Tail.....	4 pts.
Legs.....	5 pts.
Body	20 pts.

COLOR

Spangled.....	40 pts.
Barred (color).....	20 pts.
Bars	20 pts.

FAULTS: Feathers on hocks, always sound with no traces of white; feathers on legs; lack of size; narrow breast; white vent; thin neck; white, pearl, or broken eyes; rustiness or smut on bars; lack of design on the spangles and laced; heavy eye ceres; thin head; checkered or ticked body color; lack of condition.

Art by Gary Romig

PRACHEN KANIK



ORIGIN: Created in Southern Bohemia (standard recognized 1941). Today found all over the Czech Republic, Germany and is spreading in Europe.

OVERALL IMPRESSION: Medium sized pigeon with interesting modification of gazzi marking. Well balanced bird with main three positions equal, resembling a good flyer.

HEAD: Medium size, broad from the beak to the back of the head, somewhat rounded, full frontal.

EYES: Orange to red, bright.

EYE CERE: Red, fine in texture, slightly wider than normal.

BEAK: Stout, a little under a medium length, wider at the base, upper mandible slightly curved at the point, reddish in color.

WATTLES: Small, neat and smooth.

NECK: Medium long, of good proportion, full where it joins the breast, throat is nicely cut out.

BODY: Well balanced, of rather smaller than medium size, full wide, well rounded, somewhat protruding breast, total length is 30 - 45 cm (12-14 inches).

WINGS: Rather short, close to the body, well covering back and on top of the tail, never crossing.

TAIL: Rather somewhat short, tightly folded, forming a continuous line with the back.

LEGS: Medium long, free from feathers, red, toe nails light.

FEATHERING: Smooth and tight.

COLOR: All colors to be rich, clear and lustrous with much sheen and evenly spread. Black color has blue-green sheen on the head, green on the body, blue has blue-green on the head, red color has red on the head and green on the body, yellow has pinkish on the head, silver color has green sheen on the head.

MARKING: Gazzi (white body and colored hood, bib, wings, tail and under the tail of the same color) with snip (10-12 mm = 13/32" - 1/2" long and 5 mm = 7/32" wide) and white flights (7-10). Even flights preferred, with colored part of the back between wings. In white tail variety tail feathers are white and under the tails colored.

COLOR VARIETIES: Black, red, yellow, brown, khaki; barless, barred and checkered in blue, silver, ash red, ash yellow, brown and khaki, newly created bronze blue and brown, white barred and spangled. White tailed in all varieties.

JUDGING: In judging birds not conforming identically to standard shall be penalized points proportionately to extent of its defect. The removal of foul feathers is tolerated, but not excessive plucking.

MINOR FAULTS: Long wings or not covering back, long and or wide tail, short or tall legs, faulty station and not proper sheen.

MAJOR FAULTS: Feathered legs.

DISQUALIFICATIONS: Poor condition, sickness or deformity, split tail, missing snip, solid black beak.

SCALE OF POINTS:

Type, size, carriage.....	25
Marking.....	25
Color	25
Head (head, eyes, cere, beak)	25
Total.....	100

BAND SIZE: B (8mm).

*Drawing by Louis Frindel
(Translated by Jerry Sindelar)*

RACING HOMER



This standard does not apply to show racers, show homers or the non-flown exhibition classes of those groups of pigeons - see note below on saddled homers.

The racing homer is not, as most of our breeds of pigeons are, a bird of pure lineage, genetically speaking, nor is it one that has been bred consistently overall for size or shape, feather or crest, color or pattern. Being a performer of the highest caliber, the racing homer has been bred for one purpose - speed - almost to the exclusion of all other factors and traits. Homing and orienting ability (intelligence) are important requirements, too, but those traits seem to have followed the speed. In other words, fast birds seem to exhibit more intelligence.

That being so, it is completely understandable that in the crossing and inbreeding of the various sub-species of these birds to enhance their speed, certain physical characteristics do not develop consistently as, for example, the tip notch in the turbits, or the hugh wattles of the carrier families. These physical features then do not contribute to the specific genetic pool, and seem to take a back seat to the most desired qualities again, the ability to orient, do it quickly, and fly straight toward home.

It would be logical to assume that after so many years of breeding for homing instinct, speed and stamina, that a particular physical type would have evolved to dominate or be predominant, as it were, but that is not so. The racing homer is not a bird of one singular body type, and, again, it is completely understandable, given the wide variety of birds bred, and the isolation of their breedings, in many cases. Some members of the racing fraternity have been breeding from the same basic family of birds for over 50, 60, and even 70 years. Again, this isolation (in the genetic, reproductive sense) tends to guarantee diversity as to shape, size and overall comportment.

A. CATEGORIES: Racing homers are shown in two defined categories of Flown and Unflown, with unflown being a bird that has never been entered into bona fide racing competition. Loft flying and

training flights to locate the bird at its home to develop proper musculature and shape, are not considered to be "competition" nor does this disqualify a bird from an unflown class. The flown classes are often divided into record (birds with diplomas) and non-record classes (birds with no diplomas or awards). Those classes are usually divided into mileage classes. In practice, then, the record classes are generally considered to be for birds that have flown in competition and which may have achieved a position of distinction, as evidence by a diploma or other certificate at a particular distance.

The actual diploma or other evidence of the record may be required by the show secretary to qualify a bird or birds for entry into a record class. An entry sheet or race results sheet, in general, will qualify a bird for entry in any simple flown, non-record class. This proof may also be necessary to prevent cloistered birds from being fraudulently entered in flown - record and flown non-record classes.

B. COLOR & PATTERN: The following are the generally accepted color and pattern groups into which racing homers are commonly divided. The combination of color and pattern are almost limitless, especially when genetic factors such as smoky, laced, slate, etc. are taken into consideration. Show secretaries must be careful to not create so many individual classes as to swamp themselves with unnecessary paperwork. The size and participation in any given show may require that color classes be combined, but every opportunity should be given to be objective in determining which bird is assigned to any particular color class. Under no circumstances will a complete class be broken up to form two or three smaller classes, thereby artificially skewing the competition and the award of points and or prizes.

COMMONLY ACCEPTED COLOR CLASSES:

1. Blue
2. Black
3. Red
4. White
5. Silver
6. Dun
7. Yellow
8. Mealy
9. AOC (brown, khaki, opal, indigo, etc.)

RACING HOMER

COMMONLY ACCEPTED FEATHER PATTERN CLASSES:

1. Solid Self 2. Barred 3. Checkered 4. Pied Splashed 5. Grizzled Spangled 6. Mottle Tortoise 7. Laced 8. Saddled* 9. Exotic unknown

In the solid self colored classes, the bird must have no odd colored feathering anywhere on the body proper. There may be a transition to a lighter shade of feathering under the wing, tail and around the vent area, however, this should be a gradual change enhancing natural coloring, and should not be visible directly from above or to either side of the bird.

*Although this standard can apply generally, see the separate NPA standard for specific judging criteria for the saddled homer. The body of the saddled homer must be of a uniform color (normally white throughout) with no odd colored feathering, except in the saddled portions of the back and wings.

JUDGING AND SPECIFIC POINTS:

TRAITS AND VALUES: Each part of the bird adds to the whole being of the racing homer, and is quantifiable in terms of its uniqueness. All parts of a pigeon should constitute a sense of balance and harmony - an individual of perfect symmetry. Judges must take care in not overstating the quality of any trait by assessing a point value that is too high, when compared to other birds being judged in a particular class. Honest, objective point assessments can be used as gauges by exhibitors to determine how well their breeding programs and management efforts are working. The number of points listed are the maximum for any trait - the judge should not feel compelled to assess the maximum if the bird being evaluated is not the absolute best of the best. The perfect bird would then get a score of 100.

GENERAL IMPRESSIONS & OVERALL APPEARANCE (UP TO 20 PTS.): Regardless of color or pattern class, flown or unflown background, the racing homer should immediately give one the impression of an athlete primed for competition. It should be alert and aware of its surroundings. The bird should exhibit, vigor, strength, intelligence, a calm demeanor and confidence. Due primarily to their genetic diversity, racing homers tend to vary in length and size, however, the bird must be proportional, appear balanced, and the body must be smooth, with no apparent bulges or lumps.

OVERALL SHAPE & SIZE (UP TO 15 PTS.): The racing homer's size will vary from one family of birds to another, however, in general, the bird should be of medium size, with developed cocks weighing approximately 15 1/2 to 18 1/2 ounces, and developed hens weighing approximately 14 to 16 1/2 ounces. The body must be oval shaped, flattened on top, but smooth all over, and well filled out. It should not be too deep below, and should smoothly taper back to the stern and tail.

SKELETON, KEEL & VENTS (UP TO 20 PTS.): The entire skeleton should exhibit a feeling of balance, and its structure should be strong and firm, medium in weight, proportional to the pigeon, and strongly resistant to any pressure of the fingers at any point. There should be no obvious signs of irregularity, such as lumps and deposits characteristic of older birds with arthritis. Bones of the wings and legs should be straight. The keel should be straight and strong, of medium depth and length, in proportion to the size of the pigeon. It should slope gradually upward from its deepest point to its rear extremity, forming a smooth unbroken line to the touch along its length, with no suggestion of rising to the extent that it narrows down or pinches the abdominal cavity. It should almost form a union with the vent bones. The vent bones should be strong, resistant to the fingers when pressed in any direction. They should be close together at their lowest points, and close but not touching the end of the keel.

BREAST & MUSCLE (UP TO 10 PTS.): The breast is the most obvious show of strength in the bird and should be strong throughout, firm, and amply broad in proportion to the size of the pigeon, setting

the legs well apart. It should be slightly curved, especially as it descends, without any useless weight or puffiness. It should be thickly and smoothly covered with fine, silky feathers. The muscles should exhibit a sense of strength, being firm and well developed, particularly those of the back and the chest.

FEATHERING (UP TO 10 PTS.): In general, the entire feather surface should be even and smooth, with a high sheen throughout. There should be no evidence of moulting. It should overall be dense, thick, firm and soft. There should be an added, iridescent luster, clearly visible along the length of the neck and its hackles. The feather should cover evenly, with a feel of silkiness, free from roughness of any kind.

HEAD, FACE, EYE, BEAK, & NECK (UP TO 10 PTS.): The head and neck should indicate strength. The head should be round and sit smoothly on the neck, with no visible bulges at the ears. The eye should attract with its fullness, richness, clarity and fiery glance of intelligence, and should be placed in the head with the center of the beak pointing to the center of the eye. The pigmentation of the eyes should be of the same rich, clear color. The iris and pupil should be unbroken and very responsive to changes in light. The forehead should make a clean transition to the face in younger birds and hens, but will naturally take on a broken line as the bird ages and the cere develops, especially in cocks. The cere should be clean, white, almost powdery looking, and should not cover the mandible or be of such size as to obstruct straight on vision. The beak should be dark in dark colored birds and somewhat pink in lighter colored specimens, but always matching the color of the toenails. The beak should close smoothly together, with no sign of overgrowth, crossed tip or other obvious defect. The tongue must not protrude. The neck should be proportional, of medium length and taper smoothly and roundly to the chest and back.

BACK & RUMP (UP TO 5 PTS.): The back should be broad, strong and smooth, the muscles readily felt with the thumbs, firm and resistant, with minimal pressure. It should be rather flat, forming one plane to the tail. The rump should be firm and smooth. Beginning broad, it should run well back, tapering into the tail. Both rump and back should be covered with fine, silky soft feathers, the feathers of the rump covering the quills of the tail tightly and running well back, both over and under the tail, providing a cushion both above and below.

TAIL (UP TO 5 PTS.): The tail should be of medium length, extending approximately 3/4 of an inch to not more than 1 inch beyond the tips of the outermost primaries of the wings. The quills should be finely textured, strong and free from fret or other defects. At rest, the tail should fold evenly and closely together, giving the impression of one feather.

WINGS (UP TO 5 PTS.): The entire wing should be abundantly dressed with fine, silky smooth feathers, the surface of which appear and feel like a piece of fine velvet. When spread out by hand the wing should feel soft, as though the pigeon had laid it there, with no fear or tendency to "snap" it back.. The wings should be proportional with the size of the pigeon, when it is spread, the primary and secondary flights should fit well together, forming an even overlap to make one unbroken, smooth airfoil, without an exaggerated break between the feathers. All quills should present a fine texture. The primaries and secondaries should be wide to medium wide in the web, clean and free from fret marks, pin holes or other imperfections either genetic or parasitic in origin. At the butt, the wing should be strong and muscular thick, without exaggeration to any degree.

Approved by: the NPA Standards Committee, January 1999 - at Myrtle Beach Grand National)

Art by Gary Romig

SADDLE HOMER



STANCE AND GENERAL APPEARANCE: Alert and stands well, obviously healthy and clean; primary feathers carried above tail with tips 3/4" or less from end of tail; bird appears as a complete unit with all parts blending smoothly together, medium size, short bell neck preferred. Stance should be approx. 45 degrees from the ground.

KEEL: Medium depth; strong; thick; free from waves, nicks and bumps; straight; slope gradually upwards to rear.

MUSCLE (ALONG KEEL): Well rounded, not too hard or soft. Firm to the touch.

EYES: A bull eye is preferred. Eyes should be of the same color. Cracked eyes to be considered a major fault.

HEAD: Alert; nicely rounded from tip of beak through wattles to back of head; eye cere fine, narrow, and light; wattles shall be fine in texture, neat, chalky white in color, and free from lumps; no hook on end of beak. The head defines the Saddle Show Racing Homer from the flying homer. The head should show considerably more width and back skull than the flying homer, and should exhibit a length of 1 1/2" to 1 3/4" from the tip of the beak to the center of the eye. This measurement calls for a beak of medium length. Beak should be light in color with no staining or visible color.

NECK: Another defining feature of the Saddle Show Homer. The neck should be smoothly feathered and in proportion to the rest of the body. The neck should broaden from the head down to the body giving the pigeon a bulky look of power and elegance. There shall be no frills or creases.

FEATHER: Silky feathers; abundant; smooth like velvet, clean and tight.

VENT BONES: Strong to touch; close together and to end of keel; space for about 1/4" between vent bones and keel in cocks, more in hens.

LEGS AND FEET: Medium length; strong clean; no feathers on feet; toe nails intact and all toe nails shall be white.

WING: Primaries -strong, flexible, wide to medium wide, free from fret marks and pin holes, quill strong.

BACK AND TAIL: Back strong, flat and broad with a gradual taper to tip of tail; ample feather cushion; tail to appear as one feather. Tail shall be 3/4" off floor. Any colored tail feathers shall be considered a fault.

FAULTS: Wings that do not contain the correct number of white and colored flights Beak and toe nails that are not light/white. Colored tail feathers. Missing Flights. Feathers on feet. Crest or frill. Broken or odd eyes. Broken, faulty or infected feathers. Lice. Any deformity. Poor condition from dirt or disease.

SADDLE MARKINGS;

1. Bishop winged (major patches of white on shoulder and or wing) is a major fault
2. Mis-marked flights and or tail feathers are considered a major fault
3. Head & body color ticking will be considered a midrange fault, fault degree based on amount of mis-marked color
4. Stained or colored beak, Midrange fault
5. Ideally each wing shall have 10 white primary flights. All secondary flights shall be of appropriate saddle color, any deviation from these numbers shall be a fault. It shall be the goal

SADDLE HOMER

to produce a bird with an even number of white flights. Example: 9 and 9 is preferred over 10 and 8 etc. More than 13 and less than 6 white flights is a major fault. Missing flights is considered a fault.

SHOW STANDARD POINTS

Condition	20 points
Saddle	20 pts
Color & markings.....	20 pts
Head, neck, eye.....	20 pts
Station	10 pts
Shape of Body.....	10 pts
Total	100 points

SHOW CLASSES:

YH, YC, OH, OC

1. CLASS; Ash Red Family To include: Red bars. Red checks. Red T-Pattern (solid shield)

2. CLASS; Blue Family To include; Blue bars. Blue checks. Black (Blue T- Pattern)

3. CLASS; Dilutes To include: the dilute of any color, examples; Silver bar, Silver Ck, Silver t pattern. Yellow check. Yellow bar, Yellow t pattern, Khaki in any pattern

4. CLASS; NCC Class I (An attempt has been made to group Dominant Genes in NCC Class I To include; Dominant Opal, Indigo, Andalusion, Almond, Qualmond, Faded, Grizzle

5. CLASS; NCC Class II (An attempt has been made to group recessive genes in NCC Class II) To include; Barless in any Color, Recessive Opal, Milky, Toy Stencil, Frill Stencil, Ice, Bronze, Brown in any pattern. Any Color not listed above shall be placed in class by Show Superintendent.

SHOW KING



FOREWORD: The official pictures are of the ideal station and conformation of the Show King. This written standard is to describe the ideal King.

WEIGHTS & MEASUREMENTS:

WEIGHTS: All ages 30 to 37 ounces.

MEASUREMENTS: Height 11-3/4"

Width Extremity of chest.....5-1/2"

Depth4-1/2"

Length - tail to the chest extremity.....9-1/2"

SCALE OF POINTS:

WEIGHT (8 PTS.):

BEAK (5 PTS.): Short, stout, to be carried in a horizontal position.

WATTLE (2 PTS.): Small, smooth, powdered or frosted in color, in keeping with size of face.

HEAD (9 PTS.): Moderately large and broad with skull well rounded in proportion to a full neck and broad body. Must not be pinched above the wattle or snaky in appearance.

EYE (3 PTS.): Prominent, round and bright, set approximately three fifths forward from the back of the skull.

EYE CERE (4 PTS.): Perfectly round, fine in texture, not over one sixteenth inch wide to be visible between the eye and feathers, and beet red in color.

NECK (5 PTS.): Moderately stout or thick to balance with broad shoulders and well rounded body of the bird, to be carried perpendicularly. Back of the neck enters the shoulders as near as possible on a line with the hocks. Beak should recede slightly from the extremity of the protruding breast. Neck should not cut back excessively under the beak. Cocks should show more massive neck than hens. Neither shall show any evidence of thinness.

BREAST (8 PTS.): The breast is that part of a pigeon lying or being in front of the legs and extending to the lower part of the neck, but does not include the part of the body around the keel, back of the legs. The breast shall be prominent, broad and well rounded, showing well beyond the wing butts. It shall be carried symmetrically with an erect station of the bird, with the lower portion of the front on a horizontal line with the rear of the keel.

BODY (8 PTS.): Short, broad, firm, moderately deep and well rounded.

KEEL (8 PTS.): To be straight and centered between the legs and as long as possible in a short, well rounded body, curving in a rocker shape, to end as close to the vent as possible.

BACK (5 PTS.): Short and broad from shoulders to tail. It must not taper too quickly before reaching the rump, but curve smoothly into the back of the neck, and the tail must be at least 25 degrees.

WINGS (7 PTS.): To be held snugly to the body and lying smoothly on the rump and tail, the tips spread approximately one inch apart and approximately 3/4 of an inch shorter than a reasonably short tail. The wing tips may touch and must be in the center of the tail. The wing butts are to be well covered by the breast feathers. Ten primary feathers are the correct number.

SHOW KING

TAIL (7 PTS.): To be short in proportion to a short body. It is to be approximately one and one half feathers wide at the tip of the tail, tapering smoothly from a thick and broad rump. Twelve primary feathers are the correct number. The tail is to be carried at an angle above horizontal to complete the bottom curve formed by the body and breast. It is also to be in agreement with the Standard Picture, but not so high as to cause crossing or drooping of the wings tips.

LEGS (10 PTS.): To be straight and stout so as to give the bird an erect appearance, and should be set as near as possible in line to intersect the back of the neck at a point which is on a horizontal line with the base of the beak. Legs to be of such length as to show two and five eighths inches (2-5/8") clearance between the keel and the floor. Width between the shanks to be two and five eighths inches (2-5/8"). Shanks to be beet red in color and free from feathers.

TOES (3 PTS.): Straight, clean and well spread; beet red in color.

PLUMAGE (10 PTS.): Feathering to be close and smooth but not hard as a flying homer's. It should have a little give when the bird is handled. It shall have smooth feathering under the vent. Birds must be in full natural plumage.

1. Cocks should be masculine in appearance.
2. Hens should be feminine in appearance.
3. Birds of unkempt appearance, or birds that refuse to show good station or proper manners, be cut up to 10 points. These 10 points to be floating and not upset the original 100 point total.

COLORS BIRDS: To be cut from one to ten points for faulty color when judged in their own classes. These ten points to be floating and not to upset the original 100 point total.

RECOGNIZED STANDARD COLORS:

SELF OR SOLID PATTERNS

WHITE KING: **Beak-** Pinkish white **Eyes-** Bull **Eye Cere-** Beet red **Toe Nails-** White **Color-** Pure white and free from off colored feathers.

RECESSIVE RED KING: **Beak-** Flesh preferred, horn permissible **Eyes-** Bright orange **Eye Cere -** Red **Toe nails -** Flesh preferred, horn permissible **Color-** A rich horse chestnut over the entire surface with richness of color carrying down as near the skin as possible, showing no foreign color or ticking.

YELLOW KING (DILUTE OF RED): **Beak-** Flesh preferred, horn permissible **Eyes-** Bright orange **Eye Cere -** Red **Toe nails -** Flesh preferred, horn permissible **Color -** A dark yellow over the entire surface with richness of color carrying down as near the skin as possible, showing no foreign color or ticking.

BLACK KING: **Beak-** Black **Eyes-** Bright orange **Eye Cere-** Plum to gray **Toe Nails-** Black **Color-** A rich solid jet black with a brilliant sheen, with richness of color carrying down as near the skin as possible, showing no foreign color or ticking. The neck and upper part of the breast are to show a green metallic luster.

DUN KING (DILUTE OF BLACK): **Beak-** Horn color **Eyes-** Bright orange **Eye Cere-** Plum to gray **Toe Nails-** Horn color **Color-** A gun metal color over the entire surface with richness of color carrying down as near the skin as possible, showing no foreign color or ticking.

BROWN KING: **Beak-** Horn color **Eyes-** Pearl **Eye Cere-** Beet red to red **Toe Nails-** Horn color **Color-** A rich chocolate color over the entire surface with richness of color carrying down as near the skin as possible, showing no foreign color or ticking.

BARRED PATTERNS:

SILVER KING (BROWN BAR): **Beak-** Horn color **Eyes-** Pearl **Eyes Cere-** Beet red to red

Toe Nails- Horn color **Color-** A clear silvery blue. The neck is still a darker shade of silvery blue with a brilliant greenish metallic luster. Wings show two well defined bars running in a curved V shape across the wing coverts. The bars to be dark chocolate in color, approximately an inch apart at the bottom of the wings coverts and come nearly together as they approach the top of the wing. A similar dark bar approximately three quarters of an inch at tip of tail. Silver is preferred, but light gray is permissible over the rump.

BLUE KING: **Beak-** Black **Eyes-** Bright orange **Eye Cere-** Plum to gray

Toe Nails- Black **Color-** A rich even shade of sky blue. The neck is a still darker shade of clear blue with a brilliant greenish metallic luster. Wings show two well defined bars running in a curved V shape across the wing coverts. The bars are to be black color, approximately an inch apart at the bottom of the wing coverts and come nearly together as they approach the top of the wing. A similar black bar approximately three quarters of an inch wide at tip of tail. Blue is preferred, but light gray is permissible over the rump.

SILVER BAR KING (DILUTE OF BLUE): **Beak-** Horn color **Eyes-** Bright orange **Eye Cere-** Light plum to gray **Toe Nails-** Horn color **Color-** A rich even shade of silvery gray. The neck is a darker shade of gray with a brilliant greenish metallic luster. Wings show two well defined bars running in a curved V shape across the wing coverts. The bars are to be dark dun color, approximately an inch apart at the bottom of the wing coverts and come nearly together as they approach the top of the wing. A similar dark, dun bar approximately three quarters of an inch at tip of tail. Silvery gray is preferred, light silvery gray is permissible over the rump.

ASH RED BAR KING: **Beak-** Black color **Eyes-** Bright orange **Eye Cere-** Light plum to gray **Toe Nails-** Black color **Color-** A rich even shade of ash gray. The neck is red with a brilliant greenish metallic luster. Wings show two well defined bars running in a curved V shape across the wing coverts. The bars to be a chestnut red approximately an inch apart at the bottom of the wing coverts and come nearly together as they approach the top of the wing. The darker tail bar is absent. Black or brown flecking is permitted in wing flights and tail rectrices. Ash gray is preferred but light silvery gray is permissible over the rump.

ASH YELLOW BAR KING (DILUTE OF ASH RED): **Beak-** Horn color **Eyes-** Bright orange **Eye Cere-** Gray **Toe Nails-** Horn color **Color-** A rich even shade of light gray. The neck is yellow with a brilliant greenish metallic luster. Wings show two well defined bars running in a curved V shape across the wing coverts. The bars to be yellow approximately an inch apart at the bottom of the wing coverts and come nearly together as they approach the top of the wing. The darker tail bar is absent. Dilute color flecks are permitted in wing flights and tail rectrices. Light gray is preferred but light silvery gray is permissible over

A.O.C. KING:

1. Any color or pattern not recognized in the American King Club standard may be shown as an A.O.C. King.
2. Any deviation from this standard shall require point cuts in proportion to the extent of the defect.

RARE COLOR CLASS KING:

1. All reduced, almond, faded, regardless of color pattern, all barred and/or barless regardless of color, not covered in other standard color classes. All foregoing to be free of stray white feathers.
2. Other colors and patterns admissible to this class as they may occur: these may include but not limited to recessive opal, powder blue, milky, whiteside, turbit marked (saddle), pale, toy stencil, bronze, etc.
3. Show Secretaries and/or their representatives to determine admissibility at each show.

CHECK COLOR CLASS KING:

1. Includes open checks, T pattern checks, and saturated T pattern or velvets.
2. Whatever the type of checkering, it is to be even throughout the wing shields. Checkering may or may not be visible on the breast and hocks. True Silver checks may exhibit a copper colored or gold sheen on the crop area, but green is preferred. The tail bars and checkering will be the same as in gray to silvery gray permissible over the rump. Any white or foul feathering on the remainder of the bird is considered an A.O.C. and shall be entered in that class.

GRIZZLE KING:

1. **Bar (Barred Grizzle)** The head, body, and wing shields should be an even peppery combination of white and the base color, with neither color dominating the other. The flights and tail should be of darker hue with grizzle showing. The wing and tail bar color in some cases. The base color to be the same as all standard bar classes.
2. **Check (Tortoiseshell)** The head, body, and tail, as in the barred grizzle. The wing shield shows a muted checker which can have a bronzing effect in some cases. The base color to be the same as all standard check classes.
3. **Spread (Mottled)** The head, body, wings, and tail may be DARK, the color to be spotted all over with individual white feathers, or LIGHT, white dominating with individual colored feathers scattered throughout the entire bird. A triggering or alternating mixture of color and white feathers is most desirable and any base color is allowed.
4. **Other** (No color points awarded) The beak, toe nails, eye cere, and eye color to be the same color as all standard color descriptions. White flights, white tail feathers, or large patches of white in the bar and check grizzle classes are permissible, but not desirable and shall be shown as grizzles.

INDIGO KING: (a) Andalusian King: Beak- Blue black Eyes- Bright Orange Eye Cere- Plum to gray Toe Nails- Blue BlackColor- A steel gray with light and dark shades acceptable, with black lacing throughout. the neck is a darker shade with a brilliant greenish metallic luster. Black blotches and any rust showing is considered a fault; must have an even lacing of black. Homozygous Indigo Spread may appear lighter in body, with some black lacing. The head and neck may be black.

(b) Indigo Bar King: Beak- Dark Steel gray Eyes- Bright orange Eye Cere- Plum to gray Toe Nails- Dark steel gray Color- A steel gray throughout. The neck is a shade darker with a brilliant greenish metallic luster. Wings show two well defined bars running in a curve V shape across the wing coverts. The bars to be a rust color, approximately an inch apart at the bottom of the wing coverts and come nearly together as they approach the top of the wing. A tail bar is absent. Steel gray is preferred, but light gray is permissible over the rump.

(c.) Indigo Check King: Beak- dark horn color Eyes- Bright orange Eye Cere- Plum to gray Toe Nails- Dark horn color Color- A steel gray throughout. The neck is a shade darker with a brilliant greenish metallic luster. Includes open check, T pattern checks and saturated T patterns or velvets. A rust checkering shall be even throughout the wing shields. Checkering may or may not be visible on the breast and hocks. A tail bar is absent. Steel gray is preferred, but light gray is permissible over the rump. Homozygous Indigo Check mimics Ash Red (look alike) and may have a slight bluing around the head and neck.

Art By Gary Romig

SHOW RACING HOMER



FOREWORD: The primary purpose of any Standard is to guide the breeder in his quest to produce uniform specimens that most nearly resemble the ideal. The Standard also becomes the guide for those who judge the shows to be consistent in their evaluations in the search for the perfect pigeon.

The Show Racing Homer is a balanced bird with many important features. We should recognize and search for desirable traits and not be overly concerned with minor faults.

It is our desire in creating this Standard to believe that we can reasonably expect the judge, in the evaluation of each bird, to adhere to the scale of points as set out below regardless of personal preferences.

THE IMPORTANCE OF BALANCE: The Show Racing Homer is a bird bred to accentuate Overall Appearance and Balance. Balance is the blend of the features into a pleasing picture of an athletic bird that typifies a specimen having the attributes of a Racing Homer yet is more cobby and bullish in the neck to typify a show type pigeon. Balance is what the breeder strives hardest to achieve.

SCALE OF POINTS: Birds will not be judged by points. The point system is intended only as a guideline showing the relative importance of characteristics.

TYPE: The harmonious blending of all parts of the pigeon providing balance and natural stylishness.

BREAKDOWN OF POINTS:

HEAD (10 PTS): The head defines the Show Racing Homer from the Flying Racing Homer. The head should show considerably more width and back skull than the Flying Homer, and should exhibit a length of 1 1/2" to 1 3/4" from the tip of the beak to the center of the eye. There should be no dip pinching or narrowness to

the head, or flatness on top of the skull. There should be no dip behind the wattle. The line from the top of the beak should come over the wattle, and curve gradually over the top of the neck. The head should be wedge shaped as viewed from the profile and from above. The head should be commensurate in size with the body.

EYE & EYE CERE (5 PTS.): Eyes fiery red or dark chestnut in color with a fine cere matching the color of the pigeon. Eyes may be bull in whites or splashes.

BEAK & WATTLE (5 PTS.): The upper mandible should be a trifle larger than the lower, and the ends should meet closely without overhang or hook. The color should be dark except in reds, silvers or splashes, where lighter color is permissible. Wattle should be fine in texture and chalky white in color with allowance for wattle growth in old birds.

NECK (5 PTS.): Another defining feature of the Show Racing Homer, the neck should broaden from the head down to the body giving the pigeon a bully look of power and elegance. The neck should be bully, thick and full feathered without gullet or frill, blending into the body smoothly without creases.

CHEST (10 PTS.): The chest should be broad and relatively prominent. It should be smoothly feathered and in proportion to the rest of the body. The chest must blend nicely to meet the keel. There should be no crease or frill.

KEEL (10 PTS.): Straight without sharpness, wave, twist, or indentations. The keel should end close to the vent bones to form the firmness desired at the junction of keel and vent.

VENT & VENT BONES (10 PTS.): Firm and tight vent bones, particularly in a cock, with a little leeway given a hen which passes eggs and may be wider at times.

SHOW RACING HOMER

WINGS & WING BUTTS (10 PTS.): With ten primary flights which should be strong, wide in web and flexible, and over which are the secondaries which in turn are covered by the wing coverlets. All feathers should be full and free from fret marks, pin holes, breaks or other damage and the entire wing should be carried in a sweep with the primary wing tips just above and 1/2" to 1" from the end of the tail. Wing Butts to be strong, well set with upper curve fitting well to the body and tightly under the lower hackle.

BACK (10 PTS.): Broad, strong, rather flat and not curved or "turtled" while at attention, tapering gradually to the tail.

TAIL (5 PTS.): Twelve feathers well lapped or whipped to appear approximately one feather width. Tail not to extend more than one inch beyond the wing flights when the bird is at station. The tail should be carried 1/4" to 1" off the floor, with 1/2" being the ideal. Consideration to be given to hens as they station less upright and will carry the tail slightly higher than cocks birds.

LEGS & FEET (5 PTS.): Legs short with no suggestion of stiltiness and of a red color free from feathers. If any feathers are below band level, the maximum point deduction should be taken. Feet red or dark in color without loss of or injury to any of the toes or

toenails. Nails preferably all dark with amber or lighter color permissible in reds, silvers or splashes. Toenails should all be the same color except in splashes.

CONDITION & FEATHER (5 PTS.): A Show Racing Homer in show condition will be sound, healthy and alert with smooth, finished feathering throughout. Wing primaries to be of sufficient width to provide complete cover over the back when folded. The bird should carry a high sheen, especially on the neck hackle. The bird to be firm of flesh and to look the picture of health and energy. No dirty feathers, feet or toenails. Not overly fat or thin.

COLOR (5 PTS.): On solid colored birds, patterns and colors should be as uniform and as rich in color as possible, i.e. patterns should show nice even checking or full even bars. Color should be uniform with no appearance of weakness or being washed out. No points should be taken away from splashed or mismarked birds provided they are entered in the A.O.C. class.

SIZE (5 PTS.): The Show Racing Homer in show condition should weigh within the following ranges: Old Cocks 16 to 20 ounces; Old Hens 15 to 18 ounces; Young Cocks 15 to 18 ounces; Young Hens 14 to 16 ounces. These are guidelines for the judge, with no deductions intended so long as the bird exhibits overall balance. A bird that is slightly over or under size, or over or under weight, should not be faulted if otherwise near perfection.

STATION (5 PTS.): Erect and bold with a line from the center of the eye to the tip of the tail being at a 45 to 55 degree angle; more upright in cocks. Legs slightly bent. Tail above the floor. Wing tips on top of tail. Bird to appear as a complete unit with all parts blending smoothly together to form overall balance. Calm and poised in the show cage. Handles and holds station without wildness.

FAULT DEDUCTIONS:

MAJOR FAULTS (10 POINT DEDUCTIONS): Neck crease, Pin holes, Missing flights, Broken feathers, Dirty.

STANDARD FAULTS (5 POINT DEDUCTIONS): Poor back cover, Feathers on feet, Feathers on legs below the band, Short keel, Crooked or indented keel, Spilt quills, Heavy wattle, Weak vent, Too few tail feathers, Dip behind wattle.

MINOR FAULTS (2 POINT DEDUCTIONS): Legs too short or too long, Tail more than 1" above ground, Flatness on top of head.

DISQUALIFICATIONS: Broken or odd eyes, Broken keel, Lice, Sickness or disease, Excessive trimming, Missing toes or toenails. Noticeably under or over weight or size. Grouse legged. Having breast frill, Miss-formed feathers, more than 12 tail feathers, Webbed feet.

COLOR CLASSES & ORDER OF JUDGING BY COLOR:

Blue Bar: All blue bars, clean with no checking or Velvet**

Blue Check: All blue checks not T-pattern or Velvet. **

Black/Dark Check: Blue T-pattern or Velvet. **

Red Bar: Previously referred to as Mealy.

Red Check: All red checks, light or dark.

Grizzle: All red or blue grizzles. (Specify for possible color classes breakout).

Dilute: Yellow, true silvers, dun.

Rare: Includes white, black, brown, opal, andalusian, almond, recessive red, recessive yellow, lemons, pale, reduced, faded, barless.

Indigo: Bar, check, dilute and reduced.

Mismarked (formerly A.O.C. or any other color): All colors not named above such as pied, splashes, and those birds with sufficient white tics at the eye, rump, or vent to be considered mismarked. Any bird with white flights.

Open Class: All colors. This class was created for breeders who had two outstanding specimens of the same color. One bird could be shown in its regular color class and he other could be shown in the Open Class.

ORDER OF JUDGING: The birds will be judged by color in the order shown there. The sexes will be judged in the following order: Young Hen, Young Cock, Old Hen, Old Cock.

Classes may be combined by the Breed Secretary to facilitate competition.

** This includes birds with white tic's, white rump feathers and white hock feathers. There are very few birds that do not have white feathers in at least one of the 3 areas. This rule holds for all other colors as well. If the white feathers would distract or be the source of lost color points, the bird should be entered in the Mismarked class.

Submitted By the Northwest Show Racing Homer Club.

Art by Alan Turcotte

STRASSER



HEAD (10 PTS): Medium in size, not flat; board from beak to back of head; bow shaped on top; full frontal, but not to bulge.

EYES (10 PTS): Orange; must be in line with center of beak.

WATTLE: Small and fine in texture.

EYE CERE (3 PTS): Narrow; flesh color in red, yellow and sil-vers; other colors dark.

BEAK (5 PTS): Medium in length and size, upper mandible slightly curved at the point; flesh color in red, yellow, and sil-ver; all other colors black.

MARKING (20 PTS): Prime color white; hood, bib, wings, back (including rump), tail and under the tail of the same color; no color in white area, and no white in colored area. With head pressed downward against the body, head and bib should make an egg shape with the end pointed up and be evenly curved from start to finish. The flights of blue bar, blue bar-less, and checkers must be dark.

COLOR (15 PTS): The ground must be almost snow white; conversely the secondary color must be a clear, distinct, saturated color. Feet and legs in all colors must be red.

NECK (3 PTS): Medium in length; thick, coming full out of body keeping in line with the breast, showing taper from the shoulders to the head; throat well rounded, without gullet.

BREAST (3 PTS): Wide and deep; front view to appear almost balloon shaped.

BACK (2 PTS): Broad at shoulders, tapering to a wedge shape toward tail; almost horizontal - slightly declining to tip of tail; not humped; not hollow or depressed over rump.

TAIL (5 PTS): Short; wide in proportion to wedge shaped body; carried in same angle as back; not over 1", when open must step down from primaries to secondaries in even rotation.

STRUCTURE (3 PTS): Stout and strong; each part in keeping with others giving perfect balance and emphasizing a heavy blocky bird.

STATION (7 PTS): Must walk and stand with breast appearing almost balloon shaped; back of neck forming a right angle with back, and back and tail in an almost horizontal position- just slightly declining.

TOES (2 PTS): Straight and well spread.

LEGS (5 PTS): Medium in size and length; placed well apart; straight when viewed from the front.

COLORS: Red, yellow, dun, black, brown, barred in blue and silver; checked in black, blue, and brown; white barred in black and blue; barless in blue and silver; tigered spangled in all colors.

DISQUALIFICATIONS: Loose feathers; bull or broken eyes; smut in white area of any color; feathers on toes; legs any color except red; any physical deformity; and excess plucking. In judging, a bird not conforming identically to standard shall be penalized points proportionately to extent of its defect, but in no case more than total points for the component part involved.

WEIGHTS:

Old Cock:	26 to 30 ounces
Old Hen:	24 to 28 ounces
Young Cock:	24 to 28 ounces
Young Hen:	20 to 24 ounces

Art by Louis Frindel

SWISS MONDAIN



STANDARD WEIGHTS:

Old Cock: 34 to 40 oz.

Old Hen: 32 to 36 oz.

Young Cock: 32 to 36 oz.

Young Hen: 30 to 34 oz.

Other things being equal, the larger and heavier, the better.

CARRIAGE OR SYMMETRY (10 PTS.): Alert, stylish with all sections in proper proportions, when viewed as a whole with regard to standard requirements for the breed.

HEAD (8 PTS.): The head should be large in proportion to the large body and moderately elongated from front to rear. Skull should be broad with the highest point a little forward of the center of the eye. Somewhat flat on top, rather than round, with this flatness extending backward into the smooth gradual downward slope to where it joins the upper part of the neck. To be more masculine in cocks than in hens.

BEAK (4 PTS.): Stout, of medium length with the upper mandible curving slightly downward as it approaches the tip end. Pinkish white in color with no discoloration.

WATTLE (2 PTS.): Medium in size and fine in texture. Powdery white in color.

EYES (2 PTS.): Round, bright and located a little to the front of the center of the head. Dark hazel in color.

NECK (8 PTS.): Full, thick and increasing in size as it descends from the head to the shoulders and breast giving a smooth, stout, graceful appearance. Must not be pinched at the throat. To have abundant feathers at base of the neck and back. Larger and more bullish in cocks than in hens.

BACK (9 PTS.): Broad, rather flat at the shoulders and tapering gradually to the rump in a straight unbroken line, with no hump or shallowness from the shoulders to the tip end of the tail.

BREAST (12 PTS.): Very prominent, deep and well filled out with thick firm flesh on both sides of the keel bone giving a smooth even roundness, like the bottom of a bowl, when held in the palm of the hand. The keel bone should be moderately long and curving, like the rocker of a chair, extending well towards the vent but with no crooks, curves or indentations.

BODY (15 PTS.): Solid, compact and deep from top of back to blade of keel bone. Should be carried well forward and have good symmetrical proportions. Broad shoulders and chest representing an abundance of thick, firm meat so desirable in a utility breed. Width to carry well back from shoulders and not taper too sharply from front to rear. To be well filled out in rear of legs carrying the body depth well towards the tail.

SWISS MONDAIN

WINGS (10 PTS.): The wings should fit snugly to the body with the tips resting on the rump and tail. Wing fronts should be completely covered with breast feathers, obscuring them from view. Wing coverts to be well filled in over the rump presenting a well clothed, pleasing effect. Primary or flight feathers should be of medium length and nearly overlapping when the wing is folded. The tips end one inch or more from the end of the tail.

TAIL (7 PTS.): Should not be more than twelve inches from the front end of the keel bone to the tip of tail. Shorter tails more desirable. Width about three inches at the end and carried about one and one half inches from the floor, in direct line with the back, when the bird is standing in natural position. Main tail feathers broad and nearly overlapping.

SHANKS & TOES (4 PTS.): Shanks stout and of medium length in keeping with the size of the bird but must not give a high or stilty appearance. Thighs muscular and set well apart and the toes to be free from feathers and beet red in color.

PLUMAGE (5 PTS.): Smooth, tight fitting and pure white in color.

MAJOR FAULTS: Small round head, narrow skull, long slender beaks, crow headedness, coarse pale eye cere, thin swan like necks, pinched throats, small narrow bodies, deficient breast, crooked keels, slipped or dropped wings, tails and wings longer than the standard specifies, soft loose, fluffy feathers.

GENERAL DISQUALIFICATIONS: Crooked or otherwise deformed beaks, blindness or eyes of different color. Spilt wings, wry tails, roach backs, crooked legs or toes or foreign colored feathers in any part of the plumage. Birds more than six ounces under minimum standard weights (no overweight limit). Feathers on shanks or toes. Sick or in such poor condition as to be unworthy of a prize.

Art by Gary Romig

UTILITY KING



BODY (INCLUDING BREAST AND BACK): Body to be of medium length, broad, deep and well rounded, with prominent breast that is carried horizontally. Back is broad to the rump, straight or somewhat rounded with no dips or depressions. Keel to be straight. Feet in hand to be solid and hard.

CARRIAGE, STATION, TYPE: Body to be horizontal with the bottom of the keel carried parallel to the floor. The tail shall continue on this same line. Legs of medium length that are wide set. Head carried over the shoulders with the tip of the beak and front of breast being roughly in line. A medium length bird, neither too short or too long over all. Wing tips to be laying on the tail. Any dropping of wings or over parallel carriage to the floor are extreme faults.

IDEAL WEIGHTS (OUNCES)

HENS		COCKS
22	YOUNG	24
24	OLD	26

Weighing less is a serious fault. Weighing a reasonable amount more is acceptable as long as it doesn't affect type.

FEATHER: Feathers to be short, hard, tight and smooth. Any long or loose feathering is a serious fault. No pin holes or lice should be found in or on any feather.

COLOR: White - Perfectly white! Absolutely no colored or color tipped feathers to be found. White Utility Kings are recessive white which means bull eyes and total white feathering.

Silver - (genetically brown bar) - The base expression to be a clear light towards medium tan with a darker brown over the neck and head with considerable iridescence. The rump should be a little darker than the 'base' with a dark brown tail bar and showing albescent strip on outer two feathers. Two bars of similar dark brown color as on the tail feathers. Flight feathers a dark brown though they may be a bit lighter than the bars. Minimal points to be cut for sun fading. Beak and toe nails to be horn colored. NOTE: Eye color for the silver (brown bar) to be a (false) pearl eye. All other eye references refer to the whites.

HEAD: Large, broad (wide), with a round skull having a prominent forehead, showing a nice rise coming up from the wattle. Flat top skull or ski slope frontals are a serious fault.

NECK: Well proportioned of medium length blending smoothly into the large shoulders and breast. Long or thin necks are a serious fault.

WINGS: Fairly short, held tightly to the body, ending 3/4", or more, from the tip of the tail. Must fully rest on the tail. No sign of wing butts showing as they should be fully covered by breast feathers.

TAIL: Rather short and somewhat broad. Level over its entire length being carried parallel to the floor, flowing smoothly from the lower body and keel.

FEET AND LEGS: Thighs of medium length that are set well under the body and wide apart. Legs are short and thick. Toes are straight and well spread apart. Lower legs and toes are completely free of feathers and are blood red in color.

UTILITY KING

EYES: Large and bright, very dark (bull eyes) with no sign of crack or split. Any eye color other than (dark) bull is a disqualification.

BEAK: Stout and of medium length. Flesh color with no stains or blemishes.

EYE CERE: Perfectly round approximately 1/16 in width with a fine texture. Beet red in color.

WATTLE: Small and smooth with a powdery white color.

CONDITION: As a bird in a show it is expected that they are in a very nice condition over all. Since condition affects every part of the standard points, a specific point for it may not be sufficient. Points for condition can be deducted for any, or all, of the above descriptions to a total of one third of the allotted points on each of the areas affected.

FAULTS: Long or thin body; "V" shaped dip or depression in the back; narrow back (lacking width); crooked or shallow keel; poor station; long legs; thin neck; long or loose feathering; missing or broken flights, secondary or tail feathers; flat top skull; narrow (lacking width) head; poor frontal rise; drooping or lifted wings; wing butts showing; tail dipping towards or touching the floor; thin or long beak; odd shaped eye ceres; light or white eye cere color; coarse or large wattle; lice or mites including any pin holes in feathers; less than ideal weight.

DISQUALIFICATION: Any colored or edged in color feathers; any eye color other than dark bull including cracks or splits; any sign of feathers on or between toes; crooked toes; deformed beak; stain or color on beak; wry or split tail; any type of deformity.

POINTS:

BODY (including breast and body):	22
CARRIAGE/STATION/TYPE:	15
WEIGHT:	10
FEATHER:	8
COLOR:	7
HEAD:	7
NECK:	5
WINGS:	5
TAIL:	5
FEET/LEGS:	5
EYES:	3
BEAK:	3
EYE CERE:	3
WATTLE:	2
TOTAL:	100

Wattle Pigeons

DRAGOON



HEAD: The skull should be fairly massive and deep, in proportion to the size of the bird. In profile it should rise gradually from the base of the wattle forming a gentle and unbroken curve to the back of the head, thence descending to the neck without angularity or lumpiness. The distance from the center of the eye to the back of the skull horizontally should be wedge shaped and broad, yet proportionate to the substance and length of the beak, well filled in behind the wattle and slightly convex from eye to eye.

BEAK: Both mandibles are to be stout, straight, of proportionate width and of equal substance, close fitting, smooth, and terminating as bluntly as possible. The beak is to be set horizontally, measuring from its tip to the center of the eye about $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch, thus making the entire length from the tip of the beak to the back of the skull about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch. The under mandible is to be as free as possible from "jewing", i.e., growth of wattle. (For color of beak see special description of various colors).

WATTLE: "Peg-shaped", i.e., broad, perpendicular and highest at the back, narrowing with equal sides. In young birds it will have longitudinal furrows towards the termination of the upper mandible and merging almost imperceptibly therewith. With age the wattle, whilst still retaining its peg shape, should develop into a compact formation, wrinkled in general appearance but fine in texture. It should be fairly large, yet proportionate to the size of the head.

CERE: Small, hard, and finely laced, the inner edge is to be circular and the outer nearly so, but with a slightly "pinched" appearance at the skull, it should not extend above the top of the skull, nor crowd upon the wattle. In the adult three circles should be clearly

distinguishable in the upper part of the cere, and two in the lower. (For color of cere, see color descriptions).

EYE: Large and prominent. (For color of eye, see color descriptions).

NECK: Of medium length and thickness, entirely free from gullet, and widening boldly from head to body.

BREAST: Broad and full, with straight keel.

BACK: Broad across the shoulders and flat, tapering off to the rump and tail.

WINGS: Powerful, with short and broad flights resting on the tail. The shoulders should be thick, muscular, and prominent, but not standing out from the body too conspicuously.

TAIL: Running in a line with the back, close fitting, carried clear of the ground. Somewhat short in proportion to the size of the bird, and extending about $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch beyond the extremity of the flights.

LEGS: Short and well set back, with thighs stout and muscular.

LENGTH OF BIRD: Measuring from the point of the beak to the extremity of the tail, about 15 inches when outstretched.

CARRIAGE: Erect and bold.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS: Medium in size and excessive in no property. Hard and very close feathered. Aler

COLORS:

Blue: Wings, body, rump, and thighs a deep rich blue of uniform shade throughout. The neck dark and lustrous, beak black, eye cere dark blue grey, usually describe as damson. Eyes bright red currant color. The two bars black, well defined, about $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch at the widest part, no third bar.

DRAGOON

BLUE CHEQUER: Body, head and neck a deep rich blue slightly darker than in blues. The chequerings on the wings sharp and distinct and black in color. Free from solid colored butts. Breast, rump, and under color a uniform shade of blue laced with black. Beak black, eye cere intense dark blue grey, rather darker than in blues. Color of eye and bars as in blues.

SILVER: Wings, body, rump, and thighs a uniform light silvery tint (not creamy). The head, neck, flights, and tail of a deeper shade; neck lustrous, and the breast free from bronziness. Beak horn color, cere blue grey, eye rich red. Bars as in blues.

SILVER CHEQUER: Ground color, and neck as in silvers. Chequering even and distinct and as dark as possible, free from solid colored butts. Beak, cere, eye, and bars as in silvers.

GRIZZLE: Blue, silver, or red. The head, body, and wings an even peppery combination of white, with blue, silver, or red; neither color predominating. The flights and tail of a darker hue, but distinctly grizzled. The neck presenting a frosty appearance. In blue grizzles, beak, cere, eye, and bars as in blues. In silver grizzles beak, cere, eye, and bars as in silvers. In red grizzles beak horn color, cere as in silvers, eye red, bars well defined and red in color.

RED CHEQUER: Ground color, flights, and tail a creamy grey shade; the chequering a sound red, free from solid colored butts. Head and neck a sound red. Breast sound red, tapering off under the body to a creamy grey in vent and thighs. Beak, eye, and cere as in blues; bars red.

YELLOW CHEQUER: Ground color, body, and thighs light cream color. Head and neck a deeper shade, chequering clear and distinct of orange chrome tint, free from solid colored butts. Bars orange chrome, beak flesh color, eye orange red, cere powdery white.

MEALY: Ground color, flights, and tail a creamy white bordering upon white itself. Neck and breast deep reddish brown, free from greenish tinge. Beak black cere as in silvers, eye red, and color of bars red.

YELLOW: A uniform soft rich orange chrome throughout. Beak flesh color and free from stain. Eye orange red, cere powdery flesh color.

RED: Uniform deep rich red throughout, lustrous on the neck. Beak flesh color free from stain. Eye deep orange red, cere powdery flesh color.

WHITE: Pure white throughout. Beak flesh color, cere powdery flesh. Eye bull or dark hazel.

BLACK: Sound black throughout with no trace of bars. Beak black, cere intense damson color, eye as in blues. In former times some very beautiful chequers existed with light markings on the butts, accompanied by very light under color. Should these recur they should not be unduly penalized.

ADDITIONAL COLOR CLASSES: Cream bar, light chequer (above description is for dark chequer), rare colors (includes reduced, opal, indigo, brown khaki, etc.) A.C.C. (includes duns, chequered grizzles, stork marked, pied, etc.).

The above classes are to be used at approved ADC meets. However, classes may be combined to create competition if deemed appropriate by member in charge.

NOTE: An exhibit whose carriage is not presented correctly `would be duly penalized.

ORDER OF EVALUATION:

1. Carriage and Outlook
2. Head
 - a. beak
 - b. wattle
 - c. skull
 - d. eye
 - e. cere
3. Body
 - a. neck and shoulders
 - b. legs
 - c. wings and back
 - d. condition
4. Color and markings

Art by Gary Romig

ENGLISH BARB



THE BARB SHOULD BE SMOOTH HEADED AND CLEAN LEGGED.

SIZE: There is a certain difference of opinion regarding this, some liking a small bird and others a larger one. I think when the head properties in the two birds are equal in proportion to their respective sizes, the larger bird is to be preferred as being bolder in all its points.

SHAPE: The neck short and thin, the breast very broad, the legs short, and the flights rather long and carried neither high nor low, but lying on each side of the tail, as I think, the correct style for the pigeons, and it is thus described by continental writers. Any gullet, or fullness of throat takes form the wished for appearance of a massive head set on a thin stem, which most, though not all, look for in a Barb.

SKULL: This should be very broad, and is consequently rather flat, and generally with a fullness at the back. It should be as much as possible of equal breadth, not wedge shaped. The forehead should be very broad, prominent, and well filled out, and form a curve from the crown to the beak wattle, a straight lined forehead in profile being a bad fault very often seen. The forehead must be well ribbed up with an indented line on each side of it as if carved out, which gives the pigeon a very nice modeled appearance in head, not so marked in any other variety, though seen in a less degree in the Owl tribe and ancient German pigeons.

BEAK: Very short, thick, well boxed, and wide in the gape, the under mandible in the same curve as the forehead, and the upper mandible approaching the upper in massiveness as much as possible, which is hard to get, but which when right, gives the bird a grand appearance. The beak should be flesh colored, or no more than tipped with color.

EYE: As pure white or pearl colored as possible, though the nearest approach to this is usually a white iris, rather red at its outer edge. Many good Barbs have yellow irises, which ought not to disqualify, but be duly allowed for in competition. White Barbs have been seen with pearl eyes but they generally have bull or hazel eyes.

BEAK WATTLE: At maturity, the beak wattle ought to have filled up all inequality in the curve of the forehead and upper mandible, and it may stand out a little in addition, but it ought to be as free as possible from rough wartiness, and show a clean division in the middle, appearing like a small bean split open and laid across the beak. The Jew wattle on the under mandible should not be excessive, but of course, grows to a certain extent in such a pigeon as the Barb. It should appear as three small warts, one in the middle of the lower mandible where the feathers finish off, and the others on each side below the opening of the mouth. The beak wattle in a healthy bird is nearly white, the Jew wattle and corners of the mouth being of a reddish flesh color.

EYE CERE: This is one of the chief properties of the Barb. It continues growing until the bird is from three to four years of age, when it ought to be at its best. It should be of equal breadth, all round consistent with roundness, the larger in diameter the better. It should be thickest at its outer edge and of a concave form, or shaped like the outside of a cartwheel, the eye being represented by the nave which stands out in the center. The more prominent, or less sunken in the head the eye is, the better. The color of the eye wattle ought to be bright red; with age, it often becomes light, sometimes turning almost white. The hen is generally less developed in head properties than the cock, though hens have

ENGLISH BARB

been seen good enough to be taken for cocks, when exhibited. Before a hen can reach such qualities, she is generally past breeding. Looked at in front, the Barb's head ought to be very square and blunt, the tops of the eye wattles reaching higher than the skull and standing away from it. When they incline towards each other by rolling over the skull and standing away from it, the head appears contracted, which is opposite of what is wanted.

COLOR: The Barb is a self colored pigeon, and is found in black, red, yellow, dun, and white. Blue is rare, but occasionally seen on the Continent; in this country (England) I have only heard of one or two of such color. (Note: Mottles are being developed in the USA.)

WEIGHT: 13 to 16 ounces.

LENGTH: 12 1/2 to 14 inches.

INNER EDGE OF EYE TO TIP OF BEAK: 7/8 inch.

WIDTH OF SKULL: 1 to 1 1/8 inches (measured between, not over the eye wattles). **DIAMETER OF EYE WATTLE:** 1 1/8 inches.

LENGTH OF LIMB: 4 1/4 to 4 3/4 inches.

These dimension apply to cocks, and would be modified for hens, more especially in width of skull.

DIVISION OF POINTS:

General Condition	5 pts.
Head	15 pts.
Beak.....	8 pts.
Beak Wattle	11 pts.
Eye Cere.....	10 pts.
Eye.....	8 pts.
Neck	8 pts.
Color	8 pts.
Size.....	6 pts.
Breast.....	5 pts.
Flights & Feathering	6 pts.
Legs	5 pts.
Carriage	5 pts.

ENGLISH CARRIER



HEAD: We have made a few slight changes in the original standard which was handed down to us by our predecessors in the fancy and which we believe is decidedly for the betterment and popularity of this grand old variety.

GENERAL CONDITION: Condition and inherited constitution is of a very great importance in modern English Carriers and should be passed upon carefully, before structural points are considered. The bird must be strong, active, and free from bodily defects or ailments of any kind.

SIZE: Large, measuring as nearly as possible 17 1/2 to 18 1/2 inches from the tip of the beak to the end of the tail and 4 3/4 to 5 inches across the widest part of the body, from shoulder to shoulder. Weight: 20 to 23 ounces.

BODY: Chest wide and full but not projecting to the front to any great extent.

SHOULDERS: Wide and well filled out, showing muscular power. Wing butts protruding slightly beyond the chest.

BACK: Long and straight, sloping from shoulders towards the rump and showing a slight hollowness rather than the reverse.

BREAST BONE OR KEEL: Long and straight, showing moderate depth and free from indentations.

SYMMETRY & STATION: All points should harmonize, giving the bird a well balanced appearance, being not too extreme in anyone point. Station is one of the best characteristic features about a Carrier pigeon. The body must be as erect as possible without allowing the tail to sweep the ground when

standing in a natural position. The head must be held well up, giving the bird a very alert, game like appearance.

FEATHER FORMATION: The wing and tail feathers should be strong and well webbed throughout and of good width and length in proportion to the sizes of the bird. The body feathers should be abundant and very firmly set (tight feathered) showing luster finish, especially of neck and breast.

NECK: The neck should be long and rather slender in proportion to the size of the bird, and cut away clearly at its junction from the chest and throat, the latter being free from gullet. Reach is the length of the neck when the bird is standing at attention. This is one of the chief characteristics of the Carrier and is somewhat enhanced by the high station of the bird and should always receive careful attention.

LEGS: Legs must be of good length heavy in bone and well placed so that the bird may move easily without unusual effort. Cow hocked, light boned birds are considered very faulty. There should be no feathering below the knee joints.

FEET: Large, with toes well spread. Crooked or defected toes should be looked upon with suspicion. Color of the nails is immaterial.

FACE: Length: Measuring from the pupil of the eye to the tip of the beak should not be less than 2 inches in hens and not less than 2 1/2 inches in cocks.

STRAIGHTNESS: The tip or center of the beak should be on an absolutely straight line with the pupil of the eye and at right angles to the floor level.

ENGLISH CARRIER

BEAK: Formation & Mandible Filling: Long and very stout in both mandibles and proportionately thick to the very tip, both sections closing tightly showing no spacing at any age of the bird. This is known as a box beak and is a very important point. **Color:** A light fleshy hue regardless of the color of the bird.

WATTLE

SIZE: Large, however, mere size is not desired, especially if other points are weak.

SHAPE: Rounding and slightly oval at the top extending equally on each side of the beak.

TEXTURE: This is an extremely important point. It should be very hard with the folds closely set and filled in, and a powdery white finish on the outer surface.

Lower Section or jewing: This should conform in every way with the upper wattle and to complete the rounding shape desired. (Note: soft, flabby, or so called "beefy" wattles should be severely condemned).

EYES: Deep rich red in the iris, except in white which should be black or bull eyes.

EYE CERE: The eye cere should spread in a perfect circle to about the size of a quarter and extending slightly above the level of the skull. The texture should be very fine and free from heavy folds of flesh. The color should be the same as the wattles and should be the same in all Carriers including whites.

SKULL: Width between the eyes about 1/2 inch, being equal in measurement at the front and back of the ceres. Length from the tip of the beak to the back of the skull not less than 3/4 inches. Shape - the top of the skull should be straight and narrow, and as level as possible from the back of the skull to the base of the wattle. Parallel formation - The sides of the head should be parallel, not tapering (wedge shaped) before reaching the base of the beak.

DISQUALIFICATIONS: Strong indication of Dragoon cross.

Absolutely downfaced. Faking in any manner. Infected eye cere or wattle. Physical deformities.

OTHER OBJECTIONABLE FEATURES: Under size, extremely wild, full gullet, poor feathering large soft wattle, crooked toes, blind eye.

COLOR

WHITE: As pure as possible with satin like luster on the hackle and breast.

BLACK: Ebony shade with a deep beetle green sheen. Off color in either outer feather or under color of fluff will constitute a cut in color points.

DUN: A smooth even shade of steel gray throughout with no signs of checking or barring in the wing shields. The feathers would also possess a beetle green luster or sheen. (Brown selfs should not be shown in this class as was done in the past. This class is for true duns only and no other color is acceptable).

BLUE BAR: A clean, even blue gray free from sootiness, with no signs of running light or turning white on the rump. The neck feathers should be dark and lustrous with a metallic sheen. The wing and tail bars shall be a dark black and well defined.

SILVER BAR: (Dilute of blue bar). A silver bar bird will have a light silvery gray breast, back, and wing shields with the remainder of the bird a darker shade of silvery gray. The wings have two distinct dun bars with the tail also ending with a dun bar. (Under no circumstances should the birds in this class have brown bars).

RED: Color should be rich, deep chestnut red color very similar to the modern Carneau. All areas should show luster and sheen being most intense in the neck.

YELLOW: Color should be a deep clear golden yellow again very similar to the modern Carneau showing much luster and sheen.

BROWN: (Formally shown as dun): Should be an even shade of dark brown throughout, with birds coming in various shades from light to dark chocolate brown. The darker varieties being preferred. The overall color is not as important as having a bird that is one uniform shade throughout. Remember, these birds are not dun.

BROWN BAR: (Formerly shown as silver bar). Should have a light brownish gray breast, back, and wing shields with the remainder of the bird a darker brownish gray. There should be some evidence of a green sheen on the darker portions of the bird, especially the neck. The wings should have two distinct dark brown bars with the tail also ending with a dark brown bar.

GRIZZLE: An even peppery combination of base color and white throughout the entire body, with wing bars or checks being as dark as possible. This class will include all types of grizzles including grizzle bar, check, and tortoise. Acceptable colors will be blue, silver, black, dun, red, yellow, brown, and khaki carrying grizzle.

ANY COLOR CHECK: A light even ground color throughout with the neck and head being a darker more lustrous shade of the base color. The wing shields should have dark even checkering showing two distinct bars. The tail should also have a darker even bar in most colors.

PIED: Pied birds must be at least 1/2 white and will also include splashes and mottles. This class is not for mismarked birds, such as a blue bar with white flights, but for true pids which must be between 1/3 and 2/3 white.

A.O.C.: For any bird that is a specific color, such as almond, opal, lavender, but not yet recognized by the NECC. This class is not for pied or mismarks. Pids have their own class and mismarks should be shown with their base color class and just cut in color points. For example a blue bar with white flights would be shown in the blue bar class and cut in color points.

DIVISION OF POINTS:

General Condition 4 pts.
Size..... 6 pts.

BODY:

Chest, Shoulder, Back, Keel 7 pts.
Symmetry & Station 4 pts.
Color 4 pts.
Feather Formation 3 pts.
Neck, Length (reach) & Slenderness..... 6 pts.

LEGS:

Setting, Length & Bone 4 pts.
Feet..... 2 pts.

FACE:

Length 4 pts.
Straightness 8 pts.

BEAK:

Formation 7 pts.
Mandible fitting..... 5 pts.
Color 3 pts.

WATTLE:

Size, texture, shape 2 pts.
Lower section (jewing) 5 pts.
Eye color 2 pts.
Cere size, texture, color..... 6 pts.

SKULL:

Width, length, shape..... 3 pts.
Parallel formation 5 pts.

Total 100 pts.

Drawing by V. DeNigris

Painting by Janae Heppner

FRENCH BAGDAD



ORIGIN: The Bagdad is, according to most sources, one of the oldest show pigeon breeds. Although its origins are unknown, this breed was produced in France.

CARRIAGE & SIZE: The taller the better, large and robust in all respects weighing between one pound 15 oz. and two pounds, depending on the sex of the individual bird with the hens being slightly smaller than the cocks. Fiery outward appearance which reflects its strength and spirit.

HEAD: Very narrow with a level skull. Forehead being medium long, Back skull shapely, bent, blending into the neck. When judging the head, a distinction is to be made between older and young birds as the head of an older bird is always heavier and broader than that of a young bird.

BEAK: Length of beak should be one and one half inches. The beak is straight and not too thin with the upper and lower mandibles being of equal thickness. The beak is tightly closed and barely bent at its tip. The beak is very broad at its base and the transition between the beak and the forehead should be unnoticeable. In the blue and black varieties the beak must be as light as possible and in the whites the beak must be white becoming rosy near the nostrils.

WATTLE: Of good length and very level; of fine construction and light in color (not flesh colored). The wattle should have a distinctive part in the middle.

EYES: Dark brown in whites, all other colors must have a pure pearl eye with a keen fiery expression.

CERE: Large and purely rounded. Bright red in color and fine in texture. The larger and redder the better.

THROAT: Very sharply bent and curved with no sign of a gullet (dewlap).

NECK: Very long and thin, of a very small width but showing a fullness between the shoulders. Length of neck is about four inches and in the center (fourth vertebra level) there is a break making the extended vertebra visible.

BREAST: Broad and only slightly rounded with the breast bone rather projected.

SHOULDERS: Very broad and somewhat hollow; carried elevated.

BACK: Long and sloping somewhat to the tail. The lowest part being at the rump. Somewhat hollow in the middle of the back.

WINGS: Medium length, lying loose upon the body and often in a trembling position. The ends lying sideways on the tail leaving the back, rump, and upper tail cover free.

TAIL: Well closed and carried horizontally.

LEGS: Very long and strong; bright red in color, free from feathers. They should be about two inches apart. The toes are long and the nails are black in the blue and black varieties, brownish among the reds and rosy white in the whites.

FEATHERING: Hard and short. Feathers do not exist on a few parts of the body which include the cheeks, fourth neck vertebra, the shoulder blades, the elbow, the wing joints, and a line from the breast to the anus. These bald areas are very important features when being judged.

COLOR & DESIGN: All colors are to be full and deep with much luster. Selfs in: white, black, blue bar, red, and yellow. Also chocolate, blue checkered, and mottled (teager) both light and dark. The blues are mostly dark blue but light blues are recognized. In red and yellows the tail can be somewhat duller in color but should not show signs of bluing.

GROSS FAULTS: Small, plump figure. Thin or crooked beaks, absence of projecting neck vertebra, thick short neck, short legs, crooked legs or toes, legs too widely placed, colored eyes, long feathers, dull colors, feather on afore mentioned body parts.

Art by Louis Frindel

POLISH CERE PIGEON



ORIGIN: Bred at the beginning of the 20th century by Polish breeders in south-eastern Poland. A great contribution to the refinement of this breed was brought by the breeders from the city of Lviv and its surroundings.

OVERALL IMPRESSION: A pigeon with a harmonious, strong and compact structure, yet still quite slender and neat, with slightly raised breast. Slightly less than average size, with slightly low stance, broad head with powerful beak, broad pale light eye ceres and well developed but not too large wattle.

HEAD: Small, broad, but low, sloping forehead, and flat back. The back of the head joins steeply with the neckline.

EYE: Large, from pearl to red, black on whites. The eye cere should have three rings, circular and evenly rounded eyes, flesh-colored, lightly powdered.

BEAK: Short, strong, blunt, very wide at the gape. Top and bottom mandibles as thick as possible, well closed. The upper mandible of the beak is an extension of the steeply sloping and oblique line of the forehead. Wattles broad and well developed, but not porous and spongy, separated in the middle with white powdery appearance. Older pigeons under the beak should have three warts, larger (middle) and two smaller (lateral), placed near the corners, gray-fleshed, white powdery in appearance.

NECK: Moderately short, thick, dewy, gently rounded.

BREAST: Moderately broad, rounded, raised and forward.

BACK: Short, slightly concave in the wings.

WINGS: Well-rounded, carried fairly tight to the body, resting on the tail, reaching almost to the tail end.

TAIL: Short, well compacted, slightly longer than wings.

LEGS: Moderately short, strong, clean legged.

FEATHER PLUMAGE: Plentiful, tight and smooth.

COLORS: White, black, graphite, dun, blue, blue checker, red, yellow.

COLORS AND MARKINGS: The blue color is as bright as possible, with two black stripes on the wings and a stripe across the tail. In the blue checker the markings should be symmetrically and evenly distributed. In black, red and yellow color should be rich, deep and even. The chest and neck should have a metallic shine.

FAULTS: Narrow forehead, arched head profile. Long, pointed, poorly set beak. Beak not wide at the gape. Flat wattles, no warts on the lower part of the beak in older pigeons. Eye ceres has fewer than three rings, flat pink or yellow, unevenly wide. teary eyes.

EVALUATION: General impression - head and eye ceres - beak and wattle - structure.

This standard is used in the country of origin of the breed and was translated and introduced by Polish Cere breeders in the U.S. David and Steven Kvach.

SCANDAROON



ORIGIN: Asia. Also known as the Nuremberg Bagdad.

SIZE & CARRIAGE: 42 to 43 cm.; powerful, very elevated and proud bearing. Long neck and long legs balanced.

HEAD: Long and narrow, without any angle or flatness, arched while the back of the head is well rounded passing into the neck.

EYES: Large and fiery; dark colored in whites and pids; all other colors yellow orange.

CERE: Bright red in color. 12 to 15 mm in diameter.

BEAK: Measuring from the tip of the beak to the forehead 40 mm; long and powerful; upper and lower mandibles of the same thickness; well closed and stumpy at the point; proceeding in its shape to the line of the head forming more than a pure half circle. Among the color types the beak is whitish rose colored. In blues, blue checkered and self colored may have a light horn colored beak.

WATTLE: Very level, blending well into the beak, evenly placed on both sides of the beak. Powdered white in color and heart shaped.

NECK: Long and bent, sharply curved. Thin at the shoulders and breast. The neck, head, and beak to form a regular roundness without showing signs of interruption.

BREAST: Broad and strongly extended.

BACK: Broad and somewhat arched, running powerfully into the tail. The back should be horizontal with the ground.

TAIL: Very short, well closed and rounded. Never touching the ground. The back and tail should be horizontal with the ground.

WINGS: Short, wide underneath, laying loose on the body, frequently with a trembling position. Sloping pointed to the rear, resting well on the tail. Primary flights are short.

LEGS: 11 to 12 cm in length. Powerful, featherless, rather submerged in knee joints. Red in color.

FEATHER: The whole bird is closely feathered, although a greater thickness of feathering is desirable, especially on the shoulders and wings.

SCANDAROON

COLOR & DESIGN: Self colored in white, black, red, yellow, blue with bars, and blue checkered. Pied: Bearing the pied design with the exception of the head and front of the neck which are white, white the base of the beak, below the eye runs a tiny colored spot which is called the "whiskers". When larger in shape and circumference is called the "beards." These spots are to be of equal shape between the white and colored feathers. The white should not proceed further than the middle of the breast. Existing in all colors with the yellows, red, and blacks usually being the better marked specimens.

FULL COLORED: These are the pied. The wings are completely colored, with the exception of the wing coverts and a small narrow white edging along the lower side of the wing which extends itself to the primary flights. All colors to be deep and brilliant, right to the end of the tail.

GROSS FAULTS: Flat head, submerging between the beak and forehead. Broad and level heads. Thin narrow beaks. Short neck. Short legs. Open beaks. Small or weak in build. Inferior beak coloration.

MINOR FAULTS: Insufficient design, absence of one or both "whiskers". Drooping upper mandible, odd eyes, colored upper head, striped beak among the piers, large wattles.

SPANISH BARB (STRAWBERRY PIGEON)



ORIGIN: An extremely old Spanish breed, originally coming from North Africa, known for many hundreds of years in Europe. First brought to Germany at the beginning of the 21st century.

OVERALL IMPRESSION: Medium size, broad across the shoulders and back. Gives the impression of a compact bird with an almost cube shaped head with well developed intensive red eye ceres.

HEAD: Short and very broad, almost cube shaped though with rounded corners/edges. In young birds and adult females the beak forms a clear (distinct) angle with the forehead. In older birds (especially males) the development of the wattle makes this angle more obscure to give a more rounded appearance to the head. The head should be the same width across the frontal as at the rear of the skull. Most birds are plain headed but peak crests are known.

BEAK: Short in length with a very broad and blunt (stumpy) look. The beak should be well closed, forming a triangle.

The upper and lower mandibles should be almost equal in size and thick from the gape to the tip. In all colors the beak should be pale to a light horn color with a darker 'tip' being allowed.

WATTLE: The wattle is slightly pronounced, and covers the upper beak to the middle of its length. The wattle is triangular in shape and white to reddish in color. At the sides it reaches to the gape of the beak. Its shape should be balanced in structure and only slightly granulated, looking almost smooth, without coarse ridges. Under/on the lower mandible there are three 'growths', one in the middle and one each side of the gape (called 'jeweling'). As the

bird matures, these develop and reach from corner to corner of the beak gape and together with the wattle, form a complete circle around the beak.

EYE: Large, lively and pearl in color. The eye cere shall be large and round in shape. An even thickness around the eye, composed of a fine webbing that is not coarse or heavily ridged, with an intensive pomegranate red color. The eye cere is composed of 2 or 3 concentric circles that develop outward, but staying flat to not obscure the eye. In older birds the ceres may develop over the top of head onto the skull.

NECK: Coming full from the shoulders, narrowing towards the head and not overly long. The throat should be well defined with clean lines to the head - no sign of a dewlap showing.

BREAST: It should be broad, slightly rounded and held in a raised position.

BACK: Broad between the shoulders, narrowing (tapering) towards the tail. The Rump is broad and well feathered.

WINGS: Broad and long, well closed, almost reaching the tip of the tail. The tips of the wings to be carried on the tail.

TAIL: Each feather should be broad (webbing) and long, following the line of the back.

LEGS: Short and powerful, either clean legged, or stockinged (groused). With the stockinged variety the tips of the toes and the nails must be clearly visible.

SPANISH BARB

FEATHER: Smooth and tight.

COLORS: Self in Black, Red, Yellow, White, with pids in Red and Yellow.

COLOR AND MARKINGS: All colors clean and with an even deep shade and having a rich sheen. The pids should have an even distribution of color on a white base. A few colored feathers do NOT constitute a pied marked bird!

FAULTS: Coarse or heavy body; long or coarse beak; the wattle too heavily developed; red or orange eye color; eve cere poorly developed, pale in color or soft (sponge like); dropped wings (carried under the tail); too long on the leg; lacking a good intensive sheen to the feathers; poor markings on the pids.

EVALUATION: Overall breed type and balance, head, eye cere, beak, cere development, overall form (shape), legs, feather color.

Translated by Mick Bassett and Joe Powers

Art by Louis Frindel

STEINHEIM BAGDAD



ORIGIN: Germany, in the vicinity of Great and Little Steinheim near the city of Frankfurt. Said to have been originated from the French Bagdad, the Turkish Bagdad (a short beaked Bagdad now extinct that existed in Saxony) and field pigeons. First used as a foraging utility breed. Exhibited for the first time in the 1920's or somewhat earlier.

SIZE & CARRIAGE: Field pigeon type but heavier, larger, and more extensive.

HEAD: Long and narrow with a medium high forehead. The head is well rounded with the highest part of the head being in the middle of the forehead above the eye. For the most part the breed is plain headed but a pointed crest variety is recognized.

BEAK: Long, 33 to 35 mm in length. Upper and lower mandibles to be of equal thickness with the upper mandible being slightly bent at its tip. Beak to be well closed. The beak line does not pass uninterrupted into the skull line as the beak is pinched at its base. In all colors the beak should be flesh colored although a slightly horn colored beak is allowed in the blue and black varieties.

WATTLE: Long and lying level. The wattle is "V" shaped with no part over the beak. Fine in texture and of a very light flesh color and lightly powdered.

EYE: In whites a dark eye is required. All others colors are to have a red or orange eye.

CERE: Consists of two rings of which the inner one closely encircles the eye. The ceres are round and fine in appearance, not powerfully developed and bright red in color.

NECK: Not too long or thin with no projecting neck vertebra.

THROAT: Well curved showing no gullet (dewlap).

BREAST: Broad, heavy and well rounded extending forward.

BACK: Long and sloping. Passing into the tail unnoticed.

WINGS: Broad, laying against the body with the tips resting uncrossed touching the tail end within 1 1/2 cm.

TAIL: Well closed, on line with back. When at rest the tail forms a 45 degree angle with the ground.

LEGS: Of medium length and strong in appearance. Free of feathers and bright red in color. The toes are long and spread out.

FEATHERING: Tightly laid.

COLORS & DESIGN: Self colored in white, black, red, yellow, blue in both barred and barless, silver blue, and lark colored. Colors to be rich and pure with much luster although among the reds, yellows and blacks a duller coloration in the primary flights, back, tail, and belly is allowed.

FAULTS: Thin or crooked beak. Long thin neck and legs. Thick head. Wattles too strongly developed. (Note: in older birds the over development of the head and wattles is allowed). Rust in the tail and primary flights. Impure coloration. Eyes other than red in all color varieties except white which must have dark eyes.

Art by Louis Frindel

Croppers & Pouters

BAVARIAN POUTER



ORIGIN: Germany in lower Bavaria around 1960. Developed by Karl Zausinger through crosses of Pomeranian and English Pouters with Bohemian Strassers.

BREED CHARACTERISTICS:

HEAD: Long and rounded, with a rounded frontal. Always plain headed.

EYES: Orange. Eye cere to correspond with feather color; lighter colored feathering to have a light eye cere, darker colors to have a darker cere.

BEAK: Long and powerful. Reds, yellows, silver, mealy, and cream barred to have flesh to light horn colored beaks. Blues and blacks to have dark beaks. Wattle to be undeveloped.

NECK: Long, with a well developed globe. The upper globe is largest giving the desired pear shape.

BREAST: Medium wide, slightly protruding. The beginning of the globe creates a nice waist.

BACK: The width of the breast corresponds with the back. Well feathered with good back cover. Strongly sloping station.

WINGS: Powerful, well closed: wing tips uncrossed or with a slight crossing.

TAIL: Not too wide, forming a continuous sloping line with the back, but not touching the ground.

LEGS: Long, straight, not too narrow but not set too wide. Medium length, thick foot and hock feathering. Toe nails to be flesh colored.

FEATHERING: Tight and well developed.

COLOR CLASSES: Black, red, yellow, blue barless, bar and check. Blue white bar and spangle, silver bar and check, mealy, cream bar.

COLOR & MARKINGS: Lustrous color is the ideal. The head should be colored, with a bib that covers the upper globe. Wing, shield, and tail are also colored. Neck, breast, belly, back, flights and boots are to be white. The colored wing shield be well rounded with seven to ten white flights.

SERIOUS FAULTS: Plump, too weak, or too small body; station not upright enough; too short neck; too long from legs, or x shaped legs; sparsely feathered toes; faulty globing ability; weak markings and or color.

AREAS TO BE EVALUATED AND RATED:

Overall impression - Body form and station - Globe development - Carriage and foot feathering - Color and markings - Eyes and beak color.

Translated from the German Standard by Layne Gardner

Art by Gary Romig

BRUNNER POUTER



NAMES: Czech: Brněnský volác; French: Boulant Brunner; German: Brünner Kröpfer.

ORIGIN: Bohemia and Moravia.

STANDARD: Czech Republic. EE # 0330.

DESCRIPTION: The smallest and finest of all pouter breeds, it presents an elegant and pleasing appearance. It has lively and vigorous temperament; an erect, upright posture, providing a long, narrow appearance is most desirable. Typical is round globe and high wing crossing, walking on the tips of the toes and subtle cooing. It is characterized by a tame, and gentle nature.

BREED CHARACTERISTICS

HEAD (3POINTS): Delicately formed, oblong, forehead slightly rounded, narrow when observed from the front.

EYES (3+2): Orange, false pearl in brown and khaki, dark in whites and gansels. The eye ceres (2) almost imperceptible, light to dark according to feather colouring.

BEAK (2): Medium in length, fine and slender. Beak colour is light in whites, isabels, yellows, reds, yellow barred, grizzles and also all gansels, in other colours horn to black. Ceres are white and smooth.

NECK (5): Very long, allowing the globe to express all its roundness, carried in the same line of the body. Throat is completely covered when crop is inflated. The juncture of the neck and back is to be distinctly apparent.

CROP (15): Round, set high with particular emphasis on the juncture between the crop and the waist/back of the bird. This characteristic accents the elegance of the bird. The beak should be set tightly on the globe so that only upper mandible is visible.

BODY (15): Long, fine, slim and elegant. Height 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ " to 12" (275-300mm) when standing in station as show in the drawing, females being typically $\frac{3}{4}$ " (20mm) shorter than males. Breast long and narrow, lack of depth is appropriate. The breastbone rounded, should not be too visible. Back long and very narrow between shoulders, sloping and straight with the tail.

WINGS (5): Narrow and long, they may be held higher, when in action little away from the body. Primary flight feathers are to be well crossed over the base of the tail.

TAIL (5): Medium length, well closed with moderate width, a little longer than the wings and carried clear of the ground in a line with the back. When in action spread in "V" shape and "scraping" the ground.

LEGS (15): Long, slender, and parallel, giving a high standing appearance, when viewed from the front perfectly straight, about 2cm apart, legs running almost imperceptibly into body, hocks just slightly bent, lightly feathered but without bare spots, shanks and toes are red and not feathered; toenails should correspond in colour to the upper beak colour.

POSTURE (5): The body, back and tail should form a straight line descending at about a 60 degrees angle.

BRUNNER POUTER

ACTION (5): Fine Brunners should show easily, displaying much strutting, bowing, and hopping during courting. This courting play is performed by both cock and hen; very responsive to chat.

FEATHERING (5): Smooth and well aligned, moderate in length.

COLOUR AND MARKING (15): All colours should be rich and lustrous with no fading in the back or thighs, especially in black, red and yellow selfs. Selfs in white, red, yellow, black, dun, andalusian, brown, khaki, lavender; blue, silver, ash red and yellow, brown and khaki barred or checkered; white barred in red, yellow, black (Ts); blue, silver (Od or Ts), isabel (Od); tigered in red, yellow, blue, black, dun and andalusian; storked in red, yellow, black; gansels in red, yellow, blue, silver, lavender, black and ash red and yellow; pied in red, yellow, blue, silver, lavender, black, ash red and yellow, brown and khaki; grizzled in blue, silver, ash red and yellow; white flighted in red, yellow, blue and black with 4-9 even white flights. Bars are narrow, unbroken, and parallel; stork marked birds are mainly white with a coloured tail, flights, head, bib and tablet on the chest; tigers have every other feather white, mainly on the top of the wings and the crop, flights and tail are coloured. Ash reds and yellows should be light with dark bars, hens are

usually slightly darker. Pied birds are coloured with a white half moon shape on the crop, white thighs, and rump with 7-10 white primaries and small rosettes on the wings. Note: The traditional colours of breed are listed above but new colours are being added to the Brunner family (gold, almond, reduced etc.) and should be recognized as long as the colour is clear distinct rich and lustrous.

MAJOR FAULTS: oversized or coarse body, plump, broad over shoulders, short figure, short neck or legs, curved back, horizontal stance, poor leg setting, tilting or "O" and "X" shape of the legs, toes too close together, bare spots on inner thighs, oversized rather than ball shaped crop, crooked, poorly controlled, elongated or cylindrical crop, uncrossed wings, wide hanging wings, split tail or wing, feathering on the legs, poor colour, wrong beak colour, red eye ceres, gross marking and colour faults.

ORDER OF IMPORTANCE: general appearance; delicateness; shape of crop; posture; proportion; height of station; fineness of the legs; colour; pattern and marking.

RING SIZE: 7 mm

Art by Louis Frindel

COLILLANO POUTER



ORIGIN: In the 20th Century in Spain, from crosses of Marchenero, Gorguero, and Murcian Pouters.

OVERALL IMPRESSION: The Colillano is primarily a flying breed much appreciated for its figure in flight. It flies with the tail held out flat.

BREED CHARACTERISTICS:

HEAD (10 PTS.): Long, narrow; medium sized.

EYES (2 PTS.): Red in all but whites or splashes which have bull eyes.

BEAK (3 PTS.): Fine shaped and color corresponding to feather color.

NECK (10 PTS.): Long and slightly arched backward.

CROP & CHEST (25 PTS.): Crop elongated and hanging without dragging the ground. loosely feathered; wide chest.

BODY (20 PTS.): Strongly built with a flat, wide back. Wing feathers wide and resting on the tail and often longer than tail.

TAIL (10 PTS.): In flight always held straight out and flat.

LEGS (10 PTS.): Medium, without feathering.

COLOR (10 PTS.): All colors allowed. Most common are blacks, blues, and grizzles.

SERIOUS FAULTS: Short necked; narrow back; short wings; curved tail in flight.

*Translated from Spanish Standard by Frank Barrachina
Art by Gary Romig from 1991 Spanish sketch*

CZECH ICE POUTER



ORIGIN: Czechoslovakia.

OVERALL IMPRESSION: Medium large, stocky, ice colored pouter with erect bearing. Approximately 2/3 of the length should be in front of the legs with the remaining 1/3 from the legs to the tip of the tail.

BREED CHARACTERISTICS:

HEAD: Oval; plainheaded; forehead somewhat curved.

EYES: Orange to red. Eye cere narrow; delicate; dark gray.

BEAK: Medium long; powerful; dark. Wattle undeveloped and flat.

NECK: As long as possible; pear shaped globe without a waist.

BREAST: Wide and full.

WINGS: Powerful; lying close on the body; carried on the tail; not quite reaching the end of the tail; covering the back well.

TAIL: Not too long; closed.

LEGS: Powerful; medium long; thighs only slightly visible; feet unfeathered; nails dark.

FEATHERING: Tight; with lots of bloom which gives the color a light, delicate shade.

COLOR CLASS: Ice colored with black bars.

COLOR & MARKINGS: Color even throughout the body; as light and delicate as possible; appears as ice in clear; pure water or similar to skim milk; bars as black as possible; long, parallel, and separated; flights and terminal bar on the tail as dark as possible; the tip of the tail must exhibit a small strip of ice color.

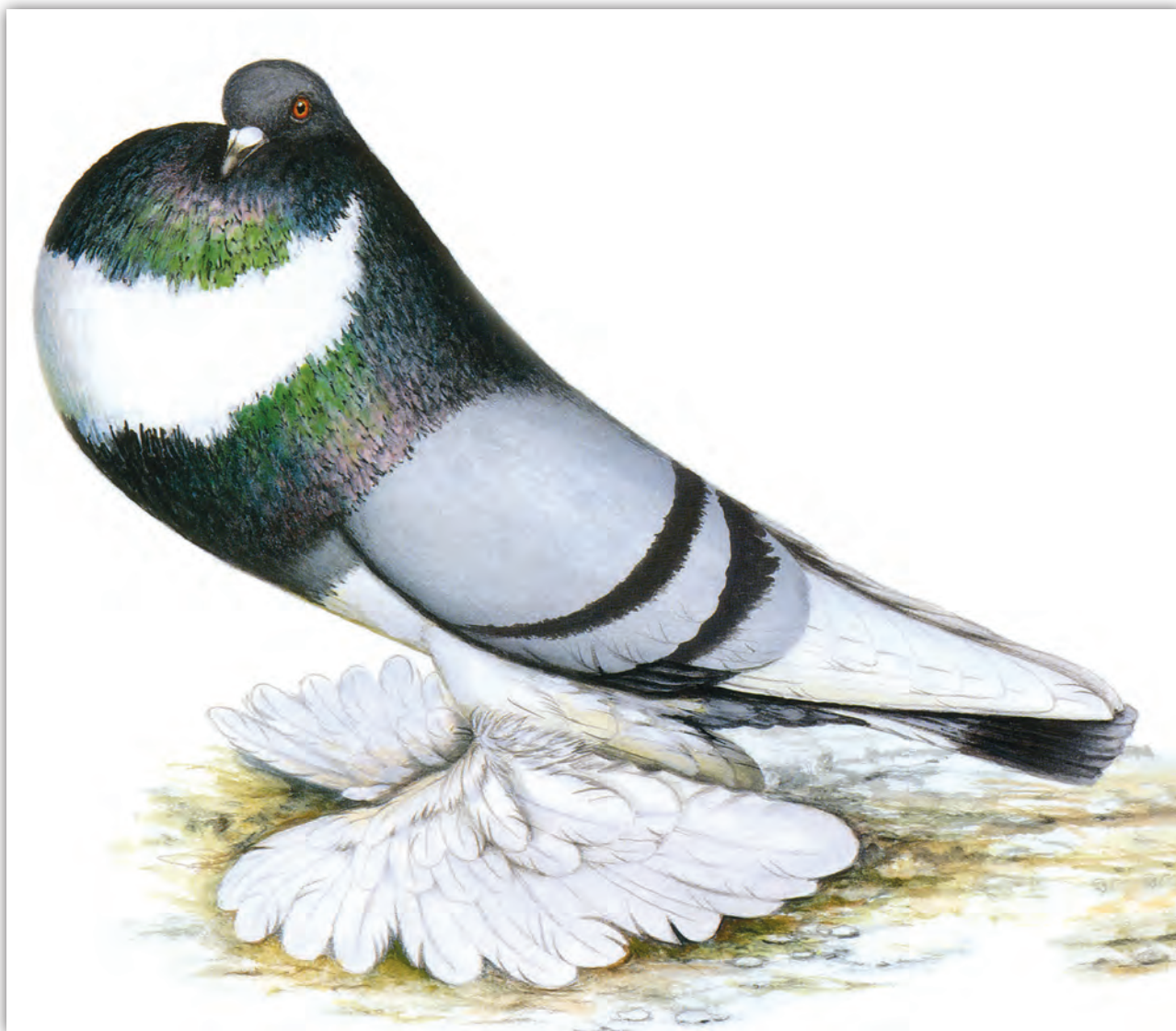
SERIOUS FAULTS: Too small, narrow body, too long figure; lack of performance; too little neck length and globe; forms a good waist; protruding breast bone (keel); too high in station; light beak and toe nail color; light or reddish eye cere; varying from ice color to light or bluish color; bronze or green sheen on the neck; white back, belly, or vent; faulty bars.

AREAS TO BE EVALUATED AND RATED: Overall impression - Body form and bearing - Globe - Station - Color.

Translated from the German Standard by Layne Gardner

Art by Jacob Relovsky

DUTCH CROPPER



RIGIN: Holland. Related to the Pomeranian and Ghent Cropper; first bred in the 1600s.

OVERALL IMPRESSION: One of the largest croppers with heavy muffs; well developed hock feathers; medium height, almost horizontal station of body, and a well developed globe.

HEAD (2 POINTS): Forehead high and well rounded.

EYE (6 POINTS): Orange, in whites also; cere fine and same color as beak.

BEAK (2 POINTS): Medium length, small wattle; blue, black, and all dark colored birds should have black beaks; all light colored birds should have horn or flesh colored beaks. This applies to marked and tigated birds.

CROP (25 POINTS): Crop large and as wide as possible without offset in chest. Crop should blend in with back and chest, without showing a waist.

BODY & TYPE (20 POINTS): Body wide, and well rounded. Breastbone long and almost horizontal. Shoulders only with slight hollowness, tapering very little to the tail, almost appearing in a straight line.

WINGS (3 POINTS): Tightly fitting to the body, almost reaching to the end of the tail, without crossing.

TAIL (3 POINTS): Long and wide, without touching the ground.

BODY FEATHERING (4 POINTS): Hard and tight with wide feathering.

LEGS & MUFFS (15 POINTS): Medium length legs. Hock feathers well developed, heavily muffed foot feathering.

COLOR & MARKINGS (20 POINTS): Sells, rich in color, with well developed bars. Marked birds should have a half moon from ear to ear. Chest, hock feathers, muff as well as 7 to 13 wing feathers must be white. Red, yellow, and cream should have light color tail, not white. All mismarked birds are docked in points. Mottles are grouped into either dark or light classes. Dark mottles: Wing, tail, and muffs must be of a solid color, rest of body is tigated. Light mottles must be tigated all over. Tail marked in black and blue, only the tail must be colored, the rest of the bird is white.

FAULTS: Poor when body is carried too high. Body too small or narrow. Poor foot feathering. Back too short. When bird has rose markings. Legs too long.

Drawing by Jakob Relovsky

ELSTER POUTER



ORIGIN: Created in middle Germany. Today found all over Germany.

OVERALL IMPRESSION: High set pouter with a slim but powerful form; erect, proud bearing; approximately 2/3 of the length for the front, 1/3 from the legs to the tip of the tail; lively personality.

BREED CHARACTERISTICS:

HEAD: Oval; forehead slightly curved; wattle flat and undeveloped.

EYES: Bull; eye cere narrow and pale.

BEAK: Rather long, not too powerful, light colored.

NECK: Long; globe large, well set out from the breast; largest at the upper part; well rounded reaching so high that the beak rests on the globe.

BREAST: Not too wide; well muscled; keel, long and slightly rounded.

BACK: Long; not too wide at the shoulders; sloping downwards in a straight line; shoulders well curved but not protruding.

WINGS: Powerful; well closed; straight, lying on the tail.

TAIL: Not too long and not too wide; forms a line with the back but may not touch the ground; approximately 2 cm longer than the wing tips.

LEGS & FEET: Legs long and straight, not set wide apart; thighs visible; feet unfeathered, bright red in color; toe nails light colored.

COLOR CLASSES: Black, red, yellow, and blue.

COLOR & MARKINGS: All colors rich, even, and lustrous. Head, wings, hocks, and belly are white. Remaining areas including vent and under the tail are colored. Head is white until 1/2 to 1 cm under the eyes where a distinct line separates the white head and colored neck. Seen from above the colored shoulder feathers form a heart shaped marking and run over onto the wings so that the white wings show a nicely rounded line. A sharply defined line about 1 cm before the thighs separates the white and colored area. The white belly continues to the vent. The outer tail feathers of blues are white laced.

SERIOUS FAULTS: Too small, wide, or plump figure; too little or lop sided globe; overblowing; sword wings; thick wings; feathered feet; dark beak; large or red eye cere; open back; straddle or "x" legs' forehead colored; bib marking; colored thighs; white back or tail feathers; reedy tail.

AREAS TO BE EVALUATED AND RATED:

Overall impression - Station - Globe - Body form - Color and markings.

Drawing by Jakob Relovsky

Translated from the German Standard by Layne Gardner

ENGLISH POUTER



BREED CHARACTERISTICS:

HEAD (1 PT.): Dove shaped, fine, small in proportion to size of bird.

BEAK (1 PT.): Fine mandibles, upper mandible slightly curved at the tip, wattle small and of fine texture; color is black in blacks and blues, horn in reds, flesh in yellows and whites.

EYE (2 PTS.): Full and of mild expression; cere small and fine in texture; red or orange in pied colors, bull in whites.

GLOBE (15 PTS.): Large in comparison with the size of the bird, well raised without over inflation, shape is quite globular, even curved starting at the top of the waist, fairly forward in position and bowing slightly at the back of the neck, which should be as long as possible.

NECK (5 PTS.): Long and straight.

BODY GIRTH (8 PTS.): As slender as possible; height from the floor to the tip of the head about 16 inches in a perpendicular line.

WAIST (8 PTS.): Long and narrow.

SHOULDERS (4 PTS.): Narrow and flat, carried tight to the body, with wings well tucked up showing the waist and upper part of the thighs, tapering at the end of the flights, which should rest on the tail.

BACK (6 PTS.): Concave, square across the shoulders, looking from behind to the front wedge shaped; must not be round, this is termed hog backed and is a bad fault.

BREAST (2 PTS.): Narrow, straight, long, showing a little keel in a straight line with the belly, tapering to the vent.

TAIL (2 PTS.): Narrow and closely folded, length in proportion to the size of the bird, not too long, and in a straight line with the back, carried clear off the ground.

LIMBS (20 PTS.): Thigh coming away evenly from the body, closely placed showing little of the top joints, placed well back in the body, so as to show a long front, slightly bent at the knee, and as long as possible, especially from the foot to the hock or knee.

ENGLISH POUTER

CARRIAGE (10 PTS.): Free and graceful, with an easy upright carriage, erect, eye plumb over the ball of the foot, stepping forward freely without straddling, globe under full control, general appearance dignified.

COLOR (6 PTS.): Blue, black, red, yellow, blue check, black check, silver, dun, and white self.

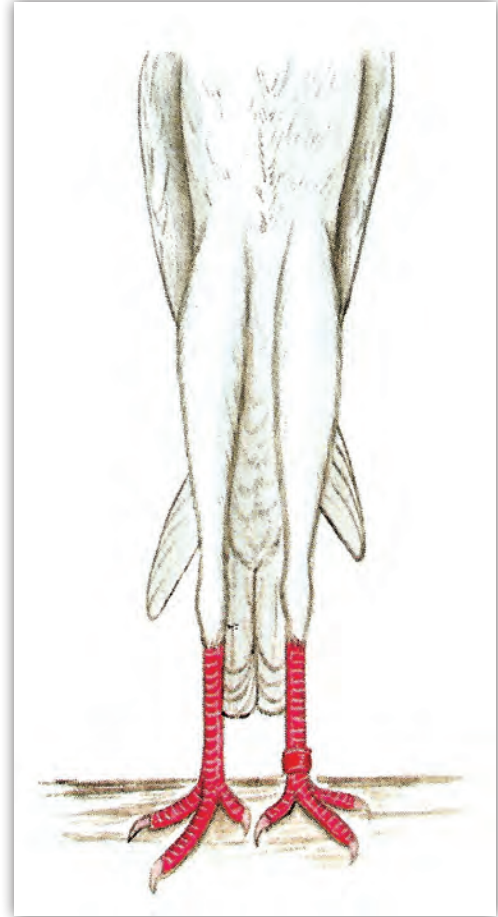
MARKINGS (6 PTS.): Bib showing well below the throat about the size of a half dollar piece. The crescent is white, clearly defined, and begins half an inch below the eyes at each side, extending across the front of the crop about 1 1/2 inches in width at the widest part. Penions, about ten feathers each shoulder in form of a rose. Belt, the line across the belly about halfway between the crop and limbs, well defined.

FEET & LEG FEATHERING (4 PTS.): Closely and evenly covered all over, presenting a stocking like appearance, with the toes well feathered to the tips with fairly long feathers.

SERIOUS FAULTS: Wry tail - tail carried to one side; split tail - tail feathers so inserted as to divide the tail and show a distinct break or V shaped parting in the tail when the bird is standing or in motion. Buckling - legs knuckle over forward at the hock joint. Straddling - legs which, due to weakness, lack of control or deformity prevent the bird from standing or walking properly. The legs are set so that they spread excessively at the knees so that they slip sideways when the bird walks or stands. This will prevent it from standing at its full height, and from having proper action when in motion. Ricket knees - legs which are set wide apart at the knees and then spread out at the feet, giving an appearance when viewed from the front or back making the bird look knock kneed. Club foot - deformed foot or two or more toes on each foot bent back under.

Drawing by Diane Jacky

FRENCH POUTER



ORIGIN: Northern France in the 1800s.

TOTAL IMPRESSION: Upright and elegant; long thin body (42-48 cm length): two thirds of the body should be carried in front of the legs; globe to be round; when viewed from the side, the globe, keel and thighs should form three distinct curves.

BREED CHARACTERISTICS

HEAD: Rounded, dove shaped, with a high forehead.

EYES: Bull eyes in white only, all pied birds to have orange eye coloring.

EYE CERES: Fine and smooth—to correspond with feather color, light to light colors and dark for dark colors.

BEAK: Long and well formed; flesh color for white and yellow; red to have light horn color; all others to have dark color.

WATTLES: Neat and smooth; powdery white in color.

NECK: Long, globe is ball shaped, set high, shows back globe and is round from all angles. Cuts out sharply from the breast and shows a well formed, narrow waist.

GLOBE: Well inflated and ball round with the beak setting on it. The globe should spring from the chest with a distinct break so as to emphasize the waist.

CHEST: Narrow and thin with long waist.

BACK: Long and narrow, sloping downward; not hollow as in the English.

WINGS: Narrow, held tightly, crossing at the tips but not reaching the end of the tail, carried well up at the butts, held high on the rump.

LEGS: Very long; somewhat bent; the narrowly set legs are parallel when viewed from the front; thighs are bow shaped as they leave the body and well feathered; legs and toes are long and free of feathers. Color of toenails is unimportant.

PLUMAGE: Hard and tight feathered.

COLORS: Self white; pied with and without rose on the wing in black, dun, blue bar, blue check, blue t-pattern, silver bar, silver check, red, yellow, mealy bar, red check, cream bar, yellow check, bald head marked in the same colors as the pied except for self white.

MARKINGS: The rose on the wings is formed from small, white feathers near the wing butt. At least seven primary flights are white. The bald head marked have a white head, the upper portion of the globe from the tip of the beak to the middle of the globe, underbelly and thighs, at least seven primary flights, with the option of also having a rose on the wings. Otherwise colored like the piers.

MAJOR FAULTS: plump, powerful or too small bodies, too short in the neck, lacking upright station, faulty waist and improper forming of the three curves. Too low, too wide, straddled, or too narrow station that interferes with fluid, free movement. Faulty globe, wide wings, wing tips not crossing, incorrect marking, red eye cere.

ORDER OF IMPORTANCE: Overall impression, size, station and carriage; globe; color and markings, eye color.

BAND SIZE: 9mm

Drawings by Jean Louis Frindel

GHENT POUTER



ORIGIN: Flanders, related to the Dutch and Pomeranian Pouters.

OVERALL IMPRESSION: Powerful, wide, stocky; front part carried erect, the back portion carried nearly horizontal; good globing ability.

BREED CHARACTERISTICS:

HEAD: Short, well rounded, somewhat high forehead.

EYES: Lively, expressive; bull in white, dominican, and blue tail marked; orange in other colors; eye cere fine and narrow, light to dark in color.

BEAK: Moderately long, powerful; flesh colored in whites and light colors, dark in the darker colors; beak color is not very important. Wattle moderately developed.

NECK: Long; globe very large; full, reaching out from the breast and shoulders; largest point is at the middle of the globe.

BREAST: Powerful, keel long and well muscled, showing almost no waist.

BACK: Nearly horizontal, rather short, wide at the shoulders and somewhat hollow.

WINGS: Very wide, rather closed, carried on the tail.

TAIL: Wide, relatively short.

LEGS: Relatively long, set rather wide; long, wide hock feathering; long, thick, rounded muffs.

FEATHERING: Rich and full.

COLOR CLASSES: Selves in: black, blue bar, blue check, red, yellow, silver, mealy, cream bar, and white; Pied in the same colors; Dominican (gansel marked) in: black, blue, red, yellow, and silver. Tigered and splashed in; black, red, yellow; Tail marked in blue.

COLOR & MARKINGS: Selves to be clean and intensely colored; Pied have a white crescent which may not touch the eye; also white are the belly, thighs, muffs, back, and 7 to 10 flights. The tail in blacks, blues, silvers, and mealies is colored; in other colors the tail is light. Dominican marked are the same as gansel marked; the head, upper portion of the globe, back, wings (with the exception of the shoulder feathers, which form the colored "heart" on the back), belly, thighs, foot feathering, and the under portion of the tail are all white. The marking should show a distinct demarcation of colored and white areas. The white of the head marking runs in a symmetrical bowed line from the back globe to just under the middle of the front of the globe. Tigered have regularly spaced white feathers in a colored ground. Flights are tail are colored. Splashes have regularly spaced colored feathers in a white ground. Blue tailed have the upper globe lightly splashed with blue color; tail, including the rump and underfeathering to be a cloudy light blue with a dark terminal bar; remaining feathering to be pure white.

SERIOUS FAULTS: Too long body; too long wings and tail; crossed wing tips; small hock and foot feathering; narrow shoulders; weak globe; major marking and color faults.

AREAS TO BE EVALUATED AND RATED:

Overall impression - Globe - Body carriage - Foot feathering - Markings - Color.

Drawing by Jakob Relovsky

Translated from the German Standard by Layne Gardner

GORGUERO POUTER



ORIGIN: Spain, in the 16th century.

OVERALL IMPRESSION: This is a medium sized clean legged pouter. It is distinguished by its unique head shape which is ramish or almond shaped; the beak is short and "Roman nosed". It is a well developed hanging pear shaped crop which ends in a fold or collar on the back called the "gorguera". Cocks of this breed have tremendous seducing abilities. They will coo and actually seduce hens with their deep voices without picking or beating them. In flight, the Gorguero slightly lifts up its head and arches its tail upwards. If other pigeons are encountered while its is flying it will position itself in front of them guiding them to its home.

BREED CHARACTERISTICS:

HEAD: Curved lines, great and large and often referred to as being ram headed or almond shaped. The beak wattles are well developed in adults, but they should not be soft or loose. They start smaller as the base of the beak and get larger as they go forward without detracting from the curved head shape. They should never grow together. The beak wattles are a powdery white. Under the lower mandible of the beak there are three wattles which are round, well defined, with the two outside wattles being of equal size and the center one larger. The eye is set back in the head and appears alert and defiant due to the deep ruby color. Eye ceres should be fine and corresponding in color to the plumage. Adult birds have a little more eye cere due to age, but the ceres are never excessively coarse.

NECK & CROP: The neck is large and long forming a "tirilla" or dewlap under the beak. This creases should never be parted as in the Rafeno. This crop comes off the dewlap in an even pear shape with two hollows or voids by the wing butts. The crop should be large and well formed in adult birds but never so large and pendulous that it drags on the shoulders the feathering and shape should form a collar or "gorguera".

BODY: Medium sized, a little over 3/4 pound. Proportionately high standing with a wide short wedge shape. The chest is wide and deep to maintain a well formed crop.

WINGS: Shorter than expected, wide, thick, and strong. They should be well formed and lay flat on the tail. It is desirable that they have 11 - 12 primary flights.

TAIL: Short and wide and flat without over exaggerating and straight. Tail feathers well grouped together. It is highly desirable that tail feathers number from 12 to 16.

LEGS & FEET: Fairly long legs, strong and with adequate spacing between them. Leg color purple, with brilliant scales and absolutely free of feathering.

PLUMAGE & COLOR: Feathers soft to the touch and free of powder. Feather on the crop is loose, but the feather on the rest of the body is tight. Colors accepted are: blue bar, blue bar ticked; ash red in bar, check, and spread; grizzle; black spread and faded; self white. White feathers in colored birds not permitted.

GORGUERO POUTER

FAULTS: Weak head; carrier like head; gigantic eye ceres; long pointed beak; narrow body; extreme crop development so that the crop constantly drags the ground; weak wings; feathered legs; lack of collar; lack of crop; highly inflated crop; and vermin and disease infested. These faults are undesirable and constitute disqualification.

JUDGING POINT SCALE:

Overall Impression: Proportion, class, cooing, temperament	10 pts.
Head: Shape & Form	10 pts.
Wattles.....	5 pts.
Beak Wattles	3 pts.
Wattles under beak.....	5 pts.
Eye Ceres.....	5 pts.
Eyes.....	5 pts.
Beak	5 pts.
Dewlap.....	5 pts.
Crop & Chest	10 pts.
Collar (Gorguera)	10 pts.
Wings: Wing shape & form	3 pts.
Number of flight feathers(max)	4 pts.

Ten primaries	1 pt.
More than - 10.....	4 pts.
Tail: Form.....	2 pts.
Number of tail feathers (max.).....	6 pts.
12 tail feathers.....	1 pt.
13 tail feathers.....	3 pts.
14 tail feathers.....	4 pts.
15 tail feathers.....	5 pts.
16 tail feathers.....	6 pts.
Feet & Legs	5 pts.
Color & Plumage	10 pts.

*Translated from the Spanish Standard by Frank Barrachina
Art by Gary Romig*

GRADITANO Pouter



ORIGIN: The southern most part of Spain. It was formerly known as the Jerazano but was renamed the Gaditano (for the city of Cadiz). It is also a descendant of the Colitejo.

OVERALL IMPRESSION: An active and perky pouter of medium size with a well formed and rounded globe.

BREED CHARACTERISTICS:

HEAD (10 PTS.): Ram or almond shaped. Long and elliptical without heavy wattle development.

EYES (5 PTS.): Deep red or orange in all colors but peds and whites. These have bull eyes. Fine eye ceres in all colors.

BEAK (5 PTS.): Short and slightly curved. Fine triangular wattles.

GLOBE (20 PTS.): Round and well inflated, yet the head should always be visible.

BODY (20 PTS.): Wedge shaped; back should be flat with a profusely feathered rump; strong wide wings which rest on the tail without the tips crossing.

TAIL (15 PTS.): Short and two feathers in width. Slight scoop is allowed.

FEET & LEGS (10 PTS.): Medium length of limb with finely formed feet.

COLOR (15 PTS.): All colors are allowed. Feather should be rich, abundant, and soft and spongy feeling. Color patterns - solid, checked, barred, splashed but never pied marked.

MAJOR FAULTS: Overblown globe or globe where entire head is not visible; globe not well blown; narrow body; short legs; long legs; fine head like the Marchenero; large wattle development.

(Translated from the Spanish Standard by Frank Barrachina)

Art by Gary Romig

HANNA POUTER



ORIGIN: Czech Republic, developed in the plains of Hana in Moravia during the first half of the 1800's through crosses of Pomeranian and English Pouters with Moravian Strassers.

OVERALL IMPRESSION: A large pouter with a stately, upright form and pear-shaped globe. Long, straight legs with large muffs; attractive marking and beautiful color.

HEAD: Large, full forehead, slightly rounded 2

EYES: Orange to red; ceres are fine and smooth, corresponding to the feather color2

BEAK: Medium long, powerful, flesh colored in reds and yellows, black in blues and blacks.....2

NECK: Long, well formed4

GLOBE: Large and elongated, well inflated but always controlled pear-shaped globe15

BREAST: Medium width, forms a nice waist, protrudes slightly8

WINGS: Long, wide, tightly closed, butts protrude slightly, tips can cross slightly4

BACK: Corresponds with the width of the breast; strongly sloping downward4

TAIL: Medium length, narrow, in line with the back, proportional, touching ground.....4

LEGS: Long, straight, strong, narrowly placed; toe nail color corresponds to beak color10

FEATHERING: Long, smooth and tight-fitting; muffs large and full with good hocks15

COLOR: recessive red and yellow, black, andalusian; blue, silver, ash red and yellow barred, barless and chequered; white barred, laced and white tailed; all colors required to be intense, rich and lustrous.....15

MARKING: The following areas are colored: The entire head and top of globe(bib), wings, back and tail, legs and muffs in dark colors; hock feathers preferably white15

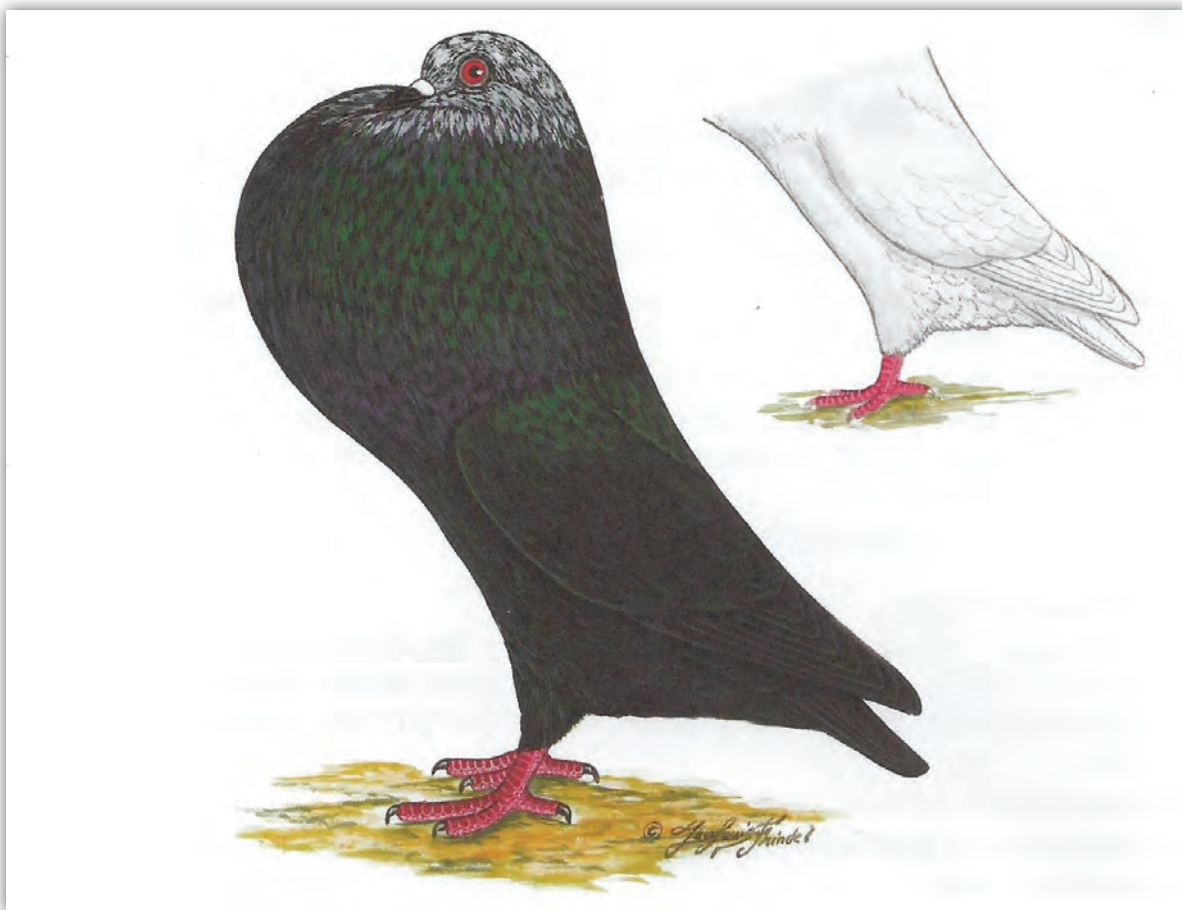
Total points100

FAULTS: Plump, too small or horizontally carried body, short neck, short legs, tiny muffs, excessively large globe, completely round globe, X shaped legs, too large bib, colored breast and belly, white flights or tail feathers, poor color, unclear bars, poor lacing, tendency towards darker color of the tip of the beak in reds and yellows is not considered a serious fault.

AREAS TO BE EVALUATED AND RATED: Breed type and balance, size, posture and leg stance, globe, markings and color, eye and beak color.

Art by Gary Romig

HESSIAN POUTER



ORIGIN: Developed in Germany (Region Hesse around Wetterau).

OVERALL IMPRESSION: An upright pouter that stands at a 60 to 70 degree angle. The Hessian Pouter is a compact bird with a harmonious globe. The body is to have the shape of a rectangle as wide as possible in the profile from crop until shank. Approximately 2/3 of the body should be carried forward of the legs.

BREED CHARACTERISTICS

HEAD: Smooth, rounded, forehead slightly domed.

EYES: Dark orange to red; bull in whites and all monk colors.

BEAK: Proportional, long and strong. Flesh-colored beaks in whites, reds, yellows, dun, and monk-marked. Black beaks in black, mottled, tigered and tiger head, blue bar/barless/check. Light horn beaks in silver bar, silver check and barless. Red bar, red check, yellow bar, yellow check are flesh-colored. Eye ceres are white, smooth and fine in texture.

NECK AND GLOBE: The neck should be long and forceful with a slight curve which enables good action. The globe should be powerful when blown and in proportion to the body size. The globe should show no break into the body. The head and beak should rest comfortably on top of the globe.

BREAST: Thick with long breastbone.

BACK: Long and broad.

WINGS: Medium-length approximately 1 inch shorter than tail.

LEGS: To appear strong. The lower leg and toes should be bright red and visible, not feathered. Upper legs not visible. The nails should correspond in color to beak color.

FEATHERS: Soft and well aligned, moderate in length.

BODY AND STATION: The body should be upright, broad and massive; with the side profile showing the bird standing at a 60 to 70 degree angle. Approximately 2/3 of body should be carried forward of the legs. The waist/tail should be short, wide and showing a full keel. The wings should never touch or cross and be held tightly against the body.

COLOR AND MARKING: All colors should be rich and lustrous. Bars are narrow, unbroken and parallel; silver wing shield clear in color; checks clear and uniform. Tiger Heads have white feathers on head. Tiger Heads with rosettes have small rosettes on wing. Tigered birds have every other feather white with colored wings and tail. Mottled birds have every other feather white including wings and/or tail. Grizzle appears silver (grey-blue) on the whole body, no white feathers on belly or shank. Bars are black and wings as dark as possible. Monk-marked are white headed with 6 to 9 even primaries (flights), the rest colored.

Selves in black, dun, white, red, yellow, blue with black bars/barless, silver in check, bars and barless, red bar and red check, yellow bar and yellow check, Tiger Head in black (also with rosettes), blue, red, yellow, tigered and mottled in black, blue, red, yellow grizzle in blue/silver, monk-marked in black, dun, blue bar/barless/check, silver bar/barless/check, red bar/check, yellow bar/check.

SERIOUS FAULTS: Too small bodies, horizontal stance, short neck, too small or oversized globe, lopsided globe, wide hanging or cross wings, split tail, red eye cere, incorrect beak or nail color, third or inadequate bar, monk-marked more than two primaries different, blue grizzle with white feathers in belly or shank, grizzle in globe or neck.

BAND SIZE: 9 mm.

Drawing by Jean Louis Frindel

HOLLE CROPPER



OVERALL IMPRESSION: The Holle Cropper is a small, delicate, short but broad cropper with extraordinary grace and liveliness; it originated in the Netherlands. It carries its body horizontally and stands on its toes in an alert jaunty manner with its head carried well back toward its tail. A vertical line through the eye falls behind the foot position. It has a large, wide rather than high globe which, combined with the roundness of the body, gives the impression of a sphere with the tail as a horizontal handle.

CARRIAGE (20 PTS.): Should be horizontal, standing on its toes with just sufficient action of its neck to animate the body with a tremulous motion that is kept under control. The wings and tail should be carried straight back horizontally from the body. The neck is well coiled and falling into the hollowed back with an easy action so that the globe merges with the body to form a round outline, with the head resting lightly in the center of the globe.

GLOBE (20 PTS.): It is all important that the globe be in proportion to the size of the body and round from every angle, fitting with the circular outline of the bird. It should be kept well inflated and evenly rising from the chest to fall into the hollowed back where it merges with the body, thus linking body, neck, and globe to give a circular outline which starts under the tail and continues under and around the juncture of the globe with the rump.

BODY (20 PTS.): Short and compact, round as possible with a short, straight keel and a broad rounded chest. The back should be hollow without and suggestion of flatness or rounded shoulders (roach back). The body should combine with the globe to give the bird a "ball like" appearance.

HEAD, EYES, BEAK, & NECK (10 PTS.): The head should be medium size, dove like in shape with the frontal rising up well from the wattle. The eye should be bold and bright; dark bull eyes in whites and yellow, orange, or pearl in other colors. The cere is fine and silky and colored according to the body color. The beak is medium in length, the wattles small and fine in texture. The neck should be long, elegant, S shaped, and loose and easy in motion when strutting. The head should be held centered in the globe and not dropped off to one side.

LEGS, TAIL, & WINGS (15 PTS.): The legs are straight and close set, parallel from the front view and clean or slightly feathered. The feet are small, fine, and neat. The tail is short, compact, broad feathered but tightly closed and carried horizontally. The wings are well braced, fitted closely to the body, with the flights slightly shorter than the tail and carried on top of it without crossing.

CONDITION, COLOR & MARKINGS (15 PTS.): The bird should be in a bright, fit state of health, with the plumage completely feathered out. The feathering should be short and bright, except the vent area, where fluffiness is demanded to complete the round outline. It may be self (or solid colored), pied as in others pouters, or tiger splashed. Colors, which are all the standard pigeon colors, must be bright, clear, even, and lustrous.

FAULTS: Body and tail length that spoils the ball like appearance. Narrow body or chest. Failure to fill the globe. Lack of animation and motion. Crooked or bent legs. Lack of horizontal posture. Unevenness in globe or body outline. Poor or faded color or mismarkings. Poor condition or missing feathers. Prominent wing butts. Wry tail.

Art by Gary Romig

HORSEMAN THIEF POUTER



ORIGIN: The history of the Horseman Thief Pouter can be traced back with some degree of certainty to the 17th century, possibly earlier. At one time a 'working thief pigeon' in and around areas of London. For the past 100 + years, their stronghold has been based in and around Glasgow, Scotland. They are now considered to be a Scottish breed by fanciers around the world. They were first imported into North America in 2004.

OVERALL IMPRESSION: An alert and lively breed, responsive to human chat as well as to other birds in the loft or judging pens. One could call a good working Horseman 'pushy' for the way they keep cooing, bowing and working at other birds or people.

DESCRIPTION:

HEIGHT: From the high spot of the skull to ball of foot the ideal is 10 inches. The actual height range will vary from 9 inches to 11 inches. Taller than 12 inches is a serious fault even if the bird is proportionate in over all size. Shorter than nine inches is a serious fault.

LENGTH/STATION: Not to be more than 12 to 13 inches long from the tip of beak to the end of tail. The Horseman can be broken down into three parts. First part being the head to the waist, which is at

the top of the wing butts/shoulder where the globe hits the body. Second part being from the waist down to the vent area where the back of the thighs join the lower body. Lastly from this vent area to the tip of the tail. In a well balanced bird the first part will be slightly more than either parts two or three, which should be roughly the same length. When stationing the eyes should be roughly perpendicular to the end of the toe nails. Eyes over any part of the toes or foot mean they are too erect.

HEAD: Oval and neat with a slight forehead rising from the wattle in a flowing line.

EYES & CERES: Eyes to be bright and vibrant with a noticeable shine. All varieties to have the same red/orange colored eyes with the exception of pure white birds (absolutely no color including on the beak) can have either orange or bull eyes.

Brown pattern birds have a 'false pearl' eye and shall not be cut points based on their eye color alone. The eye ceres shall be small, smooth and fine in texture.

BEAK & WATTLE: Medium wattle size, to be smooth and without coarseness. Medium beak length with color to match feather color (Black, Horn, Fleishy).

HORSEMAN THIEF POUTER

NECK, CROP /GLOBE: Length of neck/crop/globe starting at the top of the shoulders to be in proportion with the birds over all size. The crop/globe shall be well sprung from the waist and be well balanced with the rest of the bird. There should be enough back globe for an over all round crop/ globe. The crop/globe must be under complete control at all times, neither too small nor too large, with the beak resting on the crop/globe. Birds close to the ideal height will often times have a less distinct break at the waist. While this is aon the crop/globe. Birds close to the ideal height will often times have a less distinct break at the waist. While this is a fault it is minor in comparison to a bird that is considerably taller even with a good break at the waist.

BODY: Body to be wedge shaped, smooth and hard in the hand, but not overly large or wide. Back to be full but not round (AKA roach backed) to avoid side boarding with the cover feathers over the back. Keel to be straight and flow smoothly from the waist to the hip/leg joint, without extending much past the edge of the wings on a side view, carrying through in a smooth flowing line to the vent area. See side view for proper look. Brunner Pouter size and shape and type are a serious fault for being too small and thin. Norwich Cropper body size and type is a serious fault. The Horseman must be handled by the judge in order to feel the shape and condition of the body and keel.

WINGS: Held tight to the body with the flights resting on the tail and ending ½ to ¾ inch from the end of the tail. See side view drawing for better understanding. Flight tips should not cross over each other.

TAIL: Flows smoothly from the body and is held tightly together roughly one and a half feathers wide.

FEATHER: Hard and tight feathering, in good flying condition.

Hock, thigh and vent feathering can be slightly looser than the body feathering.

LEGS: Strong, straight and free of feathers below the hocks; set wide on the body. See front view for better understanding.

Thighs are visible with no noticeable hinge at the body junction. Length must be balanced with the over all bird. Legs that are too long or too short for the birds size are faults.

COLORS: All known colors (normal and rare) are recognized, including Self White. Any white markings, flights or pied markings are a fault.

NATURE: Alert and lively while performing constantly in the judging pen. They must be responsive to the judge, as well as to other birds when being judged.

FAULTS:

MINOR: Too tall in height; Too upright (perpendicular); Stained beak; Very small wattle; Small crop/globe that does not balance with the birds size; Body too thin (Brunner body); Large or flat head; Very narrow leg set; No waist (break of globe at waist); Worn feathers (sign of 'working' and to be a slight deduction and not a serious fault); Colored or stained beak or a few scattered colored feathers on Orange Eyed Whites.

MAJOR: Too low slung in station; Too long in length; Too short in height; Long length of beak; Very coarse wattle; Out of control globe; Over blowing or too large of a globe (should not be Tumbler, Roll, Flyer Cropper globe size); Too short of neck/crop/globe; Pear shaped globe; No back globe; Too thick in body; Prominent or deep keel; Roached or severe 'V' shaped backed; Long or crossed flights; or severe ' shaped backed; Long or crossed might Drooping wings and flights; Side boarding; Wild, nervous or not performing; Length of leg too long or short for proper proportion/balance; Norwich Cropper size or type; Too erect in station; Feathered feet; Pigmy legs (AKA cow hocked); Hinged legs at the body (obvious signs of hip joint); White or pied markings or flights; Dirty, broken or missing feathers (other than feathers worn from 'working' as a thief Pouter should); Body mites or feather lice.

DISQUALIFICATIONS: Any sign of sickness; Obvious sign of crossbreeding; Crooked toes; Colored or stained beak on Bull Eyed (Recessive) White (colored beak means they are some pied combination and not recessive white).

POINTS:

Height/Length.....	10
Head/Eye.....	5
Beak/Wattle.....	5
Neck/Crop/ Globe.	20
Body.	10
Wings/Tail	10
Feathers.	5
Legs.....	5
Color.....	20
Nature	10

Art by Gary Romig

LAUDINO SEVILLANO Pouter



ORIGIN: Spain. First developed in Valencia in the early 1700's from crosses of the Valencia Pouter with the Magana Homer by a Franciscan friar, Antonio Llaudi; hence its name Laudino. Later it was further developed in Seville in this century by fanciers there who crossed it with Rafeno Pouters and Gorguero Pouters.

OVERALL IMPRESSION: Powerful ram shaped head with strong wattles; broad body with a pear shaped hanging crop that is creased; well built strong body and strong wings.

BREED CHARACTERISTICS:

HEAD (15 PTS.): Strong and powerful. Ram like (almond shaped) and curving smoothly.

EYES (5 PTS.): Deep, intense red.

EYE CERES (5 PTS.): Smooth in texture and not overly developed; pale, yellow color.

BEAK (10 PTS.): Well developed; medium size; thick; curved in harmony with the head shape; bone color.

WATTLES (10 PTS.): Heavy and triangular shaped; well developed but not excessively so; separated at their highest point; smoothly curving towards the beak.

CHIN WATTLES (5 PTS.): Situated under the beak and more developed as the bird matures. Ideally, there are three pea shaped chin wattles with the middle one being the largest. Having only one centrally well developed chin wattle is accepted.

CROP (15 PTS.): Pendulous and large; wider at its base. Always creased in the center and never dragging the ground.

BODY (10 PTS.): Strong, wedge shaped; alert and upright.

WINGS & TAIL (5 PTS.): Strong wings that are carried above the tail. Tail fairly short and several feathers wide.

LEGS & FEET (5 PTS.): Medium length clean legs; well developed strong feet.

COLOR (5 PTS.): Smoky blue or black is most common. Also bred in blue bar, blue check, black, and ash red. Never bred in white or splash.

STYLE & FEATHER (10 PTS.): A proud bearing; never fearful of other birds; a conquistador like personality full of life and eager to conquer other birds with its cooing and ardour. Smooth feather.

SERIOUS FAULTS: Narrow forehead; spindly beak; excessive wattles (Carrier like); lack of crop; over sized crop that drags the ground; weak body; dropped wings; cocks lacking the Conquistador like temperament; overly heavy bodied birds unable to fly.

Translated from the Spanish Standard by Frank Barrachina

Art by Gary Romig

LILLE POUTER



ORIGIN: North France; a variety of French Pouter bred mainly in Lille.

OVERALL IMPRESSION: Smaller than the French Pouter, slim and elegant. The globe is egg shaped; very upright station.

BREED CHARACTERISTICS:

HEAD: High forehead; relatively large; plain headed.

EYES: Bull in whites, orange in all others; eye cere yellowish.

BEAK: Thin, rather long, not visible with an inflated globe; the beak color corresponds to the feather color; wattle undeveloped.

BREAST: Narrow, straight at the front and very long; the keel protrudes somewhat.

BACK: Flat, slightly hollow.

WINGS: High set; held tight against the body; long, with the tips crossing at the tail.

TAIL: Medium long; forms a sloping line with the back; not too wide.

LEGS: Long and fine; thighs must protrude and be distinctly separate from the body; feet are narrowly placed; the bird should station on the front toes with the back toes not touching the ground.

FEATHERING: Tight feathered; thighs lightly feathered.

COLOR CLASSES: Black, blue, red, yellow, and white.

SERIOUS FAULTS: Too plump body; lack of performance; wide leg placement; feathering on the toes; faulty globing; too short neck; lop sided globe; poor color or markings.

AREAS to be evaluated and rated:

OVERALL IMPRESSION - Form and bearing - Station and thigh form - Head - Color and markings.

Drawing by Jakob Relovsky

Translated from the German Standard by Layne Gardner

MARCHENERO Pouter



ORIGIN: Spain, in and around Seville. It is an old breed that was developed from the Colitejo (tile tail) pouter which was bred in Spain almost one thousand years ago.

OVERALL IMPRESSION: A relatively small pouter weighing 7 to 10 1/2 ounces. Very loose feathered and gives the impression of actually being larger than it is. It has a fine shaped head, fairly well inflated, creased globe, short keel, and flies with its tail scooped in a manner reminiscent of a lobster's tail. Its rump feathers are abundant and long and form what is called the double tail.

BREED CHARACTERISTICS:

HEAD (5 PTS.): Fine and rounded and profusely feathered, with loose feathers covering the tops of the eye ceres. These feathers sometimes stick out a bit forming what the Spaniards call "tufos".

EYES & BEAK (2 PTS.): Reddish orange in all but white and light splash which have bull eyes. Beak, short to medium in length and fine with smooth refined wattles. It should not be coarse.

BACK (3 PTS.): Wide and profusely feathered with long, loose feathers. finishing off at the wide rump.

NECK & CROP (20 PTS.): The neck is of short to medium length. The chest is broad. The crop is large and rounded without back globe development. The crop is loose, soft, and rich. Often times there are also filoplume like feathers growing on the crop as well.

RUMP (15 PTS.): Wide and showing long loose feathers. When the bird coos and performs it should show a lot of hackle and the rump feathers should stick out so as to give the impression of a second tail.

MARCHENERO POUTER

WINGS (10 PTS.): Strong and wide. Curved when opened for inspection.

TAIL (25 PTS.): Short and wide feathers make up the tail. Usually, the center feathers (6 to 8) are broken because of the bird's constant scooping effect and the natural breaking of those feathers. The tail is always arched downwards and forwards during courtship or flying. The tail is always longer than the legs and should never clear the ground while it is scooped.

LEGS (5 PTS.): Short to medium, clean legged and fine boned. The feathering of the hocks should be loose.

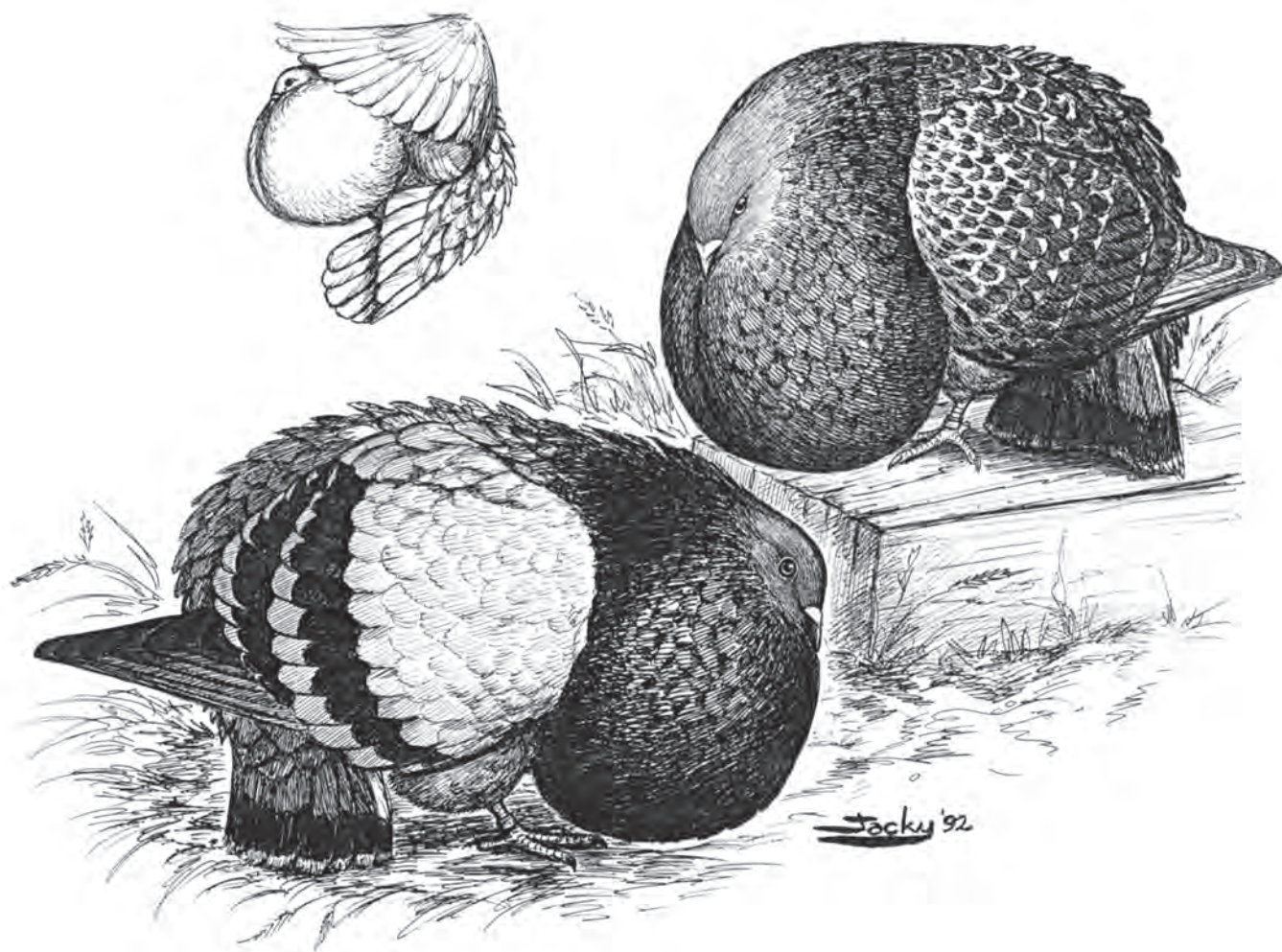
FEATHER QUALITY (10 PTS.): Abundant soft, loose feather. Never tight against the body.

COLOR (5 PTS.): Bred in numerous colors. Most common are ash red, red, blue, black, silver, splashed, white, etc. Clean, clear color preferred.

SERIOUS FAULTS: High held, large crop with a back globe; broad head; heavy body; tight rump feathering showing no hackle; lacking scoop tail; long keel; wry tail.

Translated from the Spanish Standard by Frank Barrachina

Art by Gary Romig and Diane Jacky



NORWICH CROPPER



ORIGIN: England, in the vicinity of Norwich in the counties of Norgolk, Suffolk, and Essex. It appears to be a derivative of the Powting Horseman and or the Dutch Uploper as described by Moore in 1735. Both breeds are now extinct.

DESCRIPTION: It is an exhibition breed, very friendly and companionable. It is very erect, usually standing on tiptoes. It holds the inflation of its crop long periods of time. It is of medium size with an average weight of 15 to 16 ounces. It is plainheaded and clean legged. Its large round globe, which stands out from its body at right angles, the continuous inflation of its crop, and the erect station of its body are its outstanding characteristics.

HEAD, BEAK, & EYE (5 POINTS): **HEAD** - Small in proportion to the size of the body and globe, narrow, with a smooth, low curve from wattle to back skull, which merges smoothly into the curve of the back globe so as not to interrupt the globe's roundness; centered in the globe when viewed from rear. **BEAK** - Medium length with a slim upper mandible that is slightly curved at the tip; small near wattle; color even without stains or blemishes. **EYE** - Rather bold with fine, thread like eye cere; eye color to be in the red orange range except white, which have bull eyes; cracked eyes (interruptions of the red orange of the iris) are undesirable.

GLOBE (25 POINTS): As large as possible consistent with the size of the bird and its ability to control the globe gracefully spherical from all views; driven well forward from the waist and shoulders; rising at the back from a point well down between the shoulders upward in a full, smooth outward curve to merge imperceptibly into the curve of the back skull. The globe should be well under control at all times and carried comfortably when in full show. Flat tops, straight or concave back globes, and even or lopsided globes are serious faults, as are obvious creases in the globe ahead of

the beak, bare patches and feathering so thin that the skin shows through. Over blowing or inflating the globe so that the head is forced back and the beak upright is a fault, as is failure to inflate the globe in the show coop.

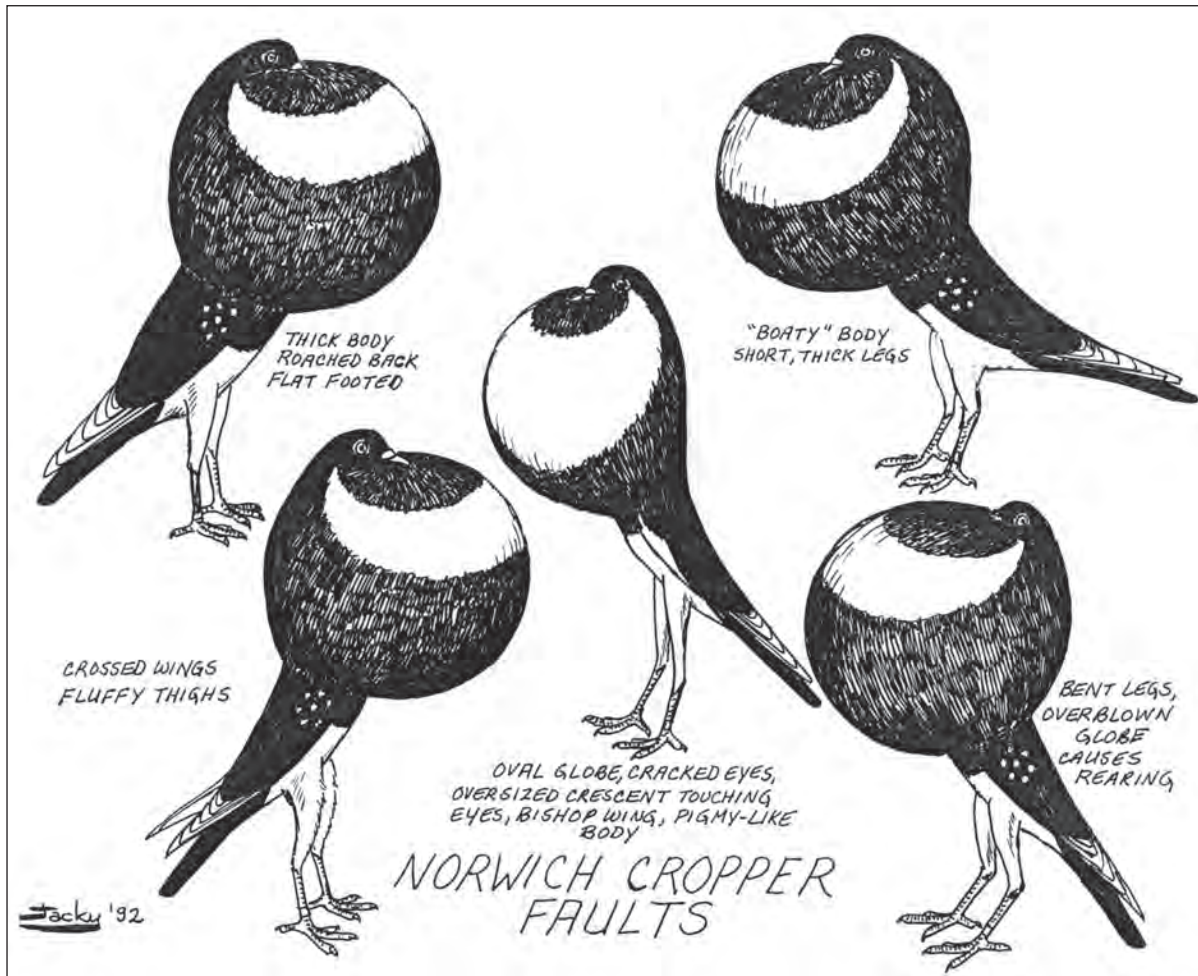
BODY & FEATHERS (15 POINTS): **Body** - Should be cone shaped, tapering in straight lines to the tip of the tail to contrast sharply with the roundness of the globe; widest part of the body at the shoulders. The wing butts are carried high and tight to the sides so that the waist is visible from a side view. The back is short and hollow, with a straight, fine smooth rump. The breast is shallow and straight with very little keel. Length should not exceed 15 inches from the tip of beak to the tip of the tail. **Feathers** - Hard, tight, and silky, fitted very close to the body, particularly in the thigh and vent areas. Bare patches and long, loose, weak or soft feathers are undesirable.

WINGS (4 POINTS): Medium length, held close to body yet well defined to show waist and thighs. Edge of primary flights to resemble well worn kitchen knife in order to continue the desired wedge shape of the body; the flight tips to rest on tip of tail without crossing, about 3/4 inch from the tail tip. Flights that are long, narrow or curved are faulty.

TAIL (4 POINTS): Close fitting and carried just clear of the ground. Blacks, blues, browns, silvers, blue checks, and kites should have the same tail color as the body color; whites have a pure white tail; reds, yellows, creams, mealies and strawberries should have tails as near white as possible. Loose, wry, or spilt tails faulty.

LEGS & FEET (10 POINTS): The legs set well in center of body, well separated from the beginning of the globe; straight when viewed from front and sides; thighs to be set about one inch apart so that

NORWICH CROPPER



movement is easy and natural; leg length to measure 3 3/4 to 4 inches from inner setting thigh to the ball of the foot; thighs tight feathered and trim merging smoothly into lower legs; the lower portion of the legs and feet are free of feathers and are bright red; bent legs, crouching, and stiling are faults; the bird should stand as if reaching upward from its toes.

ACTION (10 POINTS): Free, showy, merry, and graceful with an easy upright appearance; the eye should be directly above the ball of the foot; the bird should stand plumb and comfortably on its toes with the ball of the foot clearing the ground. The crop should be inflated but under full control at all times, while the wings are held tightly to the body. The Norwich Cropper has a gentle and playful disposition responding to people by bowing, strutting, spreading its tail and dipping its head. Crouching, standing at a 45 degree angle, or overblowing so that the head is forced back and the bird sits on its tail are all faults.

COLOR (10 POINTS): All colors should be rich and even in hue throughout. Fading, and, or faint evidence of bars or checking in self (or spread) birds are all faults. Because of the nature of ash red, the white base of the red tipped feathers are extended or separated when the globe is inflated; this should not count against the ash red bird unless it is extreme. Standard colors are black, blue, dun, brown, silver, red, yellow, mealy cream, strawberry, and white.

MARKINGS:

CRESCENT (6 POINTS): A neat white crescent moon marking on the globe ending on each side just below the eye with a chuck or bib colored feather extending beyond the beak tip.

ROSETTES (3 POINTS): A circular patch of 6 to 8 feathers dotting the upper third of the wing and arranged in a flower like cluster.

FLIGHTS (3 POINTS): White with 10 x 10 primaries.

LOWER BODY MARKINGS (5 POINTS): White from a sharp line across the waist to the base of the tail in the blue, black, brown, dun, silver series, and to the tip of the tail in other colors including the feathers under the wings and across the rump.

All markings should be sharply edged and even on both sides of the bird. Colored primary flights should not be mixed with flights that are white, the crescent should not encircle the neck, and the rosettes should not exceed over the wing butts (bishopsing). Colored feathers should not appear on the head above the beak.

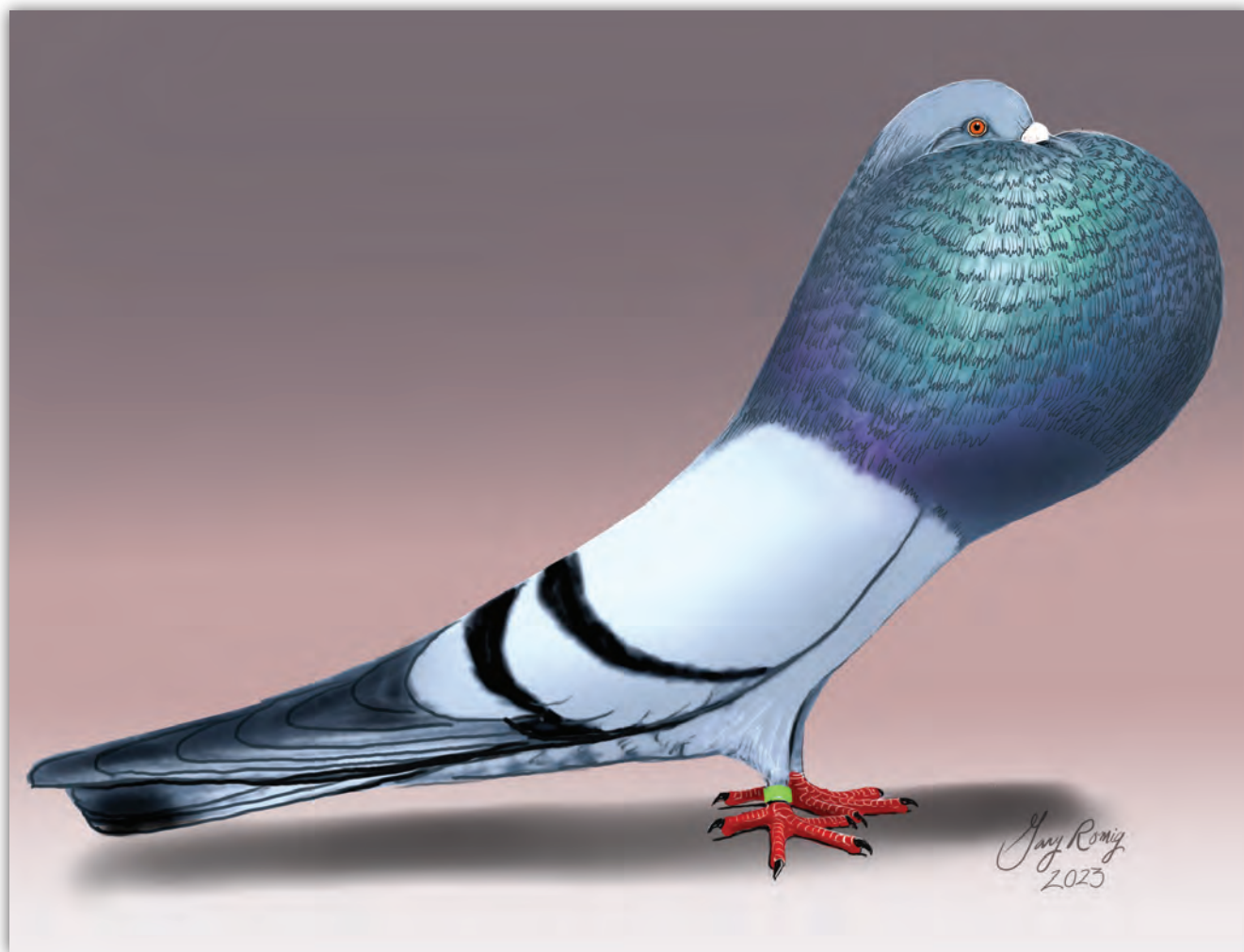
FAULTS: Generally, any trait which does not contribute to the total Norwich Cropper picture as described in previous sections. Specifically, those traits listed as faults under various headings.

SERIOUS FAULTS: Failure to conform to show rules. Sickness, disease, or generally poor condition, or physical deformity. Excessive trimming or plucking of feathers. Faking in any manner such as artificial globe inflation. Interference with or harassment of the judge, or other overt upsportsmanlike conduct.

STANDARD COLORS: Colors should conform to descriptions generally agreed on in the pigeon fancy for other breeds; ie black; intense jet black with green luster, etc., Strawberry in Norwich Croppers results from the ash red expression being confined to the feather edging, resulting in a "red lace" appearance. Dark strawberries have a base feather color of pale gray rather than white.

Drawings by Louis Frindel and Diane Jacky

OLD GERMAN CROPPER



ORIGIN: This ancient breed originated in Germany and Hungary.

OVERALL IMPRESSION: Relatively long with a high forehead.

EYES & CERES (2 POINTS): Orange eyes in all colors but white; white has bull eye; eye ceres fine.

BEAK & WATTLES (1 POINT): Long strong beak; relatively small smooth wattles.

NECK (5 POINTS): Long.

GLOBE (20 points): Huge; evenly inflated; oval to round shape, however the rounded shape is preferred; globe to come from the chest without showing waist.

BODY STYLE & STATION (22 POINTS): The Old German stands with the front part of its body raised in a semi erect station, and the rear part of its body is carried close and parallel to the ground. The bird is to have a strong body, however, the illusion of great size is caused more by its profuse loose feathering than by actual body weight mass.

BACK (5 POINTS): Strong, wide, and long; the back line forms a gentle sloping arc.

WINGS (20 POINTS): Very long and extending past the tail; wings should rest on the tail; flight feathers should be well folded and closed and not show and "sail" like effect or finger like separations; flights must be held wide apart and never cross or touch at their ends.

TAIL (5 POINTS): Long and fairly wide without tapering.

LEGS (5 POINTS): Short, strong, and clean; thighs are covered by the under carriage feathers.

FEATHER QUALITY (5 POINTS): Long, strong feathering; profuse; creating a neat appearance while not being too tight.

COLOR (10 POINTS): Self in white, black, red, yellow, mealy, cream, lark, blue and silver in bar, barless, and checkered; self colored also exists with white flights, which should number the same on both sides; splashed in light or dark pattern depending on the predominance of white or colored feathers; tiger must have solid

OLD GERMAN CROPPER

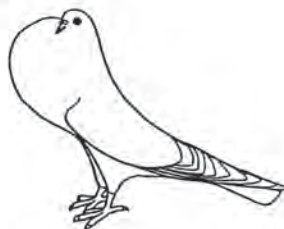
OLD GERMAN CROPPER FAULTS



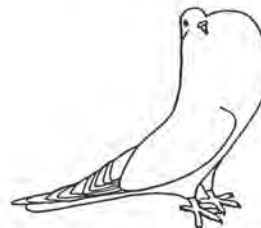
Body Faults:



Lop Sided Globe



Standing Too High



Front Of Body Raised Too High

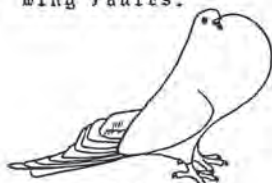


Fault-Back Too Narrow



Ideal Back View

Wing Faults:



Sail Flights



Finger Like Separated Flights

Tail Faults:



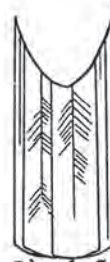
Tapered and Too Narrow



Split Tail



Fish Tail



Ideal Tail

colored tail with white sprinkled on the rest of the body; dapple to have white feathers sprinkled only on the head and neck with the rest of the body colored. All colors should be rich, intense and clean.

SERIOUS FAULTS: Small body; short appearance; poor globe

development; lop sided globe; standing with front part of body totally vertical and too high; standing too high on legs; sail flights; separated open flights; flights shorter than the tail; flights that cross; drooped flights carried under the tail; split tail; and long legs.

BAND SIZE: F

Color drawing by Gary Romig

PIGMY Pouter



The standard of the Pigmy Pouter submitted by American Pigmy Pouter Club revised 1986.

GENERAL: The Pigmy Pouter is intended to be a miniature English Pouter. The importance of a graceful sweep of outline in a Pigmy Pouter in full show cannot, with and degree of correctness, be reduced to figures. The excellence of the specimen depends upon the harmonious combination of the properties enumerated rather than their values taken separately. Therefore, reaching conclusions by scale and judging by points is held impracticable and deprecated. However, to designate relative value to the various properties, a scale of points is offered as an aid to the judging process.

SCALE OF POINTS:

Globe	15 points
Waist	15 points
Limbs	15 points
Station & Showmanship	10 points
Head	5 points
Neck.....	5 points
Back	5 points
Wings	5 points
Tail	5 points
Size	5 points
Color	5 points
Markings	5 points
Feathers & Condition	5 points
Total	100 points

GLOBE: round in form; proportionately large in comparison with the size of bird; equally distended at all parts; is not over inflated so that beak can rest comfortably upon it; emerges from the waist with a sudden angle; shows slight fullness at back of neck.

FAULTS: flat globe; long globe (appears to spring from inset of legs); lack of globe (no globe while being judged or after reasonable coaxing by the judge); globe carried to one side; globe over inflated (causing bird to lose control and stagger or fall backward).

WAIST: long, slim, and well defined; the greater the length from lower part of globe the better; breast narrow and convex (V shaped); keel: long, straight, and well defined.

FAULTS: round, barrel shaped; short waist (legs set too far forward on body); thickness of girth.

LIMBS: long, straight, and close together from junction of body to hocks; set back on body sufficiently far to allow room for the much desired long waist; entire limb fine in bone; slightly bent at hocks when viewed from the side; bird must stand tall, stretchy, and upright without being tilted forward by its tail.

THIGHS: close together and starting from a position well back on body so that the joint is completely concealed when bird is standing at "attention", giving the appearance of a continuous sweep from junction of globe with waist to feet.

SHANKS: (legs from hocks to feet): adequately long and turned slightly out, allowing enough room for feet to clear each other.

FEET: inclined slightly outward (opposite of pigeon toed), with toes spread, not doubled under or cramped.

PIGMY POUTER

FEATHERS: legs should be “stocking legged”, with feathers fitting at hock to hide knuckles from view; feet should have longer feathers, thickly set so as to leave no bare spots on toes; feathers should spread from foot rather suddenly, forming the “slipper”.

FAULTS: tendency to bend too much at hocks when viewed from side; feathers on limbs too downy and fluffy; short shanks (inadequate length from hocks to feet); rough limed (long feathers all the way down on legs); spare limed (feet and legs not perfectly covered with feathers); hinged legs (leg itself or feathering comes forward at leg inset); stilting (legs, when viewed from the side are straight from inset at body to feet, thus forming no bend at hocks); buckling (legs knuckle forward at hock joint); straddling (legs set so that they spread excessively or slip sideways when bird walks or stands, this prevents bird from standing at its full height and from having proper action when in motion); ricket knees (legs which are set apart at inset to body, then come close together at the hocks, then spread wide apart at the feet, giving an x appearance when viewed from front to back; and making the bird look “knock kneed”); bent toe (one toe bent back); deformed foot (two or more toes bent back).

STATION & SHOWMANSHIP: free, lively, stretchy, and graceful upright carriage; eye aligned as close to plumb as possible over ball of foot; bird to stand erect and comfortable upon its toes, ball of foot clears the ground; bird should walk with elasticity of movement with limbs close together, free from straddling or rolling; crop should be extended, under full control, and wings held tightly to body when in action.

HEAD: fine, narrow, and in proportion to body; smooth on top, blending into the contour of globe.

EYES: full and alert expression; whites have bull eyes; pied birds have colored eyes; cere: fine and threadlike.

BEAK: fine, mandibles straight, upper slightly curved at tip and just over reaches lower; wattle: small and fine in texture; beak color is black in blues and blacks, flesh color in whites and yellows, horn color for others (pale horn in some dilutes).

FAULTS: skull which is flat on top, too domed or crowned; features too coarse; pied birds having bull or cracked eyes; whites having other than bull eyes must class with A.O.C.; stained or marked beak in white puts them in A.O.C.

NECK: proportionately long, almost one third the length of bird.

FAULTS: neck too short to allow for good globe, or too short to allow for “stretchy” appearance of bird.

BACK: NARROW and long; slightly concave with a grooved line from the base of neck to rump; rump: short narrow, and tapering sharply to vent - free from excessive “fluff.

FAULTS: roach or hog backed; lacks a groove down the length of back.

WINGS: fold close and narrow, carried well up and tucked close to body to show plenty of waist and upper part of thigh; bottom line of folded wing is parallel to keel; wing butts small, flat and well hidden; wings taper into narrow webbed flights, meeting at a point directly over the center line of tail, folding close to tail and extending near to end of tail.

FAULTS: scissor wings (flights cross too high over back); wing butts not well hidden.

TAIL: short, carried clear of ground; very narrow and tightly folded, giving the appearance of a single feather. The presence of an oil gland is desirable as its absence is closely related to improper tail.

FAULTS: V- tail (too broad, always spread without muscular impulse); fish tail (flares at end resembling the tail of a fish); wry tail (carried to one side); split tail (feathers that divide and show a distinct V shaped parting in tail).

SIZE: the smaller and more slender the bird, the better, provided everything is in proportion. The ideal Pigmy Pouter should not be substantially more than 12” in height measured perpendicularly from floor to top of head.

COLORS: Traditionally Pigmy Pouters are: pied bar pattern, pied solid color, or white. For show purpose the bar classes are: Blue Bar, Brown Bar, Mealy Bar, and their dilutes: Silver Bar, Khaki Bar, and Cream Bar. The pied solid colors are: Black, Brown, Red (ash), and their dilutes Dun, Khaki, and Yellow (ash). Also white and A.O.C. classes. All rare colors and checkered birds will be classed as A.O.C.. If a sufficient number of a rare color are entered in a show, a separate class may be offered at the discretion of the show committee. Also, small classes may be combined to improve competition or to expedite the judging procedure. Mismarked standard colored birds, either too gay or with no markings, must class with their color and take cuts for bad markings.

BLUE BAR: should be a clear sky blue with intense black bars on wings and tail.

SILVER BAR: (dilute of blue) should be a light silvery gray shade with dark dun bars on wings and tail.

BROWN BAR: should be a clear fawn shade with dark brown bars on wings and tail.

KHAKI BAR: (dilute of brown bar) should be a light buff shade with pale brown bars on wings and tail.

MEALY BAR: should be a pale gray with red wing bars; no bar on tail.

CREAM BAR: (dilute of mealy bar) should be a light creamy “ash white” with dark yellow wing bars; no bar on tail.

BLACK: should be an intense jet black free from bars and checkering.

DUN: (dilute of black) should be an even bluish brown (gun metal) free from bars and checkering.

BROWN: should be a rich chocolate brown free from bars and checkering.

KHAKI: (dilute of brown) should be a light khaki brown shade free from bars and checkering.

RED: (ash) should be a rich dark red free from bars and checkering.

YELLOW: (dilute of ash red) should be a rich yellow free from bars and checkering.

WHITE: should be pure throughout with a satin like appearance on neck and free from any color tingeing. Whites with any colored feathers must class as A.O.C.

A.O.C.: is a class for any other colors not included in the color classifications listed above.

MARKINGS: in pied Pigmy Pouters, the designated color covers entire bird except as follows: white crescent on globe, horns reach to one half inch from each eye; few white feathers (7) on each shoulder in the shape of a rose, white feathers fall separately and do not reach edge of wing; primary flights white; white on all body below line encircling center of waist; Reds and Yellows have white tails - other tails same as body color.

FAULTS: colored flight feathers; colored feathers in white portions of bird; white feathers in colored tails; swallow throat (crescent running up to lower mandible); snip (white feathers on forehead above wattle); bishop wings (rose markings too gay extending down to edge of wing butts or over edge); ring neck (crescent meeting behind neck).

FEATHERS & CONDITION: in all colors feathers should be a soft silky texture, not harsh or dry to the touch; short, tight, close, and an abundance of sheen indicating good health; clean and complete in plumage. In the show pen a bird should be in good physical condition and display vigor and alertness.

FAULTS: broken or missing flight or tail feathers; dirty or stained plumage; ruffed or stick acting.

JUDGING & MAJOR FAULTS: Any Pigmy Pouter that exhibits a major fault should not be ranked at the top of its class and certainly should never be placed Champion or B.O.S. to Champion. Birds that display major faults should be penalized severely and ranked accordingly. Faults considered to be in this category are:

- Lack of globe
- Misshapen globe
- Over inflated globe
- Station too horizontal
- Buckled limbs
- Too “down in the hocks”
- Split tail
- Wry tail
- Highly “scissored” wings
- Decided deformity
- Coloring or artificial alteration
- Excessive trimming or plucking

Drawing by Jakob Relovsky

POMERANIAN POUTER



ORIGIN: This pouter variety originated in the Pomeranian section of Germany. It is a direct descendant of the Dutch Cropper and was developed by the breeders who favored longer legged pouters with an upright carriage.

OVERALL IMPRESSION: The physical attributes of this breed such as the huge but proportioned globe, the massive body, the long, powerful limbs, the huge muffs, and the upright station of 60 to 80 degrees combine to give this breed the look of pure power. The length of the Pomeranian from the tip of the beak to the end of the tail should be 20 to 24 inches with a corresponding weight of 22 to 30 ounces.

BREED CHARACTERISTICS:

HEAD (1 POINT): Smooth, long, and rounded.

BEAK (2 POINTS): Proportional, long, and strong. Flesh colored in whites, yellows, creams, and tail marked birds, all others have dark beaks.

NECK & GLOBE (20 POINTS): The neck should be long and forceful with a slight curve which enables good action. The globe should be powerful blown and in proportion to the bird's size. The globe should show a slight break where it comes into the body. The head and beak should rest comfortably on top of the globe. The globe should not be carried in a lopsided manner.

LEGS (15 POINTS): Long and strong but not stilted. They should be approximately 1 1/2 to 2 inches apart.

MUFFS (20 POINTS): The muffs should be large, well rounded, profusely feathered and multi-layered. The feathers should be wide and thickly quilled. The hock feathers should blend into the back of the muffs and add to the full, rounded appearance of the muffs. The muffs should be symmetrical and 4 to 8 inches long.

BODY TYPE & STATION (22 POINTS): The body should be broad and massive. The waist should be long showing a well defined keel. The back should blend with a slight hollow by the shoulders. The wings should be long and tightly held against the body. The flights should be neatly folded and show no signs of sails. The flights should stop at a point just before the end of the tail and they should never touch or cross. The Pomeranian should walk with an upright carriage and the angle of its station should be 60 to 80 degrees.

COLOR (10 POINTS): Pomeranian Pouters come in a wide assortment of colors. The colors are to be rich, clean, and lustrous. The colors are red, yellow, black, blue, silver, brown, khaki, various checks, and white self.

MARKINGS (10 POINTS): Pomeranians come in a wide variety of markings. The pied varieties are colored with white markings

POMERANIAN POUTER

as follows: half moon placed in the middle of the crop with both ends of the same size and length ending approximately 1/2 inch from the eyes. The flights, belly, legs, and muffs are to be white. All color stops to be clean and distinct. Self varieties to be colored with no white plumage. Tail marked to be pure white with a colored tail. There are two classes for splashes, light and dark. The light splashes are to have a white ground cover with color splashes and pure white muffs, flights and tail. The dark splashes are just the opposite, with a dark ground cover and white splashing and solid colored boots, flights, and tail. Tigered or mottle varieties have solid colored flights, muffs, and tail but the effect on the body is one of having every other feather white.

SERIOUS FAULTS: Rosette or white markings on wing butts; over blowing; lop sided globe; snip marking on the forehead; bull eyes in all colors but white or predominantly white birds; moon or crescent that meets behind the neck; moon or crescent that isn't half moon shaped; cracked eyes; white flights on self colored birds; roach or hump back.

DISQUALIFICATIONS: Birds standing on a horizontal plane; extremely short limbs; wry tail (one that pulls to one side); split tail (that shows a V shaped break in the middle. This is caused by there not being a retrace for the feather to grow from); birds that are physically deformed; birds that are sick or vermin infested; birds with a weak or small body.

Drawing by Jakob Relovsky

RAFENO POUTER



ORIGIN: An ancient breed from the south of Spain (Seville). Referred to as the “owl pouter” but is not an African Owl.

OVERALL IMPRESSION: The Rafeno is a bird that presents a roundish figure. The chest is wide and rounded. The bird also has a short beak and dice-shaped head. The Rafeno should be a small to medium-sized bird.

BREED CHARACTERISTICS

HEAD (20 PTS): Small and wide; well-proportioned and square-shaped with rounded corners. The nape should not protrude and the forehead should be as wide as the nose cere. The forehead is broad and somewhat sunken between the eyes.

EYES (5 PTS): Red in all colors except whites, which have bull eyes.

BEAK (15 PTS): Extremely short and thick with the upper mandible curved without seeming hawk-billed.

WATTLES (15 PTS): Wide and medium-sized in young birds and the same width as the forehead. Smooth texture desirable but older birds have rougher wattle extending from the corners of the upper mandible in an arch.

CHIN WATTLES (5 PTS): Ideally, there should be three; one at each corner of the beak and one in the middle which is larger. A single wattle in the center of the beak is permitted. Absence of chin wattle is permitted, though undesirable.

CROP (20 PTS): Low hanging without touching the ground. Medium-sized, pear-shaped with a vertical crease in the center. The feathering of the crease grows toward the center and does not show frilling.

BODY (10 PTS): Small to medium with rounded chest and flat back. Rump feathers abundant but not hackling as in the Marchenero. Wings of medium size and should rest on the tail.

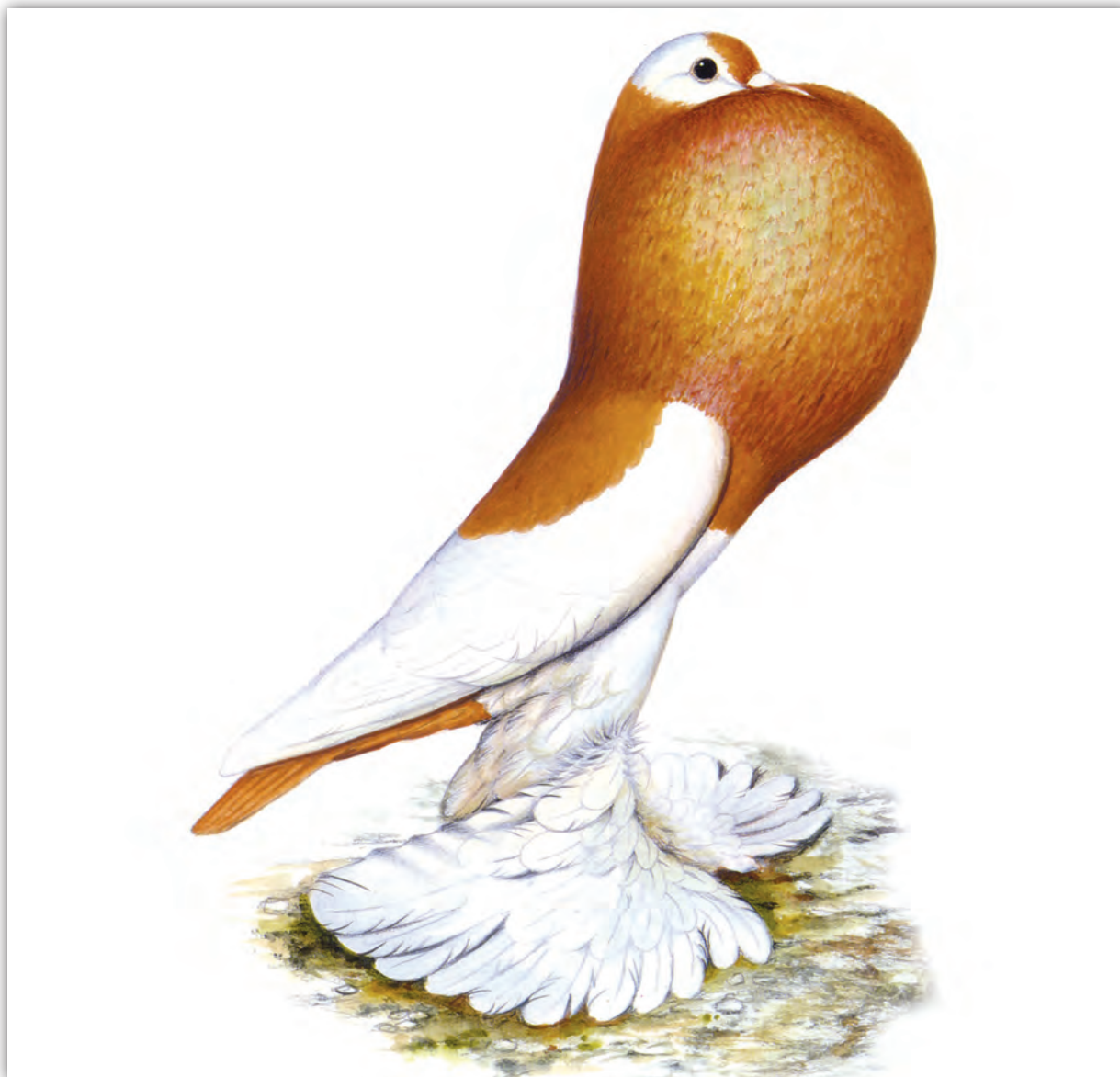
LEGS AND FEET (5 PTS): Legs thick and short; well set apart and free of feathers. Thigh feathers loose. Toe nail color to correspond with the beak color.

COLOR (5 PTS): All colors are allowed. Black, dun, blue, brown, ash red, and white are most common.

SERIOUS FAULTS: Long beak; wings carried below the tail; long legs; small crop; narrow head; round African Owl-type head.

*Translated from the Spanish Standard By Frank Barrachina.
Art by Gary Romig from drawing by Joe Antonin, Barcelona 1991*

REVERSEWING POUTER



ORIGIN: Saxony and Thuringia in the early 1800's.

OVERALL IMPRESSION: An upright pouter that stands at a 70 - 80 degree angle. The Reversewing Pouter is a large but streamlined bird. Its eye catching markings and excellent color greatly enhance this highly admired bird.

BREED CHARACTERISTICS:

HEAD (1 POINT): Plain headed, medium size and neat in appearance.

EYES (4 POINTS): Bright bull eyes with neat flesh colored ceres. Eyes of any color other than bull, such as orange or cracked, are serious faults.

BEAK (4 POINTS): Beak to be well formed and fairly long. The wattles to be neat and smooth. Beak color in reds and yellows to flesh tone. In blacks and blues the upper mandible to be entirely black or dark in color with the lower mandible flesh tone. Stained beak in red and yellows and completely flesh tone in blacks and blues are serious faults.

GLOBE (15 POINTS): In proportion to the rest of the bird; large well inflated, with back globe. The globe should not appear perfectly round, it should be wider at the top, i.e. pear shaped. Lop-sided globe and lack of globe are serious faults.

BODY & STATION (15 POINTS): Upright standing with side profile showing the bird standing at a 70 to 80 degree angle.

Approximately 2/3 of the body should be carried forward of the legs so as to accent the long legs and waist. The keel should be well defined and the breast slim. The back profile should appear as a straight plane with a slight lift of the tail. The shoulders to be concave and not too wide. The back should taper as it reaches the tail. The tail should be of medium length and two feathers in width. The wings should be held tightly against the body and show no butts. The flights should be well folded and rest on the tail. The flights should end about 1/2 inch from the end of the tail and touch but not cross.

SERIOUS FAULTS; overly thick body, boat type body, excessively thin body, round shoulders, wry and split tail, flights that sail, and excessively scissored flights.

LEGS (15 POINTS): Legs to appear long and strong. They should look natural and be straight and not stilted. Looking from the front the legs should be straight. The legs to be spaced 1" to 1 3/4" apart. Serious faults include: excessively short legs, leg(s) that slip sideways, legs set close together (as in Pigmy or English), legs that appear bowed when viewed from the front.

REVERSEWING POUTER

MUFFS & HOCKS (14 POINTS): The muffs should be multi-layered, large, rounded, and fanning backwards. The hocks should flow smoothly onto the back of the muffs rounding them out. There should be no break in muff pattern (absence of feathers). Muff feathers should be strong and thick quilled. The muffs should appear large and in proportion to the bird. The smallest allowable muffs are 3" long on each foot. Serious faults include: muffs with no hocks, splits in muff pattern, muffs pointing straight forward, and tiny muffs.

MARKINGS (16 POINTS): The head has a distinct colored spot on it, starting directly over the beak wattle and ending at a point in the back of the eyes. The spot is slightly elongated. Surrounding the spot and eyes is a white band that encircles the head that is approximately 1/2 " wide. The spot can come to the top of the eyes, but a fine white line of feathers surrounding the eyes is most desirable. Looking at the bird from the back, there should appear a distinct heart shaped colored marking on the shoulders and top of wings.

The remainder of the wings and the flights should be white. The globe, back, rump, and tail are colored. Coming down the waist from the globe and about one-half of it should be colored. Where the color stops and white begins, there should be a straight even break. The legs and under carriage are white. The feathers under the tail are colored.

SERIOUS FAULTS: lack of spot, colored wings, colored legs, and excessive mismarking.

COLOR (16 POINTS): Color of the Reversewing to be excellent, extremely intense and very pure. Accepted colors are: Red - a deep and brilliant chestnut color; Yellow - a very deep and rich golden tone; Blue - medium gray head color, very dark and lustrous globe, heart marking a light and clear and clean pastel gray, tail to appear a shade darker than heart marking with a very dark band at its end; Black - brilliant in sheen, the color of hard coal, deep and lustrous. Serious faults include: lack of spot, colored wings, colored legs, and excessive mismarking.

DISQUALIFICATIONS: Excessive trimming or plucking; sickness or vermin infested; faking in any manner such as artificial globe inflation; physical deformities; excessive mismarking; extremely poor color; lack of a spot; grouse legs; solid colored wings; lack of globe.

Drawing by Jakob Relovsky

SAXON POUTER



ORIGIN: Developed in the vicinity of the Saxon Thuringian border around Naumburg and Weissenfels. Its beginning can be traced back to Prague and Dutch Croppers in the first third of the 1800's.

OVERALL IMPRESSION: Erect, slim pouter with long, muffed legs, and pear shaped globe. Several color varieties exhibit white barring.

BREED CHARACTERISTICS:

HEAD (2 POINTS): Rather long and narrow; rounded, with a high forehead. Always plainheaded.

EYES (2 POINTS): Orange to yellow, buff in whites. Eye cere color varies according to the feather color.

BEAK (1 POINT): Long, strong at the base, flesh colored in whites, yellows and reds. (Reds are permitted a slight tendency toward darker beak coloring at the tip). Isabels to have light horn colored beaks; blacks and blues have dark beaks. Wattles are flat and smooth.

NECK (19 POINTS): Long; pear shaped globe with forms a slight angle where it joins the waist. Back of the neck to bow slightly.

BREAST (7 POINTS): Long keel and waist.

BACK (6 POINTS): Narrow, steeply angled.

WINGS (4 POINTS): Narrow, long; butts carried loosely; wing tips to meet or cross slightly.

TAIL (4 POINTS): Short, closed, forming a line with the back. Not to touch the floor.

LEGS (15 POINTS): Long, not too wide set; thighs fully visible. Straight when viewed from the front.

MUFFS (15 POINTS): Long hock feathers; full, medium length boots.

FEATHERING (5 POINTS): Tight and well developed.

COLOR CLASSES: White, black, red, yellow, blue bar, blue check, blue barless, larked (silver check with gold breast), "mehllicht" (silver bar with gold breast); white bars in Isabel, black, red, yellow, and blue; opal bars in all colors.

COLOR & MARKINGS (20 POINTS): Deep, rich, even color. Isabels to be the most delicate color from which the white bars visible contrast. In the other color barred colors, rich color and good bars are seldom seen. For this reason judges are asked not to place too much emphasis on color.

SERIOUS FAULTS: Plump or too horizontally carried bodies; too short neck; not enough globeing ability; too long from the tip of the tail; short legs; very short hock and foot feathering; very dull color'; white backs on the blues; missing gold color on larked and mehllicht; uneven or too dark color on isabels.

AREAS TO BE EVALUATED & RATED: Overall impression - Station and Carriage - Globe - Foot feathering - Color and Barring.

Drawing by Jakob Relovsky

Translated from the German Standard by Layne Gardner

SILESIAN POUTER



ORIGIN: Silesia. Bred since ancient times, later bred all over Germany.

OVERALL IMPRESSION: Slim, stylish but powerful form; back portion shorter than the front portion (approximately 3/5 front 2/5 rear); erect bearing; line of back slightly hollow; free station; all areas go together harmoniously; lively personality.

BREED CHARACTERISTICS:

HEAD: Oval, slightly curved; plainheaded.

EYES: Orange to yellow; whites, white headed, and monk marked to have bull eyes. Eye cere dark to flesh colored, according to feather color.

BEAK: Rather long, not too strong; lies on the globe. Blue and red grizzles, black, blue bar and check, mealy, white with red bars, and the corresponding white flighted colors to have a dark beak; silver bar and check to have a dark horn colored beak; flesh colored in yellow grizzle, white red, yellow as well as the corresponding colors in white flighted and all monk marked colors. White headed have a flesh colored upper mandible with the lower mandible following the corresponding feather color. Wattle flat and undeveloped.

NECK: Long, large globe, forming a waist at its beginning. Largest at the upper globe giving the desired pear shape. Back of the neck slightly bowed; beak rests on the globe.

BREAST: Not too wide; keel long.

BACK: Long, the line of the back slightly hollow; shoulders well curved but not too wide are not protruding.

WINGS: Powerful, well closed; forms a slightly bowed sloping line with the back; may not touch the ground.

LEGS: Unfeathered; straight and free; not placed too wide apart; thighs completely visible.

FEATHERING: Well developed; lies flat.

COLOR CLASSES: Blue, red, and yellow grizzle; selfs in: black, red yellow, white, blue barless, blue bar, silver, mealy, and cream bar, blue silver, red, and yellow check, white with red or yellow bars. Schalaster in: black, blue, red, and yellow. White headed in: black, red, and yellow with or without white bars. Blue with black or white bars, blue barless, blue check, silver, silver check. White barred in: black, blue, red, and yellow. Monk marked and white flighted in: black, blue bar, red, yellow, and blue, silver, red, and yellow check.

COLOR & MARKINGS: Blue Grizzle: Entire body a delicate, silverish blue grey (not white on the belly and thighs); underfeathers to be dark to black grey. Terminal tail bar and wing bars to be black; flights as dark as possible. In the neck, the base and tip of the feathers are light, the middle of the feathers is dark. The dark middle section has a green shimmer which is weaker towards the tip. The tip displays the desired grizzling, which the inflated globe makes more visible. This happens because the stretching of the globe makes the darker section also visible, giving the striped or rippled effect. Head color same as body color.

Red or Yellow Grizzle: A very weak toned underfeathering makes the head and body cream colored, the shield whitish. Wing bars are an intense red or yellow and well separated; the outer part of the flight feathers appears white while the inner part shows some pigment; tail, light without a terminal bar; in the neck feathering, from the base of the feathers to 3/5 of the length, the color is white. The remaining 2/5 is a red or yellow patch of color bordered by white which displays a light green iridescence. This

SILESIAN POUTER

colored patch is scarcely visible when the globe is deflated but an inflated globe shows these colored patches as a well distributed speckling.

Selfs: Even color and a colored back are required in blues, shades from dark to light to very light blue are permissible. Bars are prominent, continuous, 6 to 7 mm wide, and cleanly (properly) colored.

Schalaster: The wings are white with the "shoulder heart" and remaining feathering colored; a small amount of white feathering in the thighs is permissible.

White - headed: White head marking is as straight a line as possible from the corner of the beak through the eyes or at the bottom of the eyes continuing in a straight line to the back of the head. The remainder of the feathering is lustrous. Even color in blues; bars distinct and continuous and cleanly colored.

Monk marked: Head is white, cutting a few millimeters under the eyes and continuing in a straight line to the back of the head. Also white are 6 to 9 flights. Remaining feathering to be rich in color; even colored blue. A small amount of white in the vent and thighs is permissible.

White flighted: Same as monk marked but with a colored head.

SERIOUS FAULTS: Too small, plump, or too long in body; flat or too steep bearing without the slight bowing in the back; weak, too wide set, or slate globeing; overblowing; too deep station; feathered legs. For all colors and markings; dull or unclean color, white, back; short, uneven or dirty bars; beginnings of a third bar; poor checking. Grizzle: too strong, too weak, or very uneven neck marking; unclean body color; in blue grizzles a white belly, thighs, or back; in red grizzles, blue in the belly or under the tail; in yellow grizzles, strong color toward the tip of the beak. Scahalaster: major deviations from the described beak color; white on the head; large beard marking, white back, belly, or vent; lots of white in the thighs; very wide heart marking; colored flights. White headed: light lower mandible in blacks and blues; dark color in upper mandible; too small or too large head marking; large beard marking; in white bars very short or rust in the bars; major grizzling of flights in white barred colors. Monk marked: color in the beak; very small, too large, or strongly uneven head markings; Monk marked and White flighted; fewer than 6 white flights; white belly; lots of white in the vent and thighs; washed out or white tail feathers.

AREAS TO BE EVALUATED AND RATED:

Overall impression - Body, form, and bearing - Globe - Station - Color and marking - beak and eye color.

Translated from the German Standard by Layne Gardner

Art by Gary Romig

SLOVAK POUTER



ORIGIN: Western Slovakia, mainly city Myjava and surroundings, where was kept as a prolific breeder on farms. For his live temperament, blowing ability and colorful marking is now bred in more countries for show features as well.

OVERALL IMPRESSION: specifically marked pouter with rich color and proud bearing, powerful and vital, the back part of the body somewhat shorter, globe well developed.

1. HEAD, BEAK (10PTS.): slightly longish round head, well developed, a good forehead, smooth, carried upright in the middle of the crop. Beak medium long, strong, point blunt, always light pinky color. Wattle white and fine.

2. EYES (5 PTS.): dark bull eyes, eye ceres pink to red in color.

3. NECK, GLOBE (20 PTS.): desired long; large globe, pear shaped without visible waist.

4. BODY, WINGS, TAIL (20 PTS.): strong, vigorous, full breast, wider in shoulders; wings strong and powerful, not long, held close to the body, carried on the tail, 2 cm(3/4inch) shorter then tail; tail somewhat short, well closed with firm feathers.

5. LEGS (5PTS.): medium in length, strong, clean and red, toenails light color.

6. STATION (10 PTS.): slightly over 45 degrees, always under control.

7. MARKING (10 PTS.): all varieties colored body including back, white head and 4-8 white flights, white marking on the head is 1 cm(1/2 inch) under beak and around the neck; bars narrow, long and parallel; splashed- regular marking is on the neck, wings and breast; checkers should be distinct and even.

8. FEATHERING (5 PTS.): smooth, short, tight.

9. COLOR (15 PTS.): lustrous, rich, even and clear; black has green sheen on the neck and blue-green on the body; red has red sheen on the neck and blue-green on the body; yellow has gold pink sheen.

TOTAL POINTS: 100

VARIETIES: selfs, barless, barred, white barred, checkered, splashed.

ORDER OF IMPORTANCE:

1. breed type, body form, crop, marking
2. station, color, beak
3. eyes, ceres, sheen, feathering

DISQUALIFICATIONS: too small, weak or narrow body, station not upright enough, too short neck, poor crop development and shape, breast bone too curved, any eye color but bull, excessive beak stain, poor color, excessive mismarking, less then 4 or more then 8 white flights.

FAULTS: low station, too long or feathered legs, faulty globing ability, long wings, long tail, weak markings and or color, rough feathering. •

STARWITZER POUTER



ORIGIN: In upper Silesia, bred since ancient times. later popularized throughout Germany.

OVERALL IMPRESSION: Slim, stylish but powerful pouter with a shell crest and pearl eyes. Erect and free in station. Rear part of the bird shorter than the front part. All areas work together harmoniously. Very lively temperament (personality).

BREED CHARACTERISTICS:

HEAD: Oval, slightly curved, with a wide, full, well rounded shell crest ending in rosettes on both sides.

EYES: Pearl, a small amount of visible blood vessels are permitted. Eye cere to be narrow, flesh colored to red.

BEAK: Rather long, not too thick, dark in blues, blue checks, mealies, red and blue grizzle; dark horn colored in silvers and silver checks; light flesh colored in all other colors (in blacks, approaching flesh colored is permissible). Wattle flat.

NECK: As long as possible; the longer, the better; moderately bowed outward. Globe large. Juncture of the globe and body forms a waist. Pear shaped globe reaches so high that the beak rests on the globe.

BREAST: Not too wide, keel long.

BACK: Long, in a straight sloping line. Shoulders well curved; not too wide and not protruding.

WINGS: Powerful, lying on the back; well closed.

TAIL: Narrow, closed, forms a slightly bowed line with the back. Not touching the ground.

LEGS: Clean leg; straight, free, and not wide set; lower thighs totally visible.

FEATHERING: Well developed, tight. Battered wing tips are considered an advantage.

COLOR CLASSES: Sells and white flighted in red, black, yellow, blue bar, blue barless, silver, blue check, silver check, red check, yellow check, mealy, and cream; Grizzles in: blue, red, and yellow; white self; magpied in black, blue, blue check, red, and yellow.

COLOR & MARKINGS:

Sells: Even color and colored backs are required. In blues, shades from dark to light blue are permitted. Bars distinct, continuous, and clean colored. White flighted: 6 to 9 flights should be white.

Blue Grizzle: Ground color a delicate, shiny silver blue gray (not white in the belly and thighs). Under-feathering dark to black gray. Wing shields evenly sprinkled with small amounts of white, as though covered with light grizzling (woven with grizzling). The base and tips of the neck feathers are light while the middle portion is dark. The upper part of the dark portion has a green sheen (weaker in the lighter tip). The lightened tip contrasting with the darker middle portion gives a striped or rippled effect which is visible on the inflated globe. Head color the same as body color. **Red Yellow Grizzle:** Due to a weakly tinted under-feathering the head and body are cream colored; the wing shield whitish. Wing bars are intense red or yellow and distinct. Outer portion of the flights is white while the inner part and vane are more pigmented. Tail is light without a terminal bar. In the neck feathering the first three fifths of the feather is white. The remaining two thirds is a red or yellow, light shiny green patch which is encircled by a white ring. Weakly seen with a deflated globe but the inflated globe shows an evenly and well distributed sprinkling of color.

STARWITZER POUTER

MAGPIE: Head, neck, breast, shoulders, back, and tail are colored. The remaining feathering is white.

SERIOUS FAULTS: Too small, plump, or too long in body; weak, too wide, or slately globe; overblowing; too shallow or steep bearing; too deep in station; feathered legs. For all colors and markings: dull or dirty color; white backs; short, uneven bars, faulty checking. Grizzle: too strong, too weak, or very uneven neck marking, dirty wing shield color, in blue grizzles white backs, thigh, or bellies; in red grizzles blue in the belly or under tail, light beak; in yellow grizzles strongly colored beak; in white flighted less than 6 white flights, white belly lots of white in the thighs and vent; strongly grizzled (slately) or white tail feathers.

AREAS TO BE EVALUATED AND RATED: Overall Impression - Body form and bearing - Globe - Station - Color and marking - Beak and eye color.

(Translated from the German Standard by Layne Gardner)

Art by Gary Romig

STAVAK/STELLER POUTER



ORIGIN: Czechoslovakia (Bohemia). The Czech name is Stavak, the German is Steller.

OVERALL IMPRESSION: Slim, erect pouter with medium length legs, pear-shaped globe, uncommonly rich color. A lively breed that enjoys free flight and performs easily. Breed character is typical flight consisting of loud slapping and falling with its high-set, narrow well-closed wings. The globe and tail are not to droop downward as the bird falls while in flight.

BREED CHARACTERISTICS:

HEAD: Oval, plainheaded.

EYES: A pure-pearl ring runs around the pupil with the remainder of the iris being light-colored; more or less small veins visible throughout. Whites with or without a snip and gansel marked have bull eyes. Eye cere appropriately wide and flat; the ideal is red although pink is accepted for the time being.

BEAK: Medium in length and thickness; basic color is orange or yellow shading to wax-colored at the tip. Wattle flat, undeveloped.

GLOBE: Long neck; globe medium-sized, pear-shaped showing a waist at its beginning.

BREAST: Not protruding and not too wide.

BACK: Long, sloping downward; shoulder rounded, not sticking out.

WINGS: Powerful, lying on the tail, tips not crossing or only slightly.

TAIL: Narrow, forming a slightly bowed sloping line with the back; not touching the ground.

LEGS: Unfeathered, medium long, not set wide apart; hocks visible; toe nails light or corresponding to feather color.

FEATHERING: Tightly feathered.

COLOR CLASSES: Selfs in: white, black, red, yellow, blue bar, or barless, blue check, silver, mealy, cream bar, silver, red, and yellow check. All colors with a snip or white flights. Tigered and spashed in black, red, yellow, and blue. Gansel marking in black, red, yellow,

blue, and blue check. White with a colored snip in black, red, yellow, and blue.

COLOR AND MARKINGS: All colors to be rich and lustrous with much sheen, especially on the neck. Sheen is blue/green in blacks and blues; in reds, depending on the light, red to copper-red to green. Pink sheen in yellows. Cream bars to be biscuit-colored without grey on the breast and belly. Bars to be clean-colored, run the width of the wing and not run together. White flights with 5 to 9 white flights. Even-flighted preferred. The snip is not to touch the eye cere and should be placed right above the beak. Tigered to have a white head with colored flecks, also the upper third of the globe, the neck, wing shield, shoulders, and back. The following areas must be colored: lower part of the globe, the breast, the underside of the body, flights, and tail. Splashed have white ground color with an even distribution of color. Flights and tail are splashed, solid white is permissible. (Birds with only a small amount of white or color are not splashes but are faultily colored). Gansel marked have the magpie marking, colored back, white head and colored forehead marking which may not extend to the eye cere. Gansels also have a medium-sized white bib marking on the upper globe.

SERIOUS FAULTS: Plump, too small, or back part of the body too long; too deep in station; carriage not upright enough; weak, blowing to one side, or round globe; sword-shaped or strongly crossed wings; wide or curved tail; impure beak color; red eye or pure pearl iris; large or white eye cere; dull, poor color; red sheen in blacks or blues, major markings faults.

AREAS TO BE EVALUATED AND RATED: Overall impression - Body build and bearing - Station - Globe - Even and lustrous color - Eye and eye cere color - Beak color - Markings (Note: Because birds are often flown, worn flights are not faulty).

Translated from the German Standard by Layne Gardner

Art by Gary Romig

STEIGER POUTER



ORIGIN: Silesia, Bohemia, and Moravia. Developed and improved in Germany.

OVERALL IMPRESSION: Elongated, sleek though powerful medium sized pouter with a proud, erect bearing, approximately 2/3 of the length to be in from of the legs with the remaining 1/3 from the legs to the tip of the tail. This breed possesses a lively personality.

BREED CHARACTERISTICS:

HEAD: Plainheaded; oval, with a flat forehead.

EYES: White pearl iris without reddish veins; pupil to be as small as possible; eye cere to be narrow and very intensely red colored.

BEAK: Medium long; not too powerful with a slight curve at the tip; white to light reddish in color; light horn permitted in Isabels; wattle to be fine and undeveloped.

NECK: Long; back of the neck slightly curved; joining of the globe and neck to show a good waist; globe expands evenly to the widest part at the top giving the desired pear shape; globe carried easily.

BREAST: Not too wide; well muscled; long.

BACK: Long, strongly sloping; shoulders well rounded.

WINGS: Powerful, wide long; fitting closely and covering the back; no crossing of the tips and not quite reaching the end of the tail.

TAIL: Not too wide, forming a straight line with the back; not touching the ground.

LEGS: Medium long, straight, not placed wide apart; clean leg with visible thighs.

FEATHERING: Tight feathered without hairy feathering.

COLOR CLASSES: All colors to be even, deep, and shiny; green iridescence on the neck. Blue bars to be a light steel blue with a colored back. Bars as narrow as possible; whites to be pure white; isabels to have as delicate and even color as possible and still have the bars visible. Cocks are somewhat lighter than hens.

SERIOUS FAULTS: Plump or too small a figure; flat bearing (as opposed to lively bearing); poorly developed or round globe; too deep in station; too large head; flat head; wide tail; dull color; impure eye color; pale eye cere; impure beak color; wing tips crossing.

AREAS TO BE EVALUATED & RATED:

Overall Impression - Bearing expression - Station - Color - Beak color - Head.

Drawing by Jakob Relovsky

Translated from the German Standard by Layne Gardner

THURINGER POUTER



ORIGIN: Bred in Thuringia and middle Germany since ancient times.

OVERALL IMPRESSION: Medium sized pouter with erect station, elegant appearance well developed globe, and a somewhat wide ending peak crest.

BREED CHARACTERISTICS:

HEAD: Proportionately long and narrow, forehead moderately curved. A well developed peak crest sits on the back of the head and makes the narrow head appear longer. The peak of the crest does not come to a point and forms the so called "comb" on the back of the head. There should be a distinct parting of the feathers of the crest and the back of the neck. This "break in the mane" should be about even with the height of the beak. This breed peculiarity should be found on every specimen.

EYES: Bull in whites and monk marked. All other colors to have orange eyes. Narrow eye cere corresponding to feather color except for whites and monk marked, these have flesh colored eye ceres.

BEAK: Medium long, powerful. Flesh colored in whites, red, yellow, and monk marked. Dark in blacks, blues, and blue checks; horn colored in mealy, cream, and silver bars. Wattle undeveloped.

NECK: Rather long, upright; globe well developed and oval with the largest area at the upper globe. The beak rests on the globe.

BACK: Long and proportionately wide; steeply sloping, forming a line with the tail; shoulders wide and rounded.

BREAST: Keel long, but not protruding much, so that the globe stands out.

WINGS: Wide and very long, laying on the body and well closed. Tips do not cross.

TAIL: Long, well closed, not touching the ground.

LEGS: Medium long, clean leg. Toe nails corresponding to beak color. Lower thighs well visible; bent slightly towards the front, not set wide apart.

FEATHERING: Well developed, wide feathering, not too tight feathered.

COLOR CLASSES: Sells in: black, white, red, yellow, blue bar, blue barless, silver, silver barless, mealy, cream bar, blue check, silver check, red check, yellow check; all colors also monk marked. Tigered in black, red, and yellow.

COLORS & MARKINGS: All colors to be deep and rich. Barred colors to show two fine bars spanning the full width of the wing without showing the beginnings of a third bar. Monk marked have a white head and 6 to 9 white flights. Red and yellow colors have a lightened belly, under belly, hock, vent, and tail. White in the vent is permitted as long as it is not visible white observing the bird standing in the show cage.

SERIOUS FAULTS: Weak body; too low station; faulty globe; wide or rounded crest; break in the mane not present; feathered toes; too dull or otherwise poor color; fewer than 6 white flights; large white patch in the vent area in black and blue monk marked.

AREAS TO BE EVALUATED AND RATED: Overall impression - Body from - Globe - Bearing and carriage - Head and crest - Color - Markings.

*Translated from the German Standard by Layne Gardner
Art by Gary Romig*

VOORBURG SHIELD CROPPER



ORIGIN: The Voorburg Shield Cropper is a recent breed developed in the Netherlands in 1935 by C. S. Theodore Van Gink. It is an upright, lively cropper, midway in size between the Brunner Pouter and the Norwich Cropper. Noted for its friendly disposition and graceful action, it is rather tall and slender with a medium-size, rounded globe.

CARRIAGE AND ACTION (20 POINTS): Unconstrained, smooth and frolicsome, with a lively bump of curiosity, it stands and moves in an upright position with the eyes directly over the center of the feet. When courting, the cock spreads its tail in a fan-like manner and moves in a hopping motion, the hen, when flirting, may behave similarly. In flight, both sexes clap their wings above their backs. The Voorburg Shield Cropper is a very friendly, animated pigeon that is quite responsive to human voices and attention. In show condition, it should give a constant, active performance.

GLOBE (20 POINTS): Medium size, nicely rounded at the top and rising smoothly from the waist and shoulders with a noticeable back

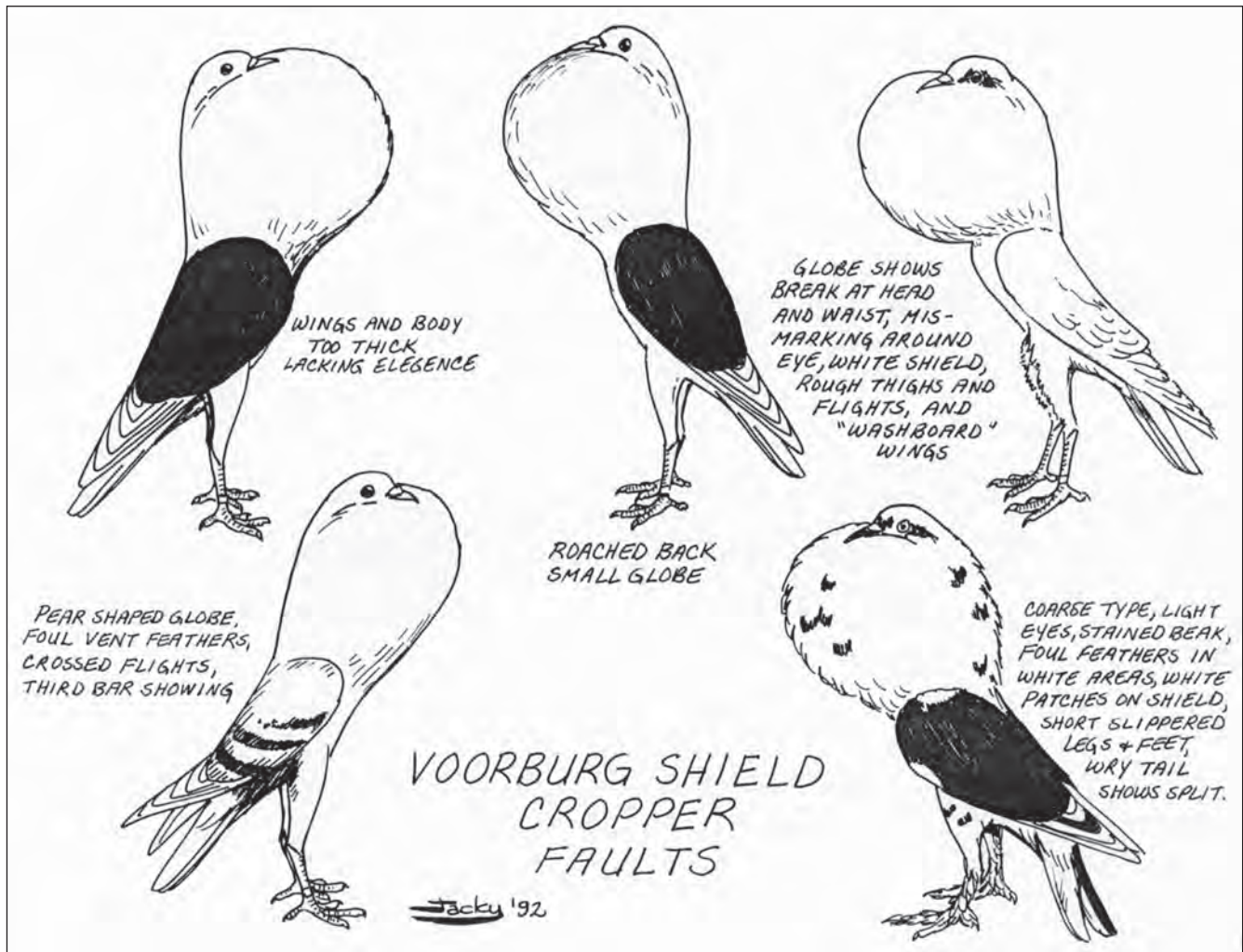
globe. The globe should not be over-inflated so that the bird's head is forced backwards, but should be comfortable and easily handled as the bird moves. It should be smooth and evenly balanced with a definite sheen on the white feathering.

BODY (20 POINTS): Slender by firm with a long, slightly narrow breast, a flat or nearly flat keel, and wing butts carried high enough to form a slightly hollow back. The general impression is slim, neat, and straight from both side and back views.

HEAD, NECK, BEAK, & EYES (10 POINTS): The head is dove-like with a somewhat high forehead and is carried in the back-center of the globe with straight-ahead vision over the globe. The neck must be long enough to handle the globe gracefully. The beak is medium in length and flesh-colored. The wattle is small, fine-textured, and powdery white. The eyes are bull with narrow, gray-white ceres.

LEGS, TAIL, & WINGS (10 POINTS): The legs are medium-long, straight from both front and side views, placed fairly close together without touching. They are clean of feathers with bright red shanks and

VOORBURG SHIELD CROPPER



feet. The tail is tightly folded when not in courting action and clears the ground when the bird stands upright. The wings are medium length, narrow, and carried high enough to show the waist and upper thighs. The flight tips rest on top of the tail just short of the tail end, while the shoulders are carried high and pressed firmly against the body.

COLOR, MARKINGS, & FEATHER (20 POINTS): The plumage is hard, dense, and tight-fitting with little or no down in the thigh and vent area. The Voorburg Shield Cropper, as the name implies, is entirely white except for the wing shields, which must be completely colored, including the wing bows and thumbs, with no less than 7 nor more than 10 white flights on each side, with the flights

symmetrical, i.e., 10 x 10, not 10 x 7. Any known pigeon color is allowable with or without bars or checkers. The color must be clear, deep, rich, and even throughout the wing shield.

FAULTS: Lack of globe, and unevenness or lumpiness of globe. Too big or heavy in body or conversely too slight or small in body. Short, crooked or crouching legs. Horizontal or less than upright posture. Lack of animation or performance. Colored feathers outside the wing shield or conversely, white feathers in the wing shield (unless the bird is clearly splashed, in which case the white feathers must be evenly distributed throughout the shield). Red or pink eye ceres, eyes other than bull. Over-inflation of globe forcing the beak upward. Extensive foot feathering (slippers or muffs).

Drawings by Gary Romig from Van Gink
and Diane Jacky

Color Pigeons



Dark Bronze-Black-wing Archangel

GENERAL APPEARANCE: Hardy looking, sprightly and of a lively disposition. Closely feathered. The Archangel is primarily a color pigeon and therefore the first impression of an Archangel should be a bird that has deep rich color, proper demarcation and/or pattern, and a highly polished sheen in those varieties that require said sheen. The second impression should be of good type with proper confirmation and an impression of overall balance.

Faults: A bird that has poor color, demarcation, sheen, type or generally is in poor condition shall be heavily faulted.

BODY: Medium build; Cocks to be somewhat larger and bolder looking than hens. Cocks 12 to 16 ounces. Hens 10 to 14 ounces. Fairly broad through the chest, gently tapering back to tail giving a rather long and slender appearance.

Faults: Oversized or undersized, too narrow across chest.

CARRIAGE: Somewhat upright in station. Tail should be held slightly below horizontal.

Faults: Station too horizontal. Tail should not touch the floor. Birds should not crouch in the show pen.

HEAD: Slightly arched, long and narrow, forehead reasonably flat. Either peak crested or plain headed.

Faults: Pinched or misshapen head.

NECK: Neck reasonably long and relatively thin, throat sharply cut out and rounded.

Faults: Neck too short or too thick.

CREST: The peak crest develops at the back of the shoulders and runs up to the apex, where it forms a sharp conical point upon the head. This point should be positioned high, and formed so that from the shoulders to the peak it resembles an even straight edge. There should be no breaks along the ridge of the crest. A line drawn on the side of the center of the beak through the pupil of the eye, should strike the crest ridge about midway. The peak should be symmetrically balanced in the center of the back of the head. In no case should the peak crest lean to one side or have any indication of crookedness. Plain-headed Archangels are characterized by the absence of a crest.

Faults: Poorly formed, crooked, asymmetrical or undersized crest. Gaps or hatchet marks in crest. Shell shaped crest.

ARCHANGEL

EYES: Dark orange in color. Bright and lively in appearance. In monk marked and priest marked only, bull eyes are acceptable and are not faults. In brown base colored birds a false pearl eye is not faulted. Cere slightly developed and of a light flesh color.

Faults: Off colored eyes except as noted.

BEAK: Reasonably long, upper beak slightly bent downward at the tip. Blackwings show a horn colored beak with the tip being darker although the tip on light bronze variety is not as dark as on dark bronze variety. A pure light beak is neither preferred nor faulted. Flesh colored in whitewings and dark horned color in bluewings. The wattle having a fine light texture, not too developed.

Faults: Short or wide beak. Miscolored.

BREAST: Moderately wide and carried slightly forward.

Faults: Narrow breast, protruding belly, sharp keel, skinny or crooked keel.

WINGS: Reasonably long, tightly held, resting above the tail. The tips fall just short of tail end and are not crossed.

Faults: Excessively long or crossed wings, wings carried below the tail.

TAIL: Containing twelve retrices with out break. Narrow, approximately two feathers wide. Tail to be held approximately one-half inch from floor.

Faults: Incorrect number of tail feathers. Forked or split tail. Excessive width.

LEGS AND FEET: Clean legged, free from any feathering below the hocks. Coral red to brown (depending on base color and the age of the pigeon). Strong and not too high. The nails to be of a dark horn color on blackwing and bluewing, flesh colored on whitewing.

Faults: Legs too long or short, giving a leggy or squatty appearance. White toe nails on blackwing or bluewing.

ARCHANGEL BRONZE PATTERN:

The Archangel bronze pattern consists of a base color overlaid on portions of the body by Archangel bronze. Head, neck, breast, belly, shanks and undertail wedge are to be Archangel bronze. Wings, back, rump and tail are to be the base color. The line of demarcation between the bronze and base colored portions should be clearly defined. This line can be seen if the wing is lifted and should be well defined where the hackle meets the shoulders.

Faults: Demarcation poorly defined. Base color in bronze pattern portion particularly the undertail wedge or bronze in base color portions. White feathers in any area other than allowed in white flights, monk marked, priest marked or white tailed varieties.

WHITE PATTERN MARKINGS:

WHITE FLIGHTS: Both wings should have the same number of white flights, minimum 5, maximum 10 per wing.

PRIEST MARKED: The head has a cap of white, with a well defined line of demarcation extending straight through the center of the eye and between the mandibles of the beak. The upper mandible must be completely without pigment while the lower mandible remains pigmented with whatever matches the color combination. The eyes must be uniform in color and are usually bull.

MONK-MARKED: This variety is to have a white head like the priest except that it extends below the beak, and they have white flights and tails. The white of the head should reach the same distance below the eye as it does above it, to the top of the head.

WHITE-TAIL: White-tailed Archangels must also have uniformity and definition. The major tail feathers are white but the underbelly including the undertail wedge must have the typical Archangel bronze.

COLORATION - ARCHANGEL BRONZE

DARK BRONZE: Head, neck breast, belly, shanks and undertail wedge are to be deep brilliant copper-bronze color. It should be evenly and deeply colored with no dullness or fading on the belly. Should have a highly iridescent sheen, the more fire the better. This sheen should be copper to pink in color throughout. In white wing Archangels, the dark bronze is somewhat darker and is more of a brownish red. Certain color modifiers may affect the bronze coloration, however within the limitations of the modifier, the bronze should resemble the dark bronze as described above as nearly as possible.

Faults: Greenish, yellowish, sooty or plum color or green iridescence in bronze areas.

LIGHT BRONZE: Head, neck, breast, belly, shanks, and undertail wedge are to be of a golden yellow color. Neither a lighter or a darker tone is preferred. The color must be uniform over all of above mentioned parts. In white wings the color is somewhat darker and resembles more of a yellow color.

Faults: greenish, violet, purple or a sooty color or green iridescence in bronze areas.

COLORATION - BASE COLOR

BLACK WING: Wing shield, back, rump and tail should be as deep and dense a black as possible, free from any trace of slating, check or bronzing. The visible portion of the flights and tail when closed should also be free from any slate, check or bronzing. Wing shield, back and rump feathers should have as much iridescent beetle green sheen as possible, the more sheen the better. The flights should be as black as possible when closed, however when the wing is spread the flight feathers should show a rich bronzing on the inner webs of the dark bronze variety and a chestnut color on the inner webs of the light bronze variety.

Faults: purple or violet sheen, however a slight admixture of pink is not faulted. Lack of or poor iridescent green sheen.

BLUE WING: Wing shield, back, rump and tail are to be an even shade of blue. The more pure the blue the better, but neither a light or dark blue is preferred. Flight tips are to be dark, tail has a blue bar.

Faults: uneven color or shading. Sootiness or bronzing in wing shield.

WHITE WING: Wing shield, back, rump and tail are to be a pure white. A very light spotting or flecking is noticeable in the flight and tail feathers, but not apparent unless the wings and tail are spread out.

Faults: gray on back or color flecking in wing shields. When wings or tails are spread a very light spotting or flecking may be visible and is not a fault.

ALL OTHER COLORS: Any other base color and/or color modifiers are acceptable. However, Archangel breeders are reminded that color is an extremely important feature of the breed.

Faults: poorly colored birds of any color will be heavily faulted.

WING PATTERNS: Barred, without bars, checkered, T-pattern and solid colored wing shields are all acceptable. Barred birds should have even and clearly defined bars without a trace of a third bar. Checkered birds should have clearly defined and evenly spaced checks. Birds with no bars should show clearly defined and evenly spaced checks. Birds without bars should show no hint of bars. Solid colored shields should be evenly and richly colored.

GUIDELINES FOR JUDGING:

Referring to the above categories listed in the Standard, length of dissertation has nothing to do with their importance. Whereas the bird as a whole should be judged, including proper type and

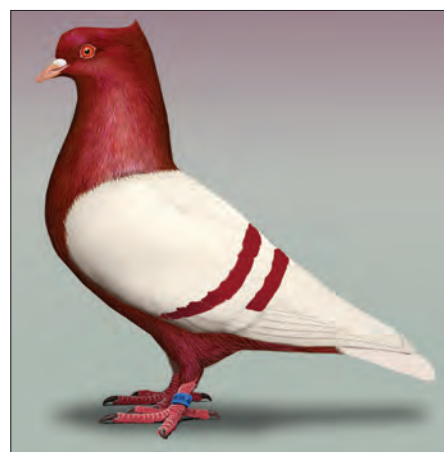
SOME ARCHANGEL COLORS



Light Bronze-Black-wing



Dark Bronze-Blue-wing- Barless



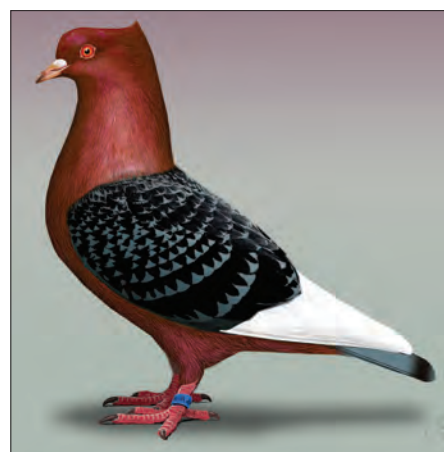
Dark Bronze-White-wing- Barred



Light Bronze-Blue-wing- Barless



Light Bronze-White-wing- Barless



*Dark Bronze-Blue-wing-Checkered
White flights*

confirmation of all parts of the bird listed in the first part of the Standard, the Archangel is primarily a color pigeon and therefore the areas of the Standard that cover color, color design, sheen and their corresponding faults should be considered most important. In the Archangel Bronze Pattern section, proper demarcation and placement of bronze pattern is important. In the Coloration Archangel Bronze section, rich and even bronze color throughout is very important. In the Coloration Base Color section, a rich and even shading of color is very important and in blackwing the proper iridescent beetle green sheen is of the utmost importance.

The Archangel first and foremost is a color pigeon. It is not appropriate to choose a bird with a flawless pointed crest but flawed colors over and above a bird with flawless colors but less than perfect crest. The concern should not be so much with the crest which for the most part is of very good quality. Instead, concentrate more on the color, which presents many difficulties, points of criticisms and criteria, which are much more important. We are concerned with an extreme color pigeon. Sufficient light and proper holding of the bird in relation to the light source is required for proper color recognition.

Goals for white flights are the same as those described below. Between 5 and 10 white flights are necessary, with the same number on both wings, but one flight more or less is not a fault.

BLACKWING: Concerning the dark bronze or copper blackwing; first and foremost is a pure fiery copper from head to undertail wedge, without any green on the neck or on the sides. The undertail must be thoroughly colored. The fiery, shiny edge must extend deep into the feather, so that the fire (red luster) is a continuous one, without dark lines in between. The thighs (especially the visible outside) and vent corners, as well as the neck, must be thoroughly colored. Smut in these areas is prohibited. Special attention must be paid to the neck, as there are many birds now with green luster and smut in that area. A darker or lighter shade of copper is unimportant, of importance is the even quality of copper. If, for example, the neck shows a lighter copper than breast and sides, that is to be considered a fault. Concerning the light bronze or gold blackwing, the most important factor is a completely even and deep gold-yellow with bright shine from head to undertail wedge, including the breast, sides, stomach, vent and undertail wedge. The tone of gold can be lighter or darker, but even and bright shine are essential. Birds with green on neck or sides, or even green in the wedge must be faulted. The tail in blackwings should be black when closed and even when spread out black is the desirable color without too much slate. Blue is a major fault. Bronzing is much less objectionable than blue and should not be considered a major fault. Concerning the wings and back of blackwings what is required here is deep black with a lot of

ARCHANGEL

iridescent beetle green luster. Blue in the flights is a serious fault. The luster should, as already mentioned, be an iridescent beetle green. By that we mean a green which is not too dark and which has an appropriate shining quality.

The back must appear entirely green, without black cross stripes, otherwise the luster edge does not extend deeply enough into the feather. On the wings, as well, the widest possible luster edge is desirable, with limited purple (restricted to the wing butt). Violet is a big flaw and should be absent. Some purple (reddish luster) is less objectionable than steelblue (violet) luster on back and wings. This iridescent beetle green sheen is perhaps the most important feature of the blackwing.

Blackwing Faults: Greenish, yellowish or sooty color in bronze areas. Green or soot in neck coloring. Bluish or slate tails, gray or sooty under tail wedge. Too much black in shanks. Lack of or poor iridescent beetle green sheen on wing shields back or rump. Gray, blue or dull black on back or tail. Tints of red bars or yellow shadowing suggesting a bar on wings.

BLUEWING: Concerning the dark bronze or copper bluewing; a fiery copper bronze with even color throughout is of primary importance. A top bird must show fine fiery copper from head to undertail wedge, color may not break off and may show no green, with the exception of a breath/tint of green on the upper neck. Deep green on the neck is a more serious fault than diminishing fire underneath. When the base color is very good, an excess of rust on the back should not detract and a touch of bar rust should not be counted as a major fault. Bluish ears, blue in the undertail wedge, too much blue in the shank, green on the breast, sides or tail are bad faults.

Concerning wing and back color the objective is, as required in the standard, a pure pigeon blue. In reality, almost all birds which now show fine copper also have more or less cloudy coloring. Some of the copper blues which are shown, are too dark in their coloring. On the other hand, we have no use for birds with fine wing color but a copper that is dull and contains a lot of green.

Concerning the light bronze or gold bluewing, the gold should correspond approximately to the gold in the gold blackwing. Green on the neck is entirely unacceptable, the frequent slight reddish shine must be avoided so that an even basic color with bright shine, without other color interference, will be achieved. Otherwise the rules and suggestions follow those discussed above. A gold color which is not even throughout is more objectionable than a slightly cloudy or impure wing and back color.

The following are admissible: Bluewings with black bars, with black bars and white flights, with white flights and monk pattern, with white tail and blue checkered, which also occur with white flights. There are fewer difficulties with the black bars, which should appear clearly outlined and narrow, than with all other rare color variations, which are mentioned. The demands are the same for all, but because of their rarity, sensitivity and leniency ought to guide the judging process.

Bluewing Faults: Impure bronze color in dark bronze bluewing. Gray flat blue color in light bronze bluewings. Green sheen or sooty color in neck. Too dark a color on head in dark bronze or gray head in light bronze. White backs. Barless bluewings that show a hint of bars. Yellow flecking in wing shields. Too much blue or gray in shanks. Blue or sooty undertail wedge.

WHITEWING: Concerning the dark bronze or copper whitewing, the dark bronze is darker than with dark bronze blackwings and shows a little less fire, for the luster edge of the feather is

less deep. The basic color is, once again, the most important consideration. Breast, sides, stomach and undertail wedge show an even dark bronze coloring with much fire and without green. Attention must also be paid to white shanks and vent corners they should be thoroughly colored. Green at the neck must still be accepted, for now, but attention must be paid to pure head copper including crest and fiery neck ring. On the hens the stomach tends to be a shade more dull, that can be accepted. If a bird with fine neck copper is to be exhibited, allowance can be made regarding the copper on the underside, which will be decreasing. Of importance is the red luster at the feathers' tip. Brown birds without fire are worthless and should be judged as such. The wings and the back should show a pure cream white, but small spurts of color in the connecting area and rump should not exclude a birds from receiving a high grade. A bird with fine copper color and a slight color excess in the wing design is better than one with pure wing but duller copper.

Concerning the light bronze or gold whitewing; the gold color, which should be a hue darker than in the gold blackwing, must be even, without green or red, and possessing a bright shine. The even quality of the basic color is important. Head gold may not be frosted, green on the throat is objectionable.

In both dark and light bronze whitewings a very light spotting or flecking when wings or tail are spread out is not to be faulted.

The whitewing with bars have the same requirements. In addition, two small continuous bars are required in accordance with the basic color and delineated. A bad fault is the hint of a third bar. Because of the bar coloring it is significantly more difficult to achieve pure wings. Please exercise leniency in this regard.

Whitewing Faults: Bluish red in bronze areas on dark bronze whitewings. Grayish head or beard. Gray instead of white color on back. Colored flecking in wing shields. Too much white in shanks. Gray or sooty undertail wedge. Blurred or broken wing bars in barred whitewings.

ANY OTHER COLOR: Birds in this class must have the Archangel Bronze pattern, Other base colors or color modifiers may affect the bronze color differently. However, the color of the bronze shade should be even throughout with head, neck, breast, belly, shanks and undertail wedge thoroughly colored and without green or smut. The base color of these birds should be rich and evenly shaded.

Any Other Color Faults: Greenish, sooty or smutty color in bronze areas. Sooty undertail wedge. Too much of base color in shanks. Poor or dull base color.

SELFS AND OTHER COLOR PATTERNS: Self colored or birds without the Archangel Bronze pattern are shown in this stock class. Selfs should be of a rich color with even shade throughout. Depending on their color, they may or may not have iridescent luster. Archangels of other color patterns should have a pleasing and well defined pattern as well as rich color.

Selves and Other Color Pattern Faults: Birds with poor or dull color and birds with poor pattern definition should be heavily faulted.

TYPE: The foregoing guidelines have been somewhat lengthy because there are several color varieties and also many criteria to address for an Archangel to be a good color pigeon. While the Archangel is primarily a color pigeon it should be emphasized that good type is very important. Simply put, if an Archangel does not have good type it is not a good Archangel.

An important factor of Archangel type is a good body with a fairly broad chest and then gently tapering back to the tail.

An Archangel has a head unique to the pigeon world. The head should slope up from the beak rather sharply and then be flat from the forehead back to the crest. Concerning station, Archangels tend to be flighty, but in the show pen they should station properly neither crouching or leaning back on their tail. Other criteria to consider such as crest, neck, wings and so forth can be ascertained by studying the first part of the Standard and the standard drawing. In general, good confirmation of all parts and an impression of overall balance should weigh heavily in consideration of good type.

CLASSES: Classes for judging including colors, patterns or markings, and sex will be determined at each show by the Archangel Show Secretary based on the number of birds entered and awards offered.

Self colored Archangels and other Archangels that do not have the Archangel bronze pattern will be judged, placed and awards given, if offered, for these classes; however these birds will be considered a stock class and may not compete for Champion Archangel at any designated American Archangel Club meet.

GRADING AND PLACEMENT SYSTEM:

GRADING: All Archangels judged shall be graded using the individual merit system. As follows:

“E” Excellent - This grade is awarded when a bird meets the highest requirements of the standard of perfection and represents the overall impression of near perfection that is obtainable by breeding the Archangel.

“HS” Highly Superior - This grade is awarded when the grade “E” can’t be given due to some features that are close to, but don’t meet the qualities of an “E” bird. A bird with only a few minor faults should be given this grade.

“S” Superior - This grade is awarded when all the characteristics of the breed are distinctly present and an overbalance is expressed. Some features aren’t developed in the same degree of quality as the higher grades. An Archangel with several minor faults or an Archangel with a few minor faults and one major fault should be given this grade. In most cases, this grade should be given to the majority of the entries in the show.

“G” Good - This grade is awarded to pigeons that either have some obvious major faults or an accumulation of too many minor faults. In addition, “G” rated birds might be out of condition. For example, birds that are missing feathers, birds that are in molt, or have soiled feathers. Out of condition birds might, under other circumstances (good condition), be awarded a higher grade.

“I” Inferior - This grade is given to those birds that have many major faults. A pigeon that shows signs of out-crossing to another breed will also receive this grade. In this case, the judge will usually make the notation that the entry is “not representative of its breed.” For the most part, Inferior rated birds have no value as breeding stock!

PLACING: All birds in a class that receive the same grade shall be placed in order of preference by the judge with the exception of “I” Inferior birds.

As an example a class of ten birds might be graded and placed as follows: HS1 HS2 S1 S2 S3 S4 S5 G1 G2 G3

Adopted by the American Archangel Club 10/5/96

Drawings by Gary Romig

BERNHARDINER MAGPIE



Red Bernhardiner Magpie

ORIGIN: An old South German color pigeon, especially bred in Franken.

GENERAL IMPRESSION: Like the field pigeon but somewhat stronger in appearance.

RACE FEATURES:

HEAD: Long and elegant, more narrow than wide, rounded, medium high forehead, smooth headed.

EYES: Dark. Cere smooth, lively red in color.

BEAK: Medium long, flesh colored with some rose color. Beak wattle not too developed but fine grained.

NECK: More long than short, tapering from head. Throat nicely rounded.

BREAST: Somewhat wide, moderately rounded.

BACK: Long, tapering downward to tail.

WINGS: Long and tightly closed

TAIL: Relatively long, not too wide, somewhat longer than wing tips and forming a line with the back.

LEGS AND FEET: Medium high, lively red and clean legged.

FEATHER: Well developed and laying nicely.

COLORS: Black, red, yellow, blue, blue checks and silvers. Lavender (Spread Ash Red) even light gray throughout without tail bar or darker/reddish neck.

BERNHARDINER MAGPIE



Blue Bernhardiner Magpie



Blue Check Bernhardiner Magpie



Lavender (Spread Ash Red) Bernhardiner Magpie



Yellow Bernhardiner Magpie

COLOR AND DESIGN: The well known magpie design, ground color white, neck, shoulders, breast, front belly and tail (especially over and under-tail) are colored. The wings are white with the exception of the shoulders at joints, where the wide heart design on the back shows. The white head design cuts 1 cm. under the beak and eye. The color must be deep and pure.

BAD FAULTS: Incorrect head design. Faded and unclear color. Reedy

colored tails. White in under-tail wedge. Too small a figure. Especially a tendency to cropper or pouter appearance. Faulty eye colors; pale eye cere color. Broken or too short of breast design. Tendency to feathers on feet. Colored lower back

LESSER FAULTS: Some white in vent area.

ORDER OF EVALUATION: General impression - body form and size - magpie pattern - color - head form and eye cere.

Art by Gary Romig

CRESTED SOULTZ



A pigeon originating north of the lower Rhine and particularly from Soultz sous Forets and its environs, comprising the neighborhoods of Wissembourg and Haguenau. This is a relatively recent breed undoubtedly obtained by crossing the Priest and Hessian Pouter.

GENERAL ASPECTS: A medium tall pigeon about 38 cm long. The body is robust and well proportioned. It weighs about 550 to 600 grams. Despite its name which means peak crest in French, the head is not peak crested but rather has a shell crest.

HEAD: Rather large and long. Seen from above, it must form an acute triangle with its point at the beak and its base is the beginning of the crest. The frontal is fairly high and round.

BEAK: Rather long, between 22 and 25 mm, black, rather slender in its makeup (somewhat like a field pigeon). The upper mandible is very slightly hooked at the tip. The wattles are small, white, and powdery.

CREST: The crest is a shell crest. It must be very well formed, well rounded and end in rosettes on each side of the head. The centers of the rosettes are located on a prolongation of the line of the nose and eye. The top of the crest must only be slightly higher than the head.

EYES: Lively (bright): the iris varies between red-orange and red-brown, the pupil is black. Cock's eye (tri-colored) red on the outside and yellow-orange at the center is tolerated but from the extreme limit to which eye color may go. Washed yellowish out or other eye color must be considered a grave fault. Red pigment must always be present.

EYE CERE: Fine and gray-blue in color.

NECK: Rather powerful at the base. It rests on large shoulders. Males have a tendency to have a slight globe but not the females. The feathers of the nape of the neck coming from the shell, form about a 1 cm roll directed toward the base of the neck, then becomes sleek and regular.

CHEST: Well developed, broad at least 8 cm.

BACK: Straight, Rather large.

WINGS: Long, meet without crossing flights on the tail. The shield is well developed without being held too tightly to the body and its surface is convex.

TAIL: Tightly closed, carried horizontally, about 2 cm past the flights.

LEGS: Strong legs of medium length. Well set in the body to assure good stance. Legs red and naked (of feather) as are the toes. Toenails the color of the beak.

PLUMAGE: The plumage of the Crested Soultz is to be a very delicate pastel blue and one which tends to call to mind the porcelains of Copenhagen. The neck is darker light blue than the body and it has a greenish sheen. Flight and tail feathers must be dark gray. The rump alone is white and is covered by the wings.

VARIETIES: Four varieties exist: 1) Barless, 2) Black barred with two smooth black bars, 3) Light checked. The wing shield crossed with two smooth black bars and little dark blue checks on the shield. 4) Dark check. The wings with two smooth black bars and large checks on the shield. In the last two varieties, the base color must always remain delicate, pastel blue with out smudging on the checks.

FAULTS: Weight too light, narrow chest; base color too dark; irregular shell crest; missing rosettes; washed out or clear iris, red highlights on the neck and chest; bars irregular, too large, or showing bronzing, signs of a third bar; crop too developed in males.

Translated from French standard by Frank Mosca and Chris Harris

Art by Gary Romig

DANISH SUABIAN



ORIGIN: Denmark, since approximately 1840.

GENERAL IMPRESSION: Strong field pigeon type with almost horizontal attitude and characteristic markings

RACE FEATURES:

HEAD: Relatively narrow not too long, rounded, smooth or peak crested.
EYES: Orange colored; eye cere narrow; on silver, black and blue - dark, true silver grayish, on red and yellow bright flesh color.

BEAK: Medium long, not too strong; on silver, blacks and blues beak is black, on true silver horn colored, on red and yellow bright flesh colored. beak cere is little developed, with white powder texture.

NECK: Medium long, throat well cut out.

BREAST: Broad, well rounded.

BACK: Gently sloping downward

WINGS: Medium long, well resting against the body, covering the back, without crossing wingtips.

TAIL: Medium long. well closed.

LEGS AND FEET: Short without feathers; toe nail color the same as bill color.

FEATHER: Tight and smooth, close fitting.

COLORS: Silver, black, blue, dilute blue (true silver), red, yellow.

COLOR AND DESIGN: Silver(not true silver which is dilute blue) black, blue, dilute blue, red, yellow. Silver has a dark charcoal ground color with a nut-brown sheen to the upper breast. It should not go over into the gloss color of the rest of the bird or into the ground color, the feather webbing of the primary feathers will show some light 'brownish' color. Black, as above but with a green gloss. Blue and dilute-blue, In common with other blue breeds, the upper breast will be darker with a dark tail bar.

Red and Yellow, have a clean, solid ground color.

COLOR AND MARKINGS:The ground color starts at upper chest, beginning approx. 1 cm above the level of the wing butt, down through the body, belly, thigh, back and tail including rump and wedge feathers. A ground color cheek design ends with a narrow line over the beak cere. The color under the wings and base of tail are not of great importance.

Secondary Colors:This is the frosty color - on silvers is very light grayish white. On the blacks, blues and true silver, whitish, ivory-colored on reds and yellows. The frosty color extends over forehead, top head,

throat, neck, upper back and wing shield, likewise to finch marks and flight webbing. **Face markings:** The dark color should just be over the beak cere and with a well defined curve over the eye, following the curve of the head to under the beak in a short 'bib', no more than 2.5 cm below the break. **Breast marking:** Color across the breast 1 cm above the shoulder-wing butts, a sharply defined line.

Primary Feather Markings: On both sides of the feather, the webbing is pale, clearly separated from the ground color. When the wings are closed the feather webbing color is hidden and of no importance. Clear and sharp design is of far more important. The tip of each of the primaries is Finch-marked. The clearer and rounder that this marking is, the better. The Finch-marking should be a light color to match the secondary' color of the bird. It should be rounded and of good size but not joined with the light color of the primary flight webbing. It is not so important that the secondary feathers are finch marked. They should be in keeping with the other wing feathers for color.

BAD FAULTS:Too small or too large in body, large or false colored eye cere, faulty peak crest (if applicable). Wings not well closed over the back, loose feathering, feet not well placed, secondary color not clean or clear or very uneven. Color spreading into areas where it should not be. Breast color extending too deeply. White feathers in the thighs or belly. No lighter color to the primary webbing or especially without Finch marks, markings on the wing shield, foul color marks on the forehead and body that should have the clear secondary color. Missing primaries. Silver: Too blue or too black in ground color. Thighs failing in correct color is a minor fault. Black: Failing in the green sheen, brown on breast, flecked body color. Blue and Dilute Blue: Very uneven or too dark in ground color, brown or yellowish breast color. Red/Yellow: Too dark or bluish (plum/ slaty) color, white or bluish (plum/ slaty) over tail coverts (rump).

ORDER OF EVALUATION: General impression - body form - marking design - color and secondary color - eye and beak color.

BAND SIZE: 7

Art by Gary Romig

FIELD COLOR PIGEON



ORIGIN: Considered to be the ancient ancestor to many other color pigeon breeds it was developed in Saxony and Thuringia.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: Strong, refined field pigeon form, low standing and clean legged.

RACE CHARACTERISTICS:

HEAD: Oblong smooth with forehead somewhat curved. Plain headed, rarely shell crested.

EYES: Orange colored, (exception on true browns are to have false pearl eye color). Eye cere narrow and dark colored in blues, blacks and andalusians. Light grey in opals and browns. Flesh colored in reds, yellows and isabels.

BEAK: Slim, medium to long. Black colored in blacks. Darkly colored in blues, andalusian and opals. Light flesh colored in reds, yellows and isabels.

NECK: Medium long, full at the shoulders, throat well cut out

CHEST: Broad and deep, well rounded. Carried somewhat forward.

BACK: Long, broad at the shoulders, slightly receding downward.

WINGS: Long, well closed and covering the back.

TAIL: Long, well closed. slightly sloping down.

LEGS: Short, standing low. Clean legged

FEATHER: Well developed lying close and smooth.

COLOR: Black, blue, silver, andalusian, opal, red, yellow or true browns which are now being allowed. All with white bars or white checks (spangled).

COLOR AND DESIGN:

Blacks, reds and yellows to be glossy and rich as possible; blues and silvers with light even color on wing shield and underparts; darker blue on the neck with glossy green shine. Barred have pure white bars; long, narrow, even and well separated; blues and silvers white bars show a thin dark edge. Spangle patterns are triangular pure white shapes with a very even distribution over the entire wing shield. Blue and silver spangles have a thin dark edge defining the white triangle shapes. Black Spangles with or without finch markings (white pearls on the tip of flights). Opal blue is even and light blue without gradation, only the neck is with matt green gloss. Opal flights and tail are even light blue with the tail bar brighter. White bars or spangles on opals should be without dark edging but faint gray edging is permitted. Isabel color is to be even and light as possible but still allow the white bars to stand out. Opal and isabel female pigeons are somewhat darker than the male pigeons. Andalusian Field Color Pigeons are rich dark blue gray... the darker the better. Neck color on Andalusians should be darker and very glossy with lots of green shine. Some lacing should appear on the wing shield from the darker ends of the feathers, the flights and tail are slightly lighter in tone than the rest of the bird. Andalusians to have white bars as in the other colors. True browns should be with spread factor and evenly colored throughout with a rich deep coffee color, and clear white bars or spangles.

FIELD COLOR PIGEON



Black White Bar Field Color Pigeon



Blue Spangle Field Color Pigeon



Brown White Bar Field Color Pigeon



Isabel White Bar Field Color Pigeon



Opal Blue White Bar Field Color Pigeon



Yellow Spangle Field Color Pigeon



Andalusian White Bar Field Color Pigeon



Silver White Bar Field Color Pigeon



Red White Bar Field Color Pigeon

BAD FAULTS:

Weak body, drooping attitude, dull, uneven or bluish colors on the blacks, red or yellows, overly bright, dark or cloudy blues, any grizzling on the head, violet neck, or copper/ocher colored chest, dark beaks on reds or yellows, too short or too broad, rusty or peppered bars, rusty, peppered or poorly patterned white checks (spangles), white showing on the back or base of neck or white moon showing on front of breast, visible white grizzle in flights, tail, or wedge, white or missing tail feathers. Blues and silvers too bright or white rump, bright or whiteish belly or wedge color. Opal or isabel to dark or cloudy color.

ORDER OF EVALUATION:

General impression - body type - color - bars or spangles - eye and beak color - legs

Art by Gary Romig



ORIGIN: The Gabriel is an American breed created through a 40 year effort by Mr. Chet Johnson. The Gabriel is envisioned as both a utility and show breed and therefore its color and its structure are equally important.

SIZE: Cocks 30-32 oz. Hens 28-30 oz. Young birds may be smaller.

HEIGHT: 12 inches.

WIDTH: 6 inches outer side of wing butts.

LENGTH: 12 inches.

HEAD: Large, wide and long, carried high.

BEAK: Medium length, wide, strong, light color preferred.

EYES: Prominent, round, bright, orange red in color, false pearl in browns

EYE CERE: Not more than 1/16 inch wide; light color flesh colored accepted.

NECK: Large, full, bull neck desired.

BREAST: Prominent, full, extending in front of and below wings. Breast muscle shall extend below the keel.

BACK: Broad at the shoulders.

KEEL: Deep, straight, long, extending close to vent bones.

WINGS: Wing butts shall be covered, but not prominent, held snugly to the body. Flights shall extend 3/4 inch from tail end.

TAIL: Tail shall not appear to be more than two feathers wide.

LEGS: Straight, strong, set wide apart with flesh colored shanks, clean legged.

TOES: Free from feathers.

COLOR: The Gabriel is an iridescent, two color breed. Solid colors are not to be shown. Head, neck, breast, under tail wedge and thighs shall be bronze to dark copper in the bronze variety with a shining iridescence copper to pink sheen. In the gold variety gold shall be in the areas described for bronze.

In the **Bronze Black Wing** and the **Gold Black Wing** the wing shield, back, rump, tail and flights shall be dark black with as much iridescence, beetle green sheen as possible - the more the better. Flights black when closed.

The **Bronze Brown Wing** and **Gold Brown Wing** are judged similarly to the Black Wing variety, with a deep dark brown in the black areas. However the iridescent sheen may be lighter.

Other two color combinations will be encouraged.

FAULTS: Off color such as blue, purple, violet sheen in black/brown areas is a major fault. Blue or grey in the back or rump is also undesirable. Any green sheen on the bronze or gold area is also a major, undesirable fault. There should be no smut in the head or under the tail wedge.

TOTAL JUDGING POINTS: 100

STRUCTURE POINTS		COLOR POINTS	
Head	5	Head	4
Neck	5	Neck	4
Breast	10	Breast	4
Wings	4	Wing Shield	5
Tail	4	Tail	3
Beak	3	Under Tail Wedge	4
Eyes	3	Back	4
Overall Shape	8	Flights	3
Legs	8	Shanks	4
TOTAL STRUCTURE POINTS:	50	Rump	5
		Overall green iridescence ...	10
		TOTAL COLOR POINTS:	50

HYACINTH



ORIGIN: France and developed as a show bird in Holland.

OVERALL IMPRESSION: Field pigeon type and station, dark blue-black ground color with delicate markings on the wing shield and finch marking on the primary flights.

FORM: Field pigeon shape.

STATION: Some what low stationing due to short legs, with body underline almost horizontal.

HEAD: Longish, rounded and plain headed with no ornaments.

EYE: Deep orange red color.

EYE CERES: To be narrow and blue black in color.

BEAK: Medium length and dark in color.

WATTLE: Small, smooth and white in color.

NECK: Medium length and broad across the shoulders while narrowing to the head.

BREAST: Broad, rounded and slightly protruding.

BACK: Broad and slightly rounded with a slight sloping to the tail tip.

WINGS: Strong and powerful while long. To be carried in a normal position.

TAIL: Long and tightly closed, while continuing the line from the back.

LEGS: Short and free of feathers below the hocks.

FEATHER: Smooth and tight.

COLOR: Blue black ground color with white laced wing shields.

COLOR AND MARKINGS: Head, neck, breast, back and upper tail coverts are a blue black color with purple sheen. The ground color of the wing shield is white. The females usually have slightly darker markings than the males. Every feather on the wing shield shall be finely edged with a blue black color continuing too the feather tip as a very small triangular (arrow shaped) marking in the same blue black color. The finer that these markings are the better the over all appearance they present. The primary feathers are dark and each has a small distinct white finch marking (spot) at the tip. With closed wings no grizzling in the primary flights is to be seen. The tail has a distinct dark tail bar.

FAULTS: Too small; posture/station too high; too round of skull; poor ground color; grizzle in the neck; wing markings too large; rust or peppering on the wing shield; indistinct and uneven 'finching' of the primary flights; pale eye coloration; poor eye ceres; beak too short.

ORDER OF IMPORTANCE: Overall breed type and station, color, wing shield markings. eye color and eye ceres, beak and its color.

BAND SIZE: 8

Translated by Mick Bassett and Joe Powers
Artwork by Gary Romig

ICE PIGEON



Muffed White Barred Ice Pigeon

ORIGIN: One of the oldest of the German Color Pigeons. Originally from South Germany which were clean legged. The feather footed from Saxony, Silesia and Lausitz. The checkered Ice (Forellen) were developed in Silesia and South Germany.

GENERAL IMPRESSION: Strong, field pigeon shape with low station, muffed or clean legged, always plain headed. Clean legged Ice are a little slimmer in appearance with tighter feathers than the muffed. Very light blue color in all types. Feathers contain some fine powder which adds to the softness of the color. Eye color varies between types.

RACE FEATURES:

HEAD: Slightly Oblong, always smooth headed.

EYES: The black barred and checked Ice; eye color is orange to yellow orange. The other types all with black eyes. Eye cere is narrow and dark gray.

BEAK: Medium to long, slender and dark in color.

CHEST: Broad and deep, forward stretching.

NECK: Medium long, gently forward stretched, full at the body with the throat well cut out.

BACK: Between the shoulders is broad then gently sloping down and narrowing towards the tail.

WINGS: Long, resting on the tail, not crossing and covering the lower back and rump.

TAIL: Long, well closed.

LEGS AND FEET: Tight fitting and feather rich but not excessively long on the muffed. Short station on clean leg.

FEATHER: Muffed have fuller and softer feathers than clean legs, both with a fine powder which adds to the lightness of color.

COLORS:

Very light blue; barless, white bars or spangling, black bars or checkers or porcelain pattern flights and tail.

COLOR AND DESIGN: Basic Color very light blue as bright and soft as possible like new fallen snow. No part of the body to be any other color except for the patterns of bars, spangles, checks in addition wing flights very dark and tail bar is black. Barless are without any wing shield pattern. White bars are pure white and show a thin blackish edge, and are even, long and well separated. Spangles are evenly distributed triangular shapes on the wing shield. In spangles a reedy pattern in the flights is permitted only

ICE PIGEON



Clean leg Checkered (Forellen) Ice Pigeon

when not seen in the folded closed wing. Some stencil or bar pattern showing in the muffs is allowed. Porcelain Colored: The pattern of the wing resembles a spangle but a very slight reddish yellow transition shows up between the white spangle shape and the black edging. Spots of the same color make up pearls on the flights as in finch marked. The tail is required to have large well marked whitish tail spots in the tail bar. The flights are allowed to have rusty reedy marks when not visible on the closed folded wing. Some stencil or bar pattern showing in the muffs is allowed. Black bars: are to be even, narrow, long, well separated and black in color. Heavier bar on the muffs is allowed. Checkers: clean legged type are called Forellen; wing shield shows an even pattern of large triangular black shapes in parallel rows in a 5 : 3 ratio of black to light. The pattern on the back is allowed to be a little heavier with the black marks than the wing shield. Heavier bar on the muffs is allowed.

BAD FAULTS:

Weak body, high position; too short or incomplete muffs. On clean legs a reddish eye cere. Any bronze or green gloss in the neck. Whitish back and rump contrasting transition to a darker blue tail. The under tail wedge lacking good ice color. Any suggestion of wing pattern on barless or bar pattern birds showing 3 bars.

ORDER OF EVALUATION: General Impression - body shape - basic color - wing pattern - eye color - legs, feet, muffs.

Art by Gary Romig

LUCERNE GOLD COLLAR



HISTORY/ORIGIN: Bred in the 1800s in the Canton district of Lucerne, Switzerland, from Swiss and Owl breeds.

OVERALL IMPRESSION: A medium sized but strongly built bird with a short and rounded form. A slightly erect/sloping station, with a peak crest and grouse legs.

HEAD: Shall be broad while less than medium in length, full behind the beak wattle. The profile from the beak tip over the forehead to the peak crest is a slightly curving smooth line. The peak crest is high set on the back of the skull.

EYE: The eye is quite large and high set in a line with the beak curve and dark in color. The eye cere is smooth, small and barely visible. It is very light in color to go with the over all appearance of the Gold Collar.

BEAK: Beak to be barely medium in length, wide at the gape (hinge) and with thick, nearly equal upper and lower mandibles. Color of the beak is to be clear and light or a light horn coloration. The wattle is a smooth 'V' shaped that blends in well with the profile.

NECK: The neck rises from the body in a smooth flowing manner while narrowing to a clean cut, well rounded throat (no gullet or dewlap) at the head. The feathers from the shoulders to the peak crest form a distinct mane in an almost straight line up the neck when the bird is standing erect. The mane shall flow smoothly, without any breaks, to the tip of the crest.

BREAST: Broad, deep and round and prominent while carried at a slightly erect angle.

BACK: Broad at the shoulders and sloping smoothly, while narrowing, to the tip of the tail.

WINGS: Strong and held well closed with the back well covered. The flight tips do not cross on the tail.

TAIL: To be short and tightly closed and held clear of the floor.

LEGS: Are to be a medium length and strongly built with short thigh feathers. When showing the leg joint shall be bent for the proper station. The shanks, ball of the foot and upper toe area are covered with grousing. The end of the toes and nails shall not be covered with feathers.

LUCERNE GOLD COLLAR

FEATHER: Smooth tight feathering.

PATTERNS: Checker, Bar or Barless.

COLOR AND MARKINGS: Ground color shall be an off white, pale color (Mehlfarbig means 'meal or flour' color) but NOT blue or dilute blue (silver), (see faults) and should not be called 'silver.' A very 'pale meal color to a very pale light slate' is acceptable as long as it is very pale. Primaries, wing shield patterns and tail darker. The back shall be the same even shade as the ground color. Neck to show a silvery sheen. Breast color a deep yellow/gold from mid throat to the breast bone and under the wing butts without a sharp dividing line between the collar and the ground color. Collar color shall not be infused through out the ground color. Tail to have a dark bar while the outer tail feathers have a paler color.

FAULTS: Small, narrow breast; too high (erect) station; horizontal (too low) station; too large, coarse or small of a head; incorrect forehead (too high or too flat); beak too long, thin, or without substance; low set, open or poorly formed peak crest; thin or poorly formed grouse feathering to the legs; feathers over the toe nails; bluish shading to the ground color; yellow/gold in the rear of the neck; green neck sheen;

'rust/reddishness' in the bars or checkering; trace of a third bar, or any sign of pattern on a barless; an all white back, white primaries or secondaries; flecks in the tail and tail coverts; a dark beak.

ORDER OF IMPORTANCE: Breed type and balance, body, head form and station, color, markings, overall condition, peak crest, beak, and eye color.

Translated by Mick Bassett and Joe Powers

Drawing by Gary Romig

NUREMBERG LARK



ORIGIN: Franken, mainly Nuremberg and surrounding territory.

GENERAL IMPRESSION: A slender but strong field pigeon

RACE FEATURES:

HEAD: Slightly rounded with suitably narrow flat forehead. Smooth headed.

EYES: Yellow, reddish or black. Reddish cere.

BEAK: Horn colored.

THROAT: Round and Deeply cut out.

NECK: Medium long and slender.

BREAST: Slight rounded.

BACK: Slight tapering downward.

WINGS: Long and tightly closed.

TAIL: A bit longer than wing tips.

LEGS AND FEET: Medium high, clean legged and lively red.

COLORS: Checks (Larked) and Mealy, barred or barless."

COLOR AND DESIGN:

A. LARKED: Head, front of neck, back of neck, breast a high yellow, the more fiery the better; fading out as it nears the shanks. The ground color of the wing shields and the flights (when closed) are cream-white, the whiter the better. The shield has black checks, the deepest black possible. It is NOT enough that the checks be a brown black or black gray. These checks must be as uniform and precise as possible. The saddle, as a rule, is somewhat fuller designed, but the design must not run together or be indistinct.

One designates, according to these directions, as "thoroughly marked". The wing bars are the same color deepness as the checks. The belly is cream-white and must be sharply bordered from the tail. The tail is blue-gray with black bar.

B. MEALY: A special variety of the Lark is the Nuremberg Mealy. It is like the Lark in all parts except the Mealy has narrower, unbroken (not jagged) bars. The more narrow these wing bars the better. Also the slightest shadow of a third bar is forbidden. The wing shield must be perfectly clear in color. This variety also come without bars."

BAD FAULTS:

A. LARKED: Beak too dark. Blue grey ears and cheeks. Throat or back of neck showing blue-gray color. Brownish, unclear wing design. Dark flights.

B. MEALY: (barred or barless). Beak too dark. Blue-gray color in ears, cheeks, throat or back of neck. Blue-gray or yellowish wing shields and belly. Bars too wide, Third bar showing or bars brownish in color.

ORDER OF EVALUATION:

General impression - form - color and pattern - head form, eye and cere color.

Artwork by Gary Romig

NUREMBERG SWALLOW



HOMELAND: Southern Germany, Franconia and Franken.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: A lengthy, reaching out, robust field pigeon, with a somewhat deep or squatty stance.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

HEAD: More elongated than round. The forehead rises in a steep arch from the wattle and from there running flat or horizontally in profile to the shell crest. The shell crest should lie forward, not too deeply and have a well formed rosette on either side

EYES: Dark with narrow red cere

BEAK: Medium length, but not too powerful, lightly bent at the point. Flesh colored for reds and yellows. The upper beak should be black for blacks and blues, and horn-colored for silvers. The lower beak should always be flesh colored.

NECK: Medium length, but not too powerful, lightly bent at the point. Flesh colored for reds and yellows. The upper beak should be black for blacks and blues, and horn-colored for silvers. The lower beak should always be flesh colored.

BREAST: Broad, nicely rounded.

BACK: Broad, long and slightly tapered

WINGS: Long with the primaries lightly resting upon the tail

TAIL: Closed and extending slightly beyond the flight tips

LEGS AND FEET: Thickly feathered with shortish feathers, the approximate length of foot plumage being 3 to 5 cm. The white hock feathers must be strong and enough to be visibly obvious.

FEATHERS: Long feathers, well developed, grease quills allowed on red, yellow, and blacks.

COLOR: Black, yellow, red, blue barless, black bar, and check. Silver barless dun bar and check.

COLOR AND MARKINGS: The ground color is pure white. Only the wing, foot feathers, and head marking (including a small line of color running from between the mouth of the beak and the eye, backwards to the eye, commonly known as a whisker marking) are colored. The saddle marking should be broad and long and pure white. The plumage must be smooth with deep, lustrous colored areas. Grease quills should be evident on both sides of the body toward the tail.

FAULTS: Dull color lacking grease quills. Off colored beaks and eyes. Poor crest. Poorly colored under wings on blacks, reds, and yellows. Too thinly or weakly feathered. Colored hock feathers. Foot feathers too long. Head marking not complete.

Art by Gary Romig

OLD GERMAN MOORHEAD



Old German Moorheads Crested and Plainhead

ORIGIN: Saxony

GENERAL IMPRESSION: Like the field pigeon but somewhat stronger in appearance. Well developed muffs and well developed neck hood.

RACE FEATURES:

HEAD: Well curved rather high with broad forehead. With rich feathers forming a shell hood set lower on the upper neck and back skull. Or, smooth headed.

EYES: Dark, cere narrow and inconspicuous in color.

BEAK: Medium long,. In blacks and blues the beak is black. Light horn color in reds, flesh color in yellows.

NECK: Strong, somewhat compact with well rounded out throat.

BREAST: Broad and deep well rounded

BACK: Wide at the shoulders, tapering slightly downward.

WINGS: Strong and closed.

LEGS & FEET: Deep position and well muffed, feathers as wide as possible, long hock feathers.

TAIL: Long and nicely closed.

FEATHER: Well developed, and lying close.

COLORS: Black, blue, red and yellow.

COLOR AND DESIGN: Blacks, reds and yellow are to be rich, glossy and pure. Blues to be light and even with dark tail bar. Colored are the head, back skull, neck sides, chest and tail including tail covers and wedge. White parts are the hood and back of neck, back, wings and belly legs and muffs. Markings should be clean and smooth.

BAD FAULTS: Weak body, drooping attitude, poor markings, faded or impure colors.

ORDER OF EVALUATION: General impression - body strength - markings - color - muffs - hood - eye and beak .

BAND SIZE: 11

Art by Gary Romig

PHEASANT PIGEON



HEAD: Long and narrow in a gradual curve from the frontal to the back skull creating a round skull with an easy curve in all directions.

CREST: A peak crest that is centrally located on the back skull and is 1/4 to 1/2 inch in height over the top of the skull. It gradually curves upwards with some mane behind and beneath it creating a smooth flow into the back of the neck to its base.

BEAK: Dove shaped, black in color with a slight curve to the end. Not too long but fitting the over all face of the bird.

WATTLE: Fine in texture, small and showing a whitish powdered appearance.

EYE AND CERES: A rich and bright orange color. Pupil is medium in size and prominent, expressing health and vitality. Eye ceres are narrow, fine in texture and dark in color.

NECK: Long, slender, graceful, being narrowest at the point of juncture at the head (throat). It gently widens toward the shoulders where it joins them with a graceful curve.

BREAST: Prominent, full and smooth.

STATION: To be an alert field pigeon type, that is, somewhat upright. Eyes should be just in front of the toe nails in the proper pose. Not stretched too high, but not crouching in any manner.

WINGS: Long, held close to the body and tapering down the flights which rest on the tail, though the tips are just off of the tail, and end approximately 1/2 inch from the tip of the tail.

LEGS AND FEET: Firm and of medium length. To be clean legged, with no grousing. Toe nails shall be black with the legs and feet being a deep red to mulberry in color.

BODY: Slender and graceful, tapering from the chest to the vent with very prominent shoulders that are held close to the body.

COLOR AND MARKINGS: The face is greenish black with the color extending 1/4 inch above the eye with this marking widening out as it flows to the rear and under the eye giving the appearance of a mask. The head (starting at the crown of the head) has a speckled (salt and pepper) effect showing a light frosting that flows smoothly through the top of the peak crest at the back of the head through the neck hackle

creating a pale satin white hue of silvery luster. This color should continue over the whole of the wing shield, wing cover feathers. It is also the ground color of the front of the neck just above the bronze chest. The upper chest is Archangel bronze blending to a rich black which follows through to under the belly including the rump and the tail. There is a whitish ring wrapping the front of the neck which is even and predominantly white, preferably 1/4 inch wide. The top edge of this ring is roughly where the beak can touch the edge if it is pushed down on the neck. This neck ring should not be too wide - while narrow is preferred, it is acceptable to be just over an inch wide, though points are cut. The wings and back of the neck are either laced or spangled (Toy Stencil) with ebony black color. The flights and tail feathers are somewhat grizzled when spread, but when folded appear to be almost black, showing creamy white spots (finch marked) near the primary tips. A white spot tail is preferred but a black tail is most often seen and is quite acceptable. All dark feathers should show scintillating hues of green, purple, blue and pink even on the rump and under tail coverts.

PLUMAGE: Close and compact feathers presenting a neat, trim appearance.

NATURE: Wild and extremely fast and strong on wing.

FAULTS: Blue bar on tail; slate colored breast and undercarriage; missing white spots (finch marks) on primary flights; twisted or slanted peak crest; partial or complete shell crest; too wide (over 1 1/2 inches) of a neck ring.

ORDER OF IMPORTANCE (POINTS): Color and Markings (50); Crest (15); Body (5); Eye and Ceres (5); Breast (5); Head (3); Beak (3); Wattle (3); Neck (3); Wings (3); Legs and Feet (3); This updated standard is based on the original old French standard promoted by Macklin and Partin in the 1950's and 60's which was during the infancy of the Pheasant Pigeon in America. The Pheasant Pigeon is now considered to be an American breed as it does not seem to exist in any other country.

*Standard updated by Joe Powers and Tim Kvidera
Art by Gary Romig*

SAXON BREAST PIGEON



Blue Saxon Breast Pigeon

ORIGIN: An ancient Saxony Color Pigeon, that recently outside of Saxony is being extensively bred.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: Similar in form to a robust field pigeon but due to its length appears more elegant. Length 36-38 cm.

RACE FEATURES

HEAD: Well rounded, suitably high and wide forehead. Smooth headed.

EYES: Deep black.

BEAK: Long and thin. Black in blacks, blue and brown (Ash Red). Flesh colored in yellows.

NECK: Moderately long, well formed.

BREAST: Wide and deep.

BACK: Wide at the shoulders, flat and a little tapering downward.

WINGS: Long and wide.

TAIL: Long and closed, suitably full.

LEGS: short and muffed.

FEATHERING: Full and wide feathered

COLOR KINDS: Brown (Ash Red) Yellow. Black and Blues are rare.

COLOR & DESIGN: Color clear and deep. Browns show a metallic luster. Head, neck and breast are colored, rest of body white. Breast color evenly and sharply cut off from white. Young in nest feathering shows lacing of white feathers, which disappears at least by second molting. In the blacks and blues some lacing in flights and tails is allowed.

Art by Gary Romig

BAD FAULTS: Faded color and bad design. Broken colored eyes, poor muffs, white flecking in neck color.

ORDER OF EVALUATION: General impression - body strength - markings - color - muffs - eye and beak



NOTE: The Saxon Breast Pigeon markings are the result of "pencil factor". The young birds are often heavily laced with color as seen in this illustration (birds on the right side). Most of this moults away with age revealing the characteristic marking of the breed shown on the left side.

SAXON FIELD COLOR PIGEON



Blue White Bar Saxon Field Color Pigeon

ORIGIN: Saxonia and Thuringia

GENERAL IMPRESSION: Strong, field pigeon shape with low station, muffed, plain headed or shell crested.

RACE FEATURES

HEAD: Oblong, curved, forehead moderately high, smooth headed or with a broad shell crest ending with rosettes on either side of the head.

EYES: Orange colored. Eye cere narrow, even color depending upon plumage either light to red or dark.

BEAK: Medium to long. On blues and blacks beak color is black. Silvers and light blue the beak is dark. Red and Yellow the beak is bright flesh (on reds slight staining permitted). Red Checks, dark horn color, yellow checks light horn color.

NECK: Medium long, full at the body, throat well rounded out.

CHEST: Broad, well curved and projecting forward.

BACK: Long gently slopping down with broad shoulders.

WINGS: Long, well closed and covering the back.

TAIL: Long, well closed.

LEGS: Low position with long and well curved muff feathers and well developed hock feathers.

FEATHER: Well developed and lying close.

COLORS: Black, red, yellow, blue, opal blue, silver all with white bars or spangle. Isabel with white bars. Red or yellow checker.

COLOR AND DESIGN: Blacks, reds and yellows to be glossy and rich as possible. Pure white bars; long, narrow and well separated. Blue white bars have thin black edge. Spangles; pure white and evenly distributed as possible also with thin black edging. Black Spangles with or without finch markings (white pearls on the tip of flights). Blue wing cover feathers are to be middle tone without cloudy or dark ends. Opal blue is even and light blue without gradation, only the neck is with matt green gloss. Flights, muffs and tail are even light blue with the tail bar brighter. White bars or spangles on opals should be without dark edging but faint gray edging is permitted. Isabel color is to be even and light as possible but still allow the white bars to stand out. Opal and Isabel female pigeons are somewhat darker than the male pigeons. Red

SAXON FIELD COLOR PIGEON



Red Check Saxon Field Color Pigeon



Crested Black Spangle Saxon Field Color Pigeon

and yellow checkers have light flights, tail and muffs, checker marking on wings are dark and as large as possible but with bright small darts on the tips.

BAD FAULTS:

Weak body, drooping attitude, station too high, narrow or capping crest, too short or incomplete muffs, dark beaks on reds or yellows, too short or too broad, rusty or peppered bars, white showing on the back or base of neck or white moon showing on front of breast, visible white grizzle in flights, muffs, tail, or wedge, white or missing tail feathers, dull, uneven or bluish colors on the blacks, red or yellows, overly bright, dark or cloudy blues, on opal or isabel to dark or cloudy color, on light blues or opals any grizzling on the head, Violet neck, copper colored chest or sharply darker wing color.

ORDER OF EVALUATION:

General impression - body form - color - bars or spangling - muffs - eye and beak color.



Isabel White Bar Saxon Field Color Pigeon

Art by Gary Romig

SAXON MONK



Blue White Bar Saxon Monk

ORIGIN: An ancient and beloved color pigeon from Saxony and surrounding territory.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: Strong, refined field pigeon form, well developed muffs and smooth feathers.

RACE CHARACTERISTICS:

HEAD: Oblong smooth with forehead somewhat curved.

EYES: Dark, eye cere narrow and flesh colored to red.

BEAK: Medium long, flesh colored.

NECK: Medium long, full at the shoulders, throat well cut out.

CHEST: Broad and deep, well rounded.

BACK: Long, broad at the shoulders, slightly receding downward.

WINGS: Long, well closed and covering the back.

TAIL: Long, well closed.

LEGS: Low position with long and well curved muff feathers and well developed hock feathers.

FEATHER: Well developed and lying close.

COLOR: Black, red, yellow, blue, silver all with white bars or spangled.

COLOR AND DESIGN: Blacks, reds and yellows to be glossy and rich as possible; blues and silvers with light even color on wing shield and underparts; darker blue on the neck with glossy green shine. Barred have pure white bars; long, narrow, even and well separated; blues and silvers white bars show a thin dark edge. Spangle patterns are triangular pure white shapes with

SAXON MONK



Blue Spangle and Yellow White Bar Saxon Monks

a very even distribution over the entire wing shield. Blue and silver spangles have a thin dark edge defining the white triangle shapes. Pure white head with color beginning sharply and evenly just under the eyes. 8 to 10 white flights, 12 white tail feathers with color beginning sharply and evenly across the rump and underside; the vent must be colored. Muffs are white and hock feathers are colored.

BAD FAULTS:

Weak body, faulty design, faded colors, too short or incomplete muffs. Head marking cut too short or long, too many or too few white flights, colored feathers in muffs, white feathers running up the back or belly. White bars too short, jagged, rusty or peppered. Irregular spangles. White grizzling on the neck.

ORDER OF EVALUATION:

General impression - body type - color - markings - bars or spangles - muffs - eye and beak color.

Art by Gary Romig

SAXON MOON PIGEON



Red and Yellow Saxon Moon Pigeons

ORIGIN: Saxony and Silesia

GENERAL APPEARANCE: Strong refined field pigeon shape with muffs.

RACE CHARACTERISTICS:

HEAD: Slightly oblong; smooth or with a broad shell crest finishing with rosettes on both sides of the head.

EYES: Dark or orange. Eye cere flesh colored on yellows, dark flesh on reds.

BEAK: Medium long, flesh colored on yellows, light horn color on reds.

NECK: Medium long, throat well cut out.

CHEST: Broad and rounded.

BACK: Broad at the shoulders, gently dropping down towards the tail.

WING: Rather long, well closed.

TAIL: Long, well closed.

LEGS, FEET: Low position with long and well curved muff feathers and well developed hock feathers.

FEATHER: Well developed, lying close.

COLORS: Brown (ash red) and yellow.

COLOR AND DESIGN: Basic color is light ivory, rich red or yellow on the moon design and bars. Moon is twice as wide as deep, without gaps, should end sharply and not into the back of the neck. Bars are continuous across the wing, even, narrow and well separated. Weak markings on the interior of the flight feathers and lower surface of tail feathers are permitted.

BAD FAULTS: Weak body, drooping attitude, station to high, muffs too short or incomplete, narrow or inclined crest, uneven, too dark or bluish basic color, too short or light colored bars, showing a 3rd bar, moon with gaps or weak color, much dark pigment showing in back of neck.

ORDER OF EVALUATION: General impression - body form - basic color - color and form of moon and bars - muffs - eye and beak color.

Art by Gary Romig

SAXON PRIEST



Black White Bar Saxon Priest

ORIGIN: Saxony; The original breeding was probably from the Blassen and Trumpeter Pigeons.

GENERAL IMPRESSION:

Strong, field pigeon shape with low station, well developed muffs and hocks, always double crested.

RACE FEATURES:

HEAD: Somewhat rounded with suitably wide shell crest which ends with rosettes on either side of the head, and always with a carnation shaped beak crest suitably positioned and elevated so as not to cover the birds eyes.

EYES: Dark; eye cere narrow and pale colored to reddish.

BEAK: Medium long, flesh colored; lower beak is dark on blacks and blues. Small dark marks on the upper beak but under the beak crest are not bad faults particularly with old birds.

NECK: Medium long, full at the body, throat well rounded out.

BACK: Long gently slopping down with broad shoulders.

WINGS: Long, well closed and covering the back.

TAIL: Long, well closed.

LEGS: Low position with long and well curved muff feathers and well developed hock feathers.

FEATHER: Well developed and lying close.

COLORS: Black, red, yellow, blue and silver, all with white bars or spangle, blues in barless

COLOR AND DESIGN: Except for some dark gradations on neck, flights and tail bar, blues and silvers are a light soft tone, blacks, reds and yellows to be glossy and rich as possible. Pure white bars; long, narrow and well separated. Blue and silver white bars and spangles have thin black edge; Spangles should be triangular and evenly space on the wing covers; Black spangles with or without finch marks. Colored plumage except for the top of head which is pure white; the line of separation goes from the beak line to the crest base and includes the white beak crest

BAD FAULTS: Weak body, drooping attitude, station to high, narrow or capping crest, a beak crest that obscures vision, dark beaks on reds or yellows, too short or too broad, rusty or peppered bars, dull, uneven or bluish colors on the blacks, red or yellows; overly bright, dark or cloudy blues or silvers, blues with copper colored chest. or silvers with ochre colored chest.

ORDER OF EVALUATION: General impression - body form - color - head design - crest and beak crest - bars or spangling - muffs - eye and beak color.

BAND SIZE: 11

Art by Gary Romig

SAXON REVERSE-WING COLOR PIGEON



ORIGIN: Bred in Saxony and Thuringia

GENERAL APPEARANCE: Similar in form and size to a robust, heavily feathered field pigeon.

RACE CHARACTERISTICS:

HEAD: Like the field pigeon, forehead slightly rounded, always smooth headed.

EYES: Dark brown, appearing black. Cere soft and light to rose color.

BEAK: Light, in black and blues the upper beak is dark.

NECK: Medium long and strong, full at the shoulders.

THROAT: Nicely cut out and rounded.

BREAST: Wide and full.

BACK: Slightly rounded, tapering downward. Belly well developed.

WINGS: Suitably long and wide, almost reaching tail end.

TAIL: Long and nicely closed.

LEGS: Deep set, Thick with long muffs. Heavily feathered and long hock feathers.

FEATHERING: Well developed.

COLOR KINDS: Black, red, yellow and blue.

SAXON REVERSE-WING COLOR PIGEON



COLOR & DESIGN: Color pure and intensive and showing much sheen. Not too dark or sooty in blues. The back is colored, but is difficult to obtain in the blues. Regular Magpie design with a white head and colored snip on forehead, making a white band around the head 1 cm. wide and evenly cut.

BAD FAULTS: Impure beak color. Irregular or minus a snip. Color in shanks. White undertail wedge. Colored feathers in wings. A bib formed head design. Weak or small muffs. Faded colors.

ORDER OF EVALUATION:

General impression - body form and size - magpie pattern - color - head form and eye color.

Art by Gary Romig

SAXON SHIELD



Red White Bar Saxon Shield

ORIGIN: Saxony

GENERAL IMPRESSION: Strong, field pigeon shape with low station, heavy muffs, plain headed, shell crested or double crested

RACE FEATURES:

HEAD: Oblong, curved, forehead moderately high, smooth headed, shell crest or double crested. Crest set well on head, broad and thick, ending with rosettes on either side of the head. Beak crest is well developed but shall not cover the eyes.

EYES: Dark. Eye cere narrow, even color, light flesh to red.

BEAK: Medium to long, flesh colored.

NECK: Medium long, full at the body, throat well rounded out.

CHEST: Broad, well curved and projecting forward.

BACK: Long gently slopping down with broad shoulders.

WINGS: Long, well closed and covering the back.

TAIL: Long, well closed, almost horizontal

LEGS: Low position with long and well curved muff feathers and well developed hock feathers.

FEATHER: Well developed and lying close and not loose.

COLORS: Black, red, yellow, blue, and, silver all with white bars or spangled. Blue and Silver also with dark bars or checkers. Blue and silver barless.

COLOR AND DESIGN: Blacks, reds and yellows to be glossy and rich as possible. Pure white bars; long, narrow and well separated. Blue and silver white bars have thin black edge. Spangles are triangular, pure white and evenly distributed as possible. Blue and silver spangles with thin black edging. The color feathers should be only on the wing shield and thumb feathers. The rest of the feathers are white including 8 to 10 primary flight feathers. The red and yellows may have light fading on the end of the secondaries if the bars are pure.

BAD FAULTS: Weak body, drooping attitude, station to high, projecting, too short or much damaged muffs, narrow, sloping or capping position of crest, small or pinched nose crest or nose crest which covers the eye. Color in beak, dull or impure color rust or strong peppering in bars or spangles, very broad, short considerably crooked or broken bars, visible evidence of third bar, white flights between colored flights, more than two white or absence of colored thumb feathers, colored sides, thighs or back.

ORDER OF EVALUATION: General impression - body form - color - markings - bars or spangling - muffs - crest and beak crest - eye and beak color.

BAND SIZE: 11

Art by Gary Romig

SAXON SPOT



Blue Shell Crested Saxon Spot, Plus head view of Red Plainheaded

ORIGIN: For a long time the muffed spot was bred in Saxony;

GENERAL IMPRESSION: Like the field pigeon but somewhat stronger in appearance.

RACE FEATURES:

HEAD: Rounded, either crested or smooth.

EYES: Dark, cere narrow, flesh to red in color.

BEAK: Relatively long, slightly rounded on the tip. Flesh colored. In blacks and blues the upper beak is dark. Wattle small and white powdered.

NECK: Suitably short, blending full at the shoulders.

BACK: Wide at the shoulders, tapering slightly downward.

WINGS: Strong and long, not too tightly closed, resting on top tail.

LEGS & FEET: Long and well muffed, feathers as wide as possible, long hock feathers; deep set.

TAIL: Nicely closed, adequately wide.

FEATHER: Well developed, showing fullness and softness.

COLORS: Black, red, yellow and blue which also shows a dark bar in the tail.

COLOR AND DESIGN: White: The spot (or snip) and the tail, including undertail wedge to a line around the body at the vent, are colored. Color always pure and deep, the design sharply cut out. The spot is pear shaped and 4 mm. wide at the beak wattle.

BAD FAULTS: Dark or warty ceres. Not a full and rounded crest or too low a setting. Light upper beaks in blacks and blues. Dark or spotted beaks in red and yellow. White feathers in undertail wedge. Reedy color in tail, Although a light edge on the outside feathers of the tail should not be considered a fault. Large, thick heads with a blunt beak. Short muffs. Too small or no forehead spot.

ORDER OF EVALUATION: General impression - body strength - muffs - markings - color - crest - beak color.

BAND SIZE: 11

Art by Gary Romig

SAXON STORK



Shell Crested Black Saxon Stork

ORIGIN: Saxony

GENERAL IMPRESSION: Like the field pigeon but somewhat stronger in appearance. Well developed muffs, smooth head or shell crested.

RACE FEATURES:

HEAD: Well curved rather high either crested or smooth.

EYES: Dark, cere narrow, flesh to red in color.

BEAK: Relatively long, slightly rounded on the tip. Flesh colored. In blacks and blues the upper beak is dark. Wattle small and white powdered.

NECK: Medium long with well rounded out throat.

BREAST: Broad and deep well rounded slightly forward leaning.

BACK: Wide at the shoulders, tapering slightly downward.

WINGS: Strong and closed.

LEGS & FEET: Deep position and well muffed, feathers as wide as possible, long hock feathers.

TAIL: Long and nicely closed.

FEATHER: Well developed, and lying close.

COLORS: Black, blue, red and yellow.

COLOR AND DESIGN: Blacks, reds and yellow are to be rich, glossy and pure. Blues to be light and even color. Colored are 13 to 15 flight feathers and their cover feathers additional small cover feathers form a colored triangle along the leading bottom edge of the wing. A well formed colored spot rises from the beak cere in a pear shape not to reach the eyes or mouth line nor extend to the top of the head behind the eyes. The muffs are also evenly colored

BAD FAULTS: Weak body, drooping attitude, poor markings, faded or impure colors.

ORDER OF EVALUATION: General impression - body strength - markings - color - muffs - feathers - shell crest - eye and beak color.

BAND SIZE: 11

Art by Gary Romig

SAXON SWALLOW & WING PIGEON



Blue White Barred Saxon Swallow and Black Spangle Saxon Wing Pigeon (Fairy Swallow)

NOMENCLATURE: Saxon Swallow also known as Fullhead Swallow, Saxon Wing Pigeon (Spot Marked) commonly called Saxon Fairy Swallow for the crested variety and Silesian Swallow for the plain-headed variety, Bohemian Swallow refers to the Tiger Marked in Spot Marked, Crested or Plain-headed type.

HOMELAND: Saxony, Erz Mountains, Lausitz, Silesia and Bohemia

APPEARANCE: Strong, full body, medium to low standing, Field Pigeon type, heavily muffed, shell crested or smooth headed. All parts must be in balance.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE BREED:

HEAD: Longish, curved, with forehead reasonably high, smooth headed or crested. Wider at the back of the skull for those birds with shell crest. Size of the head must be in proportion to the size of the body. In crested birds, the shell is round, thick and ending on both sides in well defined rosettes. (See Illustrations 4, 7, 8, 9)

EYES: Dark (bull), eye cere small, with skin color flesh color to red, fine in texture.

BEAK: Moderately long. Beak markings on reds and yellows are flesh color, on blacks the upper beak is black, on blue the beak is blue-black to black, on silver the beak is light horn colored (found mostly toward the front of the beak), lower beak flesh color for all feather colors. (See Illustration 10)

NECK: Medium in length, full where the neck joins the body, with the throat well cut out (No gullet).

BREAST: Broad, full underneath, well rounded in appearance from the front, somewhat protruding and covering the wing butts. (See

BACK: Long, broad at the shoulders tapering to the tail and slightly sloping (Approximately a 15 degree slope).

WINGS: Powerful, wide feathered and not crossing at the tail. Held tight to the body. Secondary feathers should touch over the rump (closed back).

TAIL: Moderately long, well closed (approximately 1 1/2 feather width) and not touching the floor.

LEGS AND FEET: Low posture, long and thickly muffed feet with three layers of feathers laying flat, having a sickle shaped curve blending into the hock feathers. Shape of foot feather is more important than length. (See Illustrations 4, 5)

FEATHERS: Firm, smooth and dense feathering.

COLOR PATTERNS: Black, red, yellow, blue, silver, all without bars with white bars, or spangled; blue with black bars, silver with dark dun bars, blue and silver checkered. Ash red and cream with or without dark bars.

FEATHER COLOR: In blue, silver, ash red and cream, light in color, clear and even. In black, red and yellow, rich, intense color with good sheen, clear and even.

MARKINGS:

SPOT MARKING: On the wing pigeon (Silesian and Fairy) should be symmetrical, pear shaped and ideally reach its highest point on the top of the head at a point between the center of the eyes. The color of the spot should not extend to the eye cere. The spot should be narrower at the base and should not extend to the corner of the mouth.

SAXON SWALLOW & WING PIGEON



Bohemian Tiger Swallow, Red, and Blue Barless Silesian Swallow

CAP MARKING: On the Swallow (Fullhead) should cover the top of the head starting between the upper and lower mandible and extend in a straight line to the lower part of the eyes, then continuing in a straight line to the rosettes at the ends of the crest (note that this does not say that the cap marking runs in a straight line from the beak to the rosettes). The cap marking should extend to the crest, but not into the crest.

WHITE BARRED SWALLOWS: In blue and silver must have a clear, distinct narrow dark edging.

SPANGLES AND CHECKERS: Ground color on wing shield to be approximately one to one ratio with the spangling or checking. The spangle or checker is to appear as distinct triangles with an even distribution over the wing shield. The blue and silver spangles are to have a narrow, dark edge between the spangle marking and the ground color. The barring on spangles and checks is jagged, rather than even and wider than the barred varieties. Blue, silver, red and yellow spangles are to have clear colored flights and muffs (no evidence of grizzling should appear when the wings are closed). Black spangles must have finch markings (white spots) on the tips of each primary flight. White spots are not to touch each other. Young birds are not to be penalized if not completely finch marked. A little white in muffs is acceptable if the spangling is good. A little dark color in the muffs is acceptable if the checking is good.

BOHEMIAN/TIGER SWALLOWS: The Tiger Swallow is a Spot Swallow, either crested or non crested, with alternating colored and white feathers in the wings and muffs. Every other feather in the

primaries, secondaries, coverts and muffs must be white with the exception of the first two outer primary flight feathers, which must be colored. There should be an alternating pattern of white and colored feathers on the wing. The Tiger Swallow colors are black, red, yellow, silver and blue.

REISSERFLUGEL: Reisserflugels are red and cream checks. The checkers are to be very large, with a small light colored tip (T-Pattern). The checkers are to be intense in color. Some color is permitted on the inner portion of the flights, but the flights are to appear light in color when the wing is closed. The muffs are to be light, but not white. The upper mandible is to be dark on reds and cream on yellows.

MAJOR FAULTS:

HEAD AND NECK: Lack of rosettes, stained lower beak, lack of color on upper beak of black, blue or silver, broken or cracked eyes, beetle brow, stained eye cere, gullet, color of cap in Fullhead not reaching crest, base of spot extending to the mouth in Spot Swallow, color of spot extending to eye.

BODY, WINGS AND TAIL: Weak body, body too long, body too short, wing butts not well covered, side boards, too broad or broken bars, bar touching at top of wing, laced pattern in spangles, wing tips carried below tail, less than twelve (12) tail feathers, soft or loose feathering, roached back.

LEGS, FEET, AND MUFFS: Weak feathered muffs, split muffs, grizzled foot feathers, station too low or too high. (See illustration 5)

SAXON SWALLOW & WING PIGEON

FAULTS BY DEGREE:

HEAD AND NECK: Too narrow or low set capping crest, flat head, poorly shaped spot, spot too large or small, streaked upper beak in blacks and blues, stain on beak of red or yellow, beak too short or long, neck too thick or thin.

BODY, WINGS, AND TAIL: Out of condition, wide or flared tail, visible evidence of third bar, dull or unclear color, bronzing or peppering in the bars and spangles, bronzing in dark bars or checkers, grizzling in flights of bar or barless, lack of finch marks in black spangles, wing tips crossing, chest weak or narrow, heart too small, heart too short, open back, rag feather. (See Illustration 4, 6)

LEGS, FEET, AND MUFFS: Split between muffs and hocks, poorly formed muffs - lack of sickle, white spots in muffs of spangles, muffs not lying flat, muff color does not match color of wing shield.

FAULT CATEGORY EXPLANATION: Provided are two fault categories. The major fault category is one that allows very little leeway. They are faults which should be eliminated completely from the Swallow and Wing Pigeon Races (Fullhead, Silesian and Fairy). The faults by degree category is provided because these problems may or may not detract from a quality overall impression of an exhibit. It is the Judge's discretion, depending on the severity of the fault, as to the degree of penalty assessed.

DISQUALIFICATIONS: Any outward physical deformity (i.e. crooked beak, crippled legs, drooping wings, etc.), over trimmed (trimmed to where the skin shows) or obvious faking. Obvious cross breeding.

ORDER OF EVALUATION: Overall impression, body/type including muffs, color, markings, wing pattern, crest, beak and eye color.



Black White Barred Saxon Swallow (Fullhead) and Red Check Silesian Swallow (Reisserflugel)

Art by Gary Romig

SAXON WHITETAIL



Black and Red Saxon Whitetails

ORIGIN: In Saxony principally around the Ore Mountains and the bordering Thuringen territory. Since ancient times it is one of the most beloved of the color pigeons.

GENERAL IMPRESSION: Similar in form to a stocky field pigeon. Length 33 to 35 cm.

RACE FEATURES:

HEAD: Round and forehead rounded, always smooth headed.

EYES: Deep black on blacks, blues, silvers and coppers (grayish black is permitted on coppers); reds and yellows light red orange eye color. Eye cere on reds and yellows is light flesh color to red. Cere to be dark on all other colors. on coppers a lighter gray cere is permitted.

BEAK: Long and thin. Flesh colored in reds and yellows. All other colors the beak is black

NECK: Short and rounded. Full at the shoulders. The throat is nicely cut out.

BREAST: Wide, moderately rounded.

BACK: Slightly arched, tapering downward.

WINGS: Suitably long and wide, flights resting on tail.

TAIL: Closed and just a trifle longer than flight tips.

LEGS: Low position with long and well curved muff feathers and well developed hock feathers.

FEATHER: Well developed and lying close.

COLORS: Black with white bars or spangling (the later either with or without finch marks), black with copper spangling (Firebacks). Blue and silver barless, white bars or spangling and also with dark bars. Red and Yellow without any bars or spangles

COLOR AND DESIGN: Blues and Silvers are light and soft tones except for dark gradations to neck and flights and tail bar. Black, Red, Yellows with even glossy rich colors. Firebacks are rich glossy black with copper spangle pattern and with or without copper finch marks, weak copper pattern in muffs are allowed without strong penalty. White feathers only on spot marking which should not be too large or too small. 12 white tail feathers with even demarkation between color and white on top tail cover feathers. Under-tail wedge to be colored.

BAD FAULTS: Weak body, drooping attitude, station to high. light or flesh colored upper bill on blacks or blues. Staining on bill of red or yellows. White feathers on head outside of the spot marking; missing spot marking, white feathers on underbody or tail wedge, fewer than 12 white tail feathers. Dull or bluish colors on Blacks, reds or yellows. Cloudy, sooty or muddy colors on blue or silvers. Uneven, broken or jagged bars; poorly designed spangles.

ORDER OF EVALUATION: General Impression - body form - color - markings - bars or spangling - muffs - bill color - eye color.

Art by Gary Romig

SOUTH GERMAN BLASSE



Clean Leg Red and a Lark Marked Muffed South German Blasse

ORIGIN: One of the oldest breeds in. Southern Germany. From the vicinity of Wurtemberg. Blasse translates to 'White Crown'.

GENERAL IMPRESSION: A strongly built Field Pigeon type. Almost horizontal under line, good carriage to the foreparts, round crest (shell). Can be either clean-legged or with medium length muffs.

RACE FEATURES:

HEAD: Should appear broad with a good forehead and a fairly high crest ending in rosettes either side (the crest and rosettes should not be lower than level with the under-beak).

EYES: Dark, eye cere small and red for the rich colors, light to red for the other colors. Red however is strived for.

BEAK: Medium length, light in color for the Reds and Yellows (slight 'staining' to the under-beak allowed in the Red females. For all other colors only the upper-beak must be flesh colored. The under-beak color dependent on the feather color of the bird i.e. black to horn-color. Wattle small, smooth and white powdered.

NECK: Medium length. Throat well curved

BREAST: A full, rounded (but not heavy) breast showing a gentle curve from the front of the legs to the throat.

BACK: Slightly sloping

WINGS: Strong, carried on the tail, held tightly to the body and with good back cover.

TAIL: Long and well closed

LEGS AND FEET: Short and clean-legged or with thick, well rounded, medium length muffs blending with the hock feathers. Smooth, tight and well feathered. Muff birds may appear slightly looser

COLORS: Black, Red, Yellow. Blue, Reiflicht (Ice Blue) with Black bar or barless. Blue checker. Meal (Mehlicht as in the Nuremburg lark) with or without bars. Mealy, Cream. Black and Blue with white bar or white checkered. Lark-marked and Dilute Blue with or without dark bars.

COLOR AND DESIGN: Black, Red and Yellow even, deep and with an intense sheen. Blue, even, clear and neither too dark or too light. Freiflicht is a delicate Ice blue throughout with light flecking to the feathers (Schimmel markings). Lark and Mehlicht have the color and markings of the Coburger lark, i.e. a pale silver/blue tone throughout with an ochre breast marking (females are normally a darker 'tone'). The pale colors must have clear, even wing-shield color with clear checkering and bars. The bars to be clean and fine (not broad) and cross the closed wing. The white head marking should start at the beak corner through the eye or touch the lower part of the eye cere and must reach the inner base of the crest. A very small colored mark (Mucke) is desired between the beak and eye. The colored line from beak to the front of the eye to have a slight rise or curve.

SOUTH GERMAN BLASSE

BAD FAULTS: Body too fine. Too high in posture (this pertains to the 'underline' of the body, the bird should not be 'squat'). Small or thin crest. No rosettes or badly formed rosettes. Feathers on the legs or feet with the clean-legged version. Muffs not thick enough. Badly formed muffs (not rounded). Poorly marked head. Dark eye cere. Upper beak with color 'staining'. flesh colored lower beak on the dark colored birds. White feathers in the under-tail or foot feathers. Colors uneven or without sheen (especially in the darker colors).

ORDER OF EVALUATION: General impression, overall breed type. Strength of body. Color. Markings. Crest. Eye. Beak color. Foot feather (muffs).

BAND SIZE: Clean leg 7, Muffed 11

Art by Gary Romig

STARLING



ORIGIN: This variety is very old and was being bred in South Germany and Thuringia since the 1600's. Originally the fanciers of Thuringia preferred the smooth head Starling and Blue was popular also. In S. Germany and especially in Schwaben the blacks were recognized only and preferred in peak and shell crests. Today one finds in the South many smooth headed but the blues are still to be found mainly in Thuringia.

GENERAL IMPRESSION: The Starling resembles the common field pigeon, only more slender, yet stronger in form.

RACE FEATURES:

HEAD: Longish round, lightly arched. Smooth head, shell crested or peak crested.

EYES: Dark in the white-head varieties; fire red in full colored heads. Cere plum colored in dark heads and flesh colored to red in white heads.

BEAK: Dark except in monk marked which is flesh colored; also upper beak light, lower beak dark in the white heads.

NECK: Medium long, full, carried forward from shoulders.

BACK: Wide at shoulders, lightly tapering downward.

WINGS: Nicely closed.

TAIL: Closed and just a trifle longer than flight tips.

LEGS: Short, fully clean legged with black nails; monk marked, light nails.

FEATHER: Full and thick, laying smoothly.

COLORS: Black, Blue, red, yellow. In blacks; white heads, white tails, monk marked. Silver laced also with white head or white tailed or monk marked, Black laced also in white head, white tail or monk marked.

COLOR AND DESIGN:

1. BLACKS: ground color deep black with green sheen, without brown or streaks in flights or tail. Neck, green sheen. An important marking is the half moon on the breast, which can be grey to pure white; the feathers here are white tipped with a fine black greenish border. The moon design should be 3 cm. wide, sharply outlined without any breaks or gaps in entirety, the end points on both sides not to go behind the neck. The half moon should not stray, color wise into the small of the neck or lower breast. Bars are pure white, narrow and unbroken.

2. BLUE: ground color pure blue as clean and light as possible. Star or moon design same as for blacks. Bars pure white with thin black edging, narrow and unbroken.

3. RED & YELLOW: ground color red or yellow, moon and bars as in blacks.

4. WHITE-HEADS (BLASSE): color and design same as blacks. Appearance more robust. A wide black shell crest evenly borders the white top skull in the back. The white of the head is on and even line with the beak corners, thru the middle of the eye to the crest. The white must be as wide as the crest in the rear of head. Also between the

STARLING

STARLING COLORS & MARKINGS



Red white bar Starling



Blue White bar Starling



Yellow white bar Starling



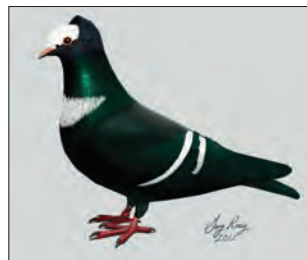
Black white bar White-tailed Starling



Marmorstar or laced Whitetailed Starling



Silver laced Whitetailed Starling



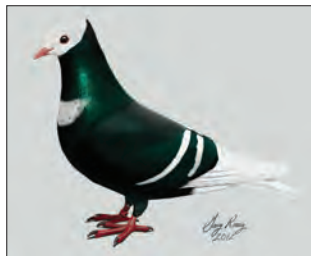
Black white bar White Capped Starling



Marmorstar or Laced White Capped Starling



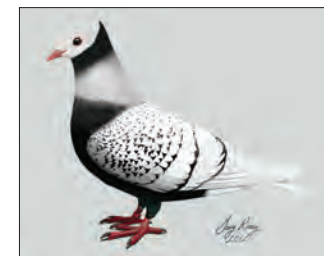
Silver laced white Capped Starling



Black white bar Monk Marked Starling



Marmorstar or laced Monk Marked Starling



Silver laced Monk Marked Starling

beak corners and eyes a black fleck in the white is considered a special beauty point but is not demanded.

5. WHITE-TAILS: ground color and design same as in Blacks, #1. The 12 white tail feathers and top covering feathers of tail are white. The under tail wedge is black and is an important feature. Over the wattle is a pea sized white spot on the forehead, the snip or spot.

6. MONKED: ground color and design same as blacks, #1 except for the usual monk design. The head has a pointed crest which should set high. The white head design starts at the peak crest in a sharp, even and in a curving line go under the eye by 3/4 to 1 cm. and cut thru the under-half of the throat. This border line should not be too high or too low cut. Seven to 9 flights must be white as well as the tail, over and under including the wedge feathers under the tail. Some white in the heel joint is not to be contested.

7. MARMORSTAR (LACED): ground color same as blacks, #1. The moon can be narrower and higher on the chest. The wing shield has a triangular check which appears on the right side of the quill of every feather in the shield and is white. These checks should be uniform over entire wing area. The flights show the pearl marking on each tip.

8. MARMORSTAR WHITE-HEAD (BLASSE): same as #7 except with white head.

9. MARMORSTAR WHITE-TAIL: same as #7 but with white tail as in #5.

10. MARMORSTAR MONK: same as #7 but with monk mark as in #6.

11. SILVER LACED: ground color same as blacks, #1, but the moon design can be some 15mm. wider, white with a black glimmering band that goes around the neck and in the back blends in with the heart design. The wing shield is white with very regular black edging, which forms on the ends a every shield feather a black

fleck, arrow shaped. The heart and upper back should show the same design. However, this is mostly still referred to as edging. Pearl marked flights.

12. SILVER LACED WHITEHEAD (BLASSE): color and design as #11 the whitehead as #4.

13. SILVERLACED WHITETAIL: color and design same as #11; whitetail design and snip as in #5.

14. SILVER LACED MONKED: color and design same as #11; monk marking as in #6. Blue tone in belly color permitted.

BAD FAULTS:

Feathers on legs or toes. In blacks faded or violet color, rust in moon and bars; faded flights, tail or wedge under tail. Off colored head. In blues gray blue color, light or faded flights, white in belly, back or tail wedge broken or too wide bars. Marmorstar; same as blacks; no pearl design in flights. Silver laced; uneven color, grizzling in head color, laced shanks. rust or sooty color in shields. Reedy color in flights, none or too large pearl in design of flights. Whiteheads (Blassen); Incorrect head design. Dark upper beak, Light lower beak. Bearded; yellow or broken eyes. Thin narrow crest. White-tails; No snip. white or faded tail edge feathers. Less than 12 white tail feathers. Monk marked; white in vent, colored rump, less than 7 white flights. spotted or dark beak. Light or broken eyes. Open or broken crests.

ORDER OF EVALUATION:

General Impression - body form - color - markings - bars or spangling - bill color - eye color.

Art by Gary Romig

THURINGIAN WHITEHEAD



ORIGIN: Thuringia

GENERAL APPEARANCE: Strong field pigeon shape with nearly horizontal attitude, medium muffed and Shell Crested

RACE CHARACTERISTICS:

HEAD: Oblong, curved, with broad round shell crest ending with rosettes on either side

EYES: Dark brown, appearing black. Cere narrow, flesh colored to red

BEAK: Medium to long, flesh colored. Wattle soft white powdery

NECK: Medium long and strong, full at the shoulders.

THROAT: Nicely cut out and rounded.

BREAST: Wide and full.

BACK: Slightly rounded, tapering downward. Belly well developed.

WINGS: Suitably long and wide, almost reaching tail end.

TAIL: Long and nicely closed.

LEGS: Deep set, medium muffs and hock feathers.

FEATHERING: Well developed.

COLOR KINDS: Black, Red, Yellows and brown. Blue and silver with black/dark bars or checkered and barless, ash red and yellow with bars or checks, copper

COLOR & DESIGN: Blues, Silvers Ash Reds and Ash Yellows are light and soft tones except for dark gradations to neck. Black, Red, Yellows, Browns with even glossy rich colors. The shell crest, neck, body, wings and flights are colored. Pure white head with color beginning sharply and evenly just under the eyes. Foot feathers are pure white. The 12 tail feathers are pure white. The break between color and white of the tail cuts sharply across the rump and underneath at the vent. The under-wedge tail feathers are white

BAD FAULTS: Weak body, narrow or oblique crest. Crest missing rosettes, spotty beak color. Missing or white primary wing feathers. White feathers on body or wing shield. Muffs too large, too many muff feathers colored (3 are allowed). Uneven or impure color

ORDER OF EVALUATION: General impression - body form and station - markings - color - head/crest form and eye color.

Art by Gary Romig

THURINGIAN GOLDKAFERTAUBEN



ORIGIN:: A German color pigeon, originating in Arnstadt in 1920 by Hans Weissbach, but lost during the Second World War. Resurrected in the 1950s by Ernst Stullein and Erwin Hauck, color pigeon specialists, using the Red White Tail, Black Strasser and Starling.

OVERALL IMPRESSION: A strong built, medium long field pigeon that stands alert with the tail at approximately 45 degrees.

HEAD: To be medium long, well rounded from the back of the beak wattle to back of the skull. It can be plain headed or have a peak crest.

EYE: To be Orange/Red in color with a small eye cere that is dark in color.

BEAK: Medium long with a wide gape (hinge). Beak wattle is fine and white powdered.

NECK: Is of medium length and strong at the base. Shall be well rounded at the throat (not so well developed in the young pigeon) showing no sign of a gullet.

BREAST: Is broad and well rounded.

WINGS: Long and broad, hard feathered and held close to the back.

TAIL: Long and well closed.

LEGS: Medium long with clean legs. Nails to be Black.

FEATHER: Strong feathers that are hard and very smooth to the hand.

COLOR: Head, neck, body and tail are to be Black. A very definite Purple/Green sheen especially on the neck and if possible on the breast and body. The wing shield has a definite Chestnut Brown/Bronze color and sheen. Body ground color shall be Black. Secondary feathers are Black with a Brown feather shaft. Primary feathers can be all Black or Black with a well defined Brown/Bronze finger mark on each primary tip. (Note - a light strip of black on the wing shield feathers or slight Blue shade to the tail not a major fault. Any markings on the wings must NOT be in the form of checkering or lacing.)

FAULTS (MAJOR): Too small or too coarse in general build; crooked peak crest; large or light eye ceres; flat Black or Blue color to the head, neck or body; Brown/Bronze head or neck color; a Blue colored tail; Brown or Bronze sheen to the bird anywhere other than on the wing shields.

ORDER OF IMPORTANCE: Breed type and balance, body and head form, stance, overall condition, cleanness of color and sheen, sound ground color, eye and beak color.

Translated by Mick Bassett and Joe Powers

Art by Gary Romig

THURINGIAN MAUSER



ORIGIN: The Thuringian Mauser, sometimes known as the Moulter, came from the vicinity of Hessen, in Germany, and is a member of the German Toy Group. This breed differs from the Thuringian White-Head in that it only has a white cap, is clean legged, and is without hock feathers.

At the present time, the Thuringian Mauser is appearing in Britain, no doubt due to the German Toy Pigeon Club, founded in Britain in the early 1970s. The size and carriage is very similar to the common field pigeon.

HEAD: Rather flat, forehead fairly high, always crowned with a broad shell crest.

BEAK: Very long and slender, upper mandible always flesh color, lower mandible dark, varying according to the depth of prime color.

EYE: Always has a colored iris, and enclosed by a flesh colored cere.

THROAT: No sign of gullet.

NECK: Rather short, broad at shoulders, narrowing towards the head.

BREAST: Broad and well arched.

BACK: Broad, tapering slightly towards the tail.

WINGS: Lying close to the body, primary feathers resting on the tail.

LEGS: Red in color, unfeathered below the hocks.

TAIL: Well closed, rounded at the end. Not completely white; the two outside tail feathers are colored.

When the tail is closed, the colored feathers cannot be seen from above, but from the underneath the two outer tail feathers are visible.

COLORS: There are many colors of this breed; it appears that any color is allowed, including breast spots.

BAND SIZE: 8 mm

Drawing by Gary Romig

THURINGIAN SWALLOW



ORIGIN: Thuringia

OVERALL IMPRESSION: Elegant and elongated field pigeon type; plain headed or crested.

BREED CHARACTERISTICS:

HEAD: Oval, slightly arched; plain headed or with a crest which does not cap and shall end on each side in rosettes.

EYES: Dark; eye cere small, smooth, and sharp, flesh colored to red.

BEAK: Long; flesh colored on reds and yellows, black upper beak on blues and blacks; tip of upper beak horn colored on silvers, all colors having a white lower beak.

NECK: Moderately long, throat well curved (no gullet).

BREAST: Broad, carried somewhat forward.

BACK: Long, rounded, sloping.

TAIL: long, closed.

LEGS: Short, without feathers; toenail color is not important, however, as dark as possible on blacks and blues.

FEATHERING: Well developed, tight fitting.

COLORS: Red, yellow, black, blue, and silver barless, blue and silver barred, blue and silver check.

COLOR & MARKINGS: The ground color is white; only the head, cap, and wings with the exception of the shoulder feather which form a broad, white, well rounded out heart shape. On blacks, reds and yellows the lacquer color and under wing color is required. The primary flights on the blue and silver patterns must be dark when the wing is closed.

MAJOR FAULTS: Body too weak; dark lower beak, flecked upper beak; feathers on the legs; colored thighs and shanks, irregular heart marking, poor color, many white feathers under the wings or reds, yellows, and blacks.

ORDER OF EVALUATION: Overall Impression - shape and size - head marking - beak color - wing marking - crest.

Art by Gary Romig

THURINGIAN WING PIGEON



ORIGIN: South Thuringia

OVERALL IMPRESSION: The same as the clean legged field pigeon; only it is more elegant and elongated.

BREED CHARACTERISTICS:

HEAD: Oval, slightly rounded; plain headed or crested.

EYES: Dark, with small red eye ceres.

BEAK: Long, upper beak on blacks and blues is black, on silvers light horn colored and the lower beak is flesh colored; on reds, yellows, and other light color varieties the upper beaks are flesh colored.

NECK: Medium in length, thin where the head blends into the neck; throat well curved (no gullet).

BREAST: Somewhat broad, moderately rounded.

BACK: Long, slightly sloping.

TAIL: Proportionately long and small.

LEGS: Somewhat short, clean legged, toenail color not important.

FEATHERING: Long feathered, not too soft, tight fitting. Colors: Black, red, yellow, blue, and silver barless, blue and silver barred, blue and silver check; also red, yellow, black, and blue with white bars and spangled; ash red and cream bar and ash red and cream check.

COLOR & MARKINGS: Colors completely pure and intense; only the wings (with the exception of the feathers on the shoulders) and the spot are colored, the remaining feathers are white. The white feathers of the shoulders shall form a broad heart, so that the colored feathers appear suitably small and long. The tips of the primary flights of the blues and silvers and their related patterns must be dark, the spot must completely touch the wattle but not touch the corner of the mouth or the eye cere. It should be berry shaped. Color under the wings and a closed heart marking are required. The color under the wings of the white barred and spangled varieties is not important.

MAJOR FAULTS: Too short or weak body; dark lower beak, light tipped beaks on dark colors, dark beak tip on light colors; grey flecks or dark eye ceres; evidence of barring on barless varieties; dull color; much white in the under wing in the reds, yellows, and blacks; irregular markings; feathers on the legs or toes.

ORDER OF EVALUATION: Overall Impression - shape (length) - size - color - markings - beak - eye color.

Art by Gary Romig

THURINGIAN WHITEBIB



ORIGIN: The region of Thuringia. The breed is also called the Thuringen Whitebib. Bavette is the French term for the bib.

GENERAL IMPRESSION: Strong field pigeon type with nearly horizontal carriage, lightly muffed.

BREED CHARACTERISTICS

HEAD: Oval, smoothly curved, with broad shell crest, which ends in rosettes.

EYES: Bull or red; cere fine flesh-colored shading to red.

BEAK: Medium length, flesh-colored. Wattle; fine and powdered white.

NECK: Medium length, tapering from a strong base to the head, throat well defined and clean cut.

CHEST: Broad, well rounded.

BACK: Long, easily sloping, broad at the shoulders.

WINGS: Long, broad, closed, back well covered.

TAIL: Long and closed.

LEGS: Not quite medium length, with short, close muffs and well developed hock feathers or else clean legged.

PLUMAGE: Well developed, smooth, lying tight.

COLORS: Black, red, yellow, blue barred or barless, silver barred or barless, mealy, cream, blue, silver checkered, red checkered, yellow checkered.

COLOR AND MARKINGS: All colors rich and pure. Self - rich and glossy (Reds and Yellows a little less so), Blues and Silvers with clear and sharp markings, all bars clear, narrow, continuous and running separately across the wing, the Checkered have as sharp a wing design as possible. White markings are as follows: the head and the bib underneath which grows broader until level with the wing butt; the tail with cushion and wedge; and the muffs. The remaining plumage including crest and hock feathers is colored. The bib evenly formed, and all color cuts smooth. Some white vent feathers and some white on the belly (at most to the end of the breastbone) are permitted.

MAJOR FAULTS: Weak bodies; narrow or lopsided crest; missing rosettes; stained beak; over-trimmed plumage; unsatisfactory bib design; very high back cut on the head; too much white in the belly plumage; missing, white or grizzled flights; colored foot feathers; visible third bar; flat or impure colors.

ORDER OF EVALUATION:

General impression
Body shape and carriage
Color and markings
Crest
Eyes and beak color
Feather quality

BAND SIZE: Muff varieties - 10 mm; Clean legged - 8 mm.

Drawing by Gary Romig

Owl & Frill Pigeons

AACHENER SHIELD OWL



ORIGIN: An old German breed, bred in the Aachen and surrounding Rhineland region since the 1700s(18th Century).

OVERALL IMPRESSION: The type of the early German Shield Owls with an almost medium length beak, almost horizontal body station (based on the undercarriage). The color of the wing shields must be very rich and intensive with a very lustrous sheen.

HEAD: Plain headed, longish but a slightly rounded oval, showing a gentle curve, without any flatness to the top of head. The beak and frontal form an unbroken smooth curving line which runs from the tip of beak to the back of the head and down into the neck line with no breaks, bumps or dips.

EYE: Dark bull in color with pale eye ceres.

BEAK: Almost medium length, thick and broad in profile at its gape. Flowing from the beak tip to the frontal without any break. Pale flesh in color, with a small and fine wattle.

NECK: To be short with a small dewlap and a well developed breast frill.

BREAST: Broad and well rounded.

BACK: Broad across the shoulders, tapering towards the tail, with a slightly sloping back.

WINGS: Carried tight against the body, well closed with the tips not reaching the end of the tail. Flight tips should not cross at any point. Covering the back well.

TAIL: Short and well closed.

LEGS: Short and clean legged.

FEATHER: Short with broad feather webbing of the primary flights. Shall have well developed oil gland feathers at the edges of the tail base.

COLORS: Black, Red, Yellow, Dun, Khaki, Blue Silver, Brown, Kite in solid shield and check and bar patterns.

COLOR AND MARKINGS: The ground color is white with the shield coloration exceptionally rich and showing an intensive sheen. The wing shields, including the thumb feathers, are colored. 8 to 10 primary flights are white and the rest of the bird is white. A few colored feathers behind the thighs are permitted.

FAULTS: Long, or plump body; standing too high on the leg or too upright; an angular shape to the head; any sign of a crest; missing the frill; beak too long or too short; reddish or yellowish eye ceres; flat or poor color; less than 8 or more than 10 white flights; missing thumb feathers or more than 1 white thumb feather (total); no oil gland feathers.

EVALUATION: Overall breed type and balance, shape and size, color, markings, head, frill.

Translated by Mick Bassett and Joe Powers

Art by Gary Romig

AFRICAN OWL



HEAD: (20 Points) - Proportionately large, massive, round in shape; side view circular with eye in center. Front view presenting a high crown, circular from eye to eye; full between the eye and beak, cheeks well rounded, and full in appearance in gape.

BEAK, BEAK SETTING & BEAK SUBSTANCE: (16 Points) - Short and thick beak, the upper mandible continuing the circular sweep of the head, both side and front view; the upper and lower mandibles of equal substance, meeting and fitting in a straight line which continued backward should pass a little below the center of the eye; blunt at the tip. Color for blacks and blues, black; for duns, silvers, browns, and khakis, light horn color, for reds, yellows and whites, flesh color.

Beak Wattles - fine in texture, small in size, and covered with a white powdery bloom; they should not rise out of the curve of the head, but form part of the curve. Viewed from the front, the wattles should be of a flattened heart shape.

EYE & EYE CERE: (10 Points) - Eye-Large, alert, and bold; color for all colored birds, currant red; except pids which may be either bull or gravel; whites, bull or claret, eye set in center of the side of the head.

Eye Cere - fine and neat in texture, circular in shape; color for blacks and blues, dark; all other colored birds of a lighter shade; whites, powdered white in color. A red or pink cere is very objectionable.

GULLET: (4 Points) - Wide from side view, thin from front line, filling in the hollow space at the throat, starting near the tip of the lower mandible and terminating in the frill.

NECK: (4 Points) - Rather short, thick at the shoulders and tapering gradually to its smallest diameter under the cheek, or jowl; clean cut out at the throat, giving prominence to the gullet and cheeks; the back part joining the curve of the back skull in an unbroken, graceful curve.

AFRICAN OWL



FRILL: (6 Points) - As ample and well developed as possible, running well down the center of the breast.

FLIGHTS & TAIL: (6 Points) - Short and hard, folding compactly; the flights resting on the tail, with tips nearly meeting. Tail carried just clear of the floor.

LEGS & FEET: (4 Points) - Legs strong and short, but long enough to give grace to the carriage, free from feathering below the hock. Feet rather small and neat; toes well spread apart, color bright red. Toenails on blacks and blues will be black. All other light.

SIZE & SHAPE: (10 Points) - Size - about 8 inches from front of breast to tip of tail and 8 inches from floor to crown.

Shape - compact, giving the impression of hardness and vigor; breast short, full, broad, and muscular, tapering to a wedge-shaped toward the tip of the tale; back short and slightly rounded from shoulder to shoulder.

CARRIAGE: (10 Points) - Bold, alert, and upright; the eye in a perpendicular line above the balls of the foot, the breast thrown out prominently, the neck slightly arched.

COLOR: (10 Points) - All colors should be sound, clear, and even, including rump, thighs, and belly; the hackle luster should be green. Bars of blues should be black; silvers, dark dun or brown; mealie, deep red; cream, brilliant yellow. Lavenders have no bars. Checks should show even and distinct checkering on wings.

STANDARD COLORS: (White, black, dun, blue, silver, red, yellow, brown, khaki, check, mealy, lavender, cream, grizzle, almond, and ash red.

NON-STANDARD COLORS: This will include any new or not yet recognized colors. Standard colored birds with white on any part of the body will be shown as pied birds, regardless of the amount of white. Any non-standard solid colored bird will be shown as AOC. Examples: blue barless and qualmond. Newly developed colors will be added to the standard section by a vote of the American Owl Club membership. For show purposes, non-standard colored birds will be divided into two divisions - AOC and Pies. In the discretion of the Secretary-Treasurer of the American Owl Club, additional divisions may be made at the meets where the quantities justify such action.

DISQUALIFICATIONS: (No frill whatsoever; over-trimming, excessive plucking, coloring of feathers or toenails, or any artificial alteration of structural formation; out of condition from disease; any decided deformity. Trimming of beak and toenails with scissors and a file is permissible and is not to be considered objectionable.

CLASSIFICATION: (Classes will be provided for old cocks, old hens, young cocks, and young hens in each standard color and in AOC and Pied classes; provided that in the discretion of the Secretary-Treasurer of the Association, small classes may be combined to provide better competition.

Drawings by Gary Romig

ANTWERP SMERLE



ORIGIN: Developed in England in the 1920's from the Belgian Exhibition Smerle of Antwerp which was crossed with various other breeds, the Turbit being the most influential. In the United States attempts to both recreate this breed and expand the existing gene pool have been successful by crossing Racing Pigeons with Turbits.

GENERAL IMPRESSION: Moderate in size, hard in flesh and tight and smooth in feathers. The body is cobby in shape. Upright carriage, bold and alert, with the head thrown well back so as to bring the eye perpendicularly over the ball of the foot.

HEAD: When examining the profile, the outline of the head should be of a medium length and should form an unbroken arc from the extreme end of the upper mandible to the back of the head. The back of the head should merge evenly into the neck. The highest part of the arc should be over the eye. When viewed from above, the head from the eyes to the tip of the beak should appear in the shape of a wedge. The widest part of the wedge, which should be wide as possible should be at the eyes. The face from the eyes to the beak should be well filled, containing neither hollowness nor bulge. The cheek should be rather full, leading to a distinguished appearance to the lower part of the head.

BEAK AND WATTLE: The beak should be of a medium length and should possess considerable substance. The mandibles should be of equal stoutness which adds strength to the face. The mandibles should fit closely together, with the line of the mouth between the mandibles being almost horizontal with the slightest possible downward appearance. This line if extended towards the back of the head should pass through the center of the eye. The wattles should be as small as possible, fine, and smooth in texture. The wattles are flesh colored. The wattle is "v" shaped which allows feathers to grow as near center off the top of the beak in order to give a perfect start to the head's profile.

EYE AND CERE: The color of the eye should be dark (bull). The iris being practically the same color of the pupil. The eyes are rather large and full, bright and well open. The eye cere should be as small as possible and the cere is the same color as the wattle.

THROAT AND NECK: From the base of the lower mandible to the top of the frill (when viewed from the side), the throat should be well cut in a pleasing and even curve (about one third of a circle). This cut eliminates any appearance of a gullet (dewlap) and gives the appearance of desired slenderness to the upper part of the neck. The neck should be rather long and it should appear somewhat

ANTWERP SMERLE

slender at the throat and then widens somewhat rapidly to the shoulders

CHEST AND SHOULDERS: Broad full back, wide back and shoulders.

FRILL: As long as possible. Bifurcated at the top and widening very considerably on the chest, where it should terminate with the appearance of an open rose.

LEGS: The legs should have strong, well defined thighs which are set well back on the body. They should be of sufficient length to keep the tail clear of the ground so that the bird displays the correct carriage (station). The legs are free from feathers below the hocks and the feet and hocks are bright coral red in color.

BODY MARKING: The body and tail are white in color. Not more than ten or less than seven white flights. The wing coverts are colored and when the wing is closed it should form an oval and display an even "V" of white at the nape of the neck. There should be four colored "fingers" on each wing. These are the somewhat pointed feathers about an inch long that cover the roots of the primary flights.

COLORS: Selfs in: Black, red, yellow, and dun, Barred varieties in blue, silver, cream, and mealy. All colors are to be rich and bright with an even shade throughout the wing shield, free from any

"ticking" or smudges. The bars of the blue should be of dense black color, those on the silver should be as dark as possible (nearly black), those of the cream should be yellow and on the mealy they should be red. The bars (two on each wing) on all the barred varieties should be wide and even in appearance. Checkers are permitted in all colors and this pattern should be even sharp, and distinct. This pattern should be of a rich coloration and show a marked difference between the wing shield.

ORDER OF EVALUATION:

General impression	
(type, formation, character, and carriage).....	15 pts
Head:	15 pts
Filling of face.....	10 pts
Cheek and jaw.....	4 pts
Beak and wattle.....	10 pts
Eye and eye cere	5 pts

MARKINGS AND COLOR:

Body markings.....	12 pts
General color	12 pts
Fingers	4 pts
Throat:	8 pts
Frill:.....	5 pts

Drawing by Gary Romig

CLASSIC OLD FRILL



Classic Old Frill (Bluette)



Classic Old Frill (Black Laced Blondinette)

The Classic Oriental Frill is an exhibition breed of pigeon from the Owl family. It is also known as the Old Fashioned Oriental Frill and the Old Style Oriental Frill. It is the precursor breed from which the modern Oriental Frill was created. It is a beautiful ancient pigeon breed, which can now be seen on exhibit at major American and Canadian shows.

GENERAL IMPRESSION: A small to medium sized (average weight 11-12 oz) cobby pigeon, with a jaunty disposition.

Stations at near to a 45-degree angle with the tip of the tail just clearing the floor. Typical characteristics include a breast frill, peak crest, grouse muffs, and a medium-short thick beak. Satinettes are shield marked / tail marked birds with white bars or laces on their shield and Moon Spots or laces on their tail. Blondinettes are whole colored birds which also possess white bars or lacing on the shields and Moon Spots or lacing on the tail...Some varieties have the lacing extending over most of the body.

HEAD: Roundish to slightly oval, substantial, wide. Arched forehead that flows in a smooth, continuous curve from the tip of the beak to the tip of the peak. Wattle small and neat.

EYE: Large, bright and prominent. Eye cere fine in texture and flesh colored. Bull eyes in Satinettes. The eye in Blondinettes to be yellow gravel to deep red brown depending upon the variety. **BEAK:** Medium short in length, substantial/thick, blending into the forehead in a smooth, uninterrupted curve. Flesh colored in Satinettes, flesh to horn to black in Blondinettes, depending upon the variety. Wattle small and smooth. Classic Old Frills can feed their young and do not need feeders.

CREST: Needlepoint Peak Crest. Upright and central. Rising at least as high as the highest part of the head. Peak crest supported by a well-developed mane, without any sign of a mane break. (The indentation between the Peak Crest and the mane.)

NECK: Short and strong, appearing thick due to the mane at the back of the neck, and the gullet. Held proudly, and upright so that the eye is directly over the juncture of the toes with the ankle. There should be a pronounced gullet extending from just under the lower mandible down the throat into the frill.

FRILL: The frill should extend from the middle of the gullet and continue into the breast (ideally 2" in length). It should be well developed and profuse. A shorter, more profuse frill is preferred over one that is sparse but greater in length. Feathers to grow outward to both sides uniformly. Feathers that grow only to one side or disproportionately to one side will be penalized. Rose shaped frills will be penalized.

BREAST AND BODY FORM: Breast is broad, well rounded, held forward prominently and tapering toward the rear of the bird. Size is small to medium with Body Form to be firm, compact and cobby.

WINGS: Strong, lying close to the body, covering the back, without "sails", and lying flat on the tail.

LEGS: Short, profusely covered with grouse muffs all the way to the toenails. Toenails to be white in Satinettes flesh to horn to black in Blondinettes depending upon the variety.

PLUMAGE: Well developed, tight, lying flat with the exception of the Frill and the Peak Crest.

FLIGHTS AND TAIL: Flights short, resting flat on the tail.

Flights and tail to be shorter rather than longer. Tail to be no more than 2 feathers in width. Tail just clearing the floor when in show position.

STATION: Upright station at near to a 45-degree angle, which causes the tail to be held downward rather than horizontal.

COLOR: While no preference is given to any one color, all colors should be bright, smooth and even. In laced birds the lacing should be clear and distinct. In barred birds the bars should be

CLASSIC OLD FRILL

clear, narrow, long and even. The color inside the bars or laces should be white. The color inside the Moon Spots or tail laces should be white. The factors which give the Oriental Frill its unique coloring are Toy Stencil and Frill Stencil, in combination. TS affecting mainly the body and frill stencil affecting mainly the tail. Without these factors in proper combination, various shades of color will be produced, from normal coloration to bronzes, sulphurs and a root beer coloration, in their various hues. Toy Stencil and Frill Stencil causes the whitening effect that one sees in a well marked Oriental Frill.

RECOGNIZED COLORS:

Blue
Silver (Dilute Blue)
Brown
Khaki (Dilute Brown)
Ash Red
Ash Yellow (Dilute Ash Red)
Black (Spread Blue)
Dun (Spread Silver)
Lavender (Spread Ash Red and Ash Yellow)
Recessive Red
Recessive Yellow

There will also be a class for AOC, for other factors which fanciers successfully transfer over to Classic Frills, such as milky, reduced, opal, etc. It should be noted that these factors must also have the telltale marks of Oriental Frills, and that is the Toy Stencil and Frill Stencil Factors, in combination, so that the same requirements stated in other parts of the standard are applicable to any new color factor added to the gene pool.

COLOR NAMES:

Blulette: Blue Bar Satinette
Silverette: Silver Bar Satinette
Brownette: Brown Bar Satinette

COLOR / PATTERN / MARKINGS:

Satinettes are white except for a colored shield and colored tail (including about half of the rump and the wedge to the vent). Ash Red birds are to have clear and obvious tail color and markings (It should be noted that it is most difficult to achieve the same quality of tail markings in Ash Red/Ash Yellow birds as in other color varieties). The shield is laced or barred. Spread birds have a laced tail. Non-Spread birds have a barred tail with white Moon Spots. The shield bars are to be White. The inside of the laces on the shield are to be White. The inside of each Moon Spot is to be White. The inside of each laced tail feather is to be White. There should be a clear delineation between the lacing and the ground color. The bars should be clear, long, even and narrow. The ideal is 10x 10 white flights, always with colored thumb feathers. White thumb feathers will be penalized. 7 to 10 white flights are allowed, with even numbered flights pre-white flights are allowed, with even numbered flights preferred over odd numbers of flights on opposing wings. There is to be an even line of demarcation across the rump between the colored tail and white back. This line falls about half way between where the wings first separate and the actual beginning of the tail feathers. An even line, both top and bottom, is more important than the actual location of the line on the rump.

The same description applies to the Blondinettes with the exception that the Blondinette is a whole colored bird and has no solid white feathers. In Spot tail version of Blondinettes, usually just the tail and the wings show Toy and Frill Stencil. In Laced

Tailed varieties, the lacing usually extend over most, if not all of the body - these are usually the spread factor birds.

FAULTS: Stray colored feathers in white areas in Satinettes. White feathers in colored areas of Satinettes and in Blondinettes. Nearly white tail in Ash Reds, Ash Yellows, Lavenders and Dilute Lavenders. Peak Crest too low. Mane break (indentation between Peak Crest and mane). Split eye. Crooked keel. Incomplete or irregular tail spots. Incomplete or irregular lacing in the tail. Lack of tail spots or lack of a laced tail. Widely flared tail or scoop tail. Thinly groused legs. Bare toes. True muffs. Long or thin beak. Turbit frontal. Under-developed frill. One colored flight among the white flights in Satinettes, or one white flight among colored flights in Blondinettes. Signs of parasites. Long body or long feathers. Small, narrow, flat or angular head. Coarse eye ceres or wattle. Drooping wing(s), Horizontal station. Narrow breast. Poor color. White thumb feathers or uneven shield. White feathers under the tail in the wedge. Sails. Colored toenails in Satinettes, white toenails in Blondinettes.

POINT DEDUCTIONS

Bronze or Sulphur Bar..... 5 points

Root Beer Bars 5 points

Wild Type Bars * 7 points

(*Wild Type bar means there is no Toy stencil or there is only ts3. The result is: Black bars on Blues, Dun bars on Silvers.

Brown bars on Browns. Khaki bars on Khakis, Ash Red bars on Ash Reds, Ash Yellow bars on Ash Yellows)

Solid Color Shield ** 7 points

(**Solid colored shield means there is no Toy Stencil)

Barred Tail with no Moon Spots * 7 points**

(***Lack of Moon spots means there is no Oriental Frill Stencil)

Solid Tail with no Lacing ** 7 points**

(****Lack of Lacing means there is no Oriental Frill Stencil)

Solid Tail with irregular Lacing 5 points*

PURPOSE FOR POINT DEDUCTIONS: The goal of the point deductions is to encourage the pursuit of complete Toy Stencil, without sacrificing genetic diversity. Since Toy Stencil has three components, it is easier to breed birds with incomplete Toy Stencil than with complete Toy Stencil. But two imperfect birds, depending on their imperfections can produce an almost perfect looking bird, so breeders can use these birds as they strive for complete Toy Stencil. Birds that have long necks, no Gullet and small heads should not be used in the breeding program, as these faults are virtually impossible to correct when they are in a bloodline. The traits listed under Point Deductions improve with appropriate breeding choices. The goal should always be to work toward achieving the proper combination of Toy Stencil (TS) and Frill Stencil (FS). These two mutations are the hallmarks of the Classic Old Frill.

DISQUALIFICATIONS: No Frill. No crest. No grouse muffs.

White, or substantial white tail. More than one colored flight mixed in with the white flights in Satinettes. More than one white flight mixed in with the colored flights in Blondinettes.

Sickness. Live vermin. Deformities. Severely out of condition from dirt, disease or parasites.

ORDER OF EVALUATION:

- General Impression (including Station)
- Body Form (including Size)
- Head and Beak
- Crest
- Neck and Frill
- Markings
- Color

WEIGHTING OF ELEMENTS OF JUDGING

General Impression (Including Station)	20
Body Form (including Size)	15
Head and Beak	15
Crest	10
Neck and Frill	10
Markings	15
Color	15

Judges may wish to consider grouping specimens, when there are enough birds to do so, in the following manner:

- By age (young vs. old)
- By sex (hen vs. cock)
- Separate barred birds from laced birds
- Separate lace tail birds from spot tail birds
- Separate by color

SATINETTE ADDENDUM TO COF STANDARD -

COLOR STANDARD: Variation in color markings in the several varieties of Oriental Frills.

GENERAL: Color markings in Satinettes and Blondinettes are identical except for the color white. In Satinettes the head, neck and breast, body under parts, muffs and the primary flights 10x10, not less than 5, must be white. The beak is pale flesh color, and the eye very dark brown. The wing coverts (including lesser, median and greater coverts, tertials, scapu-lars, and secondary wing flights) and tail feathers of the Satinette are identical to those of the Blondinette of the same color. The Blondinette, lacking the designated white areas of the Satinette, is essentially the same color throughout. Ground color of the laced or spot feathers of both Satinettes and Blondinettes should be as clear white as possible except in the case sulphur varieties described below. The laced feathers have quills of the basic color of the bird. Lacing or edging, whether heavy, medium or fine, penciled, arrowpointed or ticked, must be distinct, even regular and well defined.

BLACK LACED SATINETTES: Each feather of the wings and tail (from a line across the rump), except those of the prescribed white arcs, should be edged in black.

DUN LACED SATINETTES: Same as black except the edging in colored feathers is a deep, lustrous metallic dun-dark gun metal. (So called light color duns-towns and khakis-should be excluded from this class when possible by the judge and shown in proper class provided for them).

BLUE LACED SATINETTES: Each colored feather of the wings should be edged in the grey-black or blue-black color of a normal checkered pigeon. This edging must be even whether penciled, arrowpointed or ticked, preference to be given in the order named. Tail dark blue, having a black band at lower extremity. On this band, or replacing it evenly in each feather, should be a clear round white spot, "moon", or bar, clearly defined and limited to the band area.

SILVER LACED SATINETTES: Same as blue, except that wing feather edging is the soft silvery gray or gray-black of a normal silver checkered pigeon. Tail, gray or light grayish blue with a dark gray or gray-black bar, marked as in blue, above. (True dun is permissible in lacing or tail bars if tail is distinctly gray or gray blue. No birds with reddish or brown lacing, or with fawn, tan or brown color in tails is permitted-such birds should be placed in class provided for them by the judge.

BLACK WHITE BAR SATINETTE (2009): Same as Bluette, except for clear deep black of wing SHIELD feathers, white bars (Black Laced Tail)

DUN WHITE BAR SATINETTE (2009): Same as Bluette, except for clear dun color of wing shield feathers, white bars (Dun laced tail)

BLUE BAR SATINETTES - BLUETTE: Each colored feather of the wings should be a clear solid blue, of the normal blue-gray pigeon color, with two clear cut white bars, edged at lower extremity with black. Tail marked as in blue laced Satinette.

SILVER BAR SATINETTE - SILVERETTE: Same as blue bar except colored wing feathers should be clear soft silver gray-silver of the normal silver bar pigeon. Bars as in the Bluette above but edged with dark gray or gray-black. True dun permissible in bars and tail markings providing tail is distinctly gray or gray-blue. Fawn, brown-silver or brownish casts in wings or tail, or chocolate brown bars should result in exclusion by the judge and placing in class provided for browns.

BROWN LACED SATINETTES - LACED TAIL: Same as black-laced Satinette except edging of wing and tail feathers should be a clear brown-chocolate brown preferred.

KHAKI LACED SATINETTES - LACED TAIL: Same as brown laced, above, except edging of feathers should be a clear pale brown (light tan or khaki). (Since these are sometimes difficult to differentiate from brown laced above, they may be shown in the same or separate classes, according to decision of the judge.

BROWN LACED SATINETTES - SPOT TAIL: Same as blue laced Satinette except that edging of wing feathers shall be true brown (chocolate brown preferred), and tail feathers definitely brown. Reddish brown in wing lacing may be permitted and brownish gray or fawn may be permitted in tail only if in the opinion of the judge the majority of the class is generally of the same coloring.

KHAKI LACED SATINETTE - SPOT TAIL: Same as brown laced except feather edging on wings should be a very light gray-ish-brown-as close to khaki color as possible. Tails should be light gray-brown also, with dark buff or light brownish bars on which the spots appear. Generally this bird has a yellow-ish-khaki cast.

BROWN BAR SATINETTE: Same as Bluette, feathers of wings being brown, preferably a clear light creamy brown, with white bars which, if edged, preferably are chocolate brown. Tail as in brunette.

KHAKI BAR SATINETTE: Same as preceding, except wing feather coloring is a clear pale egg-shell brown or light khaki with a yellowish cast, bars, if edged, preferably dark khaki or brown. Tail as in khaki laced Satinette.

RED LACED SATINETTE - LACED TAIL (RECESSIVE RED): Same as black laced except each feather of wings and tail, excluding standard white area, edged in clear deep brick red. (Brown, gray, black or tan color in wing coverts or tail not permitted)

YELLOW LACED SATINETTE - LACED TAIL (RECESSIVE YELLOW): Same as red laced except edging of feathers a clear deep yellow.

RED LACED SATINETTE - SPOT TAIL (RECESSIVE RED): Same as blue laced except for clear brick red edging of wing feathers, and clear red tail feathers with white bar or spots. No trace of brown. Gray black or dun color permitted in coverts, tail feathers or tail bar area.

CLASSIC OLD FRILL

YELLOW LACED SATINETTE - SPOT TAIL (RECESSIVE YELLOW): Same as red laced except edging of feathers a clear deep yellow. feathers or tail bar area.

YELLOW LACED SATINETTE - SPOT TAIL (RECESSIVE YELLOW): Same as red laced except edging of feathers a clear deep yellow.

RED BAR SATINETTE (RECESSIVE RED): Same as Bluette, except for clear deep brick red of wing feathers, white bars with no edging other than uniform red of wing coverts. Tail as in red laced Satinette (spot tail).

YELLOW BAR SATINETTE (RECESSIVE YELLOW): Same as red bar Satinette except for clear deep yellow color in wings and tail.

ASH-RED SATINETTE (LAVENDER): Same as black except the edging in colored feathers is a light ash-gray, lavender-gray, or reddish-gray. Shafts of tail feathers are colored and tail feathers may be whitish, grayish or flecked, but there is sel-dom, if ever, any lacing of tail feathers.

ASH-YELLOW SATINETTE (LAVENDER - DILUTE): Same as ash-red except the edging in colored feathers is a very light soft yellowish-gray, yellow-pink, or pinkish-gray. Tail the same.

BLONDINETTE ADDENDUM TO COF STANDARD

BLONDINETTES: As stated, Blondinettes have color markings identical to those of the Satinettes, except that they have no standard white areas, each feather, laced or solid, being of the same basic color. Laced tail Blondinettes, as well as on wings and tail, are laced over entire body. Spot tail varieties are preferably laced only on wings (including primary flights), the remainder of bird, with exceptions of spot tail, being solid basic color

BLACK AND DUN LACED BLONDINETTES: Beak black or horn according to color, eye red, cere damson in blacks, flesh color in duns. Color and lacing as described under satinettes.

BLUE AND SILVER LACED BLONDINETTES: Beak black or horn according to color; eye red; cere damson in blues, flesh color in silvers. Wings and tail as in satinettes of same color. Body color as in normal blue/silver pigeons. Alien colors in hackle, wing lacing or tail are not permitted.

BLUE AND SILVER BAR BLONDINETTE: Beak, eye and cere as in blue and silver laced Blondinettes. Wings and tail as in blue and silver satinettes. Body color as in blue and silver laced Blondinettes. Alien colors not permitted.

BROWN AND KHAKI LACED BLONDINETTE - LACED TAIL: Beak, horn; eye yellow gravel, cere flesh color in browns, drab in khakis. Color and lacing, wings and tails, same as in satinettes. Body color clear brown or khaki as case may be.

BROWN AND KHAKI LACED BLONDINETTE - SPOT TAIL: Beaks, eyes, and ceres as above. Wings and tail as in satinettes of same color. Body color in browns should be clear brown, in khakis light beige or khaki Reddish-brown rather than choc-olate-brown lacing on hackle and arav-blue tails in browns. blue and silver satinettes. Body color as in blue and silver laced Blondinettes. Alien colors not permitted.

BROWN AND KHAKI LACED BLONDINETTE - LACED TAIL: Beak, horn; eye yellow gravel, cere flesh color in browns, drab in khakis. Color and lacing, wings and tails, same as in satinettes. Body color clear brown or khaki as case may be.

BROWN AND KHAKI LACED BLONDINETTE - SPOT TAIL: Beaks, eyes, and ceres as above. Wings and tail as in satinettes of same color. Body color in browns should be clear brown, in khakis light beige or khaki Reddish-brown rather than choc-olate-brown lacing on hackle and gray-blue tails in browns: and yellowish lacing on hackle or gray tails in khakis permitted only if judge concludes it is typical

of majority of birds in class. The khaki laced Blondinette (spot tail) often called the golden sulphur, should be shown in khaki classes or with browns if number is too small for separate classes. They should not be shown with silver sulphur.

BLACK WHITE BARRED BLONDINETTES: (2009) Beak black, eye red, cere damson. Color and lacing as described under satinettes. (Laced Tail)

DUN WHITE BARRED BLONDINETTES: (2009) Beak horn, eye red, cere flesh, Color and lacing as described under satinettes (Laced tail)

BROWN OR KHAKI BAR BLONDINETTE: Beaks, eyes, and ceres as above. Wing and tail color and markings as in brown and khaki bar satinettes. Body colors as above. Not to be shown in class of silvers.

RED AND YELLOW LACED BLONDINETTES-LACED TAIL: Beaks horn, light horn or flesh, horn preferred in reds and light horn or flesh preferred in yellows. Eye red, cere flesh color in reds and pale flesh or drab in yellows. Wings and tails as described under satinettes. Body color the same deep brick red or clear deep yellow as the case may be. Gray, black, brown or dun color anywhere on body not permitted.

RED AND YELLOW LACED BLONDINETTES-SPOT TAIL: Beaks, eyes, ceres as above. Wings and tails as in red and yellow laced Satinette, spot tail. Body color as above.

RED AND YELLOW BAR BLONDINETTE: Beaks, eyes, ceres as above. Wings and tails as in red and yellow bar Satinettes. Body color the same as in reds and yellows above

ASH-RED BLONDINETTE (LAVENDER): Beak horn color, eye red, cere damson. Wings and tail as in Satinettes of same color. Ash-gray coloring throughout remainder of bird with ash-red appearing in hackle.

ASH-YELLOW LACED BLONDINETTE (LAVENDER DILUTE): Beak horn color, eye red, ceres flesh color. Wings and tail as in Satinettes of same color. Soft gray-yellow coloring throughout remainder of bird with ash-yellow frequently appearing in hackle.



Classic Old Frill (Red Lace Satinette with spot tail)

Revised 2009 by the National Classic Old Frill Club

— **CLASSIC OLD FRILL COLOR CHART** —

ADDENDUM TO STANDARD

HARD (INTENSE) COLORS	PATTERN	SOFT (DILUTE) COLORS
Black-Brown-Red	Laced Wing-Laced Tail (self)	Dun-Khaki-Yellow
Blue-Brown-Red	Laced Wing-Spot Tail (check)	Silver-Khaki-Yellow
Blue-Brown-Red	Barred, Spot Tail (bar)	Silver-Khaki-Yellow
Ash-Red (Lavender)	(Indistinguishable)	Ash-Yellow (Lav. dilute)

Leaving out Lavenders and taking each color series separately you get the following charts using the explanatory synonyms for the various color classes.

BLACK OR BLUE-BLACK SERIES

Black Laced	Laced Wing Laced Tail (self)	Dun laced
Blue Laced	Lace Wing Spot Tail (Checker)	Silver laced
(Blue Checker)		(Silver Checker)
(Black Checker)		(Dun Checker)
Blue Barred	Barred, Spot Tail (bar)	Silver Barred
(Blue White Bar)		(Dun bar, gray bar)
(Blulette)		(True Silverette)

BROWN-KHAKI (FAWN) SERIES

Brown Laced, lace tail (now usually called dun)	Laced wing, laced tail (self)	Khaki laced (laced tail) (now usually called dun, fawn or AOC)
Brown Laced, spot tail (Occasionally called brown lace, brown checker, Brunette lavender, red, etc.)	Laced Wing, Spot tail (Checker)	Khaki Laced, Spot tail often called golden sulphur, sulphurette or fawn)
Brown Bar (Occasionally called brown barred silver or silverette wrong.	Barred, Spot Tail (Checker)	Khaki Bar (called fawn or cream)

RED-YELLOW SERIES (RECESSIVE RED)

Red laced, laced tail	Laced wing, laced tail (self)	Yellow laced, laced tail
Red laced, Spot tail	Laced Wing Spot Tail (Checker)	Yellow Laced, spot tail
Red Bar (Called red white bar)	Bar, Spot tail (bar)	Yellow bar (Called yellow whitebar)

ENGLISH OWL



ORIGIN: England developed from imported stock. Recorded by Willoughby (1678) and Moore (1735). The English Owl Club was formed in 1892.

HEAD: Large massive (circular) forming a bold and regular arch from front and side view, well filled in between eye and beak and showing no flatness anywhere. As wide as possible, the width of the gape being the same as the width across the eyes.

EYE AND CERE: Eye large bold, set exactly in centre of the side of the head. Color blood red for all colors except Whites, which should be 'bull' or claret. Eye cere circular, fine and neat in texture, damson color for Blues, Blacks and Mealies. Flesh color for all other colors.

BEAK: Short, thick, upper mandible well curved downwards forming continuation of curve of the skull. Lower mandible stout, meeting and fitting well under the upper. The top line of the under-mandible must be straight and so set that if this line were continued backwards it would run into the centre of the eyes. Color: Blues, Blacks and Mealies black; all other colors light brown.

BEAK WATTLE: Fine in texture, small, neat and heart-shaped.

NECK: Short, rather thick, boldly tapering from shoulder to junction with head full under jowl.

GULLET: Well developed, commencing at tip of lower mandible and terminating in rosette or frill.

ROSETTE OR FRILL: As ample and well developed as possible, either admissible rosette preferred.

FLIGHTS AND TAIL: Short and carried compactly, giving the bird a cobby appearance.

LEGS AND FEET: Legs short, free from feathering below the hock; feet strong and toes well divided, brilliant red in color.

BODY AND SHAPE: Size medium, compact and vigorous, chest and breast broad, prominent and muscular, rather short than otherwise.

CARRIAGE: Bold and active.

COLORS: Blues sound and even throughout, including rump and thighs. Bars black and fairly broad. Silvers soft, even shade throughout. Flights and tail Dun, bars as dark as possible. Powdered Blues and Silvers frosted with white. Other colors as sound and clear as possible except Checkers, which should be as evenly checkered on shoulders and rump as possible and if on thighs, so much the better.

FAULTS: Excessive trimming. Deficient of any standard property.

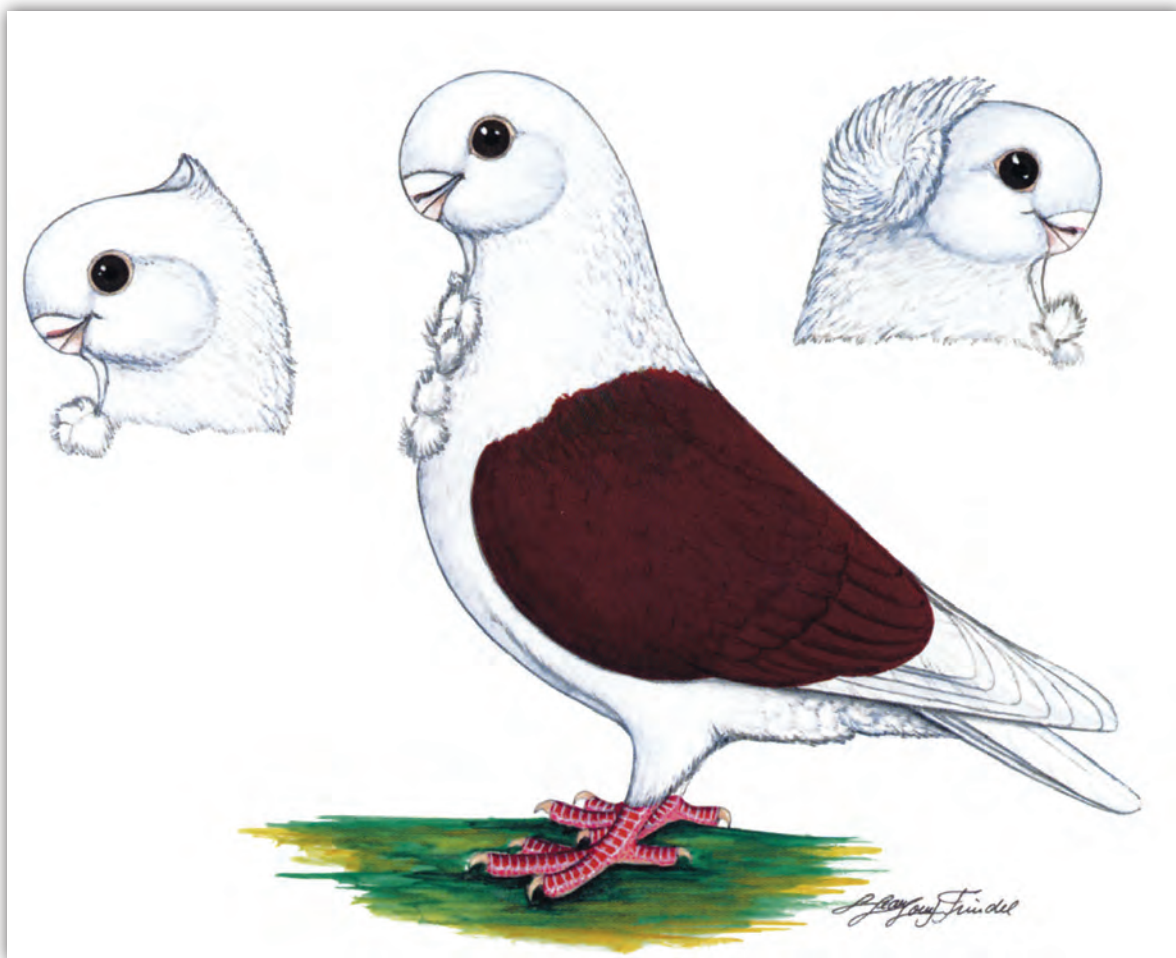
POINTS:

Head:	24
Eye and Eye Cere:	10
Beak:	14
Beak Wattle:.....	8
Neck:	4
Gullet:	4
Rosette or Frill:	4
Flights and Tail:.....	10
Legs and Feet:	4
Body and Shape:	10
Carriage:	4

TOTAL: 100

Art by Louis Frindel

GERMAN SHIELD OWL



ORIGIN: Germany, related to the African Owl.

GENERAL IMPRESSION: A medium sized pigeon. The close fitting short beak and the well developed shell crest are typical characteristics of the breed.

HEAD: Roundish, wide with a vaulted forehead and full shell crest terminating at both ends with a rosette.

EYES: Large, lively, dark in color and surrounded by a fine, light colored cere.

BEAK: Close, of a short length. The beak should blend with the forehead in order to form a blunt angle (giving the appearance of an unbroken line). The beak should be flesh colored and the wattle should not be well developed.

NECK: Short and strong, carried slightly backwards and the throat should show a small gullet (dewlap).

THROAT FRILL: The frill extends from the top of the neck and continues into the breast. The feathers of the frill should inter-lock (bifurcated).

BREAST: Broad, and tapering towards the back.

WINGS: Strong, lying close to the body. The wings should cover the back and rest on the tail.

LEGS: Short with the shanks hardly visible. The feathers should not extend into the legs and toes.

PLUMAGE: Well developed, tight, and lying flat with the exception of the shell crest and throat frill.

COLOR & MARKINGS: Black, red, yellow, light to dark blues and

silvers. The colors must be pure and clear and show an even tone throughout. The tail is colored with the remaining plumage being pure white.

FAULTS: Long body, long feathers; small, flat, long or angular head. The lack of a close fitting beak; medium or long beak, thin beak. Poorly feathered shanks; deep fitting shell crest, the lack of rosettes, poor rosettes; drooping wings, wings carried in too high of a position. Defective coloring; red eye cere, eye coloration other than dark, the lack of the throat frill, under developed throat frill, small breast.

SHIELD OWL: Black, red, yellow, light to dark blues and silvers. The colors must be pure and clear and show an even tone throughout. Barred and checkered birds are also recognized and these markings should be well defined; blue with black bars, blues with white bars, blue checkered, red barred, red checkered, yellow barred, yellow checkered, silver with dark bars, and silver checkered. The wing shields are colored as are the thumb feathers, with the remaining plumage being pure white. The seven to ten flight feathers are white and an even number of white flights should appear on each wing (7x7; 8x8; 9x9; 10x10).

FAULTS SHIELD OWL: White feathers in the wing shield, lack of well defined markings on the shield (bar and checkers), colored feathers in the white ground color.

ORDER OF EVALUATION:

Body - Head and beak formation - Shell crest - Throat frill - Color and markings.

Art by Louis Frindel

GERMAN COLORED TAIL OWL



ORIGIN: Germany, related to the African Owl.

GENERAL IMPRESSION: A medium sized pigeon. The close fitting short beak and the well developed shell crest are typical characteristics of the breed.

HEAD: Roundish, wide with a vaulted forehead and full shell crest terminating at both ends with a rosette.

EYES: Large, lively, dark in color and surrounded by a fine, light colored cere.

BEAK: Close, of a short length. The beak should blend with the forehead in order to form a blunt angle (giving the appearance of an unbroken line). The beak should be flesh colored and the wattle should not be well developed.

NECK: Short and strong, carried slightly backwards and the throat should show a small gullet (dewlap).

THROAT FRILL: The frill extends from the top of the neck and continues into the breast. The feathers of the frill should inter-lock (bifurcated).

BREAST: Broad, and tapering towards the back.

WINGS: Strong, lying close to the body. The wings should cover the back and rest on the tail.

LEGS: Short with the shanks hardly visible. The feathers should not extend into the legs and toes.

PLUMAGE: Well developed, tight, and lying flat with the exception of the shell crest and throat frill.

COLOR & MARKINGS: Black, red, yellow, light to dark blues and silvers. The colors must be pure and clear and show an even tone throughout. The tail is colored with the remaining plumage being pure white.

FAULTS: Long body, long feathers; small, flat, long or angular head. The lack of a close fitting beak; medium or long beak, thin beak. Poorly feathered shanks; deep fitting shell crest, the lack of rosettes, poor rosettes; drooping wings, wings carried in too high of a position. Defective coloring; red eye cere, eye coloration other than dark, the lack of the throat frill, under developed throat frill, small breast.

FAULTS COLORED TAIL OWL: White feathers in the tail, colored feathers in the white ground color.

ORDER OF EVALUATION:

Body - Head and beak formation - Shell crest - Throat frill - Color and markings.

Art by Louis Frindel

HAMBURG STICKEN



ORIGIN: An old breed from Hamburg, Germany.

OVERALL IMPRESSION: An ornamental pigeon with pert, lively demeanor. A round head, tight shell, crest and jabot (chest frill). The smaller the better.

HEAD: Desired wide, round, broad and with a high forehead. A tight, close shell crest ending in well-formed rosettes.

EYE: Placed almost central, yellow to orange, refined eye cere small in size and pale (off-white).

BEAK: Almost short, thick at the base and set into the profile to form a "stumpy" angle (triangular-shaped beak). Beak color in keeping with the feather color.

NECK: Moderately long with a gentle backward curve. A distinct dewlap and well formed jabot.

BREAST: Broad, full and rounded.

BACK: Proportionally broad across the shoulders, slightly sloping.

WINGS: Held against the body and carried on the tail; with good back cover.

TAIL: Medium length and well-closed.

LEGS: Short, clean-legged; nails flesh or horn-colored.

FEATHERS: Richly feathered but light and smooth with a well-defined jabot.

COLORS & PATTERNS: Deep colors in blue, red and yellow. All parts of body colored, only the tail white in all colors. Chequers and bars in light blue, silver, blue, red and yellow. In light blue and silver, all parts of the body and the head and neck as even, tender, light color, bands deep black and narrow. In blue, red and yellow chequers and bands, a light basic color with as deep as possible band color. In all colors, a slightly deeper color around the neck is not to be penalized. However, birds with a even, light base color are to be preferred.

MINOR FAULTS: White feathers behind eye; large, coarse eye cere; rust on neck or breast; colored coverts on rump; indistinct dewlap; wings below tail.

MAJOR FAULTS: Wedge head or strong back of head; flat, slanting or missing crest; missing, undeveloped or uneven rosettes; long, thin beak; small forehead; broken profile; white wing feather or colored tail feather; broken or faded bands; feathered feet; missing back cover.

ORDER OF IMPORTANCE: Overall impression, head and beak, color and pattern.

RING SIZE: 7mm

*Edited from the National Pigeon Association of the United Kingdom
Translated from the Deutscher Rassetauben-Standard of Germany
Drawing by Gary Romig*

ITALIAN OWL



ORIGIN: The Italian Owl is a century old breed from Upper Italy. The Italian name is "Reggianino". First imported to Germany in 1880.

GENERAL IMPRESSION: This is a small and gracious pigeon with a horizontally carried body on more than medium-long legs. Often this bird is known quintessentially for its "boat" shaped body, due to the unique structural conformation of the body and tail.

BREED CHARACTERISTICS

HEAD: The head is to be small and broad. The top of the skull is to be flatted, therefore the frontal and the back of the head will meet the top of the skull at a blunt angle. The frontal has a medium step, rising behind the beak. Looking at the head from above, each side should be equal in length and width, not pinched in the front or back of the skull, and not rectangular in shape. To judge the face, it is not sufficient to judge by cage assessment, the face must be judged through a hands-on evaluation. Behind the eyes to the beak should continue the fullness of breadth which is to exist from the back of the head, and it is to be heavily faulted for this defect. Density of feathers is to contribute to this fullness of

the head and must not be negated when judging.

EYES: The eyes are to be large and vivid, with eye coloration corresponding to the color of the bird. Whites and peds have bull eyes and orange in other colors. The eye cere should match the color of the plumage and be refined in nature. Iced color birds should have plum-blue to blue-gray eye ceres.

BEAK: The beak is to be barely medium in length, substantial, broadly attached to the base, and only slightly tilted-down setting up for a blunt beak angle. The top and bottom parts of the beak must be equally strong, not causing any abnormalities, this is a serious fault that has consequences for breeding. The wattle is to be small and of a fine texture, not to developed. The color of the beak is to match the color of the plumage.

NECK: The neck is of medium length, bend slightly backwards, and carried proudly. The Italian Owl has a small gullet. The neck should be proportional to the head and the body of the bird. The neck should be thicker in overall girth, rather than slim.

FRILL: The fill is formed vertically from the gullet down with symmetrical feathers on each side pointing upwards and sideways

ITALIAN OWL

that are thick in density and full.

BEAST: The body is to be well rounded, compact, and broad. The breast should have a circular like look coming from the frill into the legs. It should be balanced with the rear half of the bird forming that “boat” like appearance. From the side, the wings should not be over the breast.

BACK: From the neck there should be a vertical angle going into the back until about $\frac{3}{4}$ of the way, there begins a slight graduation. The back is to be wide, flat, and horizontal going cleanly into the tail. Not narrowing at the tail or long in length.

WINGS: The wings should be not too long and are to be well rounded. They are to be carried on the tail with the wing butts standing slightly away from the body.

Tail: the tail is to be somewhat short and horizontally carried forming a straight line with the wings and back. The tail is held firmly together and up. The tail is to not rise above a 180 degree angle.

LEGS: The legs are to be clean of feathers and medium-long in length. The lower leg should be entirely visible. In action, the bird stands on the tips of its toes.

COLOR CLASSIFICATION: AOC*, Black, Iced, Red (any pattern), Dun, Pied**, Yellow (any pattern), Recessive Red, Almond, Blue (any pattern), Recessive Yellow, Silver (any pattern), Recessive White

***AOC:** (Any Other Color) This class includes any color, combination of colors, or newly developed colors that currently are not identified by a class category.

****PIED:** Any bird with a mixture of color and white in the plumage. It must be a true mixture, rather than a bird with a single white spot.

A bird with a single white spot, regardless of where it appears, will be placed in the AOC class.

COLOR: Color is to be rich and dense, spread evenly on the entire body. In blues, a colored rump is desired. In iced birds, they should show an icy-white all over the body with an abundance of feather powder, their bars and tail bar should be black, their flights and sub plumage should be iced. Iced checks should have black checkering on the shield. Grizzles and almonds should be as evenly marked as possible.

FAULTS: Serious Faults: Body too long; sloping station, too deep of a body; too low on the legs (short legs); rounded head; frontal too flat; too long, thin or a short beak; absence of angle between beak and frontal, drooping beak/forehead (points strongly downward in a way that spoils the head profile); neck too short; lack of breast frill; heavy faults in coloration or markings.

JUDGING ORDER: In the case of judging, it is recommended that birds be judged in individual cages either in their show coops or brought to a judging site (preferred). Once the birds are placed in the holes, the birds should be allowed to relax, and then judged on appearance. In the case of the Italian Owl, a judging stick can be

used to help aid the bird in stationing. Hands-on checking for DQs and faults should always be performed along with a hands-on evaluation of every bird.

ORDER OF IMPORTANCE: Presented is a list of characteristics that are to be used to judge the Italian Owl. The list is presented in order of priority.

1. Carriage and station of the body
2. Form and shape of the head and beak
3. Balance and General Impression
4. Frill
5. Coloration and Markings

Art by Gary Romig

MACEDONIAN SHIELD OWL



ORIGIN: Macedonia with the ancestors of the breed possibly from Turkey, Asia Minor and North Africa.

OVERALL IMPRESSION: A small to barely medium sized flying type Owl. When viewed from the side it appears slightly elongated with almost horizontal body underline. Not too high on the legs, alert and lively, the head almost a cube form with rounded edges and powerful wings. Shield marked (and white self) with a distinct frill.

HEAD: Small in comparison to the birds overall size, almost cube shaped with rounded edges. The frontal is broad with a noticeable difference between cocks and hens. With mature birds, the cocks develop a slightly higher, broader and rounded forehead. With this slightly larger, more masculine head it makes the beak appear shorter. The hens retain a more cube shape with the corners rounded. In both sexes the one or two ring eye cere becomes broader and more distinct with age.

EYE: Dark bull, large, lively and expressive. The eye ceres are pale in color, one or two ringed, broadening with maturity but should not become coarse.

BEAK: Short to barely medium in length and flesh colored. Strong and broad at the gape, seen from the side it forms a strong triangular shape. Beak set forming an angle with the forehead that is slightly down faced. Both mandibles shall be similar in size and thickness and not thin or narrow. It must be long enough to feed it own youngsters. The wattle is small, smooth and white and can be slightly more developed and rounded with mature males.

NECK: Short to barely medium in length, broad at the shoulders and narrowing towards the head where it ends in a distinct and well developed dewlap in both sexes. A nicely shaped breast frill should be present but this does not need to be too profuse or extreme in its development.

BREAST: Well rounded, broader and prominent in the males than the females. Body underline shows an almost horizontal carriage.

BACK: Fairly broad across the shoulders, long, tapering and sloping towards the tail.

WINGS: Long and powerful, with well developed wing butts, held lightly on the tail but not reaching the end of the tail.

TAIL: Fairly long and well closed, following the sloping line of the back and held clear of the floor.

LEGS: Almost short to medium in length, clean legged.

FEATHER: Short with broad feather webbing that is held tight.

COLORS: Ash red (mealy) and ash yellow (cream) as well as white self.

COLORS AND MARKINGS: Ground color is white. The wing shields are colored including the thumb feathers. Ash red and yellow with bars or checkering, the markings as distinct as possible. 7 - 12 white primary flight feathers without alternating color/white feathers. A few colored feathers behind the thighs are tolerated. Also in white self (no colored feathers).

OLD DUTCH TURBIT



ORIGIN: Netherlands. Even though the judging of the Old Dutch Turbit is dependent on many things, it is important to remember three main areas, namely: Type, Head and Beak.

TYPE: In judging for type we look for a body with a horizontal station, with a broad deep, well rounded chest. Many birds lack in this area. When looking down on a Dutch Turbit it should show a triangular form, wide in the shoulders and tapering to the tail. The tail should be short. Neck and legs should be of sufficient length.

HEAD: One of the most important areas is the head. Line A is the most important, if it is not correct it cannot be considered a good Turbit. A line through the middle of the beak should always go through the eye. Line B from arrow to the crest should be as long as straight as possible. A well rounded corner is formed where line B and line C meet. Line C is very important as well because it should be of sufficient length (line D) in order to get a well filled forehead. The forehead at line D should be slightly curved and be more vertical than horizontal. The forehead should be well filled from the beak to the eyes, not pinched anywhere. The topskull should be widest between the eyes.

BEAK: Last but not least is the beak. It should be medium long. The Dutch is in contrast to many other frilled breeds because it is able to raise its own young very well. The beak should be of powerful build, as thick and wide as possible, the upper and lower beak evenly matched and should be pointed down, not horizontal.

SIZE, BEARING, & NATURE: medium sized. Short and broad with a full, well vaulted chest, body and tail carried horizontally. Head erect at all times.

HEAD: Oblong, not narrow. Greatest breadth just before the eyes, where at the same time lies the highest cranial point. Top of cranium is flat, long and horizontal, rising in the back to from the peak crest.

PEAK-CREST: Inserted as high as possible. Sharp and pointed, rising somewhat above the cranium. Supported on both sides by short

stay feathers, forming a small crest in the nape of the neck.

BEAK: Medium length, pointed downward and broadly inserted. Strong and well closed. Flesh colored for all varieties. Wattle to be small and fine.

EYE: Big, round and full. Completely dark for all varieties. Cere fine and flesh colored.

NECK: Medium sized, well filled, broadest at the shoulders. Throat well cut out.

BREAST FRILL: Well developed, with long feathers curving to both sides. Running from one centimeter under throat to the breast.

BODY: Wedge shaped, tapering to the tail very quickly.

TAIL: Medium length and carried horizontal. Well closed and always 12 feathers.

WINGS: Strong, well closed resting above the tail. Reaching just about to the end of the tail.

MARKINGS: Always white with a colored shield. 7 to 12 white flights feathers. Thumbs to be colored. Self white birds are accepted.

COLORS: Red, yellow, black, dun, barred and checked in: red, yellow, blue, and silver. Color to be rich and lustrous. Bars are to be free of sootiness or trace of third bar.

FAULTS: Too long or narrow build. Thin long neck or long legs. Too short or too long of a beak. Lop sided peak crest or a shell crest. Peak crest set too low on back of skull. Red eye ceres. Less than 7 or more than 12 white flights. Colored tail. Poor color. Too many colored feathers in the thigh area (some permitted). Angular head. Birds that crouch. Lack of breast frill. Feathered toes or lower shank.

(Taken from the Old Dutch Turbit yearbook of 1985, translated by Wayne Waardenburg)

Art by Gary Romig

OLD GERMAN OWL



ORIGIN: The Old German Owl is the originator of the short faced German Shield Owl. It was the first breed in Germany to be called Movchen (Little Gull) due to the resemblance of color and markings of the Silver Gull. The breed was again formally recognized in Germany in 1956. The first official standard was not adopted in Europe until 1960. The American Old German Owl Club adopted this interpretation of the standard in 1998. It was subsequently adopted by the National Pigeon Association of America in 1999. A color class revision was adopted in 2017. The current revision of the Standard was adopted in 2019.

ORDER OF RATING:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1) Overall Impression 25 points | 5) Neck & Frill 10 points |
| 2) Body Form 20 points | 6) Color 10 points |
| 3) Head & Beak 15 points | 7) Markings 10 points |
| 4) Crest 10 points | |

OVERALL IMPRESSION: (25 points) The overall impression of the of the Old German Owl is of a medium sized bird with a proud and distinguished appearance and weighing between 10 and 13 oz. Cocks would be closer to 13 oz. while hens would be closer to the 10 oz range. An Old German

Owl should command attention with unique distinctive owl - like characteristics. The pigeon should be compact and display a charming friendly personality. However, it should be active enough to show off it's best qualities. The most important key to overall impression is balance and the optical appearance of the complete bird. The effective composite of all features of the bird must be taken into consideration. Each section of the bird should be as close to its standard description as possible. No section should be so over exaggerated as to disrupt the over all balance of the bird. Each section should flow in harmony with the next. The Bird should readily display breed type. When exhibited, birds should appear in natural condition and display rich color.

BODY FORM: (20 points) The body of an Old German Owl should be relatively short and compact with a somewhat cobby appearance. The body should feel solid and healthy in the hand. The station of the bird should be approximately at a forty degree angle. The line starting at the bottom of the tail through the slope of the back and finishing at the base of the beak. This gives the bird more of an upright station with the head held up and slightly back providing a protruding appearance to the chest. The head should not be so far back that the tail touches the

OLD GERMAN OWL

ground. The breast should be broad, well-rounded and held forward prominently. The back should be broad at the shoulders becoming narrower toward the tail and sloping downward. Feathers should be well developed, lying tightly against the body. Short legs and shanks. Feet and toes are never feathered. Wings should be strong, lying close to the body, covering the back and resting on the tail. Tail held tightly together, as short as possible.

HEAD & BEAK: (15 points) The head should be nearly round, broad, with a well arched forehead. Eyes should be large, bull eyed, bright and lively. The eyes should be about equidistant between the wattle and beginning of the crest line. Cere is light and delicate. Small refined eye ceras are preferred even if the larger eye cere is lighter in color. The beak is one of the distinctive characteristics of the Old German Owl. The beak is what provides the pleasant looking face of the bird. The beak does not lie in a smooth arch with the head, but rather shows a distinctive, though shallow angle. It is short in appearance, which is partly caused by the broad width of the beak in relation to its length. The Old German owl can feed their young readily. The wattle is small and undeveloped.

CREST: (10 points) The perfect crest is symmetrical with a smooth arch ending with small rosettes on both sides. The crest should not be too large or too small but, should display adequate development. The crest feather should be smooth and substantial. Not loose feathered or sloppy in appearance. The highest part of the crest will be above the head. This precludes the crest from sitting too far back on the head. When viewed from the side, the rosettes should be approximately level with the bottom edge of the eye. The crest line should not be so far forward as to crowd the eyes.

NECK & FRILL: (10 points) Stout, full, short and stocky. Held proudly, slanting slightly backwards and upright. A small but distinctive dewlap should be present. The neck frill should be as pronounced as possible with feathers going equally to both sides. A shorter frill going equally to both sides is preferred to a longer frill where feathers point in only one direction.

COLOR: (10 points) All colors are to be as smooth, even, bright, clear, and saturated as possible. In barred, checked, and other marked varieties, the marking should be as distinct as possible.

Current available colors are: Patterns in Bar, Check & T-Pattern. Colors include blue, Silver, Brown, Khaki, Ash Red, and Ash Yellow. Solids to include Black, Dun, Brown, Khaki, Red & Yellow, Spread Ash Red & Spread Ash Yellow. (Note: Reds and Yellows are actually saturated T-Pattern. Any indication of a pattern on the wing shield would be moved to the check or T-Pattern class.) Spread Ash Red & Spread Ash Yellow include Lavender, Strawberry Laced and their Dilutes.

AOC: Any colors not listed above, i.e. Bar less, Opal, Andalusian, etc.

Grizzle: Grizzle is a factor that can be applied to any of the above colors and is shown as a separate class.

Self: White and Recessive Red only.

Tail Marks: In any of the above colors.

MARKINGS: (10 points) Shield Mark: The body color is pure White. First

and foremost, the shield is the most important feature. Regardless of whether a bird has thumb feathers or not, the shield should appear full of color and no white showing except the flight feathers. While not perfectly round, it should be short and symmetrical. There are 7 to 10 white primaries. There is a preference in shield marked varieties for an even number of white flights. Ten by 10 white flights, with colored thumb feathers is ideal and is desired over 10 by 9. Even 9 by 9 is preferred over 10 by 9. However, colored thumb feathers are more important than an even number of flights because they make the shield marking more perfect in appearance. A 9 by 10 white flighted bird with colored thumb feathers is preferred over a 10 by 10 without colored thumb feathers on even one side.

TAIL MARKS: The tail marked variety is pure white except for the colored tail feathers which include a wedge-shaped portion of the back and body under the tail. The preference for tail marked varieties is for an even line of demarcation between color and white about half way between the area where the wings first separate from the back and the actual beginning of the tail feathers. An even line, both top and bottom, is more important than the actual location of the line on the back.

NOTES FOR BREEDERS & JUDGES: These notes are to assist in making decisions and are intended to clarify and not modify the Standard. The drawing is a reasonable representation of the breed. The written standard is the final authority when placing the birds. The order of rating is the priority in which birds should be judged. Since Markings are last in the Order of Rating undesirable elements in that section would be less weighted as would undesirable elements in the Body and Form Section. For example, missing thumbs would not be as serious an undesirable as would a long narrow body. Birds would lose points up to the points allowed in the section for which the undesirable element falls. Using the same example, missing thumbs could lose up to 10 points maximum since that is the amount of points allocated for that section. Ideally the Champion Old German Owl would not have any undesirable elements. Since this is not likely based on the quality of birds in a class or show the judge, uses his/her discretion to pick the birds based on the Order of Rating.

Trimming is allowed but, should be discreet. Obvious manual alterations should be considered a serious undesirable element. The judge should not lift feathers on the head to determine if the crest has been trimmed.

UNDESIRABLE ELEMENTS: Long narrow body. Long tail feathers. Narrow Breast. Drooping wings. Narrow, flat, long or angular head, long thin beak, coarse or dark eye ceras. Elements: Skimpy, crooked, or too low set crest. Missing rosettes. Excessively large or loose crest. Longer skinnier appearing necks. Missing frill. Any degree of frill qualifies even though it may not be fully developed. Poor (unsaturated) color. Heavy, smudged, uneven bars or checks. Noticeably colored thighs. (Color behind the leg is tolerated), colored feathers on the head or the body, white feathers in the shield, unsymmetrical or incomplete shields and less than two colored thumb feathers. Less than 7 white primaries. Skipped flights or white feathers in the secondaries. Colored feathers on the head or the body, white or faulty tail feathers and white plumage under the tail.

DISQUALIFICATIONS: Any and all entries that are sick, parasite infested or excessively soiled shall be disqualified from competition. No other single element shall be considered grounds for disqualification but, rather judged according to the Order of Rating.

Drawing by Gary Romig

ORIENTAL FRILL



Satinette Brown laced

HEAD: Large, rounded, full fronted, high broad and well arched, forming a continuous unbroken curve from the tip of the beak up over the forehead then back over the skull to the tip of the beak up over the forehead then back over the skull to the peak of the crest. Well filled in between the eye and beak, showing no flatness of crown.

CHEEKS: Full and chubby.

BEAK: Short, thick, wide at gape, upper mandible well curve downward, forming continuation of curve of skull. Lower mandible, stout, meeting and supporting the upper, both being of equal substance. The line between the mandibles must be straight, and so that if the line were continued backward it would run through the center of the eye.

BEAK WATTLE: Small, heart shaped and fine in texture. Smooth and showing no break when viewed in profile.

EYE AND EYE CERE: Eye large, bright and prominent, the cere fine and neat in texture.

PEAK: Needle pointed, upright and central, rising above a well defined mane and as high as possible. (Note: A bird with a plain head loses all points for peak - except Turbiteen).

GULLET: Well developed and full under the jowl.

NECK: Thick, broad at base, well arched mane.

FRILL: As much as possible well covering chest.

FLIGHTS & TAIL: Short and flights carried compactly over the tail.

LEGS & FEET: Moderate length, grouse muffed, the feathers continuing to the toe nails, covering the shanks and feet (except Domino).

BODY & SHAPE: Size, medium, compact, round rather short than otherwise, with full wide chest.

CARRIAGE: Erect and alert.

VARIATIONS IN COLOR MARKINGS IN THE SEVERAL VARIETIES OF ORIENTAL FRILLS

SATINETTE BLUE LACED: Beak, pale flesh; eye, very dark brown; head, neck and body underparts, white; shoulder, wing coverts, ground white, each feather edged all round with a fine purple edging. This edging may be laced, arrow pointed or ticked, preference to be given in the order named, and heavy, medium, or fine, but in other case, the edging must be distinct, even, regular and well defined; flights, white 10 x 10, not less than 5. Tail, dark purple blue downward from a line across rump, having a dark blue band at lower extremity, upon which should be on each and every feather a clear round white spot, "moon", or band clearly defined; shaft of feathers dark.

BRUNETTES: Same as blue laced, only differing in shade of color, the edging of each feather in shoulders being dark red brown, marked as in blue laced, ground color white.

ORIENTAL FRILL



Blue Bar Blondinette

SULPHURETTES: Same as above except that the ground color on shoulders, wing coverts, and tail should be pale sulphur to white, and every feather edged with sulphur of a darker shade. Tail, pale to dark sulphur, marked as in blue laced Satinette.

BLUETTES: Same as above except that shoulders and wing coverts should be clear solid blue with two clear out white bars, edged at lower extremity with black. Tail blue, marked as in blue laced Satinette.

SILVERETTES: Same as bluettes except that shoulder and wing coverts should be pale solid silver gray, edged at lower extremity with darker shade. Two clear cut white bars, edged in brown at lower extremity. Tail gray, marked as in blue laced Satinettes.

BLACK, DUN, RED, & YELLOW LACED: Same as blue laced, except that every feather in shoulders, wing coverts, and tail should be edged. The shafts of tail feathers to be colored.

VIZORS: Same as the Satinettes except that the head should be solid color. Clear cut to well defined line running across the neck from bottom of gullet to back of chest.

DOMINOES: Beak black or as dark as possible. Eye red, cere according to color, as in Blondinettes: body markings, white neck, body and thighs, and flights 10 x 10, not less than 5; colored head marked as in Vizors. Shoulders, wing coverts and tail solid colored from a line across the rump. Legs and feet, bright red and free from feathers. Colors black, blue, silver and dun with or without bars and checkers of same shade.

BLONDINETTES: These are completely colored (except the black, red, dun and yellow laced) except on the shoulders and wing coverts, upon which every feather should be edged (either laced, arrow pointed or ticked, preference to be given in the order named), on a white ground color, and the tail also marked as in blue laced Satinette. The primary flights should be marked with an oblong white spot at the extremity of each feather.

BLUE LACED: Beak black; eye red; cere damson, if possible, body and tail color a clear bright blue, lacing purple on a white ground, spot tail.

SILVER LACED: Beak, horn color; eye, yellow gravel; cere, flesh color, otherwise similar to blue laced except that the body and tail color should be silver gray and lacing a deeper shade of same color. Neck hackle must not show any yellow, sulphur or any alien color. Spot tail. Red laced; Beak horn color; eye red; cere flesh color. Body and tail color and lacing a deep rich bright red. Spot or laced tail, former preferred.

YELLOW LACED: Beak horn color; eye yellow gravel; cere flesh color. Body, tail, color and lacing a rich soft yellow. Spot or laced, former preferred.

BROWN LACED: Beak horn color; eye yellow gravel, cere flesh color; body and tail color and lacing acorn brown. Spot tail.

SULFUR LACED: Beak horn color, eye yellow gravel; cere flesh color; body and tail color French gray with dark sulphur lacing light ground, proportionately suffused with pale sulphur according to width of lacing, the neck and head suffused as much as possible with a bright golden sulphur. Spot tail.

BLACK & DUN LACED: Beak, black or dun, according to color; eye in blacks, red; in duns, yellow gravel; cere in blacks damson; in duns flesh color; head solid or frosted, ground color white, (every feather distinctly laced all over the bird, and as far possible right around the whole edge, including the frill, muffs and tail.

SILVER BAR: Beak horn; eye yellow gravel; body color silver gray with two clean cut white bars edged in brown at lower extremity. Spot tail and spot flights.

BLUE BAR: Beak black; eye red; body color solid bright blue with tow clean cut white bars edged at lower extremities with black. Spot tail and spot flights.

LAVENDER: Ground color white and lavender, lacing round the edge of every feather, laced tail.

TURBITEENS:

Beak, upper mandible black in blacks and black checkers, horn color in others, lower mandible white; eye, dark brown, ruby or orange; cere, according to color.

BODY MARKINGS: White body, tail, primary flights, gullet, leg and foot feathers; colored shoulder and wing coverts. Flights 10 x 10, not less than 5.

HEAD MARKINGS: Three equal sized spots, that on the frontal commencing at the wattle and covering the forehead, well rounded at the top, the cheek spots extending from the base of the lower mandible and covering the cheeks under the eye, oval in shape. A distinct white line running from beak to eye, dividing the frontal and cheek spots is preferred; but if spots regular in size, the white is not essential.

COLOR: Black, dun, yellow, red, blue with black bars, silver with bars as dark as possible and their various checkers. All the self colors of the very deepest luster.

ORIENTAL TURBIS SCALE OF POINTS:

HEAD (24 PTS.): Large, massive (circular), having no peak forming a bold and regular arch from front and side view, well filled in between eye and beak, and showing no flatness anywhere, as wide as possible, the width of the gape being the same as the width across the eyes.

BEAK (14 PTS.): Short, thick upper mandible well curved downward, forming continuation of curve of the skull, lower mandible stout, meeting and fitting well into the upper. The top line of the under mandible must be straight and so set that if this line were continued backward it would run into the center of the eye, color flesh.

BEAK WATTLE (14 PTS.): Fine in texture, small, near and heart shaped.

EYE & EYE CERE COLOR (4 PTS.): Eye large, bold, set exactly in center of the side of the head, color bull or claret. Eye cere, fine and neat in texture, flesh color.

GULLET (2 PTS.): Well developed, commencing near tip of lower mandible, and terminating in rosette or fill.

NECK (5 PTS.): Short, rather thick, boldly tapering from shoulder to junction with head, full under jaw. Frill as ample and well developed as possible.

LEGS & FEET (4 PTS.): Legs short and free from feathering below the hocks, brilliant red in color.

BODY & SHAPE (7 PTS.): Size, medium, compact, and alert, chest and breast broad, prominent and muscular, rather short than otherwise.

COLOR (7 PTS.): Black, blue, silver, red, yellow, checker, and cream.

MARKINGS (21 PTS.): Shoulders and wing coverts, tail, from line across rump colored with their respective colors in blacks and duns, red, yellows, deep and rich; all else should be white. Flights short and carried compactly, 10 x 10, not less than 5.

SCALE OF POINTS:

SATINETTES & BLONDINETTES:

HEAD: Size, shape, profile, cheeks, lores 15 pts.
Beak composition & setting 10 pts.
Beak wattle, gullet, & gape 5 pts.
Eye & eye cere 5 pts.
Crest, neck, & mane 5 pts.

MARKINGS & COLOR: Laced Birds

Evenness, clearness, & accuracy 5 pts.
Basic color (black, blue, etc.) 8 pts.
Ground color 7 pts.
Tail 5 pts.
Flights 5 pts.

Barred Birds

Basic color (black, blue, etc.) 10 pts.
Bar color & edging & markings 10 pts.
Tail color & markings 5 pts.
Flight color & markings 5 pts.

REMAINDER:

Size & feather quality 10 pts.
Type, shape, & carriage 10 pts.
Frill 5 pts.
Legs, feet, & foot feathering 5 pts.

COLOR CLASSES:

Satinettes: Black, dun, blue, brunette, silverette, bluette, red laced tail, red spot tail, yellow laced tail, yellow spot tail.

Blondinettes: Black, dun, red, yellow, blue laced, silver laced, blue barred, silver barred, khaki laced tail, khaki white barred, brown white barred.

TURBITEENS:

HEAD POINTS:

Beak 13 pts.
Setting & profile 8 pts.
Stoutness 3 pts.
Wattle & gape 2 pts.
Head: 14 pts.
Shape & mane 4 pts.
Eye & cere 4 pts.

MARKINGS: 37 pts.

Head 25 pts.
Body & color 12 pts.

REMAINDER: 28 pts.

Shape, size & carriage 10 pts.
Gullet & frill 8 pts.
Muffs 10 pts.

NOTE: Plain headed birds add points for peak and mane to head.

PROMINENT FAULTS: Twisted beak; break in head beak curve; stained beak; flat head; shell peak; twisted peak; low peak; spilt eye; lack of gullet; no frill; white in frill or white in rump (in Blondinettes); bare toes; fish tail; twisted tail feathers; twisted flight feathers; roached wings or sideboards; crooked keel; bishoped wings.

Artwork by Gary Romig

POLISH OWL



ORIGIN: A very old Polish Breed developed from the Anatolian Owls in the south east region of Poland.

OVERALL IMPRESSION: A very small pigeon, short and with an almost horizontal station. A cube shaped head with a broad, high forehead. It has a proud, flirty attitude and a lively but trusting nature/temperament.

HEAD: Short, with a broad, high and steep forehead. The back part of the head is somewhat narrower than the front when viewed from above. The top of the skull is flattened while the forehead and back of the skull are rounded and of the same height.

CREST: The crest is profuse, broad and set high on the back skull, without gaps or notches in the neck feathers. It ends at the sides with rosettes that are balanced with each other. The crest is supported by the mane on the neck.

EYES: Large bull eyes set high and somewhat protruding. The eye cere double rows and light in color.

BEAK: Short, blunt, light in color, thick and broad at the gape. Set into the forehead so that it forms an unbroken line with the frontal. The wattle is small and fine, with older birds allowed a small jewing under the beak.

NECK: Short and full but not thick, with a slight backward curve. The throat is clean cut, well defined and shows no dewlap. A well developed and profusely feathered frill (jabot) flows from the upper neck down to the breast.

BREAST: Broad, full, well rounded and carried forward in a slightly up lifted manner.

BACK: Short and slightly sloping, narrowing to the tail. The rump has a pronounced hump as it flows to the tail tip.

WINGS: Short and well closed, laying on the tail with the 'rump hump' showing between them.

TAIL: Short and well closed.

LEGS: Short and un-feathered.

FEATHER: Short and tight.

COLORS: Red and Yellow.

COLOR AND MARKINGS: Only the wing shield is colored including the thumb feathers. 7 - 11 of the outer flight feathers and all other feathering shall be white.

FAULTS: Narrow, long or round head; narrow or low forehead/frontal; other than a cube shaped head; weak or very soft feathers; crooked or low set crest; open (loose) rosettes; frill (jabot) missing; beak too long or too thin; a 'dip' in the line of the forehead/frontal to the beak tip; dropped wing; reddish eye cere; too many colored feathers on the thighs, belly or back (some colored feathers are fine, especially if hidden by the wings). More than a 2 white feather difference with the primary flight feathers side to side (7 X 9, 8 X 10, 9 X 11 are fine); poor wing shield markings or color.

EVALUATION: Overall breed type and balance, head and beak, crest, eye and eye cere, frill (jabot), color and markings.

BAND SIZE: 7

Translated by Jaroslaw Bucko, Luke Bucko, Mick Bassett and Joe Powers

Art by Louis Frindel

SERAPHIM



ORIGIN: 1986 East Moline, Illinois, in the loft of Anya (Anne) Ellis. Recognized by the National Pigeon Association in 1995. Recognized by the French National Pigeon Association (SNC) in 1997.

THE NAME: Seraphim (pronounced sara-fim) is a plural word. Seraph is the singular form of the word. It is correct to say, "I have one Seraph, but soon I will have 10 Seraphim." There should never be an 's' on the end of Seraphim.

GENETICS: Seraphim are recessive red or recessive yellow birds that molt to white because they stop producing pigment. Genetically they are Satinette-marked piebald birds that have color on the shield and tail. Juveniles that have color on other parts of the body will still turn white. The shield turns white because of the 'white-sides' gene (tested by Tim Kvidera). Research on why the tail turns white is ongoing. More than one gene mutation is involved and these genes can be separated from the white-sides gene. Since each colored juvenile feather that falls out is replaced by a white feather, it can take two molts for birds to become completely white. Birds hatched late in the season may not drop every juvenile feather due to the onset of cold weather.

OVERALL IMPRESSION: Adult Seraphim have the appearance of a white angel. They are statuesque and elegant. When stationing the head is held high, the tail low with the chest projected upward and forward. The frill is prominent and the wing butts are clearly delineated from the body. The flights rest on the tail and the back is smooth, lacking 'sails' in the covert feathers. The feet are covered with small feathers and a sweep of ankle feathers giving

the appearance that Seraphim have white stars for feet. Hens will appear somewhat more delicate and refined than cocks.

The head is the most heavily weighted feature in judging Seraphim. The curve from the tip of the beak to the tip of the needle point peak is unbroken. The head is rounded and the beak is down set and large enough for Seraphim to feed their young. The eye is bull and the cere is unobtrusive and very light pink or almost white in color. There is a medium gullet that adds weight to the head. A convex and unbroken mane flows from the tip of the peak to the shoulder. Seraphim have a prominent chest frill.

BREED CHARACTERISTICS

COLOR: (10 points): Recessive red or recessive yellow that molts to white. Young birds will often retain some colored feathers until the second molt. This is not considered a fault in young bird competition since it proves birds are indeed young Seraphim.

Faults: Failure to molt to white in two seasons.

Disqualifying Faults: Colors other than recessive red and recessive yellow that molt to white.

STATION: (15 points): Head held high, tail touching or nearly touching the ground. Elegant, with a clean, uninterrupted line from the shoulder to the tip of the tail. Graceful with flights resting on the tail. Shoulders are concave and the wing butts are held out separate from the chest and clearly delineated.

Faults: Refusal to station. The presence of "sails."

Serious Faults: A duck-like stance with an elevated tail and an arched

SERAPHIM

back. Flights consistently carried below the tail. A short, stocky body with rounded shoulders.

HEAD: (25 points): Graceful, rounded over the top of the skull, having a concave dip (swoop) between the top of the head and the tip of the peak. The back of the skull is visible and the tip of the peak is below the top of the skull. The desired "Apple" head results from adequate head height and a somewhat rounded skull. The light pink beak protrudes slightly beyond the frontal, but the setting of the beak is 'down-faced'; the beak is small but strong and adequate to feed young. A medium gullet adds mass to the head; a visible gullet **MUST** be present.

Faults: Flat head (lack of a swoop), peak too high or too low, weak or thin beak, angular head. Head too short from front to back because peak and mane are underdeveloped so they do not stand far enough out from back of head.

Serious Faults: Skull too small so head is too small in proportion to body, egg shaped skull rather than round causing lack of skull height above the eye, skull too narrow, lack of skull height above the eye, pinched frontal, frontal too prominent, frontal too broad between the eyes (eyes should be visible when looking straight at the face.)

Disqualifying Faults: Lack of a gullet. Beak too small.

PEAK: (10 points): Needle point peak that stands well out from the back of the head, and is separated from the head by a dip called the 'swoop'. The tip of the peak is below the top of the head.

Faults: Tufted peak, twisted peak, flat peak (partial shell crest), peak set too high or too low, lack of swoop (dip) between the peak and the head, peak set too close to the head.

Disqualifying Fault: Shell crest.

EYE: (5 points): Bull (very dark). The cere is almost white.

Faults: A faint light ring or faint light spots are minor faults.

Serious Faults: Pearl eye(s), orange eye(s), eye cere any other color than almost white.

FRILL: (10 points): Thick (dense), heavily ruffled, wide, long, prominent, with feathers turned in many directions. (A zipper frill is not the ideal).

Faults: Too little frill, wispy frill, frill too short or crooked, frill that turns only to one side. A zipper frill is not the ideal, but it is preferable to a thin, wispy frill, or a frill that turns to one side only.

NECK: (5 points): The neck is medium sized, not thick. It broadens as it flows from the head to the shoulders. A medium gullet is necessary as it adds volume to the head and dignity to the bird. (Owl breeds all have a gullet.)

Faults: An overly long neck. A too large, overly pronounced gullet in a relaxed bird. **DISQUALIFYING FAULT:** Absence of a gullet.

MANE: (5 points): A well developed mane should stand well out from the back of the head and flow smoothly from the tip of the peak to the shoulder in a convex, unbroken curve. The two sides of the mane should meet in a line down the back of the neck. The mane should appear symmetrical when viewed from the back.

Faults: A break in the mane. Undeveloped mane that makes the head appear short from front to back. Mane not a continuous convex curve when viewed from the side. Disorganized feathers that do not meet in a straight line at the back of the mane. No visible meeting line where the two sides of the mane meet. Mane not symmetrical when viewed from the back.

TAIL: (5 points): 12 feathers, slightly flared. Width 2.25 to 2.5 inches. Feathers aligned and touching each other, carried angled toward the ground. Tail should be long and touch or almost touch the ground.

Faults: Tail too narrow (too well closed). Tail too open (fan shaped). Tail V-shaped or with twisted feathers. Tail held in an elevated position. Tail too short.

FOOT: (5 points): Each toe individually covered with tiny smooth feathers, giving the appearance of a glove with toenails protruding beyond the end. There should be a 'sweep' of ankle feathering that curves across the top of the foot at the ankle. These feathers should not be sparse, but they should not have the appearance of a muff. The glove feathers and the sweep feathers combine to give the foot the appearance of a white star.

Faults: Too much ankle feathering so that 'sweep' feathers appear to be a muff. Too little ankle feathering (sparse sweep feathers or no sweep feathers). Loose toe feathering, too much or too little toe feathering (exposed toes).

Serious Fault: A true muff is a serious fault.

CONDITION: (5 points): Clean, white, smooth appearance, firm feel, solid chest muscles.

Serious Faults: Dirty, thin, poor feather quality, loose feathering, lice, holes in the feathers.

Notes for Judges: Foot, Eye, and Condition are all to be judged during handling; all other qualities are to be observed in the show cage. Some eye faults can only be seen during handling; the foot should be closely evaluated for feather nubs indicating the toes are not bare; the body must be felt for physical condition and feathers must be inspected for lice, holes, and dirt. Stress can alter the stance, feather tightness, and overall appearance of the bird, so they must be observed in a calm state in the show cage before handling in order to form an accurate impression of the bird's actual quality. The back may arch in a stressed bird; the head may become boxy in a stressed bird; the peak may lower and become twisted or tufted in a stressed bird; a mane break may appear in a stressed bird. If a bird is stressed the Judge should come back to it once it has settled.

ORDER OF JUDGING:

Station

Head

Peak

Neck

Mane

Tail

Frill

Foot

Eye

*Illustrated by Anya Ellis
Written by Anya Ellis and David Coster*

TURBIT



BODY (10 PTS.): Medium sized, compact, very full in breast, broad back, flights short and resting above the tail; tail short and tightly folded; carriage erect and graceful.

HEAD (10 PTS.): Large as compared with size of body; reasonably wide in skull; forehead high and extending forward with good reach of frontal, full above and around the wattle to the eyes; skull showing no flatness; wide in gape and full in cheeks.

BEAK (10 PTS.): Both mandibles short and thick, the upper mandible having a downward tendency and blending perfectly into the curve of profile; the lower mandible straight and fitting tightly into the upper, providing a mouthline of pleasing expression.

BEAK SETTING & SWEEP (15 PTS.): Beak should be firmly set well up in front of head so that from the profile view the bird will have the appearance of possessing a long, eve, smoothly curving and unbroken sweep running from the base of the lower mandible up over the forehead then back over the skull to the peak of the crest. Poky beaked or abruptly down faced birds are to be deplored.

CREST & MANE (8 PTS.): Crest nicely placed at top of the rear skull, springing from an unbroken, arched mane and ending in a fine point well above the head; the mane, centrally located at the back of the neck, commencing well down in shoulders and continuing in a straight line (when viewed from back) upward to an unbroken juncture with the crest.

WATTLE (5 PTS.): Heart shaped, smooth in texture, a fair amount but in no way rising out of the curve of the profile.

GULLET & NECK (8 PTS.): Gullet - as much as possible, filling the hollow in the throat. Neck broad from back to front, carried slightly back and arched, blending symmetrically into the breast and back.

EYE (5 PTS.): Large and prominent, situated comparatively near the top of the head, but with good distance to the frontal bulge; color of eye, bull; eye cere powdered white and as fine as possible in size and texture.

FRILL (6 PTS.): As much as possible, long in feather and firm in texture, turning both ways and extending from the gullet well down into the breast.

LEGS (3 PTS.): Medium in length, showing but little of thigh; color bright red.

COLOR (10 PTS.): Black, dun, blue, silver, red, yellow, mealy, cream, rare, stock mismarked and AOC, all colors as rich and as glossy as possible; blues silver, mealies, and creams having even distinct bars colored black in blues, dark dun in silvers, red in mealies and yellow in creams.

MARKINGS (10 PTS.): White with colored wings, each having ten white primary flight feathers.

DISQUALIFICATIONS: No frill whatsoever; no crest whatsoever; appearance of feathers on feet or legs; out of condition from disease or any decided deformity; trimming, plucking, coloring or any other artificial alterations; provided, that removal of a few small feathers to improve the appearance of a bird and trimming of the beak and toe nails with scissors or files are recommended and are not to be considered as in any way disqualifying or detracting.

Art by Gary Romig

VALENCIAN FIGURITA



ORIGIN: Northeast part of Spain in the province of Valencia. Known by its name since 1799.

GENERAL ASPECT: Very small in size with a strong yet finely built body. It stands vertically with the eye plumb to the ball of the foot. It has angular contours giving it the aspect of a figurine of a soldier. The head is small, flat, angular and finely formed and along with the nape of the neck which bulges creating an arch or curve.

WEIGHT: Weighs between 5.5 and 6 ounces (150 to 170 grams). The objective is that it should be the smallest breed of pigeon.

CHARACTER AND STANCE: Jaunty and lively. Always walking on its toes-the front tips of the toes.

HEAD: Small and angular of medium width and finely formed. It should have a flat angular forehead, and be flat on top of skull. It should have a slight bulge to the back skull.

BEAK: Small and fine and down-faced following the angle of the forehead.

WATTLES: Fine and smooth. In adult birds slightly rougher wattles are permitted, but never on young birds.

EYES: Large and orange to red in color with bull eyes for whites.

CERES: Fine but wide ceres corresponding in color to that of the plumage - in light colored birds a light cere and dark in darker colors.

NECK: Medium length and arched backward forming a curve with the nape. Under the beak it has a fine gullet that leads to the top of the frill.

FRILL: Formed vertically from the gullet down with symmetrical feathers on each side pointing upwards and sideways forming the floret. It ends in a rosette on the chest.

CHEST: Corresponding to the size of the bird, full and rounded.

BACK: Short and well covered. Forms an angle of 45 degrees with the ground.

WINGS: Medium, fine and angular and held tightly against the body. They should reach almost to the end of the tail and are held parallel but should not cross.

TAIL: Medium in length and width.

FEET & LEGS: Medium length with vertical legs that are red in color. Clean legs are mostly found, however grouse legs are permitted as well.

PLUMAGE: Fine and silky in texture and tightly feathered.

COLORS: All colors are permitted and should be rich and shiny.

JUDGING GUIDE: The following points are most important: general aspect; well formed head and beak; neck to show gullet and be curved or arched with a well formed and fully feathered frill; small size standing on its toes-jaunty.

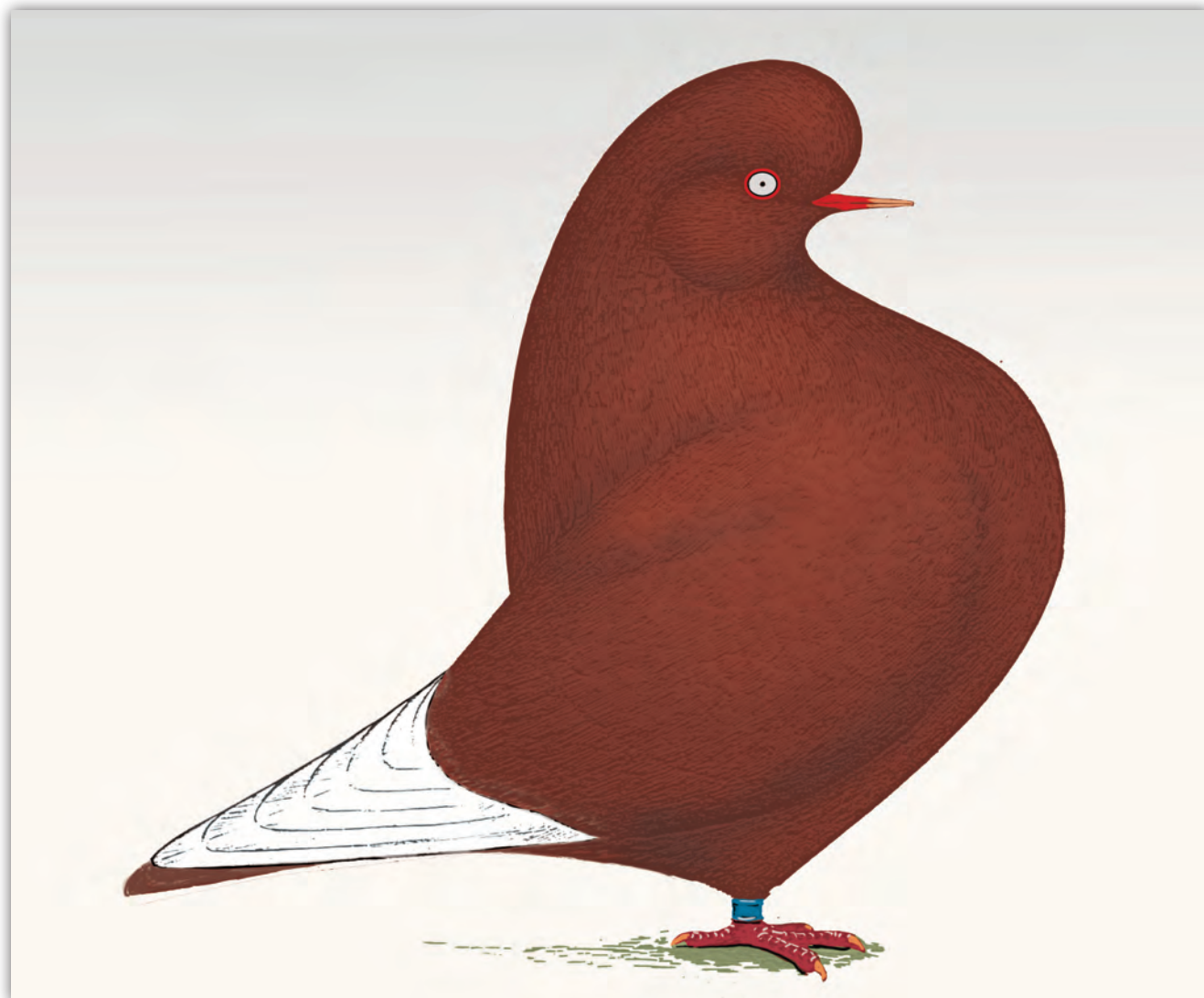
SERIOUS FAULTS: Large in size. Round or misshapen head. Large or thick beak. Thick neck with no gullet and without arch or curve shape. Having no frill. Boaty or horizontal stance.

Art by Diane Jacky

Translation by Frank Barrachina

Tumblers, Rollers & Highflyer Pigeons

AMERICAN DOMESTIC SHOW FLIGHT



Art by Diane Jacky (Colorized by Gary Romig)

The standard American Domestic Show Flight is based on the Plain - Head solid colored "ideal" of this breed. the "ideal" being the perfect bird. The scoring of this breed has been grouped into three (3) sections, namely: (1) Outline - 25 pts. (2) Feather - 25 pts (3) Features - 50 pts. for a total of 100 pts. Additional points in their own class: Cap (Crest) - 10 pts.; Mottle Marked - 25 pts.

GENERAL TABLE OF POINTS:

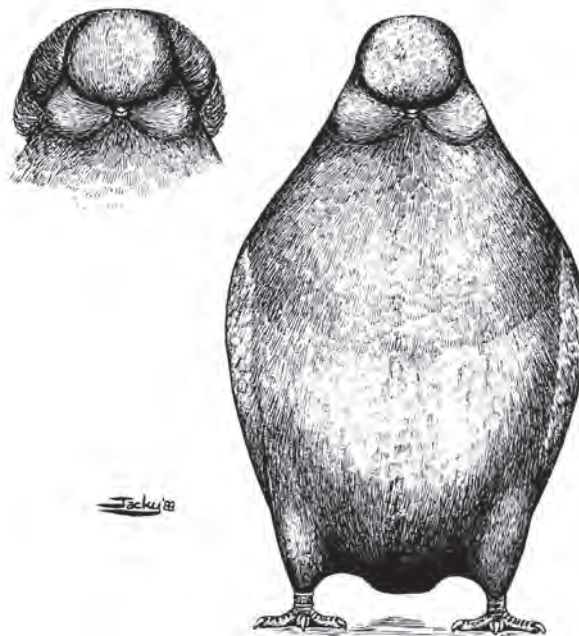
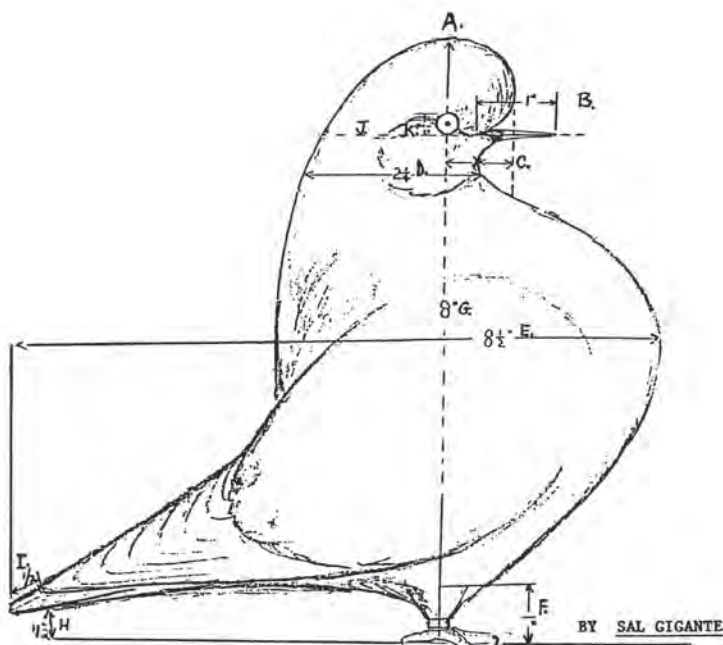
Group (1) Outline

(A) Height.....	5 pts.
(B) Length.....	5 pts.
(C) Breast.....	5 pts.
(D) Neck	5 pts.
(E) Legs.....	5 pts.
Outline	25 pts.

Group (2) Feather

(A) General Color.....	20 pts.
(B) Primary Flight Tips	
(20) 1/4 point each	5 pts.
Feather.....	25 pts.
Group (3) Features	
(A) Crown	20 pts.
(B) Beak	15 pts.
(C) Eye.....	10 pts.
(D) Eye Cere.....	5 pts.
Features	50 pts.
Total points for solid plainhead	100 pts.
Total points for solid cap (crest).....	110 pts.
Total points for mottle plainhead.....	125 pts.
Total points for mottle cap (crest)	135 pts.

AMERICAN DOMESTIC SHOW FLIGHT



The following description is used as a base to judge for the “ideal”, perfect pigeon. The term “must” is used when referring to the ideal bird. Specific variations of the ideal are noted.

SECTION (1) OUTLINE: The outline of the bird covers the outer surface and does not include the head properties nor the feathers of the bird, and is scored according to the following:

(A) HEIGHT (5 PTS.): The height of the bird standing erect must be eight inches from the base of the foot to the top of the head.

(B) LENGTH (5 PTS.): The length of the bird must be eight and one half inches measured horizontally from the furthest point of the breast to the tip of the tail.

(C) BREAST (5 PTS.): The breast must be semicircular and measure four and one half inches from the outer wings. It must be high and prominent.

(D) NECK (5 PTS.): The neck must be two and one quarter inches in diameter at the middle. From the lower mandible the line of the throat must incline in a graceful arc; the furthest point of inclination to end in an imaginary vertical line with a point at the equal distance between the pupil of the eye, and the beak of the frontal of the nostrils. The base feathers of the neck, at the front covering the breast and at the sides covering the wing arms, must be uniform. The base feathers at the back of the neck must be as low down on the back as possible. The upper back portion of the neck must be bulky.

(E) LEGS (5 PTS.): The legs must be straight, stout, two and one quarter inches apart, and in a vertical line with the eye. The tarsus or leg stems must be one inch from the ball of the foot to the bend at the knee or hock, covered three quarters of the way down on the tarsus with feathers. The nails must be bone colored, the toes straight and stout, and the color of the tarsus and feet the same color as the eye cere and nostrils.

IN GENERAL: The keel must end off as low as possible behind the legs, the tail tips one half inch off the floor, the wings close to the body, the primary flight tips must set on the tail and end one half inch from the end of the tail. The general appearance must be ruddy, cobby, uppity, and vigorous.

JUDGES NOTE: After the total of the points for the above has been scored, the judge may make further deductions from this total for the general appearance of the bird as he sees fit, so far as outline is concerned.

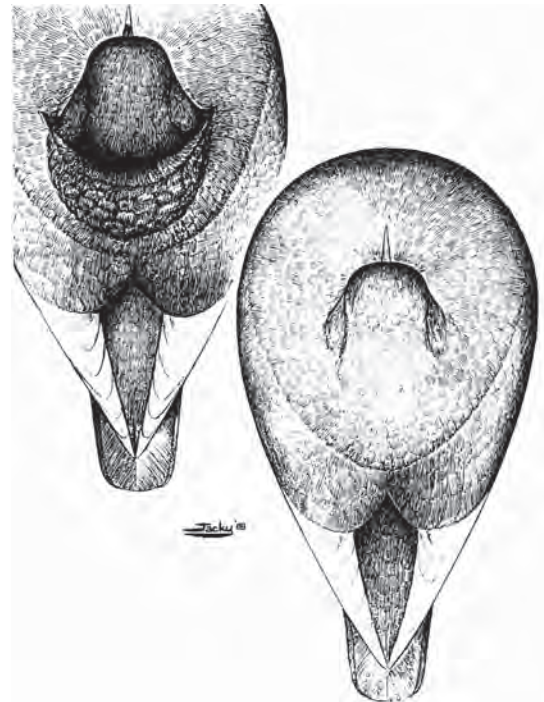
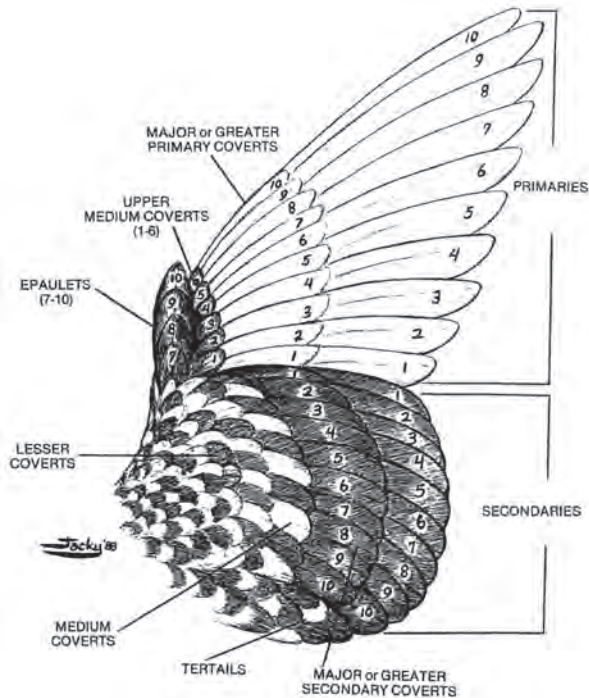
SECTION (2) FEATHER: This pertains to the feather of the bird exclusively. It has no bearing on outline or the feathers, later to be explained.

(A) COLOR (20 PTS.): The color of the feathers of all parts of the bird (subject to the class they represent) excluding the primary flight tips and the primary coverts (which are to be white) must be of a clear and deep uniform color over all the body except on the neck and breast where there may be found an iridescent hue of color present. The iridescence denotes good health and must be allowed. However, at the frontal end top of the head at the three beards, both sides of the face, the breast, sides of the wings, the keel, the belly, the vent, the coverts under the tail, the rump, the sides of the rump, the back, the thighs, the legs and numbers 7 to 10 of the upper medium coverts must have no off shading of the original color. The tail must have twelve tips (12 upper and 12 lower coverts).

(B) PRIMARY FLIGHT TIPS (5 PTS.): The 20 primary flight tips, (10 on each wing) must be white. One quarter point is allowed for each white tip.

IN GENERAL: The color must be clear, uniform, deep, and brilliant, the general feathering must be tight and clean.

JUDGES NOTE: Allowance to color: Any bird showing a tinge of a third color of his base color shall be penalized ten points and additional points as the judge sees fit. This also includes the bar variety. Also, after the total of the points the judge may make further deductions from this total as he sees fit. If any part colored primary tips occur from numbers 1 to 4 in succession after the solid colored tips on each wing one quarter point will be deducted for each parti-colored tip. If the socks, vent, belly, keel, legs, or epaulets (numbers 7 to 10) of the upper medium coverts show any white in solid colored classes deductions not to exceed two points for either may be made except when any discoloration of



any feather of the tail or secondary flight tip is more than half the length of the quill of the feather. The judge will deduct from 10 to 20 points allotted for color as he sees fit. When any discoloration of any feather of the tail or secondary flight tip is less than half the length of the quill of that feather the judge will deduct from 1 to 9 points allotted for color, as he sees fit. (Parti-colored means basic color of the bird plus white).

SECTION (3) FEATURES (50 PTS.): This pertains to the head properties only and has no bearing with outline and feather.

(A) CROWN (20 PTS.): The crown is referred to as the top line of the head starting at the feather of the nostrils (known as the beak) continuing in a high prominent arc, widening and declining graceful into the upper back of the neck. Frontal or forehead; the top and side view of the frontal must show the frontal overlapping the feather line of the nostrils. The front view must show the frontal as broad and deep as that of a Long Faced Tumbler. In general, it must be round and prominent. The front face of the bird must be pinched at the sides, refined and inset, and have a smile like appearance at the mouth.

(B) BEAK (15 PTS.): The beak must be set in deep at the nostrils, blood red in color from the mouth to midway on the upper and lower mandibles to the points of both mandibles and the beak must be a clear ivory color. The line of the beak separating the two mandibles must be straight, imaginary tangent to the base of the eye, and parallel to the floor. The beak must be one inch long from the mouth to the point of the beak, three sixteenths of an inch thick and three sixteenths of an inch wide at the nostrils, tapering gracefully to a point toward the end of the beak. The upper mandible may be allowed a small, hardly noticeable roll at the tip in order to over lap the lower mandible at the point of the beak. The nostrils must be as refined as possible.

(C) EYE (10 PTS.): The eye must be circular, set in the center of the general head and divided into two portions. Noticeable, the large white portion known as the iris, and the black center, know as the pupil. The eye must be pearly white, and free from other colored matter. It must be one quarter inch in diameter.

The pupil or focus must be in the center of the eye, and round and small as possible, noted black in color, having no breaks at the outer line, nor any blemishes on the black portion whatever. The eye must appear shiny and alert.

(D) EYE CERE (5 PTS.): The eye cere is the muscular and blood colored portion of the flesh surrounding the eye. Free from feather, this cere is the eyelid of the bird. When open, only this muscular portion of the lid is noticeable and must be the same blood red color as the feet, nostrils, and mouth of the beak.

IN GENERAL: The features must be pleasant, prominent, bright in color, alert, and aristocratic in appearance.

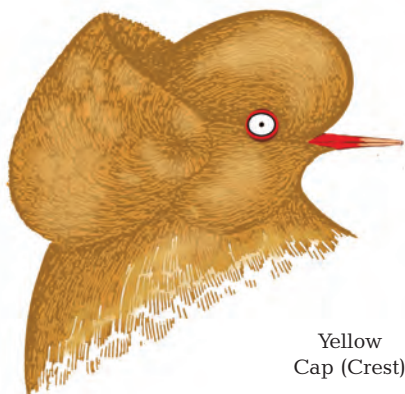
JUDGES NOTE: After the total points for the above has been scored, the judge may make further deductions from this total as he sees fit, so far as features are concerned.

(A) CAP (CREST) CLASSES: 10 points additional. Side View: From the ear starting as a rosette or spade, the reversed feathers or tufts must be full and rise in a diagonal arc, to a point in a level line with the top of the head. Top View: Starting one quarter inch away from the head at the ears, the line of the tufts must gracefully increase in distance from the head until it reaches a point one and one half inches from the center top of the head. The declining feathers at the back of the head must not interfere with the long rising tufts at the cap (crest). A clear opposition must be noted at this point.

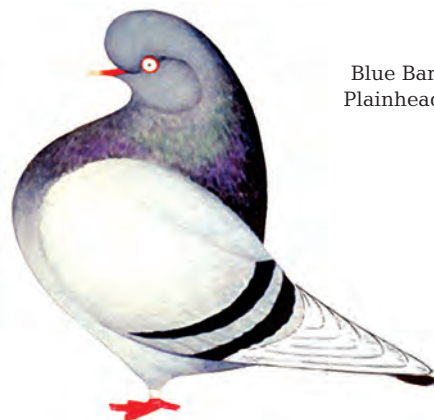
(B) MOTTLE MARKED CLASSES: 25 points additional. The markings are to be as follows: The thirteen secondary flights, twelve major coverts, one to six of the upper medium coverts, seven to ten of the upper medium coverts known as the epaulets, the tail, vent, rump, belly, thighs and legs must be of a solid color of the color present. The lesser coverts of the wings, back, neck, head, breast, flap, and forward portion of the keel, spot for spot (see sketch).

JUDGES NOTE: The judge may make further deductions after the total of points for either cap (crest) or mottle marked has been scored. Any bird having at least one white feather on any part of the body other than socks, keel, vent, belly, epaulets, primary flight tips, or primary coverts must be judged in the Mottle or the Stock Class (exhibitor's choice).

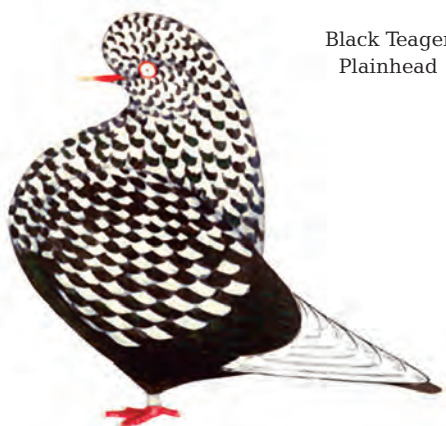
AMERICAN DOMESTIC SHOW FLIGHT



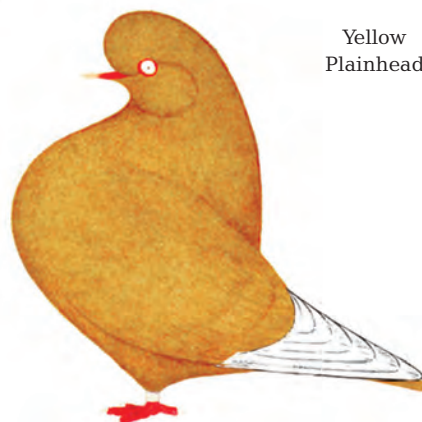
Yellow
Cap (Crest)



Blue Bar
Plainhead



Black Teager
Plainhead



Yellow
Plainhead

MIS-MARKED, STOCK, AND AOC CLASSES: The mis-marked, stock, or AOC class consists of piers, beards, blaze faced, blue teager, tortoise shells, blue checker, three distinct colored birds, sugar tails, silver teagers, strawberrys, short tipped and over tipped solid birds, badly colored finished tip birds and any other color not listed below under official show colors.

OFFICIAL SHOW COLORS:

BARRED COLORS: Blue - A grayish, blue body, with two black bars on the wings, and one black bar on the tail. Silver - A creamy tan body, with two dun bars on the wings and dun bar on the tail.

SOLID COLORS: Black - Must be iridescent and as brilliant as black satin. Dun - Clear and unblemished, and like that of a shell of chestnut. Brown - A warm pure cocoa brown, clear and unblemished. (Note that brown is judged with black and dun). Red - Blood red, clear, and unblemished. Yellow - Yellow gold to orange, clear and unblemished. (Note: In the case of extremely poor light marked or heavy marked teagers, extremely poor colored finished tip solid birds, and sugar tail birds having discoloration more than half the length of the quill, the exhibitor will be afforded the choice of entering these birds in the show class they represent or in the stock, mismark, or A.O.C. class).

DISQUALIFICATIONS: More or less than ten primary flight tips, less than ten secondary flight tips, and less than twelve or more than fourteen tail tips; any primary flight tips from numbers five to ten show any other pigment than white; any white parti-colored primary flight tip between two solid colored primary flight tips on a solid colored bird; disease or deformity of any kind; bull eye or any definite break in the line of the pupil (egg shaped or tear drop); fraud: any missing portion of a natural feather; pale beak or cere (woody beak or unnatural beak); in mottle and marked classes the same disqualifications apply as in solid color except that from

numbers one to four of the primary and all of the secondary flight tips will be allowed mixed colored feathers in their own classes (white frock feathers allowed in teagers); less than three quarters inch beak measured from the inside of beak, (inner lip) to tip of beak; and solid classes any white other than the socks, vent, belly, keel, legs, or wing coverts to epaulets; and case of molt of a feather, the feather must be through the quill in order to distinguish color; missing frock feathers; young birds with mutilated bands must be shown as old birds; any birds showing less cap (crest) than width of head shall be disqualified; any bird showing feather rot or so called silkiness, on any part of body other than the secondary tips, from numbers nine to fourteen shall be disqualified.

ALLOWANCES ON BEAK: Any bird having a touch line of discoloration on upper and lower mandible and still shows a good bloody red color in the clear portion of the beak shall be allowed; any bird that has a little tarnish in the nostril but has clear red upper and lower mandible shall be allowed; the judge shall deduct points on these birds as he sees fit. He can also deduct points on his final decision for general appearance. However, all points cannot be deducted from these birds.

DISQUALIFICATIONS ON BEAK: Any bird that has complete discoloration on upper and lower mandible that goes from tip of beak to nostril; any bird discolored completely on lower mandible, from the tip of nostril and scratched mandible; any bird discolored completely from tip of beak to nostril on lower mandible; deformed, woody, pale, and any beak under three quarters of an inch.

Art by Diane Jacky (Colorized by Gary Romig)

AMERICAN BALDHEAD SHOW ROLLER



I. BODY: 20 POINTS:

A. CONDITION: The condition should have a muscular hardness and firm body structure exuding strength.

B. STRUCTURE: There should be a long keel with strong flesh in the vent area. When moving the hand under the keel from front to rear there should be one continuous unbroken contour with the keel disappearing into the vent area as one. Wedge shaped from the front to rear. Depth showing 3/8" body under the wing to compliment the overall appearance. Short keels and open vents on birds should be considered as serious faults and penalized accordingly.

II. HEAD & NECK: 20 POINTS:

A. HEAD: When held in the hand the side curvature of the head should start off with a definite break at the wattle, continue upward and ever so slightly forward and then curve rather abruptly backward until it reaches its' high point above and just in front of the eye. It should then continue backward in a graceful curve to meet the backskull. Top skull should not be lacking. While in the judging cage, the bird will tuck its beak towards its chest; thereby, moving the visual high point toward the end of the backskull. From the back view the head will extend outward and downward to add thickness to the neck. Viewed from the front the face should develop immediately behind the beak, flaring outward to establish width between the eyes. Too narrow a face or a V shaped, "pinched", face should be considered a serious fault and penalized accordingly. Again providing a smooth, wide transition between the neck and backskull. The head should be viewed in the hand and in the judging coop; a head that loses shape and or size in the hand is a serious fault and should be penalized accordingly.

B. NECK: The neck should join smoothly to the head and present a full appearance with minimum undercut where the lower beak joins the neck. The neckline will follow the profile without any sharp or sudden breaks to mar its' continuity. This should give a full, and powerful appearance. Short, rather than long; but a neckless appearance in the cage should be avoided. In the hand, a minimal neck should be displayed at all times. The neck should be free from creases or roughness in feathers that will cause a break in the smoothness of the neck.

C. BEAK: Should have a bone color. The beak setting should be such that when the line formed between the upper and lower mandibles is extended, it passes throughout the center of the pupil. If the line were to pass over the eye the bird should be considered too down faced. If the line were to pass under the eye the bird should be considered too straight faced. The upper and lower mandible should be flush at the tip. The wattle should be such an integral part of the beak in both structure and the bone color that it is basically unnoticed.

D. EYES: Must be bull. Bright, and sparkling, with a small, neat cere. Reddish tinted eye cere are to be avoided.

III. CONFORMATION: 20 POINTS:

A. SHELL: The outer shell of the total bird should depict a well proportioned balanced bird. The overall impression of the bird's body should be of roundness, with a sinuous reverse "S" shape running from the front skull through the tail. A bird that does not readily display its sex has a serious fault and should be penalized accordingly.

B. STATION: The natural station of the bird should be head up and tail down with a maximum of one inch clearance between the end of the tail and the floor. A vertical line drawn through the eye down to the floor should fall in the front half of the foot. The bird should present itself in this natural station whenever it is not being addressed by the judge.

C. LEGS: Sturdy, short, bent at a 60 degree angle. From the floor to the bottom of the body there should be a distance of 3/4" for cocks and 1/2" for a hen. The legs and feet should be clean with a minimum toe nail. Legs longer than the standard calls for are a serious fault and should be penalized accordingly.

D. SIZE: Height 8" from the floor to the top of the head for a cock and 7 1/2" for a hen. From the chest to the tip of the tail 10 1/2" for the cock and 9 1/2" for a hen. Width when measured in a relaxed standing position should be 4 3/4" for a cock, and 4 1/2 for a hen. Weight for a bird in show condition should be 13 to 17 ounces for old cocks, 12 to 16 ounces for young cocks, 12 to 15 ounces for old hens, and 11 to 14 ounces for young hens. A bird of any given age sex group that is over the upper limit for its group is too fat or too large. A bird below the lower limit is too thin or too small. In both cases the bird should be considered to have a serious fault and be penalized accordingly.

AMERICAN BALDHEAD SHOW ROLLER

IV. FEATHER: 20 POINTS:

A. GENERAL: The entire bird form head to tail should be in perfect molt, creating a firm, and smooth coat of feathers with an outward sheen and texture that reflects health, strength, and maturity. There should be no looseness or protrusion of feathers under the rump. The feather structure must be strong in quill, nice and springy, and of correct length to cover the bird. If there are a few feathers not quite molted in, the birds overall quality should be given full consideration.

B. COVER: The back of the bird should be completely covered with wide secondary feathers so that none of the back area is exposed.

C. WINGS: The wings should be tightly folded against the body and appear integral with it. They should rest upon the tail 5/8" back from the end when judged in the hand. No feather should extend below the lower line of the primaries. The wing butts should blend in with the front chest area. Each wing shall have ten secondary feathers and ten primary feathers. When the wing is extended, the primaries and secondaries should form a convex curve. Each of these feathers should overlap its adjacent feather throughout its entire length. Wide feathers are preferred. Narrow or weak quilled feathers should be considered a serious fault and be penalized accordingly.

D. RUMP: Should be narrow and conform to the general symmetry of the body and tail. The body, rump, and tail should taper into the width of one tail feather.

E. TAIL: Strong in quill, tightly packed in strong support feathers, and extending in a one feather width 5/8" past the wing flights. The tail should find its narrowest area approximately 1/4 of its length from the tip forming what is commonly called a spoon shaped tail.

F. CONDITION: The bird should be clean and free of mite holes in the feathers. Birds that are not clean or have holes in the feathers must be penalized from severely to moderately as the condition merits.

V. SHOW PRESENTATION: 20 POINTS:

A. SHOW PRESENTATION: The bird should exhibit a natural showing ability, responding to and establishing and maintaining eye contact with the judge whenever he or she is in it's vicinity.

B. SHOW STATION: When addressed by the judge the bird should pick up it's head accentuating the lines and fullness of it's head and neck, move the head back so the relationship between the eye and foot now has the eye near or slightly behind the ball of the leading foot, and drop it's tail toward the floor (slight contact with the floor at this time is not a fault).

C. REACTION: The birds reaction to the judge should be appropriate for it's sex. The cock should exude masculinity and the hen femininity. The hen may either become flirtatious or establish her territory with a broody threat display. The cock should acknowledge the judge's presence in a more aloof, disdainful manner; elevating his neck and chest slightly, swelling himself up by inflating and or pulsing his neck.

D. DISPOSITION: The bird must be calm; definitely not wild or afraid. It may respond to the judge with bluff and display, but an overly aggressive nature is not desired.

E. EXPRESSION: Those attributes of the bird's eyes and face which indicate the bird is aware of and interested in the judge; the overall impression should be of poise and alertness. The eyes should be pleasingly attractive and portray a keen wide awake individual. The birds should establish eye contact and there by impress you with its importance and its resourcefulness and intrigue you into admiring it.

VI. MARKINGS: 20 POINTS:

A. BIB LINE: The ideal bib line runs in a continuous curve from the point that the bird's backskull joins the neck to that point on the chest that the tip of the beak can touch when it is brought in contact with the chest. The curve should pass 3/4" below the bird's eye and terminate approximately one inch below the base of the beak. Deviations from the ideal in any direction is a fault. A bib varying more than a half inch from the ideal length shall be considered a serious fault and penalized accordingly.

B. FLIGHTS: Ten white flights on each wing is ideal. A variance from the ideal ranging from seven to thirteen flights is acceptable; however, the greater the variance, the greater the fault. A bird with more than thirteen or less than seven white flights on either wing shows a serious fault and should be penalized accordingly.

C. PANTS: Ideally the entire undercarriage behind the legs should be white.

D. CHEST: The demarcation line between white and color on the lower chest should be clearly discernible, straight, and located approximately one inch in front of the legs. A white undercarriage extending forward of a line dropped perpendicular from the point at which the leading edge of the wing stops curving downward and begins to run roughly parallel to the floor should be penalized.

E. WING SHIELD: Ideally the entire wing shield and the leading edge of the wings should be colored. A white leading edge and a quarter of an inch of white up on to the wing shield is tolerable. White extending beyond the quarter inch is to be considered a bishop wing and shall be disqualified.

DISQUALIFICATION:

- A. Non white feathers on the head, tail, or rump.
- B. Bishop wings.
- C. Lack of discernible bib line.
- D. Excessive trimming that detracts from the smooth exterior lines of the bird.
- E. Any non bull eye.
- F. Stained beaks.
- G. Sick or heavily louse infected birds (remove from the showroom).
- H. Wrong sex entry, If not corrected before judging.
- I. Birds not representative of the breed; i.e., crest, muffs, groused legs, or feet, deformities, and extra feathers in the tail or the wing.

**** Note:** For a judging guide it will be difficult for a judge to check each bird for the correct amount of tail feathers. A judge should keep it in mind that less than twelve tail feathers is a serious fault. However the bird may be placed depending on the quality of the competition.

(Baldhead Show Roller standard submitted by United Roller Club of America)

Art by Gary Romig

AMERICAN SHOW ROLLER



BODY (25 POINTS):

CONDITION: The bird should feel hard in your hand, with a strong muscular body. Birds feeling fat and mushy should be considered out of show condition and penalized accordingly.

STRUCTURE: The overall shape of the body should be that of a wedge, starting with broad shoulders and a deep chest, ending with a tight, narrow rump. The body should be sufficiently wedged shaped from front to rear so that you feel the bird will slip right through your hand leaving you without even a tail feather. When moving the hand under the keel from front to rear, there should be one continuous unbroken contour with the keel ending as closely to the end of the vent bones as possible. The keel structure should not tuck up quickly into the body, thus creating a short, round shape, but should follow through smoothly into the vent area with strong flesh throughout to maintain the overall wedge shape. The keel bone itself should be smooth and straight, dents and/or curves should be considered faults. Excessive openness and/or weak flesh in the vent area is a serious fault and should be penalized accordingly.

HEAD AND NECK (25 POINTS):

HEAD: The profile of the head should start off with a definite break at the back of the wattle, with the front skull creating a 90 degree angle with the center line of the beak and eye. From here it should continue upward slightly and then curve backward abruptly until it reaches its high point just in front of the eye. The top line should then continue backward in a long graceful curve creating length to the back skull.

The back skull should then drop off in an abrupt curve flowing down and out into the neck creating a full cape ending at the bird's back. There should be no flat spots in the profile of the head. When viewing the profile, the distance from the center of the eye to the end of the back skull should be twice that as from the front skull to the center of

the eye. Top skull should not be lacking and should show sufficient height above the eye, but the head should not give the impression of being round. While in show station and in the hand, the bird will tuck its beak towards its chest; thereby, moving the visual high point toward the end of the backskull. From the top view the head should be wedge shaped, starting with a broad frontal and increasing in width as it reaches the backskull, the sides should not be parallel. Also from the top view the neck should be full in all directions. When viewed from the front the face should develop immediately behind the beak, flaring outward to establish a wide full face. When viewed from the front the wedge shape should be obvious. Too narrow of a face or a "pinched" V-shaped face is a serious fault and should be penalized accordingly. Also a face that is so wide as to prevent you from seeing a portion of both eyes when viewed from the straight on is a serious fault and should be penalized accordingly. The head should be viewed in the hand and in the judging coop; a head that loses shape and/or size in the hand is a serious fault and should be penalized accordingly.

NECK: The neck should join smoothly to the head and present a full appearance with minimum undercut where the beak joins the neck. The neck line should follow the profile without any sharp or sudden breaks to mar its continuity. The neck should give a full, powerful appearance. The neck should be short rather than long; but a neckless appearance in the cage should be avoided. In the hand, a minimal amount of neck should be displayed at all times. The neck should be smooth and free of any roughness of feather. Creases are a serious fault and should be penalized accordingly.

BEAK: Any color is acceptable. The beak setting should be such that when the line formed between the upper and lower mandibles is extended, it passes through the center of the pupil. If the line were to pass over the eye, the bird should be considered too down faced. If the line were to pass under the eye, the bird should be considered too

AMERICAN SHOW ROLLER

straight faced. Being straight faced or down faced is a fault and should be penalized accordingly. The upper and lower mandibles should be flush at the tip and should be of substance proportionate to the bird. Too fine or too course of beak is a fault. The wattle should be such an integral part of the beak in structure as to go unnoticed. Rough, fleshy wattles are a serious fault and should be penalized accordingly. The throat line should be clean with no signs of a gullet or feathers growing excessively forward on the lower beak.

EYES: Any color eyes are acceptable but must be a matched pair. Eyes should be bright and sparkling, exuding health. The pupils should be clear, round in shape and centered in the eye. The overall shape of the eye should be round. Excessive feathering around the eye, which gives the illusion of a sunken eye or one that is oval in shape, is a serious fault and should be penalized accordingly. The eye cere should be of a minimum. Fleshy and/or red eye cures are a serious fault and should be penalized accordingly. Birds with lines or breaks in the pupil of the eye or odd eyes should be moved to the "Bad Eye" class if one is available, otherwise they should be disqualified. Bull eyed and dark eyed birds should not be penalized if lighting is inadequate to view the pupils.

CONFORMATION (25 POINTS):

SHELL: The outer shell of the total bird should depict a well proportioned, balanced bird. The overall impression of the bird's body should be one of roundness, with a reverse "S" shape running from the front skull through the tail. When viewed from a profile there should be 3/4" of body showing below the wing. The body should also be of sufficient depth from the point where the neck meets the back to the point of the belly just in front of and below the wing butt to lend itself to overall roundness. A bird that is flat in the belly or gives a tubular appearance should be penalized accordingly.

RELAXED STATION: The natural station of the bird should be head up and tail down, with a maximum of 1" clearance between the end of the tail and the floor. A line drawn from the most forward point of the wing butt through the end of the tail should maintain approximately a 30 degree angle with the floor. A bird showing this line to be parallel has a serious fault and should be penalized accordingly. A vertical line drawn through the eye down to the floor should fall in the front half of the foot. The bird should remain in this natural station whenever it is not being addressed by the judge.

SHOW STATION: The bird should exhibit a natural showing ability, responding to the presence of the judge without much prompting. When addressed by the judge, the bird should pick up its head accentuating the lines and fullness of its head and neck and move its head back so the eye is now over the ball of the leading foot. In doing this, its chest should also raise slightly causing its tail to drop closer to the floor. The bird should not "hinge" or break at its rump, this is a serious fault and should be penalized accordingly. Slight contact with the floor is not a fault, but pushing the tail into the floor and/or excessive fanning of the tail is a serious fault and should be penalized accordingly.

LEGS: Legs should be sturdy, short and bent at a 60 degree angle. There should be a distance of not more than 3/4" for cocks and 1/2" for hens from the floor to the bottom of the body. Straight legs and/or long legs are a serious fault and should be penalized accordingly. The legs and feet should be clean, free of feathers, with a minimum of toenail.

WINGS: The wings should be tightly folded against the body and appear integral with it. They should rest upon the tail, with the flights ending 5/8" back from its tip when judged in hand. No feather should extend below the lower line of the primaries. The wing butts should blend in smoothly with the front of the chest. Each wing shall have ten secondary flights and ten primary flights. When the wing is extended the ends of the flights should form a convex curve. Each of the flights should overlap its adjacent flight throughout its entire length, with

the exception of the three outside primaries which will show gaps between their ends. The flights should be wide. Narrow and/or weak quilled flights are serious faults and should be penalized accordingly.

RUMP: The rump should be strong and narrow and conform to the general wedge shape and symmetry of the body and tail. The body, rump and tail should taper into the width of one tail feather. Wide rumps are a serious fault and should be penalized accordingly.

TAIL: The tail should be comprised of twelve feathers, strong in quill, tightly packed in strong support feathers and extending in a one feather width 5/8" past the wing tips. The tail should be at its narrowest approximately 1/4 of its length from the tip, forming what is commonly called a "spoon" tail. A tail with less than twelve feathers should be compared to the overall natural molt and given consideration. A tail with more than twelve feathers is a disqualification.

SIZE: The height should be 8" from the floor to the top of the head for cocks and 7-1/2" for hens. The length should be 10-1/2 " from the chest to the tip of the tail for cocks and 9 1/2" for hens. The width, when measured in a relaxed standing position should be 4-3/4" for cocks and 4-1/2" for hens. Weight for a bird in show condition should be 14 to 17 ounces for old cocks, 13 to 16 ounces for young cocks, 13 to 15 1/2 ounces for old hens and 12 to 14 1/2 ounces for young hens. A bird of any given age/sex group that is over the upper limit for this group is too fat or too large. A bird below the lower limit is too thin or too small. Both cases are serious faults and should be penalized accordingly.

EXPRESSION: Expression is those attributes of the bird which give it a very captivating presence in the show pen. Attributes such as eye and beak color combined with markings that give a bird that certain flash. Expression may also be seen in the way a bird presents itself in the judging cage, such as a hen being especially flirtatious or a cock flexing his masculinity making it very noticeable to an audience. Expression is not necessarily something you can touch, it is more of an overall appeal to your senses.

DISPOSITION: The bird must be calm: definitely not wild or afraid. It may respond to the judge with a bluff and display, but an extreme aggressive nature is not desired.

Wing slapping is not a fault unless it interferes with the judges attempt to view the bird. The bird's reaction should be appropriate for its sex, the cock should exude masculinity and hen femininity. The hen may either become flirtatious or establish her territory with a broody threat display. The cock should acknowledge the judge's presence in a more aloof, disdainful manner; elevating his neck and chest slightly and swelling himself up in a threat display.

FEATHER: Twenty Five Points:

GENERAL: The entire bird from head to tail should be in perfect molt, creating a firm, smooth coat of feathers with a sheen and texture that reflects health, strength and maturity. There should be a minimum of looseness of feathers under the rump. The feather structure must be strong in quill, springy and of sufficient length to cover the bird. If the bird has not completed its molt, the time of year and the bird's overall condition should be taken into consideration.

COVER: The bird's back should be completely covered with wide secondary feathers so that none of the back area is exposed.

CONDITION: The bird should be clean and free of parasites. There should not be any evidence of parasites such as mite/lice holes. Such feather damage is a serious fault and should be penalized accordingly. The presence of parasites (lice and/or mites etc.) on a bird is a disqualification and the bird should be removed from the show.

(Show Roller standard submitted by United Roller Club of America)

Art by Gary Romig

AMERICAN FLYING BALDHEAD TUMBLER



HEAD (5 PTS.): Small to medium head with refined shape. Gracefully rising curve, but no frontal bulge. Rounded rather than angular with slight flatness permitted on top.

EYE & EYE CERE (5 PTS.): The "white" (pearl to gravel) type. Cere should be flesh color.

TOE NAILS (5 PTS.): Flesh colored.

NECK (5 PTS.): Medium short, slightly tapered. Broad at shoulder, narrower at head. Tight and clean in front, no gullet.

BEAK & WATTLE (5 PTS.): Beak should be flesh colored. Wattle is smooth and flesh colored.

FLIGHTS & TAIL (10 PTS.): Flight feathers closely set, broad in web and carried so that tips almost meet over, and about 1/2 inch from end of tail, which should be short, closely folded, and slightly tapering.

BODY, CARRIAGE & CONFORMATION (18 PTS.): Medium with straight keel, wedge shaped, erect upstanding appearance showing a capability of great activity. Head up and slightly back.

LEGS (2 PTS.): Short, red. free of feathers. Fairly wide set, clean and bright.

CONDITION (15 PTS.): Must be in perfect health, free from any deformity and in a generally hard firm condition. Vigorous, clean, and alert, close and perfect in feathering. Firmly muscled. Light in weight for size.

COLOR, MARKINGS, & PATTERN (20 PTS.): In this sporting breed, less importance is attached to color in this category. Head white with

a line of separation round neck running in a clean unbroken line 1/8" to 3/16" below eye and beak, and rising with a gradual curve to back of skull; the neck to breast bone, shoulders, back, and inner (secondary) flights to be colored; the ten outer (primary) flights on both sides to be white; also the tail and under parts of the body from the breast bone and thighs; more than 12 white flights on either side, or less than seven to disqualify Baldheads for competition in this class. Primary Feathers: 7 to 10. May have 2 secondaries in order. 10 primaries perfect.

WINGS (5 PTS.): Held close to body and above tail. Wings butts should be covered and well tucked in at shoulders. Feathers should roll over back without "sail".

EXPRESSION (5 PTS.): Smartness, eagerness, but not wildness should be dominant with no suggestion of dull lack of interest.

CAPS (CRESTED RECEIVE 5 ADDITIONAL PTS.): Broad and round, or crown shaped; should reach from ear to ear, just fringing but not intruding into the white crown.

DISQUALIFICATIONS: Spilt eyes, bull eyes; missing primary feathers, secondary feathers, or excessive plucking; primaries or secondaries not running in succession; 3/4 heads.

FAULTS: Dropped wings, touched beaks, thin beaks, wing butts showing.

Art by Gary Romig

AMERICAN FLYING TUMBLER



The following description is used as a base to judge for the “ideal”, perfect AFT. It is not intended to represent what has already been achieved, rather what a breeder should strive to achieve.

OUTLINE

BREAST: The breast must be semi-circular, with good width but should not exceed three and one half inches measured horizontally from the center of the wing butts. It must be full and prominent with good height. When viewed from the side it should extend beyond the wing butt 1 inch maximum, when measured from the top of the wing down vertically 1 inch, then a line drawn horizontally from that point forward to the edge of the wing butt. The 1 inch maximum is then measured from that point forward horizontally. From that point the breast should fall in a semi-circular shape down to the base of the legs.

HEAD: The head to be semi-circular, starting with the feathers above the beak continuing in a high prominent arch, widening and declining gracefully into the upper back of the neck. When viewed from the front the frontal must be broad and deep. In general, it should be rounded and prominent. When viewed from the side the frontal should start at the top of the beak, rise up and forward with good height, then turn rapidly toward the crown, as the frontal meets the crown there must be a gradual arch flowing to the backskull. The backskull should have good depth declining gracefully into the upper back of the neck. It is important to note that there should be no break in this outline from the turn at the

frontal till it meets gently with the upper neck, at no point should there be flatness or an abrupt change. The neck should flow into the back with a small amount of break, and, should be short and of a sudden taper from the base of the neck widening rapidly to the back, but should not appear bulky.

BACK: The back must be wide at the shoulder, but should taper suddenly to the rump and vent region. When held in the hand the body should fall triangular and give the sensation of slipping through the hands. The back muscles should feed hard and firm, not soft.

LEGS: The legs must be straight, and of moderate length, and appear small for the size of the bird. They should be two inches apart, and should be in vertical line with the eye.

FEET: The feet should be red in color. The toes should be straight. The toe nails should be black for blacks. Almonds and its sub-color can be varied in color. All other colors should have toes colored to match their beak. All toes should be the same color except almonds and their sub-colors. Any toes not matching would be a half point deduction per toe.

EYES: The eyes must be pearl. Any other color would disqualify a bird as a true A.F.T. The eye must be circular, and set in the center of the head. The eye must appear shiny and alert, with no blemishes on the black portion known as the pupil.

BEAK: The beak should be small, one half to three quarters of an inch in length. If a line was drawn between the upper and lower

AMERICAN FLYING TUMBLER

mandibles and continued back toward the eye the line should intersect the eye at the lower most part of the pupil.

FEATHER:

COLOR: The color of the feathers of all parts of the bird must be clear and a deep uniform color over all the body except on the neck and breast where there may be found an iridescent hue found, which denotes good health. The feather should be tight and in the mid range between hard and soft in texture. All colors, patterns, and markings shall be allowed.

QUALITY: The quality of the feathers should be healthy, and show that the breeder has taken the time to properly prepare the bird for the show. There should be no bug damage, and no broken feathers. During the months of the moult, missing feathers will be allowed.

FEATURES:

STATION: Proper station should be an erect standing bird, with the eye as close to being in vertical line with the ball of the foot as possible. The tail tips should be one half inch off the floor and flights should rest atop the tail, never held below.

TEMPERAMENT: A.F.T.'s should be alert and interested in what's going on around them. Many are so tame it can be surprising, many will show little or no fear, and this should never be taken as aggressiveness, but rather looked on as a spunky attitude. When picking a bird out of a show cage, a bird should never be approached with the hand from above. The bird should be picked up from underneath, with a slow approach coaxing the bird into a corner then sliding the hand under the bird palms up, and wrapping the thumb around the birds back. When properly cage trained most will stand for handler without protest or flight.

SIZE: The size should be small (9 oz. and under). When measured by the show cage bars an A.F.T. should be a max. of nine inches horizontally, eight inches from the base of the foot to the top of the head, and four inches in width across the breast. These measurements are for cocks, and hens should be smaller. When two birds have equal points the smaller bird should always be rewarded the win.

NOTE: Non-performance is a disqualification.

GENERAL TABLE OF POINTS:

OUTLINE:

Breast	15 pts.
Head.....	15 pts.
Back.....	15 pts.
Legs	5 pts.
Eyes	5 pts.
Beak	5 pts.

FEATHER:

Color.....	10 pts.
Quality	5 pts.

FEATURES:

Station.....	10 pts.
Temperament	5 pts.
Size.....	5 pts.
Total Points.....	95 pts.

Adopted by the American Flying Tumbler Club 1998.

Art by Gary Romig

AMERICAN ROLLER



COLOR 20 PTS: All colors should be rich and lustrous looking, showing no off colored or smutty feathers. Birds should also be firm of body and feather. Color points are not affected by markings.

SIZE AND BODY 15 PTS: The American roller should be a bird of medium size between 8 and 12 ounces. Body to be gracefully proportioned showing good width of chest and tapering to the tail. Keel should show some depth, shallow keeled birds are not desired. Birds are to be short and cobby.

STANCE 15 PTS: The bird should stand straight and erect with full chest. The bird should stand upright on straight legs somewhere between 35-45 degrees. The flat, squatting, or crouching bird is not desired.

HEAD 10 PTS: The head should have a graceful continuously curving oval shape, not round. The head should be free of any flat areas. The head and back skull should be powerful, but not so large as to be out of proportion with the rest of the bird. The head should also not be pinched or narrow.

NECK 10 PTS: The neck is to be of medium length. The neck should show good power, stout at the shoulders and tapering slightly towards the head.

FLIGHTS AND COVER 10 PTS: Flights should be strong and broad. When the wing is extended there should be no gaps. The wing tips should reach to within 3/4 of an inch to the end of the tail. Wings should be carried above the tail, not below. The secondaries should be long, strong, and cover the back. The sideboard look is not desired.

TAIL 10 PTS: The tail should be tight and close in formation, and when closed be as close to one tail feather wide as possible.

BEAK 5 PTS: All birds must have flesh colored beak of medium size. Wattles to be of a fine white texture, not to exaggerated.

EYES 5 PTS: Eyes must be pearl colored only. The pupil should be centered in the middle of the eye. The eye should be encircled by a fine white eye cere.

LEGS AND FEET 5 PTS: All birds must be clean legged. Legs to be short and straight, but not so short that the bird appears to squat. Toenails must be flesh colored.

DISQUALIFICATIONS:

1. Any other eye color except pearl. This includes all bull, orange, yellow, odd, or cracked eye.
2. No feathers on the legs or feet.
3. More than 12 tail feathers
4. Any bird that weighs more than 12 ounces.
5. Any other beak or toenail color other than flesh.
6. Dark or red eye cere.
7. Split or no visible oil gland
8. Crooked or otherwise misshapen keel.
9. Any type of crest or topknot

OFFICIAL COLORS FOR THE AMERICAN ROLLER: Red Color to be as deep a shade of chestnut red as possible. A lighter shade is acceptable, but must be even and free of smut. The darker the better. Yellow Color preferred to be a deep golden buff yellow. Again free of smut. Black Color to be as dark and shiny as possible. Should not show any checking or be a flat color. Dun Color to be a rich even shade of steel gray. Blue Color to be light sky blue free of smoke. Silver Color should be a nice shade of neutral gray. Brown Color to be the shade of chocolate or cocoa. Deeper the better. Khaki Color should be very pale having a somewhat yellowish tinge. White Self colored birds are preferred. To be entered as a white at least 90 of the bird must be white. Mealy Color to be a clear shade of ash red on body, and darkening on the head. Bars are preferred, with as little flecking as possible. Almond The ground color to be a good deep yellow, spangled with black Andalusian TBA Indigo TBA

Art by Gary Romig

ANCIENT TUMBLER



COLOR (25 PTS): Black, red, yellow, dun, blue, also the same colors in magpie markings. White, tigered in black, red, and yellow. (White in bull eye only).

HEAD (25 PTS): Broad, rounded off, wide high forehead, dropping off at back of head. Comes plain head or crested.

EYES (10 PTS): Light pearl, (bull-eyed in whites only) eye ceres are refined, flesh colored to red.

BEAK (20 PTS): Flesh color, short and thick, straight as possible.

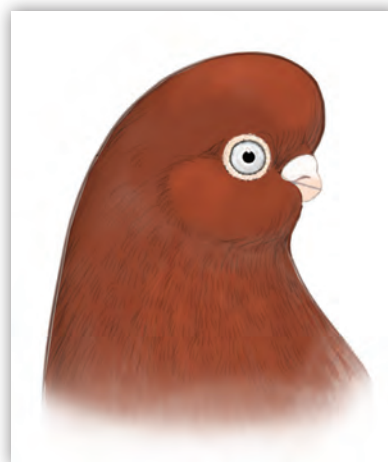
BODY (15 PTS): Neck medium thick, slight curve and shaky, chest broad and rounded off, back short and wide. Wings short and wide and fitted close to the body, tail short.

LEGS (5 PTS): Short and groused, toe nails white.

CRESTED (15 PTS):

FAULTS: Mismatched, very long body, thin beak, dark eyes, narrow forehead, cross beak, muff.

DISQUALIFICATIONS: Split eyes, bull eyed in the colored birds. Any missing primary or tail feathers.



Crested Artwork by Diane Jacky

Plain headed Artwork by Gary Romig

ARADER TUMBLER



ORIGIN: Developed in the city of Arad in the Banat region of western Romania around 1850.

GENERAL IMPRESSION: A relatively small pigeon, very lively, with a somewhat elongated figure.

Breed Characteristics

HEAD: Narrow, long and rising gently in a straight line to the forehead. Shell crest carried close to the head with even high-sitting rosettes.

EYES: Pearl-colored. In the light-blue some redness is permitted. As the bird develops the eyes darken.

EYE CERES: Not overly fine up to two rows; flesh to grey color.

BEAK: Medium length, black in blues, horn-colored in silvers and mealies, light horn-colored in cream bars.

NECK: Medium length; clean cut; fairly fine.

CHEST: Broad, full, somewhat raised giving the impression of fullness.

BODY: Broad, sloping and tapering towards the rear.

WING: Medium length, resting on the tail.

TAIL: Medium length, narrow, closed.

LEGS: Medium length with toenails corresponding to the beak color.

PLUMAGE: Short, tight, lying close.

COLOR CLASSES: Blue, Silver, Mealy, Cream.

COLOR AND MARKINGS: Only barred, all colors pure and even, blue with black bars and tail bar, silver with dark bars and tail bar, silver has a dark half-moon on the upper chest and is very clean, tending towards ice-colored. Mealy and cream with a more intense color at the neck, chest and bars. A tendency towards a paler, brighter head color is permitted.

MAJOR FAULTS: Clumsy body, high forehead, too-dark eyes, side boards, deep-set rosettes, spread tail, unclean wing markings.

EVALUATION: General impression, type, temperament, head, beak, eye color, bars.

BAND SIZE: 7 mm.

Drawings by Louis Frindell

AUSTRALIAN FLYING TIPPLER



ORIGIN: England

OVERALL IMPRESSION: A dual purpose show and flying pigeon; broad, bold and wedge-shaped. A medium Racing Pigeon size, significantly larger than Flying Tipplers of Canada, the U.S. and the U.K. Well-balanced in outlook.

HEAD: The head when viewed from the side should be more round than oval, sweeping nicely off the wattle to the back skull, not too much frontal of top skull. A slight flattening out on top is permitted but a smooth shallow curve is preferred.

BEAK AND WATTLE: The wattle should be small and white, not too coarse. The beak should be colored either black or horn depending

on the color of the pigeon. It should also be short rather than long and thick spindle. Beaks too short are not accepted.

EYE: Pearl, various colorations of pearl, i.e., gravel pearl accepted, provided showing no redness. The eye when viewed from the side should be in the center of the head.

NECK: Medium length, broad and thick tapering from the head to the shoulders with bold appearance.

CHEST: Broad and full frontal.

SHOULDERS: Strong and tucked into the chest.

AUSTRALIAN FLYING TIPPLER

BODY: Good length of keel carrying full body, broad at the front tapering to the vent, wedge-shaped. Short, stout, cobby and wedge-shaped, tapering to the tail with a strong rump.

WINGS: Flights should be carried atop the tail, and give every sign of strength. To be broad and rounded with strong webbing and quill. Secondary flights to be the same with good back cover over the rump when viewed from above. When extended, the wing should be of a perfect curve, showing no steps or faults. Top line smooth and without "sails" or "sideboards."

TAIL: Not too long or short, must be of perfect balance to the size of the bird. When viewed from above only one and a third tail feather to be visible.

LEGS: Clean short and thick.

CARRIAGE: Pronouncedly vertical rather than horizontal,. Head up and back. More is to be expected of cocks in this matter.

CONDITION: Hard, firmly muscled. Light in weight for size. Clean and alert.

FAULTS: Bad eye color, poor head, long legs, short keel, or poor feather qualities. White primaries and tail feather on any variety are penalized.

MARKINGS AND COLOR: The Australian Flying Tippler is valued in five distinct color varieties.

Light Print has dark printed flights and tail, with dark peppering around the neck and chest and basically a white body.

Dark Print or Mottle is basically similar to the light print but has a colored body and wings with even flecking of white.

Grizzle - Blue or Silver Barred with even grizzling on every feather

Blue/Silver Bar, Any Other Color - May include any other solid color.

COMMENTS: Since the Australian Tippler is a dual flying and show breed the importance of the utility feathers of the breed cannot be overemphasized. As a show pigeon the breed requires the harmonious blend of every feather.

BAND SIZE: Maximum ring size allowed is 8 mm.

Drawing by Diane Jacky

AUSTRALIAN PERFORMING TUMBLER



ORIGIN: Australia

OVERALL IMPRESSION: As a dual purpose show and flying variety of pigeon, the Australian Performing Tumbler should be a well conditioned bird in top feather. It should have a well developed head, free from exaggeration, a full broad and round chest, a well shaped body and a bright upright carriage.

HEAD: In profile the head should consist of an unbroken arc rising perpendicularly from, but not protruding over the wattle, continuing, like a quarter of a circle, uninterrupted to a good top skull directly over the eye, then proceeding in an even curve merging imperceptibly with the neck and displaying no flat spots or breaks. The frontal should be round, giving a slight bay window effect, not sharp or pointed (as with a Racing Homer) nor flat, and there should be fullness at the cheeks, giving the bird a soft, pleasant outlook but still being able to see forward comfortably. There should be no gullet or creasing below the beak. The cheeks are full in feather giving expression to the face.

BEAK: To be of medium length and thickness, close fitting and be almost equal in substance. A line along the joint of the mandibles, if continued, should pass just in line with the bottom of the eye. The beak color should conform to the color of the bird; black in blacks, flesh in whites, reds, yellows, etc.

EYES: Pearl in all colors, centrally placed with pupil black and small.

EYE CERE: These should be small, neat and finely laced, closely feathered around and colored according to the color of the bird; black in blacks, flesh in whites, reds, yellows, etc.

WATTLE: To be white, small, neat, close fitting and smooth in texture. Should be an integral part of the beak, not sitting as it were on the top of the beak.

NECK: Broad at the base, tapering gradually to the throat, of medium length complementing the body, having a full bully appearance.

BODY: Short, stout, cobby and wedge shaped, tapering to the tail. Also required: a prominent broad chest and a strong rump.

WINGS, FLIGHTS AND TAIL: The wings should be carried close to the body; wing butts tucked in. The flights should be strong, close fitting, medium length and broad. They should be carried on top of the tail reaching to within 12-14mm (1/2") of the end of the tail. The major secondary coverts of the wing should cover well over the rump. Top line should be smooth without "sails" or "sideboards." The tail should have twelve strong, close fitting feathers, which should overlap and taper so as to give the appearance of 1 - 1 1/2 feathers. The tail must be carried clear of the ground.

LEGS AND FEET: The legs should be of medium length and strong. They should be well set to balance the bird. They should be free from feathers below the hocks and red in color. The feet should be reasonably small, suiting the bird and also free from feathers. The toenails should be the same color as the beak.

CARRIAGE: Upright, proud and alert. The eye should be over the ball of the foot.

FEATHER: Should be close fitting, firm and clean, sound in color and free from blemishes.

AUSTRALIAN PERFORMING TUMBLER

COLOR AND MARKINGS: All standard Tumbler colors and markings.

Selves in black, Dun, White, Red, Yellow, Almond, Kite, Deroy, Brown, Khaki, Andalusian. Bars and Checks in Blue, Silver, Mealy, Cream, Grizzle, Indigo. May include any other pattern color.

Marked in Beard, Baldhead, Rosewing, Mottle, Whiteside.

POINTS

Head	20
Beak.....	5
Eyes	5
Eye Cere	2
Wattle.....	2
Neck.....	6
Body.....	10
Wings, Flights and Tail	10
Legs and feet	5
Carriage.	15
Feather.....	10
Color and Markings.	10

DISQUALIFICATIONS: Miscolored eyes (bull, yellow, etc.), broken or tear drop pupils. Excessive plucking, dyeing, fraud, bird not belonging to the exhibitor.

BAND SIZE: 8 mm

Drawing colorized by Gary Romig

AUSTRALIAN SADDLEBACK TUMBLER



ORIGIN: The State of Victoria, Australia.

SADDLE: A distinct saddle shaped marking of any recognized color on the back.

BREAST: A strip of the same color across the breast about half way down the crop.

STRIPE: A stripe of the same color running down the center of the head, leaving a clear white space around the eyes and ears, and conjoining with the color, which should run up the neck to the back of the head.

SPOT: In the case of the spot variety, the spot should be well in front of the head, between the eyes, and not running into the beak, about 3/8" from it. Spot to be 3/8" in diameter.

WINGS: White color.

BIB: A bib shaped white front, starting from each side of the stripe or spot, and running clear of eyes and ears, falling down each side to band on the chest.

TAIL: To be the same color as back markings, except in reds and yellows which should have white tail, and containing 12 feathers. The rump to be white.

SHAPE & CARRIAGE: Erect and graceful, rather lengthy in appearance. Wings should be carried on tail.

LEGS: Inclined to be long, with plenty of foot feathers, in case of feather footed variety.

HEAD: Long and fine, no stop to be shown at base of beak; skull low.

EYES: Bull; cere white.

BEAK: Rather long, but no tendency to be snikey.

FEATHER-FOOTED VARIETY: To be heavily feathered on feet and legs.

CLEAN LEGGED VARIETY: To show no trace of feathers on legs or toes.

COLORS: Black, blue, red, yellow. Black and blue to have 12 colored feathers on tail (same as body). Red and yellow birds can have either 12 white feathers in tail or 12 colored feathers same color as the body.

AUSTRALIAN SADDLEBACK TUMBLER

JUDGING POINTS:

Strip or Spot	10 pts.
Breast	15 pts.
Foot feathers.	10 pts.
Color	0 pts.
Saddle	10 pts.
Head	5 pts.
Rump.	5 pts.
Thighs	5 pts.
Eye cere.	5 pts.
Beak.	5 pts.
Length of leg.....	10 pts.
Carriage & general appearance	10 pts.

NOTE: Clean Legged birds receive an additional 10 points.

Art by Diane Jacky

BAKU TUMBLER



ORIGIN: Azerbaijan (formerly Russia) in the region of Baku City, a tumbler bred for very good flying performance, especially tumbling and wing clapping. In Germany also known by fanciers as 'Bakina' Tumbler. Widely kept in the breed's homeland as a flying pigeon.

GENERAL IMPRESSION: The Baku is a less than medium-sized pigeon. It is a relatively sturdy tumbler with elegant form, a broad, slightly lifted breast and medium stance.

BREED CHARACTERISTICS: The breed can be crested, plain head, grouse leg, clean leg and any combination of the above.

HEAD: Longish, with a rounded forehead and slightly flattened skull, a round (shell) crest carried slightly over the skull, rosettes on both sides.

EYE: Dark, eye cere thin and pale.

BEAK: Medium length, pale, beak cere small and white powdered.

NECK: Medium length, broad at the base, narrowing towards the throat, which should be rounded and well defined.

BREAST: Broad and well rounded.

BACK: Broad and relatively long, narrowing and slightly sloping towards the tail.

WINGS: Carried well closed and tight against the body, wing tips resting on the tail but not reaching the tail end. Secondary wing feathers covering the back.

LEGS/FEET: Medium length.

COLORS & MARKINGS: This breed comes in numerous colors and markings including white with colored tail, bell neck (with or without colored tail), self black, red, yellow, blue, etc., brander bronze and recessive red. Color pure and even. Colored tail with colored upper and lower tail feathers, outer tail feather ideally solid color. The most popular are self colors, white with colored tail.

FAULTS: Too narrow or too coarse in body, very sloping stance, loose/hanging wings, showing too much back, flat forehead, broad, coarse or red eye cere, pigment on the beak. Poor color and markings.

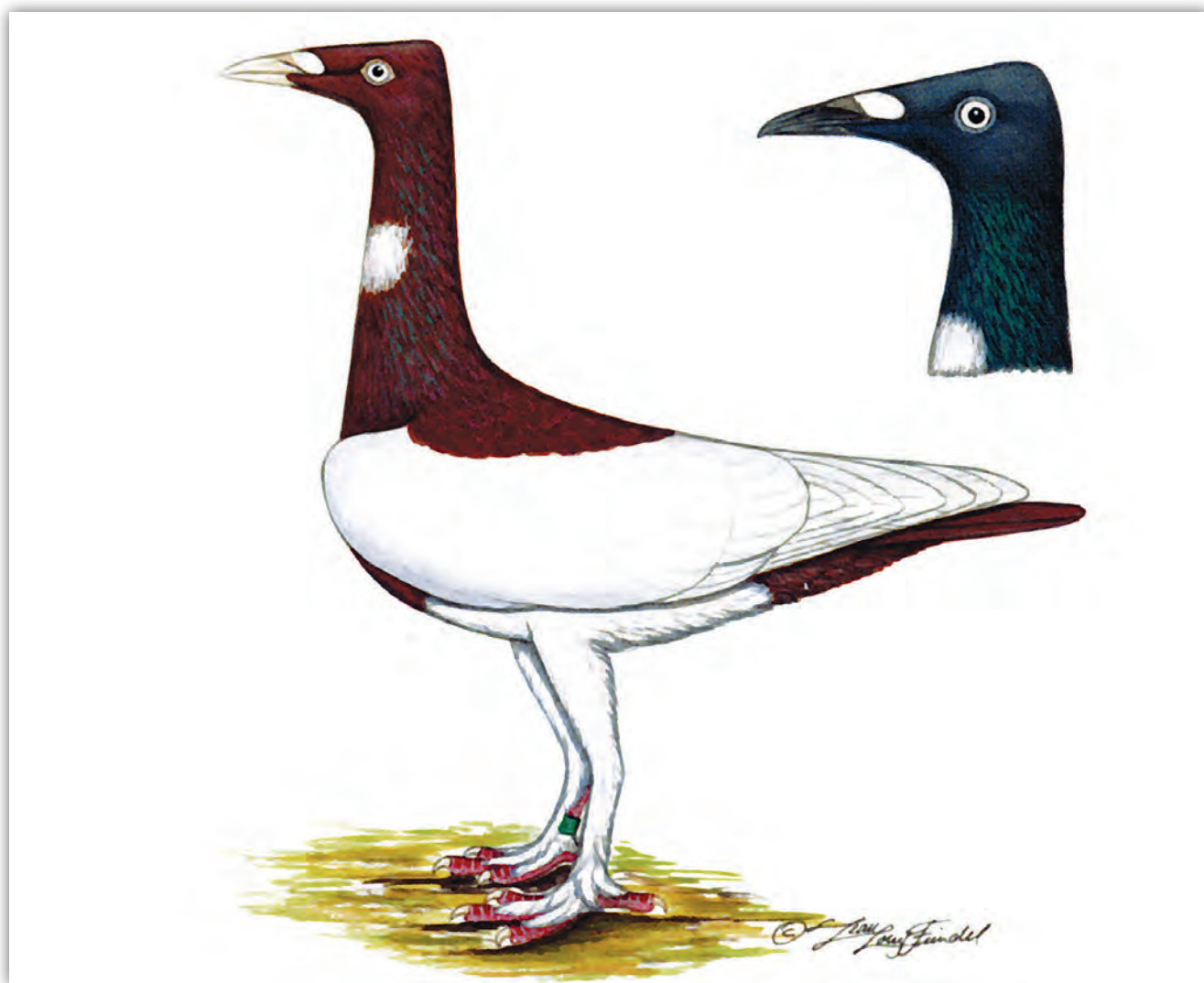
EVALUATION:

Overall balance and impression; body form/shape; position and stance; head; crest; eye and eye cere; color and markings.

RING SIZE: 7 mm. for clean leg; 9mm. for grouse leg.

Drawing by Gary Romig

BERLIN LONG FACE TUMBLER (BERLINER LANGE)



ORIGIN: Germany, in around Berlin and surroundings in the 19th Century.

TOTAL IMPRESSION: Stately and full of temperament, tender and slender, with good proportion of all body parts. High standing, almost horizontal carried body with vertical carried neck and horizontal head and beak carriage.

BREED CHARACTERISTICS:

HEAD: Extremely narrow, protracted quite long to the front, forming a wedge if looked at from above, without dip or strong pinch in the profile, the upper headline forms with the beak ridge a straight line, which at the back part of the head progresses at a right angle into the neckline. In spite of its length the head is not allowed to appear clumsy and has to be proportional to the fine limbed body.

EYES: Moderately large with small pupil and completely light, almost white iris, if possible without blood vessels. Cere delicately developed to accommodate the coloring of the plumage. Pale in reds and yellow.

BEAK: Straight, long, and thin carried horizontally coming to a point at the end without overlapping the upper beak. Flat-lying wattle. Color of beak dark in blue and black, light horn colored in pearly and dun, light wax colored in red and yellow.

NECK: Long, thin, and straight carried perpendicular, deeply grooved.

CHEST: Small, not protruding. Paunch underdeveloped and a little drawn.

BACK: Flat, only a little sloped, also small in the shoulders.

WINGS: Tightly carried on the body, shoulder protruding without being covered by the feathers of the chest. Wings tightly carried on the tail without crossing.

TAIL: Tight; carried practically horizontal, extending beyond the wing tips by at least the width of a thumb.

LEGS: Long and fine boned, narrowly placed with long thighs and tightly covered to the toes with thin feathering. Hocks slightly pressed backwards and to the center without touching. Toes well spread.

BERLIN LONG FACE TUMBLER

PLUMAGE: Well developed and tight.

COLOR CLASSES: Maggied in: blue, pearl, dun, black, red, and yellow. Out of every color you will get solid colored birds with white wing feathers (flights). With pearl eyes; and whites dark eyes, pale cere and light wax colored beak. Even so, they are intermediate products and are exhibited and judged in their own class.

COLOR & MARKINGS: The blue color possibly dark steel blue not slate or ink colored. The pearl color in lightest tone (zinc colored). The duns soft cream colored, coming close to ivory. The black intense with green luster. Red and yellow saturated. Magpie marked with white heart shaped spot about in the center between chest and throat; or without spot (full colored). The heart is desired small, but every size is permissible if it is closed. The colored shoulder heart, evenly formed, is not allowed to overlap the wings. The lower part of the back is white. Tail with body color clean colored, not reedy or oval ornamented. Pertaining to whites and to solid colored birds with white wing feathers (flights), there are exceptionally strict demands pertaining to the characteristics of the breed. The latter must have seven to nine white flights and show white feathering of the lower legs to the toes.

FAULTS: Too strong, heavy, body; too wide forehead or head with dip; too big or round back skull; spotted, too thick or bent beak and dip in beak; heavy wattle; red cere; too heavy, too short or bent so called horseneck; dewlap; strongly forward bent thighs and legs; colored feathers in the wings or white in the tail; small crack in the iris, so called tinge, is only a little fault.

AREAS TO BE EVALUATED: Overall impression - Conformation of head and beak - Body posture - Neck - Legs - Eyes - Color and markings.

Translated by Henry Schneller

Art by Louis Frindel

BERLIN SHORT FACE TUMBLER



ORIGIN: The early 1800s in and around Berlin, Germany. The Ancient Tumbler (Altstammer), Kazaner Tumbler, and others are in its makeup.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION - TYPE AND STYLE (25 PTS.): A charming, performing, short faced Tumbler with an arched and shaking neck; horizontal stance; flights carried below the tail; and short, dancing legs and feet.

HEAD & NECK (TOTAL 40 PTS.):

HEAD (15 PTS.): Fully packed frontal rising boldly over the wattles, sweeping back in a gentle curve. Neither flat on top, too round (as in long-faced tumblers), or cutting off too sharply in the back (apple-headed). From the front, wide without signs of being pinched. Cheeks to be nice and full. May have a crest.

BEAK (10 PTS.): Short to medium short, with width at the gape when viewed from the front. Carried slightly down faced, but with a forward outlook preferred. The small, neat wattle should cover from gape to gape, adding to the fullness of the frontal and beak. Beak color follows the color of the individual.

EYES (5 PTS.): Pearl white, carried just forward of the ball of the foot when at attention. Placed slightly forward of the center of the head; bright and alert. Eye ceres follow the color of the bird.

NECK (10 PTS.): To be medium to medium short, just long enough to allow full expression of the shaking and trembling (called zitter). Too thin a neck hurts the overall impression. Full where it joins the body.

BODY (TOTAL 25 PTS.):

BODY (10 PTS.): Horizontal in stance, compact and cobby, with a prominent breast. Broad across the shoulders when viewed from the top with a well padded rump.

WINGS (5 PTS.): Carried below the tail, neatly shaped, with breast

feathers covering the butts. Flights should not drag the ground. Ten by ten flights preferred.

TAIL (5 PTS.): Fairly short, carried straight out and above the flights. Up to two feathers wide. The rump is raised and well padded with soft feathers creating what is called a "Burzel" (small cushion). The tail may raise slightly when the bird is excited, but a level tail is preferred.

LEGS & FEET (5 PTS.): Legs are short with small, lightly grouse toes. The toes should be completely covered with small, pointed feathers. May stand on tip toes when performing.

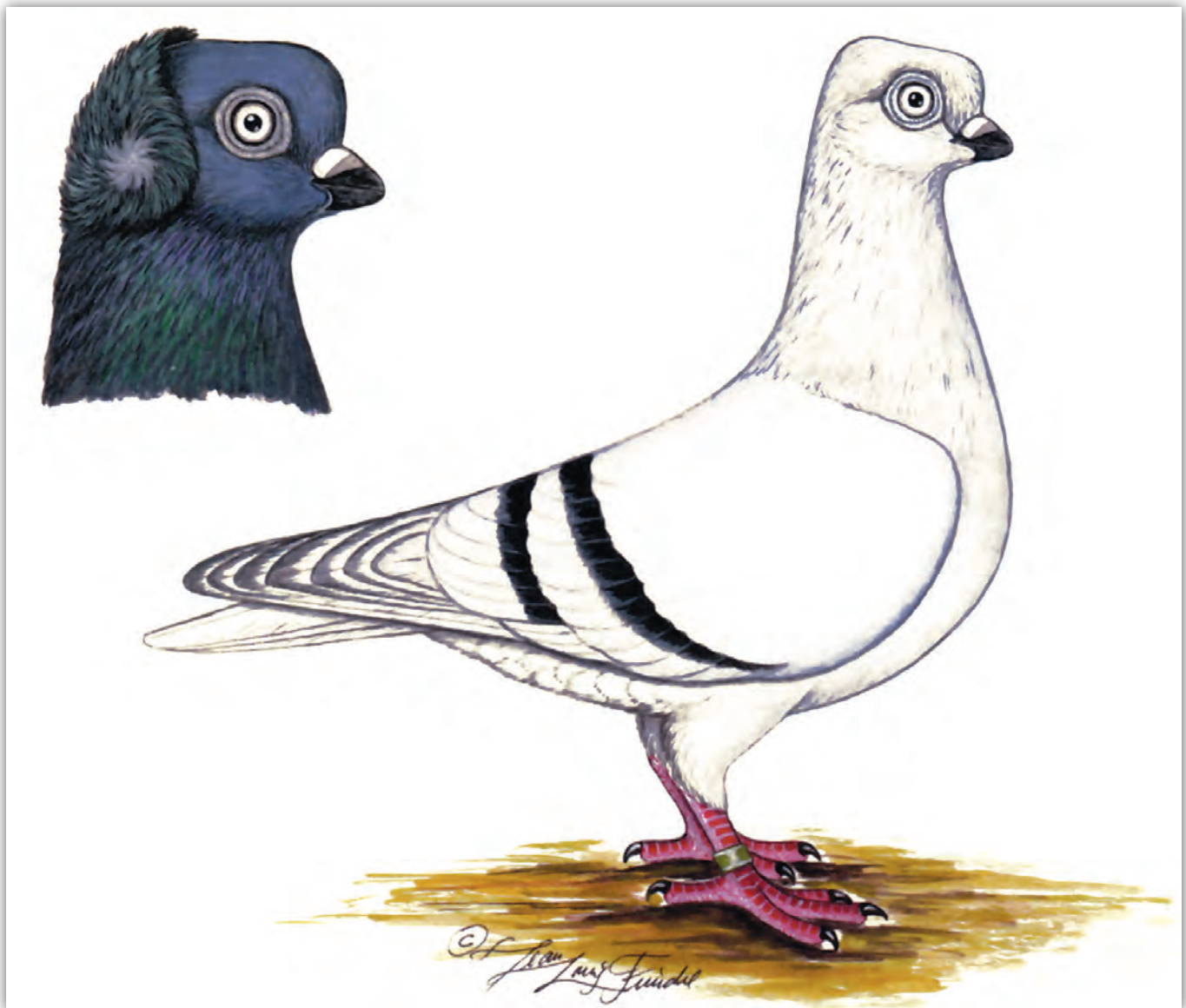
COLOR & MARKINGS (10 PTS.): Blue in bar, check, and grizzle (eulig included); silver, following the same patterns as blue. The ash red family including red or yellow bars, checks and grizzles. Spread colors include black, dun, red, yellow and copper. A number of the above colors occur in the magpie pattern with a white patch on the front of the neck. Mismarks to be shown as A.O.C.'s and grizzle bar as grizzles. New colors and markings are being developed.

FAULTS: A flat skull, thin or longish beak, an "owl" like outlook or appearance. Lacking the "zitter". The bird should perform with little or no prodding. Oversize makes the bird look coarse. Flights carried above the tail or dragging the ground. Tail carried much too high or much below the horizontal. Missing primary or tail feathers. Lack of a raised rump (Burzel) cushion. Stilted legs make the bird seem too tall and out of balance. Heavy leg or foot feathering (muffs).

DISQUALIFICATIONS: Excessive trimming or plucking (such as leaving a bald spot on and otherwise fully molted bird), dying, oiling, or any other method used to deceive the judge. Sick, crippled, or "buggy" birds. Broken eyes or two different colored eyes. Beak deformities. Excessive feather damage including parasitic damage. Very poor condition.

Art by Diane Jacky

BRESLAUER TUMBLER



ORIGIN: Produced in Breslan (now Wroclaw, Poland) from the Prague (Czech) Tumbler.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: Small, compact, plain headed or with full, round crest.

FEATURES:

HEAD: Cube shaped; the plain head with prominently angled forehead and back of skull; the capped variety somewhat rounded; forehead steep, well filled out and as wide as possible.

EYES: Small pupils, wide irises, pearl color; cere with one or two rings, color to match plumage.

BEAK: Short, blunt, seated in straight line, medium size; color matches plumage.

NECK: Slim, narrowed at throat, without a dewlap.

BREAST: Medium width.

BACK: Middle width and short, not sloping.

WINGS: Protruding wing butts, closed flights, carried atop tail.

TAIL: Rather long, closed.

LEGS: Medium length, clean legged, toe nail color same as beak.

PLUMAGE: Rather short, smooth.

COLOR VARIETIES: Blue, grizzle, storked, light and dark owl, black, copper, red, yellow, tigated in all colors.

COLOR FEATURES & PATTERN: All colors pure, deep, and lustrous. The grizzle has a white background with wing tips and wing bars gray blue to black gray; bars black. The storked have same color pattern as Vienna Storked. Tigated should have colored tails.

GROSS FAULTS: Big body, long head, red eye cere, sharp beak, linking beak, long feathers.

Art by Louis Frindel

BRONZE SHOW TIPPLER



ORIGIN: England about 1800.

GENERAL: The Show Tippler was developed by crossing a Flying Tippler with Danish Branders, Archangels, Red Tumblers and Kites.

DESCRIPTION: The Bronze Show Tippler has a most remarkable color. It is called Copper or Fire Pigeon. It is a very difficult color to describe. One must see it to experience the pleasure of its uniqueness. It is a deep chestnut red; its neck has a pink and green luster, which looks absolutely great on the chestnut Red background; it has a black bar across the end of the tail and wing feathers. Nothing is prettier than the flash of Copper reflecting off the birds as they turned into the sun during their flights. A Show Tippler has a perfectly round head with jet black beak and toe nails. Its black eye ceres surround the pearl white eyes. The body is medium in size with a cobby appearance.

MARKING AND COLORATION:

The Bronze Show Tippler comes Self colored - this is solid color throughout. Chuck - this is pure white with the exception of ten Copper primary flights and twelve tail feathers, with a Copper chuck or bib. Mottle - this bird is evenly colored, white and copper throughout except for tail, tips and secondaries which should be solid colored.

ORNAMENTS: Always clean legged. They can either be plain-headed or shell crested. 90 points for a self, 100 points for a Mottle, 5 extra points for a crest

COLOR: (30 points for a self, (40 points for a Mottle or Chuck)

SELF - A solid copper color throughout, except for a black bar approximately one half inch from the end of the tail. The primary and secondary tips must also be rimmed in black

MOTTLE - To be evenly molded all over the body and wings as near as possible to spot for spot - The primary and secondary tips must be solid copper with a black rim. The tail must be solid copper with a black bar

CHUCK - The whole of the bird to be colored white, with the exception of a copper chuck and primary flights and tail which should be rimmed in black and the tail should have a black bar.

IN GENERAL - The bird must have a clear, uniform, deep and brilliant color. On the neck and breast there may be found a pink and green iridescent hue. The iridescent denotes good health and must be allowed.

JUDGES NOTE: Allowance to color - Any bird showing a second color feather shall be penalized ten points and additional points as the judge sees fit.

BRONZE SHOW TIPPLER

HEAD: (25 points for a plainhead) and (30 points for a crested bronze.

Head Shape: 10 points; Oval skull showing no indication of flatness; not too full in front (Medium Faced)

Crest: 5 points; Should be shell shaped and prominent

Beak: 5 points; The beak should be compatible with the desired fullness of the face A solid black beak with a white wattle.

Eyes: 5 points; The eyes should be bright, pearl white, with a well defined round pupil.

Cere: 5 points; Should be solid black.

Disqualify Any bird with a bull eye or any definite break in the line of the pupil (egg shape or tear drop). Any bird with a white beak.

BODY: (30 points)

Neck: 10 points; Should be medium length, short, rather than long and fairly stout with a bullish appearance.

Body: 10 points; Medium in size and well portioned, short rather than long. Should have a cobby appearance, broad in front, tapering in a wedge-like manner to the tail. The back should slope at an angle of 35 to 45 degrees when standing in show station.

Feet: 5 points; Should be bright red, free from feathers. The toe nails should be solid black.

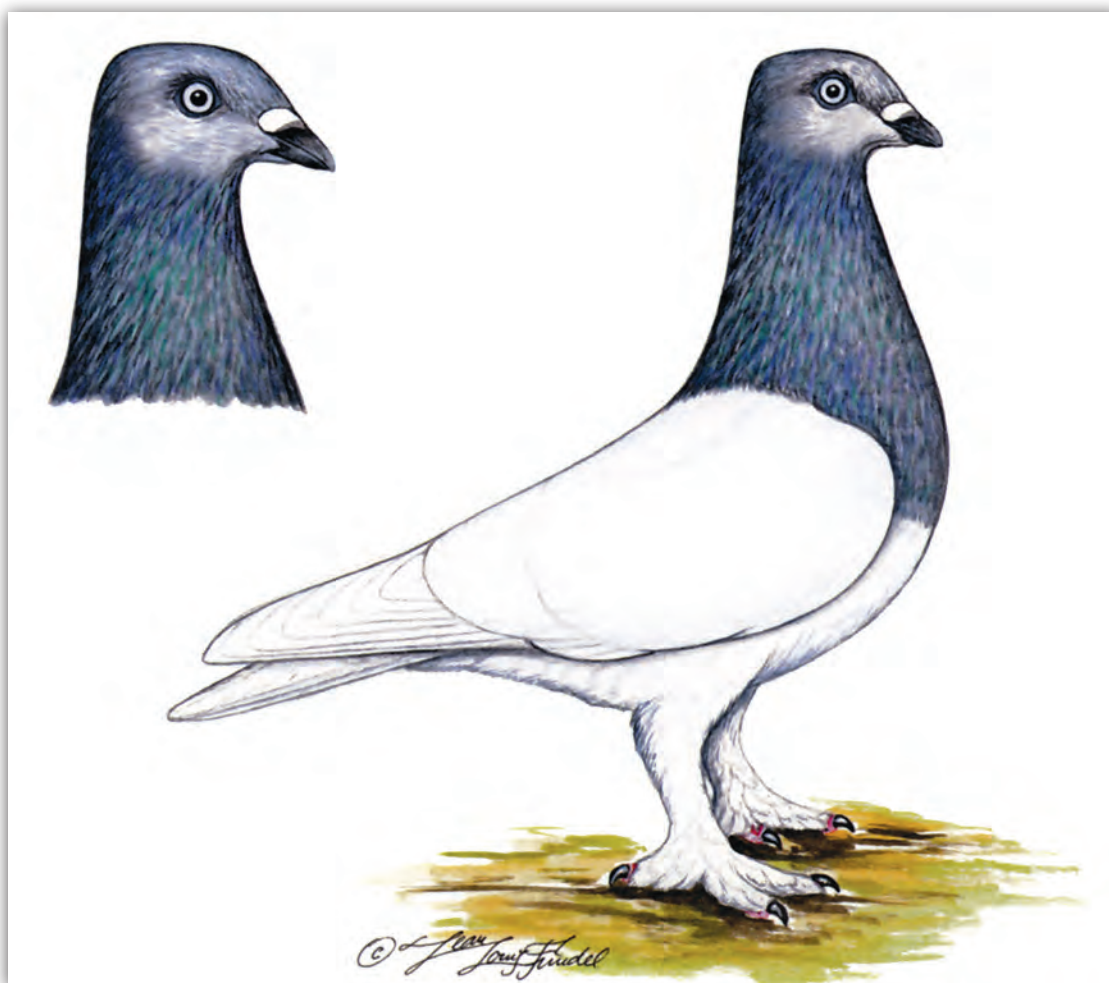
Disqualify: Less than ten primary flight tips, more or less than twelve tail tips. Any bird that cannot hold its wings above its tail.

FAULTS: Creases in the neck or chest area.

CONDITION: (5 points). The general feathering must be tight and clean. Feathers shall be free of any signs of parasites.

Drawing by Gary Romig

BUDAPEST HIGHFLIER (HUNGARIAN HIGHFLIER)



ORIGIN: In Budapest (Hungary) and is a very old high flying breed. At the beginning of the 20th century (1900) systematically selected for breed type and flying ability.

OVERALL IMPRESSION: A slim and medium sized that is very spirited bird with a light, erect, posture/station.

HEAD: Longish with the top of the skull somewhat flattened with slightly rounded corners. The back of head falls away in a straight line into the neck from the rear of the skull. The forehead (frontal) is long and slanting, forming a straight line with the beak.

EYE: Eyes are to be a pale blue grey color, as pale as possible with a few small red veins allowed. The eye cere is narrow, smooth and fine in construction. Cere color is a blue grey to dark blue.

BEAK: Almost medium in length it is down faced with a line from the middle of the eye to the beak gape showing this. Beak is black with the wattle smooth and longish, with a clean white appearance. The beak is a continuation of the sloping forehead.

NECK: Medium length it is carried upright and straight. The throat well cut out and rounded with no sign of dewlap.

BREAST: Broad, carried slightly forward and is quite prominent and some what lifted up.

BACK: Broad between the shoulders, narrowing (tapering) towards the tail while sloping gently to the tail tip.

WINGS: Powerful and well closed, held tight to the body and covering the back completely. The tips do not reach the tail tip.

TAIL: Narrow and well closed while following the line of the back.

LEGS: Medium length and either clean legged, or stockinged.

With the stocking legged the feathers are to cover the feet up too the nails but the toe nails must be showing with no feather cover. Nail color is dark.

FEATHER: Tight and Smooth.

COLORS: Kranzhalsig in Blue and pale stork.

COLOR AND MARKINGS: Kranzhalsige means literally a 'collar' or 'chaplet' around the neck. The ground color is white, including the tail and primary flight feathers. The head and neck to the middle of the breast are covered with a light blue to a blue grey color. The blue should have a noticeable metallic sheen. Pale stork has a white ground color with the primary flights a shaded grey color (typical stork type markings on the flights). The tail feathers white, or they may be edged with grey but not a mixture of the two.

FAULTS: The body too small or narrow; horizontal station; out of line forehead; rounded head; the top of skull too flat (too angular); beak weak or poorly set; yellowish eye; too much red in the iris; reddish, yellowish or pale eye cere; pale beak or nails; colored feathers in the flights or tail; for stork marked having one or more colored feathers in a white tail; too little color in the head and neck of the Kranzhalsig; poor back cover; loose feathering; poor stockings (grouching/leg feathering).

EVALUATION: Overall breed type and balance, body shape and station, head, eye, beak, color and markings.

BAND SIZE: Clean Leg 7; Stockinged 8

Drawing by Louis Frindel

BUDAPEST DARK BEAK SHORT FACE TUMBLER



COLOR (20 PTS.): Grizzle, heavily streaked with double black wing bars with blue rimmed tail.

MARKINGS (20 PTS.): White, gray to black on primaries and secondaries, trimmed tail.

HEAD (25 PTS.): Wide and short, width and length are of the same dimension. Back part of head and the bulging part of the eye setting are sharply marked upward. Center part of the head well dented. The forehead is wide and upright, but slightly lower than the back part of the head.

EYE CERE (18 PTS.): Large and frog eyed, pearl white, eye cere black, three rings and smooth.

BEAK (12 PTS.): Short, thick, straight out, well set, lower and upper mandible same thickness, black. Nose wattles, small closely fitted to beak, gray to black at root of beak.

BODY (20 PTS.): Neck long and slender slightly arched, body medium slender and balanced, wings tight to the body resting above tail but slightly shorter, wing butts carried outward, tail well folded, slightly up uplifted and a little longer than the wings. High standing on toes.

LEGS (5 PTS.): Longer than medium size, clean red, feet small, black toe nails.

FAULTS: Round head, crooked beak, red cere, loose feathers, open beak, light colored beak, coarse beak, coarse wattles, dropped wings, long tail, feathered feet.

DISQUALIFICATIONS: Spilt eye, bull eyed, missing toe nails. Any missing primary or tail feathers.

Art by Diane Jacky

BUDAPEST LIGHT BEAK SHORT FACE TUMBLER



COLOR (20 PTS.): Black, dun, red, yellow, white, ash red, blue, silver, checker, also white flighted in the same colors, five to seven white primaries, equal on each side. Gansel (heart backs) in the same colors.

COLOR DESCRIPTIONS: Self colors and white flighted are self explanatory. **Gansel marking** -White markings clean cut. The markings start slightly below upper back part of neck forming an oval midway to breast. On the back, the colored marking is in the shape of a heart, also the tail is colored. The belly, thighs and lower part of the body up to the base of the tail are white.

HEAD (25 PTS.): Wide and short, width and length are of the same dimensions forming a "V" down to the wattle. Back part of head and the bulging part of the eye setting are sharply marked upward. Center part of the head well dented. The forehead is wide and upright, but slightly lower than the back part of the head

EYES & CERE (18 PTS.): Large, parallel, and frog eyed, pearl white, eye cere smooth and flesh colored to lemon yellow but not red.

BEAK (12 PTS.): Short, thick, straight out, well set, lower and upper mandible same thickness, flesh color to white. Nose wattles, small, closely fitted to beak.

BODY (20 PTS.): Erect, neck long, slender, slightly arched, body medium, slender and balanced, wings tight to the body resting above the tail, but slightly shorter, wing butts carried outwards, tail well folded, slightly uplifted and a little longer than the wings. Standing high on the toes, extremely alert.

LEGS (5 PTS.): Longer than medium size, clean, red, feet small, white toe nails.

TOTAL 100 POINTS

FAULTS: Red eyes, thin beak, long body, black toe nails, shovel tail, slight mismarking in white flights and gansels.

MAJOR FAULTS: Dropped wings, groused legs, bull eyed (except in gansel.) black beak, red eye cere, round head, serious mismarkings in white flights and gansels.

DISQUALIFICATIONS: Split eyes (out of round), cross beaked. Missing toes or nails, crooked feet, any missing primary or tail feathers.

Art by Diane Jacky

BUDAPEST MUFFED STORK



GENERAL IMPRESSION: Similar to the Budapest Stork High-flier, but somewhat of a larger body, has long leg feathers. In the past it flew in flocks, today it is bred as a show pigeon.

BODY AND STANCE: 23-25 cm. long from the breast to the end of the tail, mildly steep bearing, with medium length of legs.

HEAD: Lengthy, the top of the skull flatly curved. The forehead mildly extended and narrows towards the beak. The temple descends suddenly, the nape descends in a curve. Not round headed, but slightly square headed.

EYE: The iris is blue-gray, the cere narrow, one ring, smooth surface, dark gray with bluish tinge.

BEAK: Shorter than medium length, mildly down faced, it narrows towards its beak which is dark bluish black. The wattle is small, its surface is smooth and powdery white.

NECK: Medium long, thick at the base, narrows toward the skull, vertical in bearing.

BREAST: Wide, well muscled, mildly elevated, mildly curves forward.

BACK: Wide in the shoulders, narrows towards the tail and slants in a balanced way.

WINGS: Broad, long, they are held tightly close to the body and carried on the tail.

TAIL: Narrow, feathers are tightly close to the sides, as white as possible.

LEGS: Medium length. The leg up to the ankle hock feathered, from the joints down and the toes are covered with 8-10 cm. long muff feathers which rest on the ground. The nails are black

FEATHERS:

COLORS, MARKINGS, STRUCTURE: The basic color of the feathers are white, they are smoothly pressed close to the body. The tip of the primary feathers and the false wing feathers have bluish grayish edges (typically stork marked), the lighter more desirable. Often the skull and the neck are also splashed similarly. The leg feathers, the false wing feathers and the tail feathers, are sometimes white.

GRAVE FAULTS: Coarse bone structure, large body, horizontal bearing of the body, short neck, round head. White false wing feathers, mixed colored tail, poor muffs, short leg feathers.

MILD FAULTS: Shorter beak than the standard, round frontal, leg feathers which grow from the joint and do not lay on the ground.

Adopted from: Dr. Lajos Szucs and Dr. Istvan Szecsenyi. (Galamb Tenyesztes) (Pigeon Breeding) (Budapest: Mezogazdasagi Kiado, 1965) Standards of Breeds Pages 65-306 Budapesti tollaslabu golyas keringo. Translated by Dr. Bela K. Kiraly and edited by Michael Seller. •

Art by Gary Romig

CATALONIAN FLYING PIGEON (CATALONIAN TUMBLER)



ORIGIN: A very old flying breed from Catalonia in Northern Spain

OVERALL IMPRESSION: A small and lively bird with stately posture and an uplifted station. Feathering is tight and smooth.

HEAD: The head shall be on the small side but in proportion with the size of the bird. The frontal rising in a curving line with the face well filled in at the gape. The top of the skull continues from the frontal curve (without being too flat or overly round) flowing into the back skull which is rounded and flows in a curving line into the neck.

EYE: Pearl on all colors, with the exception of the Cap de Frere and the varieties with a white head which have a dark bull eye. Eyes are large and placed slightly to the front of the head, not centrally place in the head. The visible eye ceres are white but neither too narrow or too large.

BEAK: Medium in length and wide at the gape, neither overly long nor narrow. The white headed varieties have an upper mandible that is flesh colored while the lower mandible is dark colored. The angle of the beak setting follows a line between the upper and lower mandible that barely touches the lower part of the eye. The wattle is small and white.

NECK: Of medium length rising broadly from the breast and shoulders while narrowing to the throat which is distinct and well curved.

BREAST: to be carried slightly forward and uplifted in a proud manner while being well rounded.

BACK: Broad and sloping down from the shoulders while narrowing to the tail.

WINGS: Strong and of medium length, held tightly to the body and do not reach the end of the tail. The back is well covered.

TAIL: Medium length and held well closed.

LEGS: Of medium length and clean legged with the nail color of no importance.

FEATHER: Smooth but hard and tight.

COLORS: All colors are allowed, as long as they are uniform and clearly defined.. Historically, Catalonians have been known as "the breed of a thousand colors." Color intensity, clarity and definition of markings are the most important values. The following colors are the ones approved and accepted in Germany: White 'cap' marked in black, dun, dark bronze shield, ochre - sulphur shield, lavender and yellow with spot tail markings.

COLOR AND MARKINGS: All colors to be clear and distinct. The dark bronze and ochre - sulphur shields shall blend gently into the neck color with finch markings on the primary flight feather tips. Lavender have a smoky dark slate ground color, with a nut brown color on the upper breast, the grayish/white wing shield markings flowing over onto the neck feathers in the form of ring marking. Distinct finch markings on the primary flight feather tips as well. The yellow with spot tail markings has every tail feather with a distinct grayish, oval marking that on the closed tail forms a pale bar. The white 'cap' marking should have a straight and even line from the beak corner, under the eye to the rear of the head.

Drawing by Louis Frindell

CHINESE NASAL TUFT



ORIGIN & HISTORY: An incredibly diverse, ancient breed from in and around Beijing with a well documented presence that takes us back to centuries ago; Chinese royal families often traded with foreign business travelers and this became especially evident in the times of the Qing Dynasty. Although this breed has flourished into many sub-varieties of different color, patterning and face shape, a Chinese Nasal Tuft is inherently a flying bird of small or medium size with unmistakable head ornamentation, unmatched in the pigeon world.

HEAD: (10 points) To be small and as round as possible, it should not pinch into the beak. To be proportioned to the beak width and to taper to the neck smoothly. Tung Koon Paak birds will be larger headed.

NASAL TUFT: (15 points) This iconic structure is genetically distinct from the common beak crest of many pigeons: it consists of two series of feathers rising from just behind the wattle, on the forehead. Each series of feathers twists and overlaps the other; the left should be growing toward the right and the right toward the left in a similar nature to clasping hands or a lotus bud; it must not resemble interlocking fingers. The crest should rise and lean forward and down toward the tip of the beak.

Not all Chinese Nasal Tuft varieties are crested, the score for plain headed birds will be reassigned into 5 additional points for color/pattern (20 points), 5 points to wattle (10 points) and 5 points to head (15 points). Any self bird shown must be tufted.

BEAK: (10 points) Stout, triangular and with a powerful look, upper and lower mandible must meet along the whole length. Depending on variety, beak is short or medium in length. To be flesh colored in red and yellow birds, and black in black birds.

Spot birds will exhibit a flesh lower beak and a solid colored upper beak. Red and yellow birds will show a horn upper beak, blue birds a blue-black to black upper beak, and black birds a black upper beak.

Tung Koon Paak will show a long, broad black beak.

WATTLE: (5 points) Powder white and smooth, must be well developed and of full appearance. Curled nose wattles are not desired.

EYES: (5 points) Large, wide open and bright, any color except pearl is accepted. Bean eyes are preferred in Tung Koon Paak.

EYE CERES: (5 points) To be 1/8 to 3/16 inches wide; flesh colored and not coarse looking. Ice colored birds such as Tung Koon Paak are dark gray cered.

NECK: (5 points) Short to medium length, to start out thin at the top, with the back portion flowing with the head and back. The base of the neck should be thick at the shoulders and flow into the broad well rounded chest.

BODY & STATION: (10 points) These are medium to small birds of a weight of 9 to 13 oz. However, Spot and Tung Koon Paak reach 13 to 16 oz.

CHINESE NASAL TUFT



Regardless of color or pattern class, the Chinese Nasal Tuft should give one the impression of an athlete primed for competition - alert and aware of its surroundings. The bird should exhibit health, vigor, strength, intelligence, a calm demeanor and confidence. The center of the eye must be aligned over the front of the center toe and the neck will stand vertically, whereas in Spot varieties the neck will slightly lean forward.

WINGS: (5 points) Wings should be tightly folded onto the sides of the body with wing butts covered and with the secondaries resting on the back. The flights should be folded neatly over the tail and end approximately 1/2" to 1" from the end of tail.

LEGS: (5 points) On the short side but proportionate to the bird. Toenail color to match beak color, legs are either clean legged or groused. If groused, they are profusely feathered and covered all the way to the toenail.

TAIL: (5 points) Generally made of 12 feathers, tail width should be one and a half tail feathers wide.

Spot varieties are an exception to this and show 14-18 tail feathers in a slightly fanned position.

COLOR/PATTERN: (15 POINTS) : There is a wide array of Chinese Nasal Tuft classes, the following being the most widespread in America:

Self Colored: An uniformly colored bird. Could be black, blue bar, ash red bar, brown, white, etc. They are short faced and must strictly come tufted.

Two Patched: The bird will be overall white and show two colored patches, one large patch covering from the head to the back and the chest, and a colored tail. They are short or medium beaked. Some common colors involve black, blue, ash red, brown, recessive red and recessive yellow.

Four Patched: The bird will be overall white and show four colored patches, one large patch covering from the head to the back and the chest, a colored tail and colored primary flights in each wing. The secondary feathers must remain white. They are short or medium beaked. Some common colors involve black, blue, ash red, brown, recessive red and recessive yellow.

Ravenhead: The bird will be overall white and show only one large colored patch covering from the head to the back and the chest. They are short or medium beaked. Some common colors involve black, blue, ash red, brown, recessive red and recessive yellow.

Ringbreast: The bird will be overall white and show only one large colored patch covering from the throat to the back and the chest, the head stays completely white. They are short or medium



beaked. Some common colors involve black, blue, ash red, brown, recessive red and recessive yellow.

Spot: It is an ancient variety present for at least 500 years and known for its endurance on the wing and its unique pattern. The bird is overall white and shows a colored tail and a colored round snip or "spot" on the forehead. This marking should stop before the eye cere and ideally only color the nasal tuft and the upper mandible. The bird is clean legged, stands leaning forward and has extra feathering in the tail. It is heavier beaked and thicker necked than its short faced relatives. Some common colors in this class involve black, blue, ash red, brown, recessive red and recessive yellow.

Tung Koon Paak: Named after the old city of Tung Koon, nowadays Dongguan, they are very attractive medium sized birds with long beaks and great homing skills, the influence of ice modifiers manifests in them a uniform, light powder blue color where the neck iridescence is muted and the wing bars, tail tip and flight tips become black. Their dark, grainy bean eyes accompany the nearly black eye ceres. They are clean legged.

All colors should be bold and rich. All patterns should show clean definition and symmetry and any dark colored tail must be accompanied by dark rump and vent.

CONDITION & FEATHER QUALITY: (5 points) Feathers should be smooth and tight.

FAULTS: White feathers interrupting the patterning or colored spots in the white areas. Underdeveloped nasal tuft. Tuft feathers interlocking with each other.



DISQUALIFICATIONS: Poor condition due to disease, illness or parasite infestation. Crooked keel, cross beaked birds, signs of crossbreeding. Twisted tail feathers, curled wattles, birds with 5 toes, ornamented necks.

Drawings by N. Bogado.

[illegible]

COLOGNE TUMBLER

andalusian, reduced, ash red in bar, check or grizzle, red, yellow and white. Rosewing (from rossettentiger which means tiger with roses) (not the same as the whiteside/rosewing factor) in black, red and yellow. White flight, white tail, white flight and tail (clean legged and muffed) in blue or silver in bar, check or grizzle, black, red or yellow. Magpie: (only in clean legged) blue and silver in bar or check, black, red or yellow.

KALLOTEN: (helmet marked in clean legged only) blue, silver, black, red and yellow.

COLORS:

All markings in blue: to be a clear blue color in the usual 'tone' (not smoky or slate) with a greenish sheen on the neck. The check markings to be even and with distinct clear markings. The silvers with dark wing and tail bars and evenly colored primaries and tail (no 'washed out' colors).

Mealies with red wing bars: cream with yellow wing bars and the usual contrasting (darker tone) color on the head and neck. The tail and primary flight feathers to be pale. All bars to be narrow, even and distinct with the wing bars well separated.

Reduced: to be a pale grey dark laced bird (in blue/ black). with a pale grey ground color. The head and upper neck a darker bluish color. The wing shield and flight feathers with dark lacing, a slight 'rusty' flecking in the neck feathering is tolerated.

Grizzle (schimmel): with few or many (more or less) small white flecking on all the feathering with the appropriate bar or check color showing.

Black, red and yellow: to have deep, rich color and intensive sheen. The neck color with self black to have a green sheen, for red and yellow a purple sheen and white a pure snow white.

Andalusians: have a bluish back head and neck color. The breast and belly feathering as well as the tail, a paler dark blue color. The wing shield ideally has a blackish lacing to the feathers, darker shaded primary flights. A minimal amount of 'rust' flecking is aimed for.

MARKINGS:

Rosewing: (Rossettentiger) a 'rosewing' marking on the forepart of each wing shield, ideally white feathers evenly placed, to form the

marking. A triangular white marking forming a 'heart' between the shoulders with a white upper back (this white on the back is covered by the secondary feathers which helps to form the heart marking). A band of color separates the wing rose from the wing butt and the white shoulder 'heart marking.'

White flight: have 7 - 10 white primaries, ideally even on both sides with the thumb feathers colored. Eye cere and beak color as with the selfs.

White tail: have the tail with upper and lower tail coverts white. The color should be even and regular, over and under the color/white dividing lines. Eye cere and beak as with selfs.

White flight and white tail: as with the white tail and the white flight combined. Eye cere and beak as with selfs.

Muffed in these three markings have colored hock (vulture) feathers and white muffs.

Magpie: with correct magpie marking and colored head. The eye cere pale for blue colors. Eye cere blue grey. Beak a wax color for red and yellow; for blue a dark color; for silver a horn color; and for black a darker upper beak tip is allowed.

Kallotten: (Helmet marked) Have a white ground color with colored tail, including over and under tail coverts, with a distinct and even color division all around the marking. The colored head marking runs from the corner of the beak, passing on the lower edge of the eye cere, and around the head in an even line. The head and tail color must match in shade while the rest of the feathering is white. The eye cere is pale and the beak is a wax color. For blues and blacks the ideal would be without a pigmented tip.

FAULTS: Narrow or too long in body; breast bone 'dents/ waves' or too deep; horizontal back line; too high on the leg; angular head shape; dewlap; a thick neck; iris not clear/clean; reddish veining in the eye; poor cover over the back; loose feathering; flat, uneven or, poor coloring; very noticeable faults in markings; in Muffs: too short; gaps in the muffs and/or hock feathers.

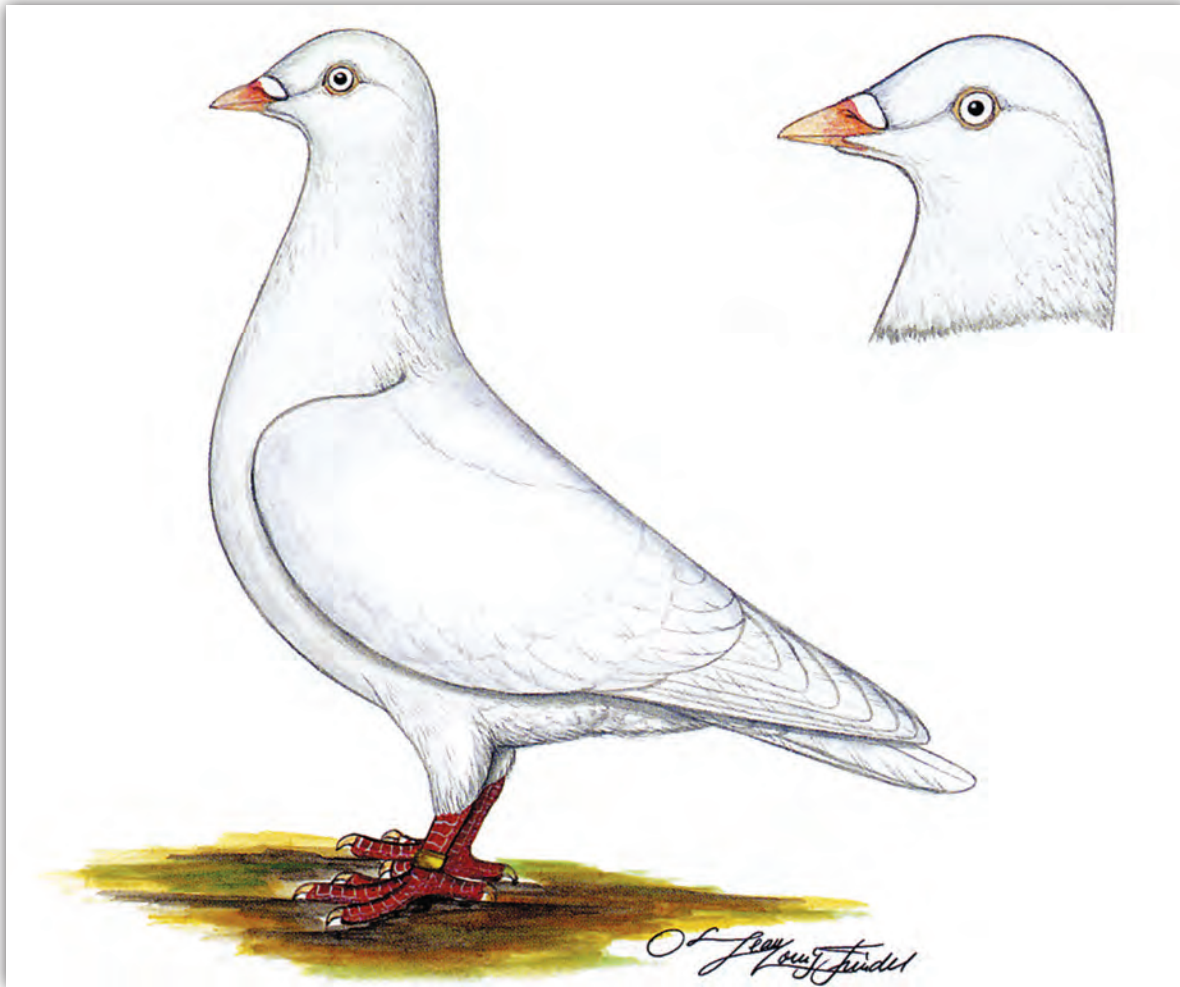
EVALUATION: Overall breed type and balance, body shape and station, head, eye, eye cere, feather and color, markings.

BAND SIZE: clean legged 7; muffed 11.

Translated by Mick Bassett and Joe Powers

Art by Louis Frindel

CUMULET HIGHFLYER



ORIGIN: A very old high flyer from France and Belgium, used to develop the first 'racing pigeons' in Belgium. It can fly for 7 hours approximately and only comes in pure white (some light red or yellowish 'flecking' on the neck is allowed). The name comes from the English - Latin name for the 'cumulus' cloud formation. It is medium sized with alert, slightly sloping posture. The breed was standardised for exhibition in the UK. The club (now discontinued) founded in Salford in 1898. For many years two varieties existed, one flying, one exhibition. At the current time the exhibition is as far as known, extinct.

OVERALL APPEARANCE: A white, high flying breed, giving the impression of both elegance and power combined.

HEAD: Long and smoothly rounded, with a gentle and soft curve to the back of head. No squareness or flatness on the head while the frontal is not pinched or weak.

EYE: Centrally placed in the skull with a clear white pearl colored iris that has a small pupil (black) set in the middle of the eye (some very fine red veining in the iris will be apparent and is acceptable in flying birds). The eye cere is fine and pale/white color.

BEAK: Shall be a pale to flesh color and is long but not thin or weak and carried in a line with the eye. Not down faced. Wattle is small, white, fine and does not protrude in any way.

NECK: Of medium length, narrowing towards the head with the throat well cut out and rounded. No sign of dewlap.

BREAST: Rounded and full but not heavy. Breast is raised with the body carriage sloping back from the breast.

BACK: Fairly long, broad at the shoulders, markedly sloping in a straight line to the tail.

WINGS: Strong with powerful wing butts. Wings held close to the body and of good length. They should cover the back well (not 'hollow' backed or side boarding).

TAIL: Medium length, well closed and carried clear of the ground following the sloping line of the back. There should be about 1 inch between the primary feather tips and the tail tip.

LEGS: medium length and clean legged. Color to be pink to bright red.

FEATHER: A tight smooth feathering over the entire bird.

COLORS: Pure white although some red or yellow ticking is allowed on the neck (especially in juvenile birds).

FAULTS: Body not held in an alert and upright posture; weak or thin head; head square or flat shaped; eye color other than clear pearl; weak beak; beak color other than pale to flesh color; thick eye ceres or large wattle; cere color other than pale/white; thick neck; thin breast; wings not held closely or covering the back well; wing tips that reach the end of the tail; heavily marked (for color) birds.

EVALUATION: Breed type and balance, body form (shape) and station, head, eye, beak and cere color.

Art by Louis Frindel

DANISH TUMBLER



OVERALL IMPRESSION: Elegant, slender and rather strong looking with highly carried and full breast, and upright station. The pearl eye is striking in its clarity.

NECK: comparatively long. The throat well undercut. The uppermost part of the neck slender and thin, evenly growing in thickness down towards breast and back.

BACK: suitably broad-shouldered, in parade position sloping (approximately 50°) down towards the narrow but not too long tail.

WINGS: shall be fit closely to the body, rest upon the tail and almost reach the tip of the tail without crossing each other.

TAIL: shall consist of 12 feathers, be narrow and tight fitting and must not reach the floor in proper station.

LEGS: shall be red, comparatively long, not too close together, slightly bent at the knee. The lower legs shall be comparatively long. Clean legged or grouse legged, the latter with feathers just covering the lower legs and toes.

FEATHER: shall be thick and firm; the wing feathers strong.

HEAD: head shape, when seen from the side, shall flow in an evenly curved line, without breaking or narrowing at the gape of the beak and passes into the strongly set, slightly downward turned, cone shaped beak. The head must not be too short; the back of the head shall be shortly rounded. The head in front view shall be wedge shaped, without edges or narrowing and evenly curved to the sides.

BEAK: the upper mandible as well as the lower mandible shall be strongly set, evenly falling off in thickness from the gape to the tip. Too strongly pronounced "hook" (tip of the mandible) not desirable. The line through the corner of the mouth (gape) shall go towards the center of the eye. The color of the beak shall be a bright and lightly rose pink and without stains. For blacks and blues, however, a light stain on the upper mandible shall be allowed. The beak wattle shall be a pretty reddish white and not coarse.

EYES: Seen from the side, the eyes must be lie in the middle of the head, be large, bright and vivacious with white (milky) close together, slightly bent at the knee. The lower legs shall be comparatively long. Clean legged or grouse legged, the latter with feathers just covering the lower legs and toes.

DANISH TUMBLER

COLOR: The white shall have a silk like sheen and be clean snowy white. The black shall be deep with reddish metallic luster on the cheeks, neck and upper breast. The red color shall be deep, with reddish metallic luster on cheeks, neck and upper breast. The yellow color shall be bright, with faintly reddish silky metallic luster on neck and breast. The blue color shall be deep and bright, with greenish metallic luster on neck and breast. The pearl color shall be light and bright mother-of-pearl color (silver white), with faintly greenish metallic luster on neck and breast. NOTE: pearl is ice silver (dilute blue).

COLORS AND PATTERNS/MARKINGS:

CLEAN LEGGED:

SELF: in black, white, red, yellow and blue barless.

BAR: in blue, pearl, mealy and cream

CHECKER: in blue

MAGPIE: in black, red, yellow, blue and pearl

TIGER: in black, red, yellow, blue and pearl

WHITE FLIGHT: in black, red, yellow, blue barred, mealy and dilute mealy

WHITE TAIL: in black, red, yellow and blue

WHITE FLIGHT/WHITE TAIL: in black, red, yellow and blue

HELMET: in black, red, yellow and blue

STIPPER (Almond): grey, yellow and brown

BRANDER: in brander and tiger brander

WHITE SHIELD: in red and yellow

SHIELD MARKED: in black

GROUSE LEGGED:

SELF: in black, white, red, yellow and blue barless

BAR: in blue and pearl

STIPPER (almond): in grey, yellow and brown

MARKINGS: All markings are as seen in other breeds. White flight is ideally 10 X 10 primaries and none of the secondaries. White tail means all 12 tail feathers are white. White shield means ideally that all 10 primaries are colored and all 10 secondaries are white, along with the entire wing shield. Gay mottle and rosewing are part of the white shield gene. Shield marked means ideally all 10 primaries are white and all 10 secondaries are colored along with the entire wing shield. Tiger is ideally with all primary and tail feathers dark, and the neck, chest and upper portion of the wing shield mixed with colored flecks on a white base. Helmet is a colored head running from gape of beak through the center of the eye to the back of the skull as well as the entire tail with all upper and lower tail coverts colored. Stipper (almond) comes in three base colors of grey, yellow (classic almond) and brown and has the normally seen sub varieties as well. Kite, golden dun (dilute kite). Deroy (recessive red almond) and agates, all of which can be shown.

RING SIZE: Clean legged 8; Grouse 9.

Translated by Mick Bassett and Joe Powers

Art by Louis Frindel

DANZIG HIGHFLYER



ORIGIN: Created as a local breed in the early 19th century in the area of Danzig, Poland.

GENERAL IMPRESSION: Long, slim, nearly horizontally carried body with a medium upright stance. Slightly curved and broadly carried feather-rich tail. The head is smooth curved with crest.

HEAD: Carried with a slight downward bend, long face, in profile from the beak tip to the crest a smooth curved line. From above wedge-shaped.

CREST: The crest is broad, highly set, without gaps, in front from a full crest feather supported, in the back without notch, closed and flowing firmly into the neck plumage, without rosettes, laterally at the ear openings.

EYE & EYE CERE: Pearl eyes in all shades, without small veins. The eye cere fine and bluish-white colored.

BEAK AND WATTLE: Medium sized, turning without a gap into the profile from beak to crest. Light colored, in case of dark colors a dark strip on the upper mandible is permissible. Wattle smooth, small and fine.

NECK: Medium sized, slim, rounded at the throat, neck plumage firm and tight.

CHEST: Moderately broad, a little protruding and well rounded.

BACK: Long, not too broad and tapering to the rear, only a small gradient.

WINGS: Long, firm, close to the body and on top of the tail, nearly reaching the end of the tail.

TAIL: Long, with at least 14 tail feathers, without gaps, smoothly curved and at the end somewhat more broad than the chest.

LEGS: Medium in length, without feathers.

PLUMAGE: Long flight and tail feathers, body tightly feathered.

COLORS & MARKINGS: White, black, dun, recessive red and yellow, blue bar, blue check, T-pattern, red bar, yellow bar, silver bar, hell maser, dunkel maser, grizzle, tiger, mottle, magpie, almond.

Bunt: The coloration is on the body, neck and back of crest. With flights, tail, inside of crest and head white. Some flecking on the white of the head and inside the crest is allowed. In red and yellow. **Geelstert:** a slightly modified magpie marking. An almost reverse of the traditional magpie marking. White flights, secondaries and wing shield. White undercarriage and legs, with a small white bib. Color everywhere else. In black, blue, red and yellow.

MAJOR FAULTS: Short or clumsy body, standing too high, head too rough, round or with too much forehead, red veins in the iris, yellow or red eye cere, eye crest, beak too strong or dark colored, rough wattle, crest lying close, sitting too low, sloping, with gaps or notch, rosettes, a small curl is not a rosette, back not covered, tail too small, feathers below the band, poor color and pattern.

JUDGING IMPORTANCE: General impression, body form and posture, head, crest and eyes, tail form, beak color, color and markings.

BAND SIZE: 7

Translated from German by Norbert Giesecke

Drawing by Louis Frindel

DUTCH HIGHFLYER



ORIGIN: The Netherlands. In Amsterdam for several hundred years. Bred for flying, the ancestors originating from The Den Haag Area. Standardized as a breed in the Netherlands in 1925 and in Germany in 1971.

OVERALL IMPRESSION: A medium-sized, clean-egged Tumbler with horizontal body carriage, to give the impression of a deft and agile flyer. Bred in many colors and markings.

HEAD: The head profile an unbroken vaulted, round arch, from wattle, forehead and skull to nape of the neck. The head from all sides to appear well filled (not narrow-faced).

EYE: Set in the middle of the head/face, pearl color, small pupil (depending on the light source). Eye cere narrow and pale for Schornsteinfeger— (Chimney sweep), Tigered in Black and Blues and White-Shield. Black and Blues have dark colored ceres.

BEAK: Medium length, near horizontally carried. The mid-beak line to be level with the eye. Flesh-colored (even for Self-Blacks). Black colored for Schornsteinfeger, Black and Blue Tigered and White-Shield. Wattle small and smooth.

NECK: Medium length, strong at the base. The throat distinct and rounded.

BREAST: Broad, deep and rounded. **BACK:** Broad across the shoulders, narrowing to the tail, very slightly sloping.

WINGS: Strong, covering the back well, not too long and carried on the tail.

TAIL: Not too long, well closed, carried horizontally.

LEGS: Medium length and clean-legged. Nail color to be in keeping with the beak color of the bird, although for White-Flighted and White-Tail-Marked birds, they may be pale.

FEATHERS: Tight, smooth feathering.

COLORS: Self in: Black, Red, Yellow, Schornsteinfeger (Chimney sweep). Rose-Wing Tiger in: Black, Red, Yellow. Shield Tiger in: Black, Red, Yellow. White Shield in: Black, Red, Yellow. White Tail-Marked in: Black, Red, Yellow, Blue, Dilute Blue, Blue Schimmel. White-Flighted-Marked in: Black, Red, Yellow. White-Flight, White-Tail-Marked in: Black, Red, Yellow.

COLOR AND MARKINGS: All colors rich, deep, even and with intensive sheen. Blues with black bars, Dilute Blues with dark bars. Schornsteinfeger (Chimney sweep), a bright Chestnut Brown with intensive sheen to the neck and breast, the primaries shaded black, the tail with a black bar. Tigered and White-Shield in Red and Yellow with a colored back. Black Tiger and White-Shields have a larger or smaller amount of white on the back (bridge). Rose-Wing Tiger have 10-15 white feathers on and around the shield near the wing butt, also a white triangle mark across the shoulders. Shield Tiger have the whole wing-shield Tiger-marked, a white triangle across the shoulders, the rest of the bird solid color including the primary feathers. White-Shields have the whole wing-shield and most of the primaries white. White-Tail-Marked have the tail and upper and lower tail coverts white, with a sharp dividing line between the white and color. White-Flight, White-Tail-Marked have a combination of White-Tail-Marked and White-Flight-Marked.

FAULTS: Long, narrow body. Very poor posture (too sloping). Poor back cover (wings open). Flat forehead or square, narrow head. Poor eye color. Eye cere too broad or colored inappropriately. Also for the beak color. Long thin beak. Feathers on the legs. Matt or poor color. Poor markings. White back other than for White-Shield and Tigered in Blacks.

ORDER OF IMPORTANCE: Breed type and balance. Body form and posture. Head. Beak. Eye and eye cere. Color and Markings.

Art by Louis Frindel

ELBINGER BALDHEAD TUMBLER



ORIGIN: Known to have been bred in the District of Elbing at the beginning of the 1800s.

OVERALL IMPRESSION: A small, dainty and graceful tumbler with a cube (dice) shaped head and a short beak. It has an active lively temperament.

HEAD: A very cubed or dice shaped head, with the top of the skull having a flat looking spot that is actually a slight depression (Grübchen) that runs from above and slightly to the rear of the eye to the back skull which is lower than the high point of the frontal. The frontal is broad and high with a slight curve/roll on its vertical rise. It is plain headed, having no ornaments.

EYE: Pearl in color and large for the birds over all size. The eye ceres are flat, smooth and a pale/flesh color to a reddish coral color.

BEAK: Both mandibles are short and thick forming a fairly straight set, to a slightly down faced, outlook to the forehead. Flesh in color with no stains. The wattle is small, very fine in texture and not prominent.

NECK: Shall be short and thin with a slight backward arch ending with a very clean cut throat.

BREAST: Broad and rounded while carried forward quite prominently. The rounder the body the easier to see the over all upright station with a pleasing stance.

BACK: Short and broad across the shoulders flowing smoothly into, and making the roundness of body for a proper station.

WINGS: Are short and carried firmly above and on the tail. Tight feathered.

TAIL: Short and well closed.

LEGS: Short, thick and unfeathered with a bright red color. Should station in an upright manner even digging in so that the rear toes are up off of the floor.

FEATHER: Smooth and tight with feathers not too long.

COLORS: Black, Dun, Red, Yellow, Mealy, Cream, Blue and Silver (dilute blue) in bar or checker.

COLOR AND MARKINGS: All colors to be rich and intensive.

The head is White to 5 mm (1/5 inch) under the eye and flows smoothly and evenly around the head, as is the tail, back and at least 6 (up to ten ideally matched in equal numbers side to side) flight (primary) feathers. The rump and under carriage are white to a line slightly in front of the legs but the belly and thighs can have some colored feathers without it being a severe fault. The rest of the bird is colored.

FAULTS: Long narrow head; thin or very pointed beak; too long of legs; stain on beak; long or narrow body; poor color or markings.

MAJOR FAULTS: Bull eyes; dropped wings; any colored feathers in the tail.

DISQUALIFICATIONS: Split or out of round eyes; crossed beak; missing toes or nails;

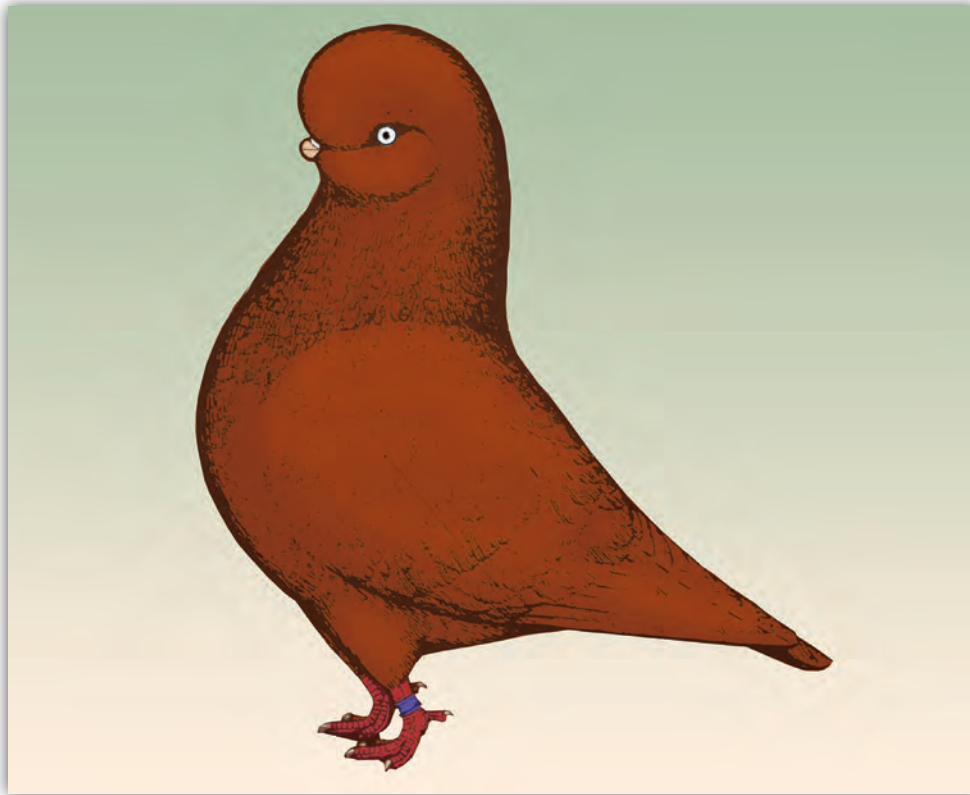
ORDER OF IMPORTANCE: Overall breed type and balance, head shape, beak, body shape and stance (posture), eye color, markings, color.

BAND SIZE: 7

Translated by Mick Bassett and Joe Powers

Drawing by Diane Jacky

ENGLISH LONG FACE CLEAN LEG TUMBLER



HEAD: (15 points) As large as possible, proportionate to the size of the body; round in profile, rising sharply off the wattle, rounding out over the beak and continuing in an arc to the back of the head, then merging imperceptibly with the neck. The top of the skull to be directly over the eye. Full at the cheeks when viewed from the front, giving a broad and round appearance.

BEAK & SETTING: (15 points) Close-fitting mandibles of medium length and equal thickness, wide at base and thick in profile giving a blunt, boxed effect and not coming to a sharp point. Beak length from the bird's frontal to its tip is approximately the same as its width at its base when viewed from the top. The beak should be straight set, so if a line between the mandibles were extended, it would come as close as possible to passing through the bottom of the eye cere. The beak is also to be held horizontal to the floor, i.e., creating "outlook."

EYE: (4 points) Bold and centrally located within the skull. Iris to be pearl white, pupil black and as small as possible.

EYE CERE: (4 points) Small and threadlike, closely feathered around the eye and the same color as the beak

WATTLE: (4 points) Small, neat, fine in texture and white in color. Close-fitting so as to appear an integral part of the beak, rather than set upon it.

NECK: (6 points) Short, compact, and broad at shoulders, gradually tapering to the throat and slightly arched.

BODY: (7 points) Medium-sized body that is short, cobby and wedged shaped. Chest broad, deep and well-rounded, carried well forward. General appearance is one of cobbiness with a full rounded contour from all points of view.

FLIGHTS & TAIL: (10 points) Ten primary flights tightly folded and carried above the tail, broad with short coverts, closing neatly over the rump. Tail short, tightly folded, and slightly tapering, allowing flights to meet one half inch from the end of the tail. The tail should have twelve tail feathers.

LEGS & FEET: (5 points) Legs to be stout, of medium length and set well apart. Feet should be small with shanks and feet a bright coral red in color and free of feathers. Toenail color to be the same as the beak. All birds shown to be seamless banded using bands issued by a reputable banding organization.

CARRIAGE: (8 points) Sprightly, upright, bold and jaunty. Eye to be directly over the ball of the foot. Beak held horizontally to give proper outlook. The tail should neither touch nor be more than one inch above the floor.

SIZE: (4 points) A medium-size bird standing nine to ten inches tall. Proportionate in structure with the distance from the top of the skull to its keel equal to that from its chest to the end of the tail.

FEATHER QUALITY & CONDITIONING: (8 points) Feathers are to be smooth and soft and of good structure; profuse and reasonably loose on the head and neck to give fullness, becoming tighter on the body, wings and tail.

COLOR/MARKINGS: (10 points) Color should be even and lustrous extending well into the quill. Specific colors and markings are summarized elsewhere.

VARIETIES: Self: (solid color) in Black, White, Splash, Recessive Red and their dilutes; Ash Red, Blue, Brown and their dilutes in Bar, Checker and Barless. Also, Baldhead, Beard, Badge, Saddle, Mottle, Rosewing and Whiteside in a variety of colors.

DISQUALIFICATIONS: Bull, yellow or orange eyes; misshaped or broken pupils; crossed or otherwise misformed mandibles; more/less than ten primary flights or more/less than twelve tail feathers; any gap in primary and secondary flights creating tails crooked or deformed toes or other leg deformities; whole feathers of wrong color on self: (solid colored) birds; excessive plucking or faking.

Drawing colored by Gary Romig

ENGLISH LONG FACE MUFF TUMBLER



HEAD: (15 points) As large as possible, proportionate to the size of the body; round in profile, rising sharply off the wattle, rounding out over the beak and continuing in an arc to the back of the head, then merging imperceptibly with the neck. The top of the skull to be directly over the eye. Full at the cheeks when viewed from the front, giving a broad and round appearance.

EYE: (4 points) Bold and centrally located within the skull. Iris to be pearl white, pupil black and as small as possible.

BEAK & SETTING: (15 points) Close-fitting mandibles of medium length and equal thickness, wide at base and thick in profile giving a blunt, boxed effect and not coming to a sharp point. Beak length from the bird's frontal to its tip is approximately the same as its width at its base when viewed from the top. The beak should be straight set, so if a line between the mandibles were extended, it would come as close as possible to passing through the bottom of the eye cere. The beak is also to be held horizontal to the floor, i.e., creating "outlook".

EYE CERE: (4 points) Small and threadlike, closely feathered around the eye and the same color as the beak

WATTLE: (4 points) Small, neat, fine in texture and white in color. Close-fitting so as to appear an integral part of the beak, rather than set upon it.

NECK: (6 points) Short, compact, and broad at shoulders, gradually tapering to the throat and slightly arched. **BODY:** (7 points) Medium-sized body that is short, cobby and wedged shaped. Chest broad, deep and well-rounded, carried well forward. General appearance is one of cobbiness with a full rounded contour from all points of view.

FLIGHTS & TAIL: (10 points) Ten primary flights tightly folded and carried above the tail, broad with short coverts, closing neatly over the rump. Tail short, tightly folded, and slightly tapering, allowing flights to meet one half inch from the end of the tail. The tail should have twelve tail feathers.

LEGS & FEET: (5 points) Legs to be stout, of medium length and set well apart. Feet should be small with shanks and feet a bright coral red in color and free of feathers. Toenail color to be the same as the beak. All birds shown to be seamless banded using bands issued by a reputable banding organization.

CARRIAGE: (8 points) Sprightly, upright, bold and jaunty. Eye to be directly over the ball of the foot. Beak held horizontally to give proper "outlook". The tail should neither touch nor be more than one inch above the floor.

SIZE: (4 points) A medium-size bird standing nine to ten inches tall. Proportionate in structure with the distance from the top of the skull to its keel equal to that from its chest to the end of the tail.

FEATHER QUALITY & CONDITIONING: (8 points) Feathers are to be smooth and soft and of good structure; profuse and reasonably loose on the head and neck to give fullness, becoming tighter on the body, wings and tail.

COLOR/MARKINGS: (10 points) Color should be even and lustrous extending well into the quill. Specific colors and markings are summarized elsewhere.

MUFFS: Profuse, the outer edge forming a half circle and meeting the hocks without break or gaps. Five to six inches to be the desired length.

HOCKS: Profusely feathered with points just clearing the floor.

VARIETIES: Self: (solid color) in Black, White, Splash, Recessive Red and their dilutes; Ash Red, Blue, Brown and their dilutes in Bar, Checker and Barless. Also, available in Baldhead, Beard, Badge, Saddle, Mottle, Rosewing and Whiteside in a variety of colors.

DISQUALIFICATIONS: Bull, yellow or orange eyes; misshaped or broken pupils; crossed or otherwise misformed mandibles; more/less than ten primary flights or more/less than twelve tail feathers; any gap in primary and secondary flights creating "sails"; crooked or deformed toes or other leg deformities; whole feathers of wrong color on self: (solid colored) birds; excessive plucking or faking. Muffs less than two inches in length.

Drawing colored by Gary Romig

ENGLISH SHORT-FACED TUMBLER



GENERAL INFORMATION ON ALL VARIETIES

HEAD: Should rise from the root of beak pointing outward, and be large, broad, lofty and round, short as possible from front to back; the feathers under the eye and lower jaw should be full and curved a little upwards.

EYES: Pearl colored, large, bold, bright and prominent, placed well back in head and low down, eye cere is very fine.

BEAK: Very short, fine, straight and pointed. Wattle small and fine in texture.

NECK: Short, broad at base, tapering from shoulder to junction of beak, and well arched.

FLIGHTS AND TAIL: Short, proportionate and well set. Flights carried below the tail, rump slightly raised with tail splayed pointing downward.

LEGS: Short, toe nails are white except for the kite which has black nails.

FORM: Compact and plump.

CARRIAGE: Erect, active and dignified, head thrown well back to a line perpendicular with the feet, and to walk on tips of toes when showing or playing up.

SIZE: As small as possible. 7 1/2 inches maximum high when showing.

Color and Markings	25
Head.....	25
Beak.....	15
Eye	10
Body	20
Feet.....	5
Total.....	100

FAULTS: Dark eyes, flat head, long legs, long body, straight tail, flat foot, missing cheeks, size.

MAJOR FAULTS: Wings carried above tail, thick beak, any white feathers in the primary or tail feathers, feathered feet.

DISQUALIFICATIONS: Split eyes, cross beaked, deformed beak, missing toes or nails, crooked feet, any missing primary tail feathers.

VARIETIES

ALMONDS, MOTTLES, AGATES, SELF COLORED, KITES

THE ALMOND: The ground color should be deep, rich sound yellow, rump and thighs the same color as shoulders, evenly spangled with rich black. The flights and tail feathers should show the three distinct colors, yellow, black, and white which should be in patches and clearly defined. The color of the beak should be flesh colored.

ENGLISH SHORTFACE TUMBLER

THE AGATE: There is no fixed marking for this sub-variety. The colors are either red or yellow, with more or less white intermixed.

THE MOTTLE: Whole colored, with the exception of about a dozen white feathers on the shoulders, evenly distributed in the form of a rose, the same on back "'V" shaped.

THE KITE: Should be black, with more or less of a reddish or yellowish bronze in the feather; they may almost pure black or of a rich bronze,

SELF COLORED: Red, yellow, dun, kite, should be sound in color, the flight and tail feathers free from white or grizzle.

THE BEARD: The whole bird colored except a crescent shape patch of white below the beak, the horns of which should extend only to the center of the eye. Flight and tail feathers white. Colors as in baldheads. The beak of reds, yellows and silvers should be flesh color. The upper mandible should be black, the lower mandible flesh color.

THE BALDHEAD: The head should be white above a line running about one-eighth (1/8) of an inch under the eyes, and this line should be sharp and curving slightly towards the back of the head. Body , breast and neck colored; belly, thighs, tail and six to ten primaries white. Colors: blue should be clear bright blue, and the bars a good rich black; silver, a pale gray with dark bars as in blues. Reds, yellows, blacks, dun, and kites should be deep, rich, and

even in color, also the same in the checker patterns. The beak should be flesh colored for all colors.

BEARDS & BALDHEADS

Colors and markings.....	30
Head	15
Beak.....	15
Eye.....	10
Body.....	20
Feet.....	5
Total	100

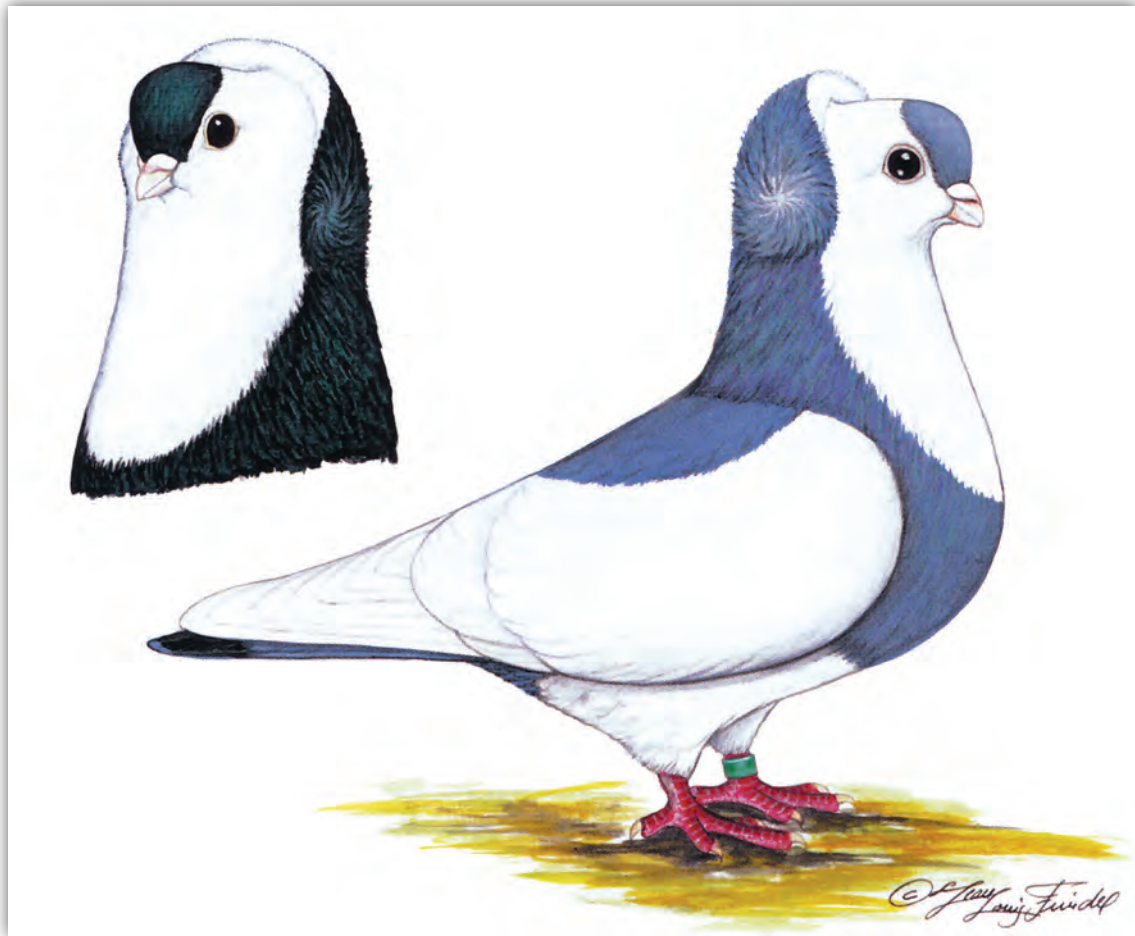
FAULTS: dark eyes, flat head, long legs, long body, straight tail, flat foot. Mismarked other than the primaries or tail feathers, missing cheeks.

MAJOR FAULTS: wings carried above tail, thick beak, any colored feathers in the primary or tail feathers. Bull eyed, feathered feet

DISQUALIFICATIONS: Split eyes, cross beaked, deformed beak. Missing toes or nails, crooked feet, any missing primary or tail leathers.

*Extracted from the Empire Short Face Tumbler Book of Standards
Drawing by Diane Jacky*

FELEGYHAZER TUMBLER



ORIGIN: Originated in the small town of Kiskunfelegyhaza in Hungary in the latter half of the 19th Century.

OVERALL IMPRESSION: Small to medium in size, having a stout but neat compact body and with a near horizontal carriage. Must be sprightly but tame.

HEAD: Rounded in profile from the beak to the back of the neck, not too broad in the forehead and with no signs of flatness.

CREST: The shell crest must be wide, full, tight and upright and display rosettes. It must extend slightly over the top of the head. White on the inner side and colored behind.

EYE: Eyes pearl in color for all except Magpie-marked and White-Selfs which have eyes that are dark brown in color. The eye ceres to be narrow, pale to lightly tinted red in color.

BEAK: Medium in length, broad at the base, tapering to a blunt end and set slightly downwards. In all colors the beak must be 'flesh-colored'. The wattle is small, smooth and lightly powdered white.

NECK: Short, full, narrow and well rounded.

BREAST: Broad, full, rounded and slightly protruding.

BACK: Wide at the shoulders, tapering towards tail, sloping only slightly.

WINGS: Strong and muscular, held close to the body. When closed must be carried on top of tail with no crossing.

TAIL: Must be narrow and closed. Must be carried in continuous line with the back.

LEGS: Short, clean-legged and with light colored toenails.

FEATHERS: Tight, well developed, broad in web.

COLORS: Selves in White, Black, Blue, Red and Yellow. Magpie-Marked in Black, Blue, Red and Yellow, including checkered in all those colors.

COLOR AND MARKINGS: All colors must be pure, rich and intensive.

MAGPIE-MARKED: White inner-side of the crest, white head, white front and sides of the neck. The bib must be deep and white, terminating at half-crop in a nicely rounded clean-cut line. There must be a broad colored spot of 15 mm on the forehead, starting from just behind the wattle but without touching the eye ceres. The inside of the crest, the bib, the belly, back and wings, with the exception of the shoulder feathers and the front of the thighs must be white. The rear of the crest, the back and lower sides of the neck, the breast, shoulder covers (the heart on the back), tail feathers and clean-cut upper and lower tail coverts must all be richly colored.

FAULTS: Clumsy, narrow, long bodied or long in head. High in posture, long neck or long beak, dark beak (in all colors). Drooping wings Excessive trimming. Incomplete, loose or low 'slipped' crest. Major marking defects (mis-marked) especially head, crest and shoulder markings. Dull or impure color.

ORDER OF IMPORTANCE: Body form and posture. Head and Crest including Beak. Markings and Color. Eye and cere color.

Drawing by Louis Frindel

FLYING ORIENTAL ROLLER



Standard Accepted by NPA board of Directors (1998) Standard of Perfection submitted by; Flying Oriental Roller Society

OVERALL IMPRESSION: The Flying Oriental Roller is primarily an aerial performer and must be in flying condition in the show cage. The bird should feel compact; hard, tight feathered and should convey the impression of physical strength and stamina. The Flying Oriental Rollers personality is bold, showing complete confidence in its abilities.

HEAD: The head should be oval shaped from the side and round when viewed from the front. Never flat on top. Aerodynamic without excessive frontal or back skull and of proper size to compliment the birds body.

EYES: Pearl (bull in whites are acceptable), with a small pupil, the eye should be positioned slightly forward with the ceres being unobtrusive (thin) and flesh colored. the overall impression being intelligence and confidence.

BEAK: Medium long in length, strong at the base with a wattle of a fine texture but showing some substance. The width should be one third the length. Flesh colored (clear) beaks are preferred in all colors. A stained strip or tip on the upper mandible is permissible in blue series birds. Black, blue (T-pattern checker, bar and barless).

NECK: Medium in length, rising evenly from the body, becoming thinner towards the throat, with the throat rising to an arch under the beak with no dewlap.

BREAST: The breast should feel solid in the hand and be of medium width. The feathers covering the wing butts, with a medium depth keel, curving towards a tight vent.

BACK: Medium and flexible, wide at the shoulders sloping slightly towards the tail. The rump as wide as the tail base and no oil gland.

LEGS & FEET: The legs should be medium in length and red in color. The stance poised, ready for flight. The toenails should match the color of the beak.

WINGS: Carried below the tail giving the appearance of being loosely closed. They should not touch the ground. The flights should be long and show a slight curve or sickle shape (slightly bowed) pointed at the tip. The secondaries should be strong, interlocking with the webs dragging against each other when spread apart, showing no gaps between the feathers.

TAIL: The tail should be elevated slightly above the horizontal plane and be, one half to three quarters of an inch longer than the flights. There should be (14) to (20) feathers in a single row tightly packed with a slight arch. Split or double feathers are

FLYING ORIENTAL ROLLER

allowed in the middle of the tail only. There should be no gap or fork in the middle of the tail. The tail flares out from the rump, but only slightly.

BODY & SIZE: The bird should be slightly long in the length. The cocks should be medium in size weighing (12) to (14) ounces and the hens a little less.

COLORS: All colors are acceptable. They should be as intense as possible. Almonds and grizzled are to be considered as solid colored birds. Blue series; T-pattern, checkers, bars, or barless should be considered in the same class. The same for the Ash Red and Brown series. White patterned birds if allowed, should be considered as AOC (any other color) and not eligible for champion status. AOC would be any color and white (Baldhead, Badge, Beard, Whiteside, Saddle, Monk, Priest, Gazzi, or any other known combination).

MAJOR-FAULTS: Less than (14) tail feathers. Too many feathers in the tail can cause the tail to have a fantail or scooped look, this is a serious fault. More than a single row of tail feathers, Wings carried above the tail. Other than pearl eyes. Black beaks. Presence of an oil gland. Forked tail. Obvious out crosses. A bird that obviously cannot fly.

MINOR-FAULTS: Crouching or slack poise. Long back. Crooked keel. Loose vent. Loose feathered. Feather lice or mite holes. Dull color. Overly fuzzy bars or checks that lack definition. Black toenails. Too much flare to the tail. The tail held too high. Out of condition and lack of expression.

GALICIAN HIGHFLIER



STANDARD SILVER & PERLOWY TYPE

ORIGIN: It is mostly thought to come from Southern Poland (Galicia) around 1800. The Polish Magpie Highflier is said to have been there with the Clean-legged Ice Pigeon, creating the Galician Highflier. Around the 1920's it was said that the Galician Highflier was then crossed with a Magpie (Simpson - most likely) which created today's Srebrniaks. Many of today's Srebrniaks have been crossed back into the Galician Highfliers of today!

COLOR OF PLUMAGE: Brilliant white with a icy - silver Magpie pattern, including the upper and lower coverts. The Pearl variety has the same marking pattern except that the color is more pearly in appearance. In both varieties the lighter and softer the Magpied markings the better.

OVERALL CONDITION: Hard, firmly muscled, clean and alert giving a racy flying type.

TAIL: Darkish silver-blue, including the upper and lower converts. The end of the tail has about half of an inch wide black band followed by a narrow light silver. The darker the black band the better. The Pearl variety has the same marking pattern except in Pearl-silver variety which has a brown-grayish band followed by a narrow light Pearl silver.

EYE: The iris is clean pearly with a very slight bluish tinge and without any other color present or red veins. the pupil is small and round positioned in the center of the iris. The eye cere is blue-gray in color. The Pearl variety has flesh-colored eye ceres which must be light and without any redness.

HEAD: Slightly curved, longish and narrow. Gently rounded at the back and proportional to the birds size.

BEAK: Black, long and moderately thin. The wattles are of silver-gray color almost white in appearance, delicate and small. The Pearl variety has a flesh colored beak with pearl-flesh wattles.

CREST: (Variety) A shell crest fairly close to the head.

STANDARD OF POINTS:	Color.....	25
	Overall Condition.....	25
	Tail.....	10
	Eye	10
	Cere.....	10
	Head	10
	Crest.....	10
	Total Points	100

FAULTS

Body: Too chunky or horizontal.

Head: Too much roundness, to short or wide.

Eye: Any red veins. Too large of a pupil, irregularly shaped or off center.

Eye Cere: Any color other than blue-gray or redness in the Pearl variety.

Beak: Too short or long. Out of proportion.

Tail: White feathers in tail. Black band in tail too light. Also black band in tail running into the upper or dorsal tail coverts. Bleaching of white in Silver-bluesh tail converts.

Neck: Out of proportion to bird. Dewlap or Gullet.

Breast: Too wide or sticking out.

Wing: Hanging below tail, not clinging to body.

Legs: Too short or long. Not in p

Plumage: Too dark, rusty in color. Too much green luster. Bleaching of white into blue-silver.

Overall Condition: Not generally hard and muscular. Not clean or alert. Lacking in a racy flying type appearance.

Art by Gary Romig

GERMAN LONG FACED TUMBLER



ORIGIN: Known for many years as a 'flying tumbler.' Since the end of the 1800s improvement has come from (particularly in) Berlin with the Magpie Marked, Braunschweig with the Beard Marked, Celle and Magdeburg with the White Tail and White Tail White Flight and the Self colors leading to the refinement we see today in the present type.

OVERALL IMPRESSION: Clean lines, with high carriage standing high on the legs. All the proportions to blend harmoniously with a long slim, tapering head and beak carried horizontally. There is a slight difference in form between the Magpie Marked and the other colors and markings, although this should not be unduly penalized even though uniformity is strived for.

HEAD: Narrow and slim with the profile from the beak tip to the rear of the head a straight to gently curving line. The shortest and highest point is behind the eye and from that point a slightly rounded portion of the skull flows into the almost vertical line of the neck. The long frontal is well filled from above. An elongated 'tear drop' form, without any flatness, angles, breaks or depressions. The size and length of the head should be in proportion and balance with the rest of the bird.

EYE: A clear white eye with a small pupil (depending on the Light source) is desired. Eye ceres to be narrow, fine and fiery red, except for the birds with Black beaks when the cere is Blue-Black.

BEAK: Long and straight, strong at the gape (hinge) and carried horizontally. There should be no distinct joint or bump where it joins the head but rather a smooth and continuous line. Beak to be flesh colored with a distinct 'Blood-Rose' flush. The following to have a Blue-Rose flush or darker tipped beak: Black Self, Black White Tail, Black White Tail - White Flights, Black Magpie. The Blue/Black Stork Marked will have Black beaks. The Blues in Selves, White Tail, White

Tail - White Flights and also the Blue Black beaked Magpie have Black Beaks. The wattle (from all angles) is not to disrupt the smooth flowing lines of the head. Wattle to have a delicate Rose colored flush.

NECK: Long, elegant and slim. Narrow from the shoulders without any bends or 'knots.' Throat is to be very clean and distinct no trace of gullet.

BREAST: Narrow but round and carried high without protruding.

BACK: Narrow and sloping to fit the proper station.

WINGS: Folded well and closed tight at the Breast. Should be held close to the body and resting on the tail without the tips crossing.

TAIL: Proportionally short, well closed, in an unbroken line with the back. Held at not to steep an angle or so long as to touch the floor.

LEGS: Are long and almost vertical to the floor. The lower portion of the thigh easily visible with just a very slight angle to the upper leg joint to set the proper station. Legs and feet are to be free of feathers.

FEATHER: Smooth and tight.

COLORS: Magpie Marked: in Black, Brown, Red, Yellow, Blue, dilute Blue (Silver) (once called Pearl), Cream (earlier called Isabella) and Blue Black-beaked. Self: in White, Black, Red, Yellow, Blue with Black bar or checker, dilute Blue (Silver) in bar and checker, Blue Grizzle, Brown and dilute Brown (Khaki). Beard Marked: in Black, Red, Yellow, Blue with Black bar and Checker, dilute Blue (Silver) in bar and checker, Blue Grizzle, Mealy, Cream, Isabella and Lavender. White Tail Marked and White Tail - White Flights: in Black, Red, Yellow, Blue with Black bar and checker, dilute Blue (Silver) in bar and checker, Blue Grizzle, DIUC, Stork Marked. All colors are desired to be clear and even with bars and checkering distinct and clear.

GERMAN LONG FACED TUMBLER

MARKINGS:

Magpie Marked: head, neck, breast, shoulders, back and tail to be colored. The White marking on the breast shall be horizontal or with a slight downward curve, covering the tip of the breast bone. The Blue Black-beaked Magpie has a White back.

Bearded: Has a White throat stretching from each beak corner (gape), without touching the eye ceres and 7 to 10 White primaries balanced side to side preferred. The Mealy with a pale ground color and reddish neck and bars. Cream with an overall paler ground color than the mealy and with Yellow neck and bars. Isabella is to be a delicate creamy White and without Bars. Lavender is to be a delicate Silver Grey with no flecking and very clean wing shields.

White Tail Marked: The 12 Tail Feathers along with the upper and lower tail coverts are White. White Tail - White Flights: The same tail markings as the White tail marked with the addition of 7 to 10 White primary feathers balanced side to side preferred.

Stork Marked: Ground color, White with some color to the head and upper neck, a minimum 7 Primary feathers with a Blue-Grey Edging (Stork-Mark) with the tail either having a Black tail bar or pure White.

FAULTS: Plump or bony body; too short or thick of neck; large or thick head; short foreface/frontal; top of head totally flat; with any depression or break of top head; flat or low on the rear of the skull; beak curved, thin or other than smooth and balanced; more than a little Red in the eye; pale or thick eye ceres; legs too short or bent/angled too much; too narrow or 'X' formed stance; bad markings or color.

Stork Marked: with visible bars; less than 7 colored primaries; broken or incomplete tail bar; or tail with impure color (either colored or White).

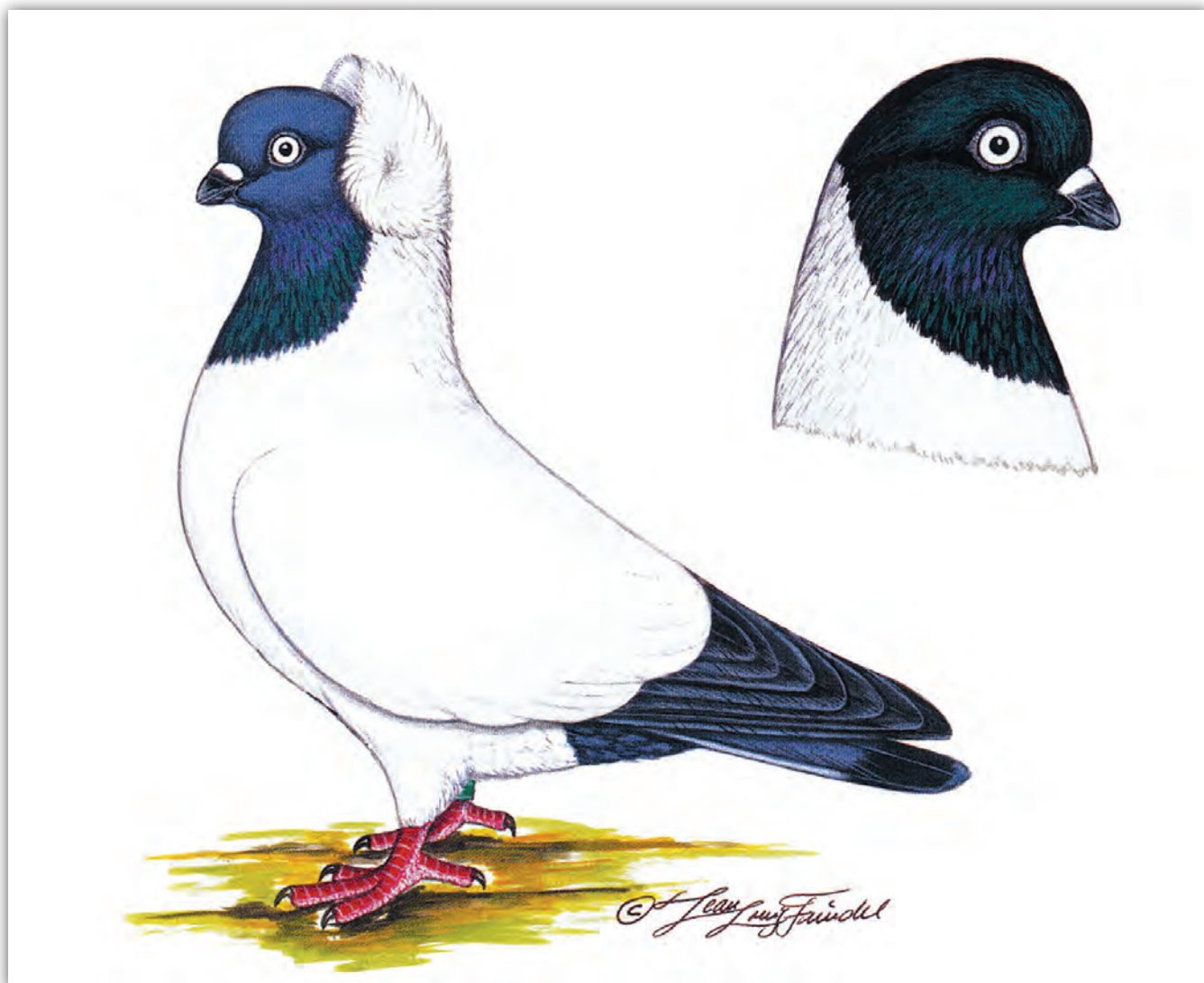
ORDER OF IMPORTANCE: Breed type and balance, body form and carriage, stance, head and beak shape, eyes, Color and markings.

BAND SIZE: 8

Translated by Mick Bassett and Joe Powers

Art by Louis Frindel

GERMAN NUN



ORIGIN: Germany, certainly related to the Helmet and the Nun. Evidence points to a common ancestry.

OVERALL IMPRESSION: Not very big, but strong, graceful, and noble in appearance.

HEAD: Nicely rounded and smooth.

CREST: The shell crest should wrap neatly around the back of the head from ear to ear. The crest should end with well developed rosettes.

EYES: Pearl in color. (Small Blood veins are allowable in the iris).

BEAK: Short to medium in length. In blacks and blues the beak should be dark; in reds and yellows the beak is pale red in color.

BREAST: Round, wide, and prominent.

BACK: Wide and not too long; slightly sloping.

WINGS: Lying flat, resting on the tail.

TAIL: Fairly long and well closed. The tail should contain no less than 12 feathers.

LEGS: Legs short and free from feathers below the hocks. Red in color.

FEATHERS: Well developed, not too long.

COLORS: Black, red, yellow, blue, and silver. All colors to be clear and intense.

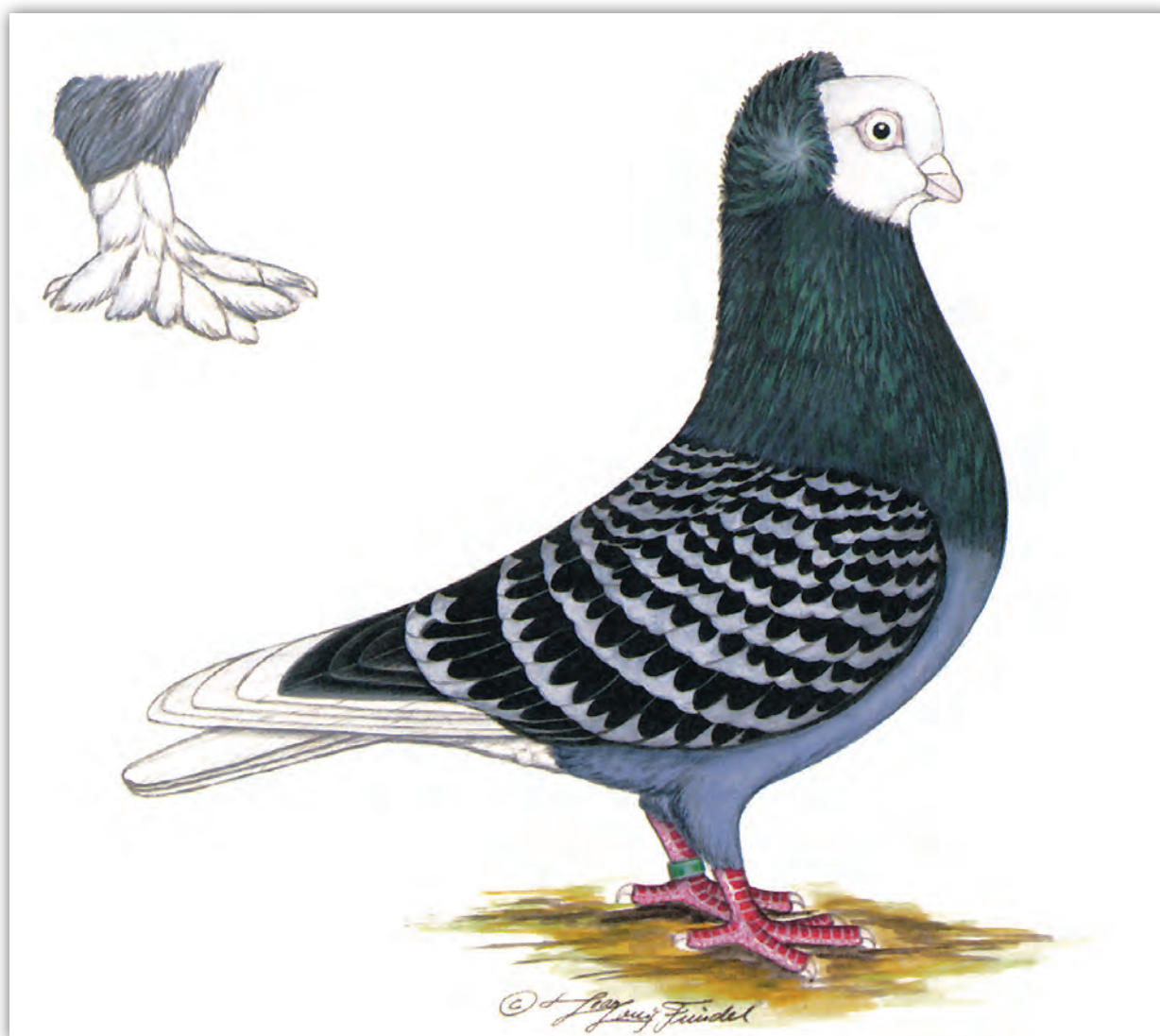
MARKINGS: Head, flights, wing butts, and tail are colored and the rest of the body is white. The head marking carries through to form a well rounded bib on the breast. Primary flights should number 7 x 7.

FAULTS: Long, narrow, and stretched shape. Egg shaped head. White feathers in the tail; colored feathers in the crest; white feathers in the flights. Less than 12 feathers in the tail. Dull colors, red coloration in the flights (except for reds), rust coloration in the flights, wrong beak color.

ORDER OF EVALUATION: Overall impression - Body shape and size - Color and markings - Head shape and beak - eyes.

Art by Louis Frindel

GUMBINNER WHITEHEAD



ORIGIN: East Prussia (formerly a German Province) particularly bred in the area of Gumbinnen as a flying and performing pigeon.

OVERALL IMPRESSION: Medium sized with a rounded form, medium length beak, and neat shell crest. A very docile and friendly breed.

HEAD: Broad and slightly flattened top of skull, the forehead high and well rounded, and a tight shell crest with well formed rosettes.

EYE: Pearl color with a smooth eye cere that is pale to reddish in color.

BEAK: Barely medium length (but not under 1 cm) broad at the gape (hinge) and angled slightly downwards. Beak to be a pale flesh color and the beak wattle smooth but not prominent.

NECK: Of medium length and strong.

BREAST: Broad, well rounded and carried forward in a proud manner.

BACK: To be broad and not too short.

WINGS: Medium length and carried on top of the tail.

TAIL: Of medium length and held tightly closed.

LEGS: Medium length, strong, Clean legged or Stockinged.

FEATHER: Smooth, tight and with a good sheen.

COLORS/PATTERNS: Black, Dun, Red, Yellow, Mealy, Cream, Blue and dilute Blue (Silver) (in Bar, Barless or Checker).

COLOR AND MARKINGS: The head, tail and the first 3 to 6 flight (primary) feathers are to be white. 'Stockinged' birds have white feathers on the legs and feet (the nails and toes should be covered by the feathering). The white head markings should be 5 cm (approximately 2 inches) under the eyes in a distinct and evenly marked line (baldhead) around the head while the whole crest is colored. The back and belly/undercarriage being colored is strived for.

FAULTS: Narrow, long body; angular, small head; beak too short or too long; dropped wings (held below the tail); excessive red in the eye; weak, thin or open crest (must not be large); very poor markings or color; toes and nails not covered with feathers in the 'Stockinged' birds.

ORDER OF IMPORTANCE: Breed type and balance, head, crest, beak, eye color, body shape, markings and color.

BAND SIZE: Clean legged 7; Stockinged 8

Translated by Mick Bassett and Joe Powers

Art by Louis Frindel

HAMBURG SCHIMMEL



ORIGIN: Germany. Old Hamburg breed.

BREED CHARACTERISTICS: Typical breed features are that this Tumbler is always smooth-headed, with well feathered upper legs, strongly feathered above the hocks, the lower leg having shorter feathers.

OVERALL IMPRESSION: Neat compact body, rounded and smooth head, short beak, mottled, groused legs, lively and in general of pleasing appearance.

EYE: Pearl in color.

Eye ceres narrow.

Black and blue, eye ceres dark.

Red and yellow, eye ceres pale or lightly tinted red.

HEAD: Broad, rounded forehead, smooth. Always plain-headed.

BEAK: Short to fairly medium but the shorter the better, broad at root, strong, tapering to a blunt end, well closed. Black and blue have dark beaks. Red and yellow have light beaks. The wattle smooth, white and unobtrusive.

NECK: Broad at body, full, clean cutaway at throat, carried upright and slightly arched.

BREAST: Broad, rounded, thrown forwards.

BACK: Rather short, slightly sloping.

WINGS: Short proportionate in length to the size of the body, held closely to the body, folded flights rest on tail

TAIL: Medium length, tightly folded.

LEGS: Short, groused, long feathers on thighs and knee joints.

FEATHERS: Rich, broad, not too long.

COLORS: Black, blue, red, yellow. The tail and flights to be of an intensive color. Mottled areas are: the head, neck, chest, back between shoulders, wings and underparts.

COLOR AND MARKINGS: The narrow back (the shield) across the chest above the breast bone to be without mottling. The feathering of thighs, legs and feet may be mottled, but it is of no significance. The presence of dense and evenly distributed mottling is important.

ORDER OF IMPORTANCE: Head. Beak. Body. Color and Marking. Eyes. Foot feathering.

BAND SIZE: 9 mm.

Drawing by Louis Frindell

HAMBURG TUMBLER



ORIGIN: May be related to the Danish and Dutch Tumblers; they are only bred with a shorter beak, head, and figure.

GENERAL IMPRESSION: Dainty, lively, graceful, smaller the better.

BREED CHARACTERISTICS:

HEAD: Round either plain headed or crested, well developed rosettes and rounded crest.

EYES: Pearl colored; ceres narrow and pale, faded red permissible.

BEAK: Barely medium long, preferably shorter, blunt and closed. Color white. In blue, silver, and isabel darker permissible. Wattles soft.

NECK: Short, pulled back and bent toward back; throat rather sharply cut out.

BREAST: Round, wide, protruding; stomach filled out.

BACK: Straight, rather short, a bit sloping.

WINGS: Lying on tail.

TAIL: Medium long, closed, minimum 12 feathers.

LEGS: Short, clean legged.

PLUMAGE: Well developed, wide but not long.

COLOR VARIETIES: Magpie (Elster): black, red, yellow, blue, silver, and isabel. Colored Tail: black, red, yellow, blue, silver. Selfs: white only. White-tailed: black, red, yellow, blue, silver, isabel, and blue check. White-flighted and White-tailed: Black, red, yellow, blue, silver, isabel.

COLOR AND MARKINGS: Magpie: all colors intensive. Blue, silver, isabel without any dark shading on neck; complete magpie pattern, the

heart marking not too wide or not too narrow; sharp dividing line on breast and tail. Colored Tail: white to the tail which is intensely colored above and below. White: pure white. White-tailed: all colors intensive; blue, silver isabel without shading on neck; colored until tail; narrow, intensely colored bars for blue, silver, isabel. White - flighted and White - tailed: All colors intensive; blue, silver, and isabel without shading on neck; 7 - 10 pure white flights preferably like number, if possible also upper wing covering white, but feathers on wing butts colored. The white-tail must be with the 7th to 9th flights match up. Intensively colored bars in blue, silver, and isabel.

GROSS FAULTS: For all color varieties; coarse or too long bodies; cornered head, open beak, red eye cere. Magpie: colored thighs, colored feathers on wings, on stomach, under wings and hind part, slate in wing feathers, beard, different from beak in color, white feathers in tail, white feathers in eye area. Colored Tailed: white under tail or slate in tail, color other than beak, fault with tail (count or color). Whites: colored beak. White-tailed: white on shoulders (inside the butts), bluish color under wings of reds and yellow, on lower back or stomach; running rusty colored bars on blue, silver, or isabel; colored feathers on lower rump, missing tail feathers, colored under tail, wrong beak color, colored feathers in tail; white feathers in eye area. White - flighted and white - tailed: white feathers in eye area in beard, white belly or thigh feathers, mis-colored lower rump feathers with blue, silver, or isabel, colored under tail, colored flight between white ones, incorrect number of tail feathers, false colored beak.

EVALUATION: Overall appearance - Head- Beak - Body size - Color and pattern - Cere color.

Art by Louis Frindel

HELMET



Helmet, Medium Face Crested



Helmet, Short Face Crested

The Helmet is a jaunty pigeon with a peppy, active personality. When on show it should give the viewer a zestful impression of a bird with vigour and enthusiasm. Cowering or crouching in a corner are not and should not be characteristic of the breed. When taken in hand, it should not be unduly frightened or struggle. The Helmet captures one's attention, in affect, calls out, "I enjoy life and have a right to. I am intelligent, healthy, poised and I appeal to people." Other things being equal, the bird with these qualities is preferred. It is strongly suggested that this Standard be read with the accompanying drawings in view. At times, difficult to explain or understand characteristics are best left to the Ideal Drawing.

HEAD: Should be medium in size, with broad frontal, showing no indication of flatness. The frontal should rise sharply from the wattle with a well defined, forward curve, rising to a full top skull (on the short faced varieties, the distance from the eye to the frontal should be greater than from the eye to the top skull), then flowing back to the base of the crest without any breaks to mar it's continuity. There should definitely be more frontal than back skull, top skull should not be lacking. Viewed from the front, the face should start to develop right behind the wattle with broad cheeks and rising with fullness across the eyes, appearing slightly arched rather than flat or angular. Any indication of a narrow face or pinched appearance must be avoided. Despite the desire for a broad, full frontal, "eye brows" (feathers protruding over the eyes) must be avoided. The crest should be the only interruption in the smooth flow of head into neck.

CREST: Should be shell shaped and prominent. It should stand well above the head and be as thick and full as possible without hugging the skull. It should reach from ear to ear showing no breaks along it's edge and end in completely formed rosettes. Rosettes should be symmetrical and of corresponding size and shape with their centers in line with the bottom of the eyes. Rosette diameter should be approximately 1/2". The crest should blend into the mane in such a way that the continuity of the crest is enhanced.

BEAK: Beak length is dependent on the variety, Short Faced or Medium Faced (see "Measurements"). In both varieties, however, it should have sufficient substance to avoid a pinched affect. A stout beak is preferred to a spindly beak in each variety. The beak should be compatible with the desired fullness of the face. It should be set straight with an imaginary line passing between the mandibles to the bottom of the eye cere and through the center of the rosette. A bleached bone colored beak is preferred in all colors.

WATTLE: Should blend with the beak and form an abrupt connection with the feathers of the frontal. It should be powdered white and fine and smooth in texture.

EYES: Should be bright pearl in color and have a well defined, round pupil. Vertically, the bottom of the eye should be on the imaginary line continuing back from the mandible joining and horizontally, it's center should be no further back than 11/32" from the mandible gap on the Short Face and no closer than 3/8" from the mandible gap on the Medium Face.

CERE: Should be thin and fine in texture, definitely not coarse, flesh color is preferred with a light pink being acceptable.

NECK: Should be medium length, short rather than long and fairly stout with a "bullish" appearance. Viewed from the side, it should arch very slightly. The mane is a very important asset to the neck and the bird's overall appearance. The mane should extend backward from the rosette area, blending with and supporting the crest while flowing smoothly down the neck with no breaks to the point where it joins the body.

BODY: Medium sized and well proportioned, short rather than long. Should have a cobby appearance, broad in front, tapering in a wedge like manner to the tail. The neck and crop region should blend into the chest in a graceful curve with the feathers of the chest covering the wing butts. There should be no suggestion of a "roached" (humped) back. To the feel, the body should suggest good muscular tone and firmness. See "Measurements" for more detail.

HELMET



Helmet, Medium Face Plainhead

WINGS: Should be tightly folded onto the sides of the body with the secondaries resting on the back. Secondaries which rise above the back ("side boards") are undesirable. The wings should be folded neatly over the tail, "riding" on the tail, not crossing or drooping below the tail.

LEGS: Should be sturdy and medium to short in length (see "Measurements" for detail). Hocks should be substantial and blend smoothly into the body. The tarsus (shank) should be bright red, smooth textured and free of feathers.

FEET: Should be bright red, smooth and free of feathers. The toe nails should be bleached bone color. See "Type" for presentation.

TAIL: Should be neat, narrow and straight (neither tipping up nor drooping down, in line with the body) extending no more than 3/8" (short faced varieties) or 1/2" (medium faced varieties) from the tips of the primaries. The tail should be made up of twelve pennae (main tail feathers), and be tightly packed with a width of no more than one and one half feather widths.

FEATHERS: The bird should be covered by a smooth feather system without protrusion of loose, broken or deformed feathers. Feathers should be profuse and reasonably loose form the neck up, becoming hard, close and tight fitting on the body, wings and tail, reflecting good condition

TYPE: Should be proportioned in such a way as to present an evenly balanced appearance in all respects. Should be sprightly in manner and stand very erect, appearing to try to thrust its chest upward. The head should be positioned so that the eyes are vertically in line with the balls of the feet. Ideally, the bird should be on its front toes with its rear toes off the surface.

MARKINGS: All markings should be straight and definite, clearly showing the contrast between colored and white areas. The head and tail shall be colored (see list of colors below), the rest of the bird shall be white.

HEAD, CRESTED VARIETIES: The head markings shall extend from the point where the upper and lower mandibles join, thence to the rosettes, making a straight line along the bottom of the eye. There shall be no colored feathers in the crest or its lining or below the eye (often termed "sideburns"). The cap shall be free of white feathers.



Helmet, Short Face Plainhead

HEAD, PLAIN HEAD VARIETIES: Same as above except, the demarcation line shall continue straight back, wrapping around the back of the head in a straight, unbroken line.

TAIL: The color shall extend to the vent and in an even, sharp line, cross over the rump.

COLOR: The color of the head and tail shall be as close to the same color as possible, with the most points being awarded to the bird who's head and tail match (providing of course, that the color is in accordance with Standard requirements). Color should be even and extend to the feathers' base.

Recognized Color Classes: Black, blue, recessive red, ash red and their respective dilutes, dun, silver, yellow and ash yellow and AORC.

COLOR DESCRIPTIONS:

Black: (Blue pigment intense spread pattern) Color to be rich, jet black with an iridescent green sheen. There shall be no sign of a tail bar.

Dun: (Blue pigment dilute spread pattern) Color to be smooth, even, rich shade of greyish brown with an iridescent green sheen. There shall be no sign of a tail bar.

Blue: (Blue pigment intense bar or barless pattern) Color to be a rich, even shade of bluish grey, almost silvery in appearance. Black tail bar approximately 1/4" from the tip. A rich, iridescent green sheen should be visible on the bluish grey. There should be no sign of ticking or ashing.

Silver: (Blue pigment dilute bar or barless pattern) Color to be a rich shade of light silver grey. Dun tail bar approximately 1/4" from the tip. A rich, iridescent green sheen should be visible on the silver grey. There should be no sign of ticking or ashing.

Recessive Red: (Red pigment intense recessive red factor) Color to be a deep, even shade or brick red blending toward blood red. A rich, iridescent, rosy sheen should be visible on the red. There should be no ash or plum shading.

Recessive Yellow: (Red pigment dilute recessive red factor) Color to be a smooth, deep, even golden buff yellow. A rich, iridescent, rosy sheen should be visible on the golden buff yellow. There should be no sign of ash or plum shading.

Ash Red: (Ash red pigment dilute bar, barless or checker pattern) Color to be a rich, claret red on the head with the tail being an even shade of lavender grey with as little flecking or ticking as possible. A small amount of blue, black or brown flecking or ticking is acceptable.

Ash Yellow: (Ash red pigment dilute bar barless or checker pattern) Color to be a rich, golden cream on the head with the tail being a very pale cream grey shading to ash white with as little of flecking or ticking as possible. A small amount of silver dun or khaki ticking or flecking is acceptable.

Note: The majority of ash red pigment birds do not have a tail bar. However, when a bird with a tail bar is shown, the bar should be the color of the head.

A.O.R.C.: (All Other Established Colors) All other established colors and/or patterns such as Brown, Khaki, Indigo, Almond, Checker etc. not listed above as recognized colors, NOT to include birds which are mismarked or a poor example of a recognized color.

IDEAL MEASUREMENTS:

Body length in show stance from front of breast to tip of tail
 Short Face 6 1/2"
 Medium Face 7 1/2"
 Height while in show stance from top of skull to the balls of the feet
 Short Face 7"
 Medium Face 8"
 Body width from the outside of the wing butts
 Short Face 3 1/2"
 Medium Face 4"
 Ball of foot to center joint between tarsus (shank) and leg (measured in hand)
 Short Face 1 1/8" - 1 1/4"
 Medium Face 1 1/4" - 1 3/8"
 Beak length measured from mandible gap to tip of beak
 Short Face - short as possible
 Medium Face 5/8"

POINTS: MEDIUM FACE:

Crest (*Crest only 7*) (*Rosettes 6*)total 13
 Head(*Crested 10*) (*Plainhead 12*)
 Beak 6
 Eyes..... 4
 Cere.....2
 Wattle1
 Color..... 10
 Neck Crested (*Crest 3*) (*Mane 3*) 6
 Neck Plainhead9
 Body 10
 Wings 2
 Legs 2
 Feet.....2
 Tail Markings6
 Head markings (*Crested 8*) (*Plainhead 14*)
 Tail 3
 Type(*Crested 15*) (*Plainhead 17*)
 Condition (*not to affect the original 100 points*) 10
 Maximum Possible Points (*without condition*): 100

POINT: SHORT FACE:

Crest (*Crest only 7*) (*Rosettes 6*)total 13
 Head(*Crested 14*) (*Plainhead 16*)
 Beak 8
 Eyes..... 4
 Cere.....2
 Wattle1
 Color..... 10
 Neck Crested (*Crest 3*) (*Mane 3*) 6
 Neck Plainhead9
 Body9
 Wings 2
 Legs.....2
 Feet.....2
 Tail Markings4
 Head markings (*Crested 6*) (*Plainhead 12*)
 Tail 2
 Type(*Crested 15*) (*Plainhead 17*)
 Condition (*not to affect the original 100 points*) 10
 Maximum Possible Points (*without condition*): 100

DISQUALIFICATION: (**Faults that are constant**) Pecked crest, bull or "cracked" eye, grousing on the tarsus (shank) or toes, deformations such as crossed beak or crooked toes, extremely coarse eye ceres, completely black upper mandible, more than twelve pennae (main tail feathers).

ELIMINATIONS: (**Faults which may be temporary**) Sickness, very poor condition, parasite infestation, excessively stained feather, excessive trimming (any clipping or plucking of so many feathers as to leave a bare spot visible WITHOUT moving feathers aside), improper trimming (clipping of feathers in such a way as to shorten or change their shape).

STANDARD FOR MUFF: The muff shall consist of three layers of circular rows of feathers. Feet should be heavily muffed with three layers of feathers, front feathers of outer layer not protruding straight in front but having a curve like sickle, fan shaped with no split in the feathers between the front and second toes. Shape of foot feather is as important as length. Each muff shall have a round shape, dense plumage, and lay flat on the ground. They shall be as big as possible providing they are in proportion and balance with the rest of the bird. The circular outline of the muffs shall be continuous without any break (split). The feet, toes, and legs shall be completely hidden by muff feathers. The hock is made up of feathers above the leg joint that extend rearward, parallel to the wing flights, ending at the rear of the back muff feathers. There shall be no space between the hocks and muffs, thus providing the desired appearance of continuity between muffs, hock, and body. The muff shall be white with any colored feathers in the muff to be considered a fault, at this time.

STANDARD FOR MUFFED HELMET TYPE: The station of the bird, while standing back (shoulder to rump) shall be at a 45 degree angle to the ground; tip of the tail shall be as low as possible without touching the ground; eye should be vertically in line with feet; legs should be bent with the appearance of squatting to allow muffs to blend in to the body via the hocks enabling a smoother transition from body to muff. The chest should blend with the short, stout neck giving the bird an alert and as upright as possible appearance without breaking the smooth transition of the muffs to the body. Legs shall be short, to aid the appearance of muffs flowing out of the body of the bird.

POINTS: Muff 11 points, Hock 4 points

American Helmet Association Standard of Excellence
 1987 Revision, Final Submittal II
 Art by Layne Bowles colorized by Gary Romig

HOLLANDER SHORT FACE TUMBLER



HEAD & NECK (TOTAL 45 PTS.)

Head (25 pts.): Broad, rounded off, wide high frontal dropping off at back of head, comes plain-headed and crested.

Beak (20 pts.): Flesh colored, short and thick, straight as possible is most desirable, however, slightly down-beaked is acceptable.

Eyes (10 pts.): Light pearl, eye ceres are refined, flesh colored to red.

BODY (TOTAL 25 PTS.):

Body (20 pts.): Erect, neck medium in length, thick, chest broad and rounded off, back short and wide, wings fitted close to the body and carried on the tail, body to be solid in color including frog feathers, tail short with twelve white feathers, figure small.

Legs (5 pts.): Short, red, toe nails are white.

COLORS (TOTAL 20 PTS.): Black, dun, red, yellow, blue and silver; other colors are being developed.

FAULTS: Very long body, stained beak, thin beak, flat head, coarse eye ceres, dark eyes, narrow forehead.

MAJOR FAULTS: Bull eyed, wings carried below the tail (dropped wings), white feathers in the primaries or colored feathers in the tail feathers.

DISQUALIFICATIONS: Split eyes (out-of-round), cross beaked, missing toes or nails, crooked feet, any missing primary or tail feathers.

Drawing by Diane Jacky

KAZANER TUMBLER



ORIGIN: In the USSR (Russia) a breed that is several hundred years old. Created from Russian Tumblers, Fantails and Owls in the regions of Kazan and Volga.

OVERALL IMPRESSION: Barely medium size in body and beak having a rounded head with the wings carried under the broad tail. Has short feathering on the legs. Is friendly, lively and graceful.

HEAD: Round plain head with a broad and high frontal.

EYE: Pearl color for the colored varieties and for Whites and Magpie Marked a dark eye. The eye ceres shall be narrow and smooth and pale in color.

BEAK: A short to barely medium length beak that is thick and forms a stumpy angle to the forehead (an obtuse angle). Pale in color but with Blacks some pigment allowed.

NECK: Broad across the shoulders narrowing as it rises to the head. Curving gracefully backward and with slight tremor when active.

BREAST: Broad, well rounded and carried foreword and held high.

BACK: Broad, short and concave (hollow).

WINGS: A short wing carried under the tail but never touching the floor.

TAIL: Should be short and broad, not curved (flat) when active and carried elevated (above horizontal but not too high) when active.

BREAST: Broad, well rounded and carried foreword and held high.

BACK: Broad, short and concave (hollow).

WINGS: A short wing carried under the tail but never touching the floor.

TAIL: Should be short and broad, not curved (flat) when active and carried elevated (above horizontal but not too high). Generally more than 12 tail feathers. The upper tail coverts (over the tail joint) and lower tail covert feathers should be curved (arched).

LEGS: Legs very short with short feathering but not a true Muff.

FEATHER: Broad, soft and not too long.

COLORS: Self colors in White, Blue, Black, Dominant (Ash) and Recessive Red and Yellow. In Black, and both Red and Yellow colors there are Bunte (a type of Magpie marking), White Flight and Elster (Magpie).

COLORS AND MARKINGS: All colors to be even and rich. The Dominant (Ash) Red and Yellow have paler flights and tail (shading towards a greyish color) as long as the markings are not White. 'Bunte' can be with or without a White beard and has 5 - 10 White flights, White back, tail, belly/undercarriage and foot feathers with the rest of the bird being colored. Blacks (in Bunte) can have a colored tail or White tail. White flight has White flights and White foot feathers. The color and markings should not be considered of prime importance.

FAULTS: Large body; very long feathering; failing (few or missing) foot feathers; too high on the legs (stance); wings always carried over the tail; a very 'curved' tail (not flat); very noticeable flat top to the head; too long or a narrow, pointed Beak.

ORDER OF IMPORTANCE: Overall breed type and balance, body shape and posture (stance), neck, head, beak shape, foot feathers, eye color, markings and color.

BAND SIZE: 8 (8mm)

Translated by Mick Bassett and Joe Powers

Art by Louis Frindel

KOMORNER TUMBLER



Magpie marked Komorner Tumbler

Recognized varieties of the Komorner Tumbler

Note: At all AKTC Shows, judges are to select the Champion and four Reserves in each recognized variety. The variety champions then compete for Champion Komorner Tumbler.

MAGPIE MARKED: Magpie Marked Komorner Tumblers may be shown in all recognized classes except:

Number 13 - Barless or any barless subclass. Due to the fact that the wing bar cannot be seen in a Magpie Marked bird, there is no sure way to determine in the showroom the difference between a barred and barless Magpie Marked bird. Both may be shown in the barred class and will appear identical. (Note: Birds formerly referred to as "barless blues and silvers" which were truly ash-red spreads must be shown in the appropriate ash-red spread class.)

Number 21 - Tiger. Excluded because the Magpie Marking masks the tigering of the flight feathers.

Number 22 - Whiteside family. Again, this class is excluded because the Magpie Marking masks the coloring of the wing shield.

Number 23 - Bull eyed Whites. Many, if not most bull eyed whites, are genetically Magpie Marked, however the white body color makes it impossible to determine markings so all whites are shown as self-colored birds.

Number 24 - Pearl eyed Whites. Again, the white body color would

make it impossible to determine markings, plus all magpie marked birds must be bull eyed.

JUDGES NOTE: To receive maximum points for markings, all Magpie Marked birds are required to show sufficient color to allow for adequate judging of the markings, especially in the area of the eye and chuck (ie. in the case of almond, grizzle, mottle or light colored birds, color must be sufficient to make marking lines clearly visible).

WHITE FLIGHT: White Flight Komorner Tumblers may be shown in all recognized classes except:

Number 21 - Tiger. The White Flight marking masks the tigering of the primary flight feathers.

Number 23 - Bull eyed White. White body color makes it impossible to determine the correctness of markings, and all White Flight birds must be pearl eyed.

Number 24 - Pearl eyed White. White body color makes it impossible to determine correctness of markings.

SELF: Self Komorner Tumblers may be shown in all recognized classes.

STANDARD OF PERFECTION

MAGPIE MARKINGS (20 points) - Marked similar to the wild Magpie

KOMORNER TUMBLER



Self Colored Komorner tumbler

with a white head, coloring to start at the base of the crest and crest feathers to be colored. Under the beak there should be a small white chuck or beard. The coloring of the neck should reach up and touch the bottom of the eye. The line of demarcation starting at the front of the eye and not farther back than the middle of the eye, showing a perfect three quarter circle under the beak. The rump and wings should be white. An even white band around the body separates the colored tail. The breast should be colored down almost to the legs.

FAULTS - Having any color between the crest and the white cap of the head. White going farther back than half way under the eye, uneven line of demarcation between colored areas and white areas. Any white feathers in colored areas and colored feathers in white areas.

COLOR (15 points magpie/ wf, 20 pts. Self) - Generally rich, sound and lustrous throughout. Refer to color section for additional and specific information.

FAULTS - Refer to color section for specific color faults

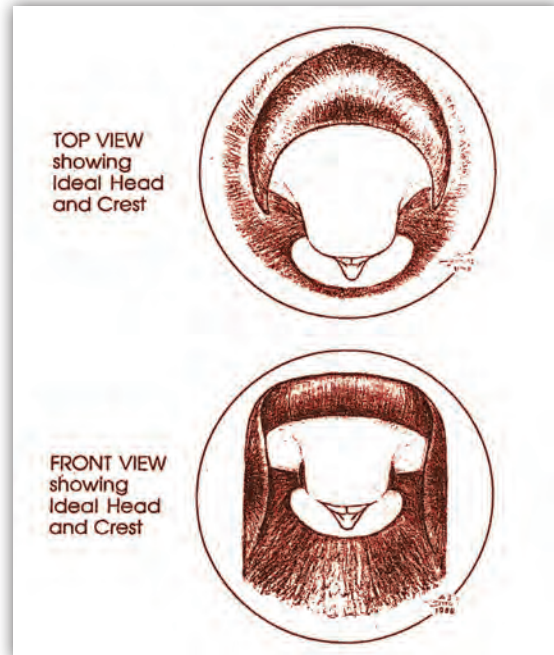
CREST, ROSETTES AND MANE (15 points magpie/ wf, 20 pts self) - Shell broad and full, setting high on the crown and reaching from ear to ear, fully feathered without breaks, even on top. Rosettes to be in proportion and as large as possible. The mane of the crest should extend gradually down the back of the neck to the point where it joins the body.

FAULTS - Crest riding too low on the neck. Uneven or lopsided crest. Unbalanced rosettes that are not of corresponding size, shape and position. Any noticeable trimming of the crest, without searching for it, will be a disqualification. Lack of fullness of feathers or mane between rosettes. (Revised 2012)

HEAD (10 points) - As large as possible proportionate to the size of body, rising with a full round sweep from beak wattle to top of skull. Frontal broad and well filled in.

FAULTS - Having a lumpy or wavy look, flat on the top, when viewed from the front, having a narrow or pinched look. Having any noticeable trimming of feathers will be a disqualification.

STATION (10 points) - The Komorner should carry itself in an upright, bold and jaunty manner. The Komorner should be sprightly in



manner with a peppy active personality. When on show, should give the viewer a zestful impression of a bird with vigor and enthusiasm. Should stand on toes in a perky fashion.

FAULTS - Hovering or crouching in a corner while being judged. When taken in hand; should not be unduly frightened or struggle to be released.

BODY (10 points magpie/ wf, 15 pts self) - Stout, short and wedge shaped. Breast broad, deep and well rounded. The general appearance is one of cobbiness. To the feel the body should suggest good muscular tone and firmness.

FAULTS - The Komorner should not be too fat and feel soft in the hand or be too light due to sickness or other reasons.

CONDITION (10 points) - Ten (10) points may be awarded for condition, not to affect the other points. The Komorner should be in good feather, having lots of luster, being very peppy and proud, strong and healthy. Giving you the idea that he is proud to be a Komorner Tumbler, has a nice home, and is well cared for. Acting like he enjoys having people look at him and knowing that he is a rare beauty.

FAULTS - Lifelessness. Excessive trimming will be a disqualification.

BEAK (5 points) - Beak short rather than long, close fitting mandibles, wattle small, close fitting and fine in texture. The beak should be compatible with the desired fullness of the face, stout rather than thin; Flesh color beak required for all Magpie Marked birds and White Selves. Colored Selves and White Flights should have a beak color compatible with the color of the bird, with a flesh or light colored beak being preferred.

FAULTS - The beak giving a short faced (owl face) appearance or being long and thin. In Magpie Marked birds and White Selves a dark or stained beak will be a disqualification, In colored Selves and White Flights the flesh or light colored beak shall be placed over the horn or black beaked bird when all other factors are equal.

EYE AND EYE CERE (5 points magpie/ wf, 10 pts self) - In magpie marked birds, eyes shall be bull. In Selves and White Flights eyes shall be peal, almost white, except for the White Selves, where the eye may be either pearl or bull, as long as they are both the same on the individual bird and shown in their respective classes. The

eyes should have a bright and healthy appearance. **FAULTS** - Cracked or pearl eye in a Magpie Marked or bull eyed white bird shall be a disqualification. Any color in the eye of a pearl eyed bird shall be a fault. Bull or orange eyes in Sels (except whites as outlined above) and White Flights shall be a disqualification.

Eye cere to be red or orange color, shall be small and threadlike, and of fine texture, surrounding feathers to lie close to the cere. The red or orange cere will be placed over the pale or white eye cere if the birds are of equal quality.

FAULTS - Large gaudy eye ceres are not desirable.

WINGS AND TAIL (5 points) - Flight feathers closely set, broad in web and carried so that the tops almost meet over and about 3/4 inches from the end of the tail. Tail should be short, closely folded and slightly tapered. Tail should be tightly packed and ending in not over 1½ to 2 feathers width. Wing butts should blend in smoothly with the body.

FAULTS - Missing tail or flight feathers. Dropping wings that the bird will not pick up with a little encouragement from the judge. Wing feathers throwing up fins across the back.

LEGS AND FEET (3 points) - Legs strong and straight set. Medium to short in length, set well apart, free of feathers. Feet and legs should be bright red in color. The Komorner should stand very straight on legs and lift feet high when walking.

FAULTS - Crouching when being judged. Pale color indicating poor health. Having feathers or grousing on legs. Crooked toes or long and unsightly toe nails.

NECK (2 pts) - Neck broad at base, of medium length, and tapered at throat. Should be fairly stout at the shoulders. Viewed from the side, it should arch slightly. It should curve into the back in a graceful line showing no breaks in the crest.

FAULTS - The neck should not have a long appearance and when showing should not be stretched out in a nervous manner. (Revised 2012)

White flight

The standard description and point scale for White Flight Komorner will be the same as that for Magpie Marked with the following exceptions:

Under BEAK, use the same standard description and faults as used for Sels (as applicable).

Under EYE AND EYE CERE, use the same standard description and faults as used for Sels (as applicable).

Under MARKINGS, use the following:

The ideal White Flight marking is an otherwise Self - colored bird with ten white primary flight feathers on each wing. A bird with less than five white primary flights is considered a stock bird, and may not be shown in the White Flight class.

Points are awarded for markings using the following scale of points:

NUMBER OF WHITE FLIGHTS	POINTS
5 x 6 - 10, 6 x 7 - 10	2 points
5 x 5.....	4 points
6 x 6.....	6 points
7 x 8 - 10, 8 x 9 - 10, 9 x 10	8 points
7 x 7, 8 x 8, 9 x 9.....	10 points
10 x 10.....	12 points
Additional for cleanliness of markings (see faults)....	8 points
Maximum total points for perfectly marked bird.....	20 points

FAULTS: (Minor faults - 1 or 2 points each) White eye ticks, white hocks, scattered white feathers in back (rump), vent, belly, or

edge of wing butts. Scattered white feathers in the body and Wing shield. (Major faults - 3 or 4 points each) White back (rump), white in vent area, white tail feathers, white patches on head or throat, white secondary flight feathers, more or less than ten white primary flight feathers, and colored feathers in between white primary flight feathers. A bird with 3 or more major faults is considered a stock bird and may not be shown in the White Flight class.

JUDGES NOTE: It will be up to the judge to determine whether a bird possesses a marking fault or color fault (for example a "white" or light back in a blue bird can usually be distinguished from patches of pied white on close observation). Also, grizzle, mottle, almond and whiteside family birds will present a challenge for the judge to catch large pied white areas without penalizing the normal expression of these modifying factors which add varying amounts of white to the bird's coloration.

SCALE OF POINTS

Magpie Marked And White Flights

Markings	20
Color.....	15
Crest/Rosettes/Mane	15
Body	10
Head.....	10
Station.....	10
Condition	10
Eye and Eye Cere.....	5
Beak	5
Wings and Tail	5
Legs and Feet	3
Neck.....	2
Total.....	110

Self

Color.....	20
Crest/Rosettes/Mane	20
Body	15
Head.....	10
Station.....	10
Condition	10
Eye and Eye Cere.....	10
Beak	5
Wings and Tail	5
Legs and Feet	3
Neck.....	2
Total.....	110

RECOGNIZED COLORS

INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT: The AKTC recognizes that the Komorner Tumbler has traditionally been, and should continue to be, regarded as a breed of exceptional color quality. The Komorner judge should be extremely critical of color quality, awarding maximum color points only to those specimens possessing the purest and richest shades and hues of their respective colors. The ideal Komorner must possess color equal to, or better than the best expression of that color to be found in the pigeon fancy. By way of example, the ideal almond Komorner should exhibit a rich almond color equal to the best almond English SF Tumblers.

As new colors are developed and added to the Komorner Tumbler, Komorner fanciers and judges alike, must bear in mind their

KOMORNER TUMBLER

responsibility to maintain the traditional standard of excellence as it pertains to color quality.

Classes provided for OC, OH, YC, YH in each numbered class, subclasses combined.

However, birds in specific subclasses may be judged separately when there are five or more birds entered by two or more exhibitors in that specific subclass (in which case that specific subclass is treated as a separate class and divided into OC, OH, YC, YH). This is hereafter referred to as the 5/2 Rule.

SPREAD FACTOR CLASSES

1. **RED** (recessive red, spread, intense): Red to be a deep rich shade of red throughout, with an abundance of iridescent luster, preferably of the pinkish purple type. **FAULTS** - Smut in the rump or any section. Plum coloration of feathers or feather shafts. Any suggestion of a bar on tail. Blue in tail or fluff.
2. **YELLOW** (recessive red, spread, dilute): Yellows to be a rich golden orange throughout, with an abundance of iridescent luster. **FAULTS** - Too light or uneven color. Any sign of smut or gray in tail or fluff.
3. **BLACK** (blue pigment, spread, intense): Black to be a deep rich coal black, with an abundance of iridescent luster throughout the body, preferably of the green type. **FAULTS** - Any sign of smoke or gray in color or any unevenness of color.
4. **DUN** (blue pigment, spread, dilute): Dun to be a dark rich even shade with an abundance of iridescent luster throughout the body. Flight feathers may be slightly lighter than body color. **FAULTS** - Any sign of bar, checkering or unevenness of body color.
5. **BROWN** (brown pigment, spread, intense): An even shade throughout, the shade of chocolate or cocoa. It is about midway between dun and silver, but possesses a chocolate or cocoa tinge not occurring in these two colors. The deeper and more intense color is preferred. Flight feathers may be slightly lighter than body color. **FAULTS** - Any sign of bar, checkering or unevenness of body color. Slight fading (caused by exposure to sunlight) will not be penalized, however, extreme fading must be faulted.
6. **KHAKI** (brown pigment, spread, dilute): A very rich khaki, yet somewhat pale having a yellowish tinge. Flight feathers may be slightly lighter than body color. **FAULTS** - Any sign of bar, checkering, or unevenness of body color. Slight fading (caused by exposure to sunlight) will not be penalized, however, extreme fading must be faulted.
7. **ASH-RED SPREADS**: NOTE: Depending on additional modifying factors which may or may not be present, the expression of ash-red spread may vary from dark mahogany to light silvery lavender. Because of this, we divide ash red spreads into three subclasses of relatively well accepted and attractive colors. These are:

A) **MAHOGANY** (formerly Bronze) (ash-red pigment, spread, intense, probably masking T-checker) the dark end of the ash-red spread spectrum. Body and neck to be a deep purplish mahogany bronze, birds leaning to claret color preferred over those leaning to gray. Tail, flight ends, and underbody may be ash to dark gray. **FAULTS** - Unevenness of body color (checkering effect). Lack of luster or richness of color. Black or brown flecking is undesirable, but considered a minor fault.

B) **STRAWBERRY** (ash-red pigment, spread, intense, probably masking checker): Mid-range in the ash red spread spectrum. The base coloration of the strawberry should be a clear ash or lavender gray color. To this base add a flecking or Lacing of claret, most prominent on the back, neck, chest and wing shield. A claret (purplish-red) flecking preferred over an orange-red flecking, however uniformity and richness of base color must also be considered. **FAULTS** - Dull or smutty gray base color, lack of luster. Black or brown flecking is undesirable, but considered a minor fault.

C) **LAVENDER** (ash-red pigment, spread, intense, probably masking bar or barless). The light end of the ash-red spread spectrum. The entire bird should be a uniform ash coloration, a rich lavender gray color with plenty of luster, especially when viewed in the light. **FAULTS** - Color too light or faded, dullness or lack of luster. In lavenders, flecking (red, claret, black or brown) distracts greatly from the overall appearance of the bird and should be faulted according to its severity.

8. **DILUTE ASH-RED SPREADS**: Refer to the note for ash-red spreads. Subclasses for:

A) **DILUTE MAHOGANY** (ash-red pigment, spread, dilute, probably masking T-checker) Coloration to follow that of the Mahogany except the body color to be a rich orange-yellow, and the ash or gray areas somewhat lighter and silvery colored. **FAULTS** - Unevenness of body color (checkering effect). Lack of luster or richness of color. Dun or khaki flecking is undesirable, but considered a minor fault.

B) **DILUTE STRAWBERRY** (ash-red pigment, spread, dilute, probably masking checker) Coloration to follow that of the Strawberry except the flecking color to be a rich orange-yellow, and the ash or gray areas somewhat lighter and silvery colored. **FAULTS** - Dull or smutty base color, lack of luster. Dun or khaki flecking is undesirable, but considered a minor fault.

C) **DILUTE LAVENDER** (ash-red pigment, spread, dilute, probably masking bar or barless) As with the lavender, the entire bird should be a uniform ash coloration, but instead of lavender gray, it should be a lighter silvery lavender with plenty of luster, especially when viewed in the light. **FAULTS** - Color too light or faded, dullness or lack of luster in dilute lavenders, flecking (orange-yellow, dun or khaki) distracts greatly from the overall appearance of the bird and should be faulted according to its severity.

9. **ANDALUSIAN** (blue pigment, spread, heterozygous indigo, dilute or intense) The base coloration of an Andalusian should be a light to medium silvery blue, with a darker blue black lacing on the feathers of the body and windshield. The head and neck should be dark blue black (Midnight blue) with plenty of luster and sheen. Coloration of the dilute Andalusian follows that of the intense Andalusian, but with a silvery dun lacing and neck on a lighter silvery base; When sufficient numbers are shown (5/2 Rule) dilute Andalusian should have their own class. **FAULTS** - Bronzing in the neck or body, light colored feathers in the neck, base coloration too dark, dullness or lack of luster.

PATTERN CLASSES

General color descriptions follow for each of three basic color pigments and their respective dilute forms. Naturally, the coloration of the windshield and back will vary depending on the pattern present. It should also be noted that overall coloration may be darker in T-checker and checker birds than in barred and barless birds. All other points being equal, the light or medium base coloration is to be preferred.

Each of the four listed pattern classes may be further divided into the following six subclasses (when the 5/2 rule qualifications are met);

A) **BLUE** (blue pigment, intense): The base coloration of the blue should be a clear medium to light blue. The neck should be a contrasting midnight blue with feathers reflecting the iridescent colors of green and purple. The tail from the rump back, is a slightly darker shade of the base color, with a black tail bar. The white albescent strip on the outer tail feathers may or may not be present. Bars and checkers, when present, should be black and clearly defined. Flight feathers are black at tips. **FAULTS** - Dark or smutty base color. Dark ticking in clear blue areas. White rump to be considered a minor fault.

B) **SILVER** (blue pigment, dilute): The base coloration of the silver should be a clear medium to light Silver, The neck should be a contrasting darker silver dun with considerable iridescent luster. The tail, from the rump back; is a slightly darker shade of the base color, with a dun tail bar. Albescent strips may or may not be present. Bars and checkers, when present should be dun and clearly defined. Flight feathers, especially at the tips, are darker than the base color.

FAULTS - Dark or smutty base color. Dark ticking in clear saver areas. White rump to be considered a minor fault.

C) **BROWN** (brown pigment intense): The base coloration of the brown should be a clear medium to light tan. The neck should be' a contrasting dark brown color with considerable iridescent luster. The tail, from the rump back, is a slightly darker shade of the base color, with a dark brown tail bar. Albescent strips may or may not be present. Bars and checkers, when present should be dark brown. Flight feathers are darker than the base color. **FAULTS** - Dark or smutty base color. Dark ticking in clear base color areas. White rump to be considered a minor fault. Slight fading (caused by exposure to sunlight) will not be penalized, however, extreme fading must be faulted.

D) **KHAKI** (brown pigment, dilute): The base coloration of the khaki should be a medium to light creamy khaki. The neck should be a contrasting darker khaki tan color with considerable Iridescent luster. The tail, from the rump back is a slightly darker shade of the base color with a khaki tan tail bar. Albescent strips mayor may not be present. Bars and checkers, when present should also be the darker khaki tan. Flight feathers are darker than the base color. **FAULTS** - Dark or smutty base color. Dark ticking in clear base color areas. White rump to be considered a minor fault. Slight fading (caused by exposure to sunlight) will not be penalized, however, extreme fading must be faulted.

E) **ASH-RED** (ash-red pigment, intense): Note: When in combination with bar pattern formerly called mealy. The base coloration of the ash-red should be a clear ash or lavender gray. The neck should be a contrasting rich claret (purplish-red) coloration. In most instances the tail will be the same as the base color, showing no tail bar. However in some cases, especially with the darker checkers, the tail coloration may be darker, which then produces a lighter ash colored tail bar effect. Wing bars and checkers, when present, should be claret in color, but are not expected to be quite as well-defined as in the blues. Flight feathers are generally lighter at the tips. **FAULTS** - Ash coloration in the neck (should be solid claret), points deducted according to its severity. Dark or smutty base color. Claret flecking in the clear base colored areas in bar and barless. Black or brown flecking in all patterns considered a minor fault.

F) **ASH-YELLOW** (ash-red pigment, dilute) Note: When in combination with bar pattern, formerly called cream. The base coloration of the ash-yellow should be a clear light ash or silvery lavender. The neck should be a contrasting rich orange-yellow coloration. In most instances the tail will be the same as the base color, showing no tail bar. However, in some cases, especially with the darker checkers, the tail coloration may be darker, which then produces a lighter ash colored tail bar effect Wing bars and checkers, when present should be orange-yellow in color, but are not expected to be quite as well defined as in the silvers. Flight feathers are generally lighter at the tips. **FAULTS** - Ash coloration in the neck (should be solid orange-yellow), points deducted according to its severity. Dark or smutty base color. Yellow flecking in the clear base colored areas in bar and barless. Dun or khaki flecking in all patterns considered a minor fault.

10. **T-PATTERN** (any pigment, T-checker, intense or dilute) includes "velvet" check. T-checker is a condition where the darker pigment nearly covets the wing Shield creating a near solid colored wing

shield (and usually onto the back as well). T-checker was named for the T-lacing of light base color usually present at the ends of the feathers of the wing shield. However, this lacing may also be "filled in", creating what is commonly called a "velvet" checker. Both expressions are permitted in this class, the ideal being a bird possessing uniformity of pattern (all solid or all similarly laced) and good contrast of base and pattern color. The pattern expression should appear the same when viewed from either side (the wing shields should match). **FAULTS** - Areas of open checkering or uneven lacing.

11. **CHECKER** (any pigment, checker, intense or dilute): Checker is a condition where dark and light pigments are fairly evenly divided to produce an even checkering effect on the wing shield creating a near solid colored wing shield (and may extend onto the back). Dark, medium, or light checkers may be shown in this class. Checkers are to be judged on the basis of uniformity of pattern, also balance and contrast of the base and pattern colors. The pattern expression should appear the same when viewed from either side (the wing shields should match). **FAULTS** - Uneven checkering large, "open" or "closed" areas of checkering. So called "pencil" check or barred birds with "ticked" backs and wing shields are stock birds and should not be shown in the checker class.

12. **BAR** (an)' pigment, bar, intense or dilute): When the wings are folded the barred bird should show two even bars of medium width on an otherwise clear wing shield. The pattern expression should appear the same when viewed from either side (the wing shields should .match). **FAULTS** - Signs of a third bar, ticking or lacing in the wing shield or back.

13. **BARLESS** (any pigment, Barless, intense or dilute): Barless birds should exhibit a clear wing shield with no sign of a bar or checkering. **FAULTS** - Signs of a bar, ticking or lacing in the wing shield or back.

OTHER MODIFYING FACTORS

14. **ALMOND** Classic blue-black almond (theoretical ideal: blue pigment, homozygous T-checkers, homozygous bronze, heterozygous or homozygous almond, heterozygous grizzle, heterozygous recessive red, intense): The classic almond should possess a ground color of deep rich rust yellow, liberally flecked with black throughout. The flights and tail feathers should show three distinct colors (rust yellow, black and white) which should be patches and clearly separated (this separation is referred to as break). **FAULTS** - Weak or insufficient ground color, too much white, too much black, and lack of adequate break.

15. **ALMOND FAMILY** (other almonds and almond-bred colorations): Note: Homozygous almond, white almond, and almond splash to be shown in the appropriate NRV class only. Subclasses for:

A) **ASH-RED, BROWN, INDIGO, OR BLUE BAR ALMOND** (theoretical ideal; any pigment, any pattern, homozygous bronze, heterozygous or homozygous almond, heterozygous grizzle, heterozygous recessive red, with or without indigo, intense): Color description to follow that of the classic almond, but black flecking would be replaced with flecking consistent with the base coloration. **FAULTS** - Weak or insufficient ground color, too much white, too much base coloration, and lack of adequate break.

B) **DILUTE ALMOND** (theoretical ideal: same as 14 or 15A, but dilute instead of intense) Coloration and faults to follow the same as the respective intense form, but with dilute hues.

C) **RECESSIVE RED ALMOND (DEROY AND AGATE)** (theoretical ideal: any pigment, homozygous T-checkers, homozygous bronze, heterozygous or homozygous almond, with or without grizzle, homozygous recessive red, intense or dilute): Homozygous recessive red in combination with almond produces a deroy. Deroy almond (whole colored agate) coloration is between that

KOMORNER TUMBLER

of a red and yellow Self. Deroy may also be shown grizzled and also mottled (agate). All deroys to be shown in this class, mottles must meet the mottle flight requirements. Color points then to be determined more on the basis of the agate coloration than on the mottle or grizzle effect. **FAULTS** - Smutty coloration.

D) **KITES AND BRONZE SPREAD** (theoretical ideal: any pigment, homozygous T-checker, homozygous bronze, with or without spread, with or without grizzle, heterozygous recessive red, intense or dilute): The ideal kite would exhibit the darkest expression of T-checker possible in the given pigment, then infused with a generous amount of rich bronze. With Bronze spread, coloration to follow the appropriate spread color description, but also exhibiting various amounts of bronzing, the more bronze the better. In dilutes, the bronze takes on a rich golden coloration with the remainder of the bird exhibiting the appropriate dilute hue. Kites and bronze spread may also be shown in grizzle (the expression of which may be significantly suppressed) and mottle. All kites and bronze spreads to be shown in this class. Mottles must meet the mottle flight requirements. Color points then to be determined based more on the quality of the kite or bronze spread color than on the mottle or grizzle effect. **FAULTS** - Lack of or inadequate bronzing.

16. **GRIZZLE BAR** (classic heterozygous grizzle, any pigment, bar pattern, intense or dilute). An ideal grizzle should appear as a standard colored bird with the addition of minute white flecks superimposed on the color. This grizzling effect is most pronounced on the head and neck, then the shoulders, body, wings and tail. A uniform and evenly distributed grizzling produces the most desirable effect. **FAULTS** - Too much white on head and neck, white flights, white in tail or fluff. Bronze in the flights, and to a lesser extent on the body, if not excessive, is tolerated as a minor fault. Subclasses possible for bar grizzle in combination with each of the six bar pattern subclasses.

17. **OTHER GRIZZLE** (grizzle in combination with any other color, pattern, modifier).

Subclasses include:

A) **T-CHECKER GRIZZLE** (grizzle, any pigment~ intense or dilute): Color description and faults same as above.

B) **CHECKER GRIZZLE** (grizzle, any pigment, intense or dilute): Color description and faults same as above.

C) **BARLESS GRIZZLE** (grizzle, any pigment, intense or dilute): Color description and faults same as above.

D) **INDIGO GRIZZLE** (grizzle, any pigment, any pattern, heterozygous or homozygous indigo, intense or dilute): Color description same as above.

E) **SPREAD GRIZZLE (NOT MOTTLER)** (grizzle, any spread color): Color description and faults same as above, noting spread may significantly suppress the expression of grizzle. Typically a spread grizzle will show some white about the head and neck and a slight grizzling (minute white flecks superimposed on the color) in some or all of the rest of the bird. A uniform grizzling effect is still the ideal. This is a different expression than mottle, which tends to produce feathers all (or mostly) white and all (or mostly) colored.

F) **TORTOISESHELL** (grizzle, any pigment, any pattern, bronze, intense or dilute): Color description same as bar grizzle with two notable exceptions. First tortoiseshell distorts the expression of the pattern present, and secondly, tortoiseshell should exhibit a large amount of bronze or reddish color. The shield area should show a variegated combination of base color, white and bronze or reddish tones. **FAULTS** - Too much white on head and neck, white flights, white in tail or fluff, lack of adequate bronze.

G) **STORK** (homozygous grizzle, any pigment, intense or dilute): The ideal stork grizzle will be a white or nearly white bird with the ends of the tail and flight feather colored. **FAULTS** - Solid white tail or flight feathers.

18. **INDIGO** (Indigo factor in either a homozygous or heterozygous condition): Subclasses possible in Conjunction with any pigment and pattern, intense or dilute. Also in conjunction with any pigment and spread factor, intense or dilute with the exception of blue spread heterozygous indigo (Andalusian), which has its own color class (refer to number 9). The indigo gene is relatively new to the Komorner Tumbler, and many expressions of this gene have yet to be seen. Blue pigment indigo bars and checkers appear similar to, yet noticeably different from, similar pattern ash reds. The blue spread homozygous indigo has many expressions, one of which is very attractive and similar to the ash red spread strawberry, but with more of a laced effect than a flecked effect. Here the judge is given the responsibility to award color points on the aesthetics of the coloration, based on his opinion and similar coloration. **FAULTS** - Smutty, dull, or unattractive coloration or expression.

19. **MILKY** (homozygous milky factor): Subclasses possible for milky in conjunction with all other recognized colors, patterns, and modifiers. The milky factor bird will appear as its basic colored counterpart, but look as if it was "soaked in milk". The "powder blue and silver" Fantails are milky blue and silver bars. The "Lavender" in Lahores and Modenas is milky spread blue. In assessing the color points, consideration must be made first of the trueness to the basic color, assessment of the "soaked in milk" effect, and finally the overall aesthetics and appeal of the coloration. **FAULTS** - Refer to base coloration faults for applicable faults.

20. **MOTTLER** Subclasses possible for mottle in any listed spread factor class. When judging the mottle bird, one half of color points should be allotted for correctness of the base color, and one half for the correctness of the "mottle effect". The head and neck of the mottle should be splashed and speckled to the chest with white feathers. The wing shield may 01' may not be mottled, as also the chest, back, and underbody. The twelve major tail feathers and all ten primary flight feathers must be colored for the ideal mottle. The first five outside flight feathers must be colored. **FAULTS** - Any deviation from the above description, colored feathers lacking proper coloration. The first five outside feathers must be colored to be shown in the mottle class. White in the remaining five primaries is permitted, but is considered a fault.

21. **TIGER** Subclasses possible for tiger in any listed spread factor class. As with mottles, one half of the color points should be allotted for correctness of the base color, and one half for the correctness of the "tiger marking". The coloration of the tiger Komorner to follow the same as for mottle, except as regards the flight feathers, and greater weight is placed on the mottling or marking of the flights than the body color. The tiger Komorner must have the two outside primary flight feathers colored, followed by alternating white and colored feathers down through the secondaries. If either of the two outside primaries on either wing are white, the bird cannot compete in the tiger class. **FAULTS** - Any serious deviation from the above description, missing flight feathers. Colored or white feathers out of sequence (two points per feather). Five or more feathers out of sequence, the bird cannot be shown in the tiger class.

22. **WHITESIDE FAMILY** : The whiteside family birds generally develop from solid colored birds as they go through their juvenile molt, and again in their adult molt. As with mottles and tigers, one-half of color points to be awarded based on correctness of the base coloration and one half on correctness of the "markings". Plucking is permissible to enhance the "markings". Severe over plucking (visible bare spots) to be penalized by a loss of the "markings" portion of the color points; **FAULTS** - Minor: White feathers scattered on the back, thighs, and hocks. Major: White primary flight feathers, white main tail feathers, or white feathers in the head or neck.

JUDGES NOTE: While white feathers on the back are not desired, the more complete the wing shield marking is, the more difficult it is to have a back of solid color. With this in mind, a solid white back on a well-marked whiteside would be a minor fault, while a solid white back on a rosewing would be serious fault.

A) **WHITESIDE** (in any listed spread factor class): White feathers covering the entire wing shield to include the ten secondary flight feathers. In Self', all ten of the primary flights feathers should be colored.

B) **GAY MOTTLE** (In any listed spread factor class): Mottling confined to the wing shield area, which may not include the secondary flight feathers. The ideal gay mottle will have a wing shield mottled with an equal amount of clumped white and colored feathers;

C) **ROSEWING** (In any listed spread factor class): A small group of white feathers located on the wing shield close to the wing butt, ideally arranged in a rose at somewhat circular shape. Both sides are to be balanced, the white is not to extend to the middle of the wingshield.

MISCELLANEOUS CLASSES

23. **BULL EYED WHITE:** All feathers shall be pure white throughout both exterior and undercoat. The quill and all parts shall be white to the skin. **FAULTS.** Any color other than snow white throughout the feathering.

24. **PEARL EYED WHITE:** All feathers shall be pure white throughout both exterior and undercoat. The quill and all parts shall be white to the skin. **FAULTS** - Any color other than snow white throughout the feathering.

25. **NON-CLASSED COLOR (NCC):** Colors recognized and established in other breeds, but which have not been given their own separate class by the AKTC.

26. **GENETIC:** A class for newly developed or developing colors in Komorners. A specific color or factor which has been shown in the genetic class for four or more years, and has reached sufficient development to be considered good Komorner type, should then be removed from the genetic class (via motion and vote on the leap year standard changes ballot). It can then be shown in the NCC class until it warrants a class of its own. Examples for the genetic class would include reduced, dominant opal, recessive opal, pale, faded, ice, qualmond, toy stencil, ribbon tail, Archangel bronze, Tippler bronze, Modena bronze, etc.

NON-RECOGNIZED VARIETIES

Note: Birds in the non-recognized classes may compete within their own class and against each other, but cannot compete for any specials other than those within this designation (NRV).

Classes to be provided for OC, OH, YC, YH in each NRV, 5/2 Rule to apply (refer to recognized colors of the Komorner Tumbler, introductory statement).

1) **STOCK** - An NRV class for birds to be judged strictly on form, type, and condition. A class for birds with odd eyes, orange eyes, cracked eyes, stained beaks, foul color, and mismarks.

2) **SPLASH** - An NRV class for birds with any combination of colored and white feathering which do not qualify for a recognized color class, but which are not obvious mismarked magpie birds. This would include light almonds, grizzles, mottles and tigers that do not meet the colored flight requirements, gayly pied birds, and "whites" with too many colored feathers to pluck. Bull or pearl eyes acceptable, as long as both eyes are the same.

3) **OTHER MARKED** - An NRV class for birds with markings found in other breeds or appealing to the eye, but not recognized by the AKTC. This would include, but is not limited to, Badge, Beard, Baldhead, Bellneck, Tailmark, Saddle, Spot magpie marked, etc

4) **PLAINHEAD** An NRV class for plainheaded birds with an otherwise Komorner head, in standard Magpie Markings and colors.

5) **SHORT-FACE** - NRV classes for short-faced Komorners in Magpie Marked, White Flights, and Selfs.

Komorner Standard of Perfection revised 2012

Artwork by Gary Romig from Alan B Zitting

KONIGSBERG MOORHEAD



COLORS: Black, red, yellow, dun, and blue.

HEAD (25 PTS.): Round, broad high frontal, well packed.

BEAK (15 PTS.): Short, thick, flesh colored, straight as possible.

EYE (10): Pearl, ceres red to flesh, refined ceres.

BODY (15 PTS.): Erect, round and full in the breast, tight feathered, slight quiver in neck desirable, short arched neck, short in body.

COLOR & MARKINGS (25 PTS.): Ground color is white. Head, bib, and tail colored. Color must be unblemished.

FEET & LEGS (10 PTS.): Full muff.

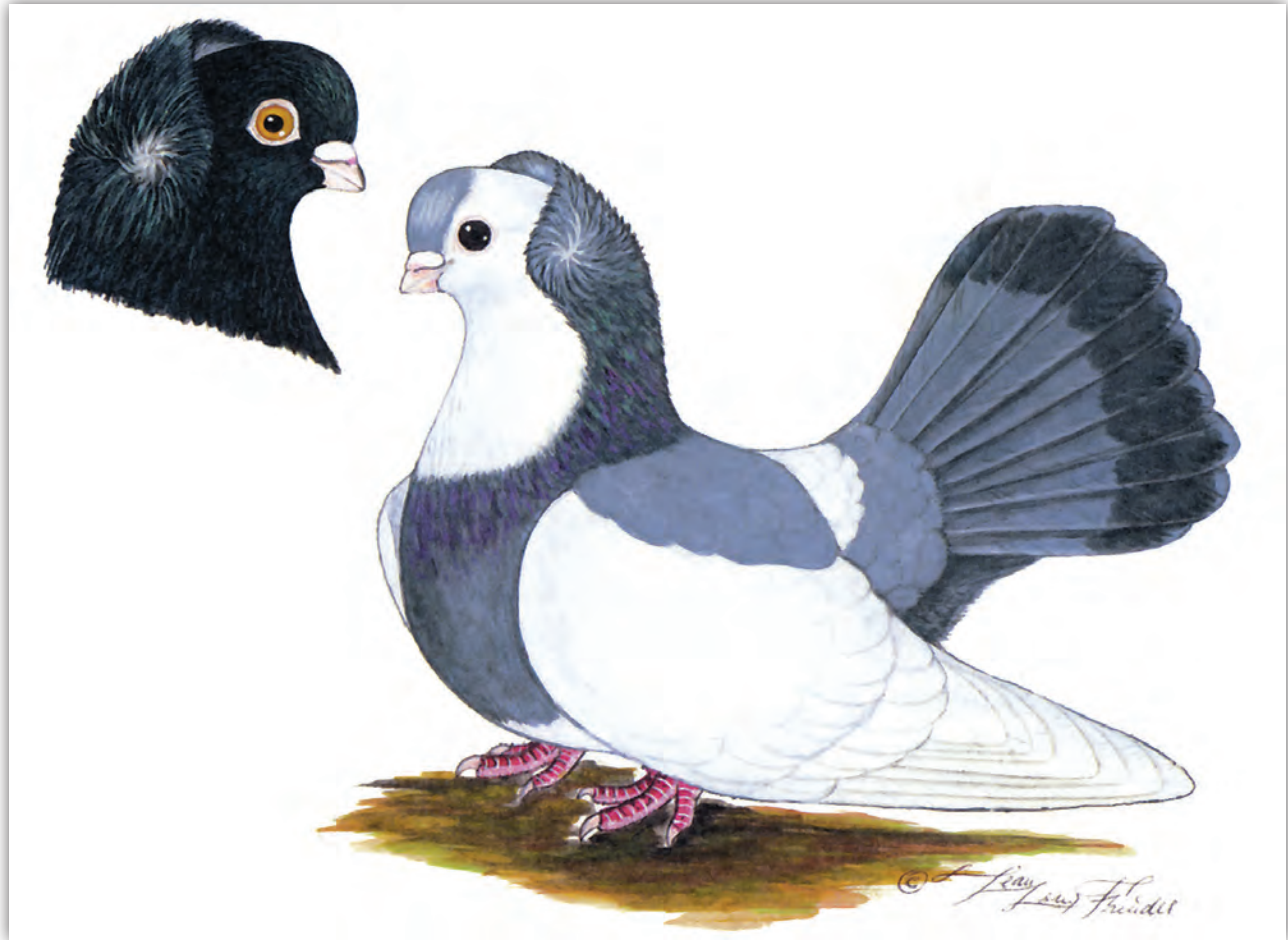
CREST (15 PTS.): Full shell crest with rosettes on both sides, inside part of crest must be colored.

FAULTS: Sparse crest, mismarked, long beak, thin beak, dark eyes, short bib, cross beak, sugar tail, groused legs, touched beak.

DISQUALIFICATIONS: Spilt eyes, bull eyed. Any missing primary or tail feathers.

Drawing by Diane Jacky

KOROS TUMBLER



ORIGIN: From Hungary and named after the Körös River in the Hungarian plains. The ancestors trace back to Asia Minor.

OVERALL IMPRESSION: A medium sized Tumbler with very short legs and having a rounded form. It has a marked 'blackbird tail' posture and a heavily feathered shell crest.

HEAD: In comparison to the size of the bird the head is large, with high, broad frontal and full cheeks. The forehead is highly arched with the top of the skull slightly flattened. Possessing a heavily feathered shell crest ending in distinct rosettes that are balanced to either side.

EYE: To be yellow/orange for the self colors and the Tigers with dark head color; dark (bull) for all other colors. Eye ceres are double ringed and flat. For the Blue self the eye ceres are a pale grey color; for Whites they are a pale flesh color to white; for all other colors they are a pale flesh color.

BEAK: Barely medium length, with a blunt wedge shape, and slightly down faced. Pale colored for dark colors with a darkish tip permitted; for self Blues a grey/blue color; all others a flesh color.

NECK: Seemingly thick with a slightly backward curve.

BREAST: Broad, full and deep for its size.

BACK: Broad and short with an obvious rounded concave (hollow) area.

WINGS: Loosely held and always carried under the tail, almost touching the ground.

TAIL: Broad (ideally the same width as the breast) carried in a blunt angle (as with a blackbird although not carried too high) without any gaps. A minimum of 14 tail feathers are required.

LEGS: To be very short, free of any feathers with the nail color to fit the birds' body color.

FEATHER: Loose feathered with the belly feathers almost touching the ground.

COLORS:

Self Colors In: White, Black, Dun, Red, Yellow, Lavender; bars and checkers in Blue and Silver.

Tiger and Pied in: Black, Red, and Yellow.

Bunte in: Black, Red, Yellow and Blue.

Magpie Marked in: Black, Dun, Red, Yellow, Silver, Blue, Blue Checker and Lavender.

Shield Marked in: Black, Red, Yellow and Blue with Black bar.

MARKINGS:

Self Colors: should have good color and rich sheen.

Tigers: are desired with evenly spread White markings over a colored base color with all the primaries and tail feathers solid colored.

Pied: have a White ground color with colored feathers distributed over the entire bird.

Shield Marked: shall have a full wing shield marking with the ground color of the bird pure White.

Bunte: has a White tail, back and primary feathers, the rest of the bird, including the rump is colored, except for the head which can be marked white with a few colored flecks.

Drawing by Louis Frindel

KRASNODAR MEDIUM BEAK TUMBLER



ORIGIN: From the Krasnodar region, north of the Black Sea, in Russia and developed in the late 1700s.

OVERALL IMPRESSION: Medium size Tumbler with a slightly lifted stance (the breast held high) with unusual markings and feathered legs.

HEAD: A longish rounded head with a fairly pronounced forehead and slightly flattened top of skull. A gentle curve to the back of the neck and plain headed.

EYE: Pearl color with a very few small red veins allowed. The eye cere fine with double rings and pale/light color.

BEAK: Medium length with a smooth and fine wattle.

NECK: Medium length curving very slightly backwards. Strong at its base while narrowing towards the head. The throat clean and well defined.

BREAST: Carried slightly lifted, broad and well rounded.

SHOULDERS: Broad across the upper back, long and sloping towards the tail.

WINGS: Long and held close to the body, covering the back well. Tips do not reach the end of the tail.

TAIL: Long and well closed, following the line of the back.

LEGS: Barely medium length with feathers on the shanks and ball area of the toes. Toes naked (grouse legged but with toes and nails clean). This grousing on the legs should be white.

FEATHER: Tight and smooth.

COLOR: Red belly/undercarriage up the chest to slightly above the wing joint in an even line across the breast.

COLOR AND MARKINGS: Young birds are red, with only scattered, uneven white feathering over the body. The first or more usually by second moult, the breed typical markings start to develop. Then the ground color is white with the breast, belly, lower tail coverts red. The line across the breast/ chest is straight a little above the joint of the wing.

FAULTS: Too weak, narrow in form, standing very upright, flat forehead, very unclean eye color, too coarse or reddish eye cere, too high on the legs, dark beak color, drop wings, colored primaries and tail feathers with mature birds (several years old).

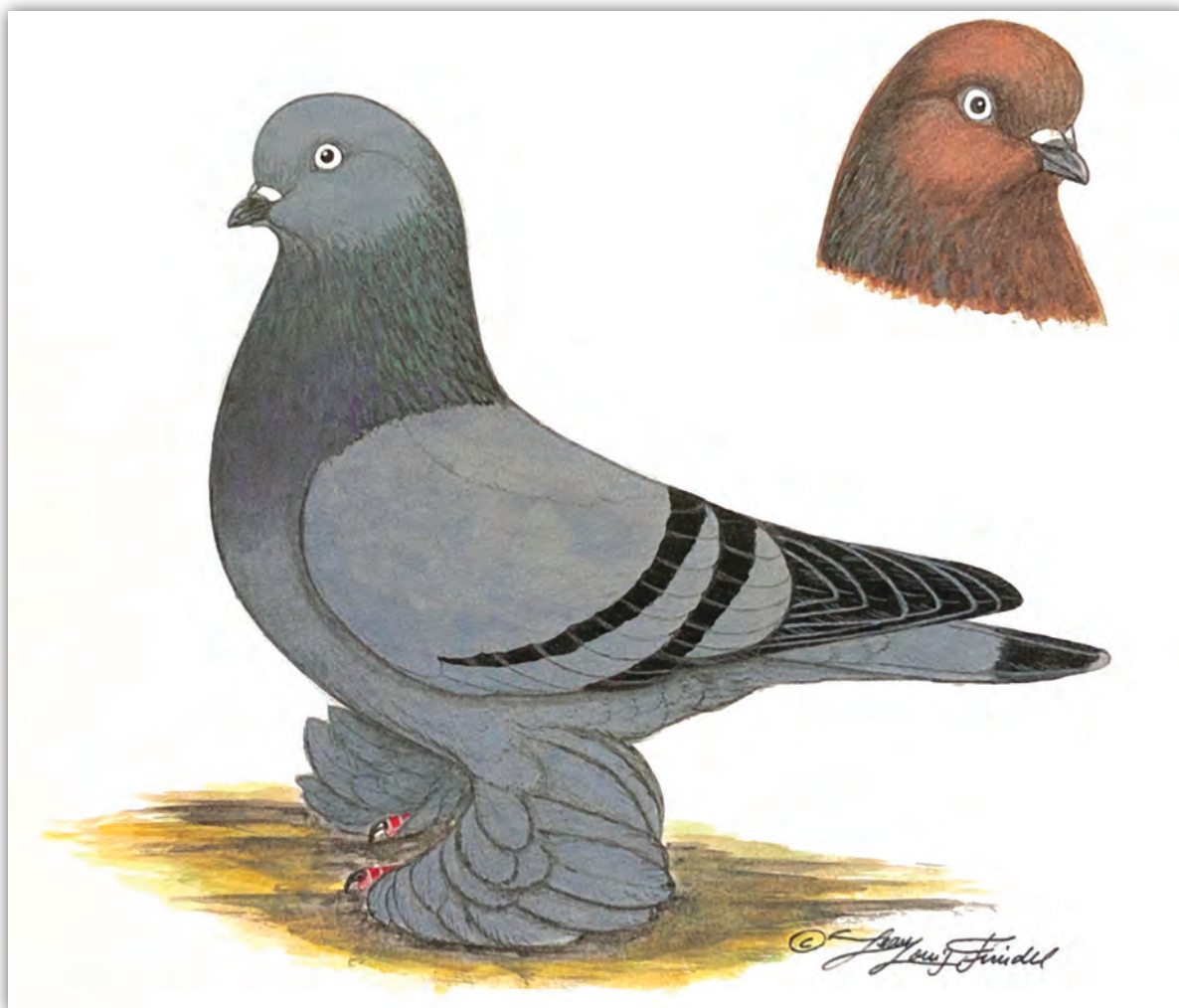
EVALUATION: Overall breed type and balance, body shape and stance, color and markings, foot feathering, head and beak, eye and eye ceres.

BAND SIZE: 8

Translated by Mick Bassett and Joe Powers

Art by Gary Romig

LIMERICK TUMBLER



ORIGIN: Breed originated in the "Emerald Isle" (Ireland).

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS: Type should be short and cobby, length 23 to 26.5 cm (9 - 10½ inches), height 19.5 to 21.5 cm (7½ - 8½ inches). Weight 250 - 310 grams (9 - 10 ounces).

HEAD: Round head which will change when the bird is between 7 and 12 months old. The skull will become more pronounced.

EYE: Pearl or white is preferred, but a yellow eye is acceptable. Almonds carry a darker eye.

BEAK: Short to medium but in proportion to head.

WATTLE: Should not change with age, but again should be in proportion with the beak and head.

NECK: The neck will become larger in width after 7 to 12 months (bell-like).

STANCE: Should be low, well-balanced.

FEET: Medium to heavy muffs; heavier is better.

FAULTS:

Too long in the beak.
Wrong-shaped head.
Too long in the leg.
Too light in muffs;
Too long in length.

COLORS: Most are available but a bird with tipped feathers or pied should be judged carefully as it usually indicates a cross.

SCALE OF POINTS:

Type, length.....	10
Height.....	10
Weight.....	10
Head	15
Eye	15
Beak	5
Wattle	5
Stance	15
Muffs	15
Total	100

RING SIZE: 10 mm.

Note: It is preferable to ring the bird above the hock in order to let the muffs grow freely, thick long and even without gaps.

Drawing by Louis Frindell

MEDIUM FACE FLYING TIPPLER



ORIGIN: U.S.A., primarily the New York City metropolitan area.

UTILITY FEATURES (67 pts.):

Condition (25 pts.): Hard and firmly muscled. Light in weight for size. Clean and alert.

Wings (12 pts.): Stress the importance of secondaries. Broad, flexible and overlapping feathers should be present with no gaps in the wings. Flights should be carried atop the tail and give every sign of strength. Top line smooth and without "sail" or "sideboards."

Tail (6 pts.): Notably narrow but capable of great expansion. Strong but resilient feathers in entirety and small and light in weight.

Keel (6pts): Shallow and long for a Tippler not a Homer. Coming quite close to the "fork" (vent end).

Fork (6 pts.): Firm and close (to each other and to the keel).

Back (6 pts.): Broad at the shoulders, tapers to a trim and strong rump to achieve the breeds powerful wedge shape.

Chest (6pts): Broad and capacious to accommodate the heart and lungs of a sporting pigeon. It should be big from side to side rather than projecting forward.

BEAUTY FEATURES (33 pts.):

Head (3 pts.): Small with refined shape and appointments gracefully rising from the beak but with no frontal bulge. Flatness on top permitted.

Neck (3 pts.): Medium, short and sharply tapered. Broad at shoulder and narrow at head. Tight and clean in front with no gullet.

Eye (3 pts.): Pearl or gravel.

Cere (3 pts.): Fine and dark on intense colored birds and lighter on dilute birds.

Beak (3 pts.): Stout and medium small. Varies in color.

Wattle (3 pts.): Small, smooth and white.

Legs (3 pts.): Short, red and free of feathers. Fairly wide-set with a rear placement.

Feet (3 pts.): Small but strong. Red with dark nails on intense colored birds, horn on dilutes and white permitted on pied birds.

Color and pattern (3pts): In this sporting breed less importance is attached to this category than to any other with no preference given to any color or pattern. Tipplers are permitted to be any color, pattern or marking. However, when birds are judged in a color class the allowed colors are grizzle, print, mottle, bar, AOC and rare. There should be definition of pattern and richness of color.

Station (3 pts.): Pronouncedly vertical rather than horizontal. Head up and back. More it to be expected of cocks in this matter.

Expression (3 pts.): Smartness, eagerness but not wildness should be dominant with no suggestion of dullness or lack of interest.

MEDIUM FACE FLYING TIPPLER

ADDITIONAL POINTS IN THEIR OWN CLASSES:

Cap (Crest) (10 pts.): **Front view:** Even all around and shell like.

Full diagonal arc with no breaks. Should go from ear to ear and reach at least the top of the head or a bit higher but compliment the head not overtake it.

Side view: Starting point at the base of the eye. No rosettes.

Top view: Stand erect. Not hugging the head.

When a capped tippler and a plain head tippler are competing for a Best of Breed award, the cap should not be taken into consideration. Both birds should be judged on utility features, beauty features, station and expression, according to the Flying Tippler Standard.

DISQUALIFICATIONS

Poor condition or sick

Feathers below the hocks

Sharp or broken keel

Too heavy for its size

Too light for its size

Evidence of prior parasites

Current parasites

No more or less than 12 tail feathers

Bull eyes

Yellow eyes

Soiled feathers

Rosettes

Splits or half caps (crest)

Drawings by Gary Romig

MOOKEE



HEAD & NECK (10 points)

HEAD: Rather flat, narrow, somewhat long. Skull merging with the peak to form a letter "S" when viewed in profile; slender width. Eyes bull, placed centrally between the point of the beak and wattle. Eye cere as small as possible and fine in texture.

NECK: Somewhat long and full. The neck should form a lazy "S". Mookies should have a rapid tremulous motion of the neck. This motion shall be termed "shake." Birds do not have to shake continuously, but definitely should shake often.

BEAK & WATTLE (10 points)

BEAK: Straight set, close fitting, length in proportion with the head but not appearing long. Line between mandibles if extended to pass iris of eye. Upper mandible white, lower black in blue & black, and ash red (mealy) colored birds. All brown, red, dilute colored birds to have a lower mandible a light horn color that might be detected under some lighting conditions.

WATTLE: Small, neat, fine in texture, close fitting.

BODY: (15 points) Should be medium in width giving a cobby appearance with wing butts concealed. The breast should be well-rounded when viewed from the side profile. Small in size, cocks to weigh 13 to 14 oz. maximum, and hens to weigh 12 to 13 oz. maximum.

CARRIAGE: (10 points) Sprightly, bold, and jaunty. Body carried upright with neck well arched. Bird to walk on toes, not flat footed. Should stand so the back-line forms between a 35 and 45% angle with the ground.

PEAK AND MANE (10 points)

PEAK: Pointed, should be set high on the back of head, upright, and centered. Rising as high as possible above the head and showing no signs of a shell crest.

MANE: The mane should start at the tip of the peak and extend down to the base of the neck. There should be no break in the mane from the tip of the peak to the base of the neck, there also should be a rounded appearance to the mane. The neck feathers from both sides of the neck should form a V shape on the back of the neck that meets or overlaps each other.

MARKINGS: (15 points) Top of head white, cut from mouth to top of peak, passing even with bottom of eye cere.

COLOR: (10 points) All colors recognized, marked or solid. Color to be sound, rich and lustrous throughout. In mixed classes marked birds to be given extra considerations for markings, according to quality.

MOOKEE

FEET & LEGS: (2 points) Small feet, legs medium and braced for action, clean legged.

TAIL: (3 points) Narrow in width and extended approximately one half inch from the end of the flight feathers when bird is walking. Tail to be carried about one half inch off ground.

WHITE FLIGHTS: (10 points)

Two outer flights to be white except in solid colored birds.

2 x 2 10 points

2 x 1- 3 x 2 8 points

1x1-3x3-3x1-2x4-2x0 6 points

3 x 0- 4 x 1 - 4 x 3 2 points

All others 0 points

DISQUALIFICATIONS: Cracked, broken, or split eyes. White in tail or rump area of marked birds. Excessive trimming or faking - Judge's decision.

Drawing by Gary Romig

NEW YORK FLYING FLIGHT



HEAD (10 PTS.): Head should be slender, starting at the nostril, climb to approximately 30 degree angle and starting to round out directly over the center of the eye and run slightly oblong.

BEAK (15 PTS.): Long, thin, and straight as possible, bloody red in color.

EYE (15 PTS.): Pearl white with a small pupil.

EYE CERE (5 PTS.): Red and thin.

BREAST (3 PTS.): Round and full.

NECK (3 PTS.): Thin and graceful, and in proportion to the body.

WINGS (2 PTS.): Held close to the body and above the tail.

LEGS (4 PTS.): Slightly bent and 2 inches high measured from the ball of the foot to the lower point of the keel, and red in color.

COLOR (18 PTS.): Deep, uniform and free from blemishes.

SHAPE (5 PTS.): Slender, sleek, and compact.

(1/4 PT.): For each white primary flight tip 6 to 6, to 10 to 10.

CARRIAGE (5 PTS.): Leaning forward slightly, and maintaining an up and vigorous appearance.

CONDITION (4 PTS.): Vigorous and clean; and alert.

HEIGHT (3 PTS.): Measured from the top of the head to the ball of the foot approximately 9 to 10 inches.

LENGTH (3 PTS.): Measured from the furthest point of the breast to the tip of the tail, approximately 10 inches.

100 POINTS TOTAL:

CAPS: to count 10 additional points in their class.

MOTTLE TEAGERS: to count 15 additional points in their class.

SOLID COLORS: black, dun, red, and yellow.

BARRED COLORS: blue, silver dun, cream yellow (Isabelle), mealy.

BLUE BARS: Grayish, blue body with two black bars, on the wings and a black bar on the tail.

SILVER DUN: Light tan body with two bars on the wings and a dun bar on the tail.

CREAM YELLOW BAR/BROWN: Light cream body with two bars on the wings and bar on the tail.

ISABELLA: Light cream body with two yellow bars on the wings. No bar or a tinge of a bar on the tail.

MEALY: Silvery gray, strawberry body and two red bars on the wings.

NOTE: All Strawberry's, Silver Teagers, Blue Teagers, Beards, etc. will be considered mismarked birds. (3 color pigeons) and can be entered in a mismark class.

BLACK: Must be iridescent and brilliant as satin.

DUN: Should be clear and unblemished like the shell of a chestnut.

BROWN: Should be a warm pure cocoa brown, clear and unblemished.

RED: Must be blood red, and clear and unblemished.

YELLOW: Must be yellow gold to orange, and clear and unblemished.

MOTTLE TEAGER COLORS: Black, Dun, Red, Yellow, Blue, & Silver Dun. All birds be marked as evenly as possible with solid tail and a single or double bar on the wings. The blue teager and the silver dun teager to have a single or double bar on the tail. They must have 6 to 6 to 10 to 10 white primary flights tips, the same as in the solid and barred classes. These birds will compete in the finals with the solids and barred colored classes. Note; with the exception of the blue and silver dun teagers.

NEW YORK FLYING FLIGHT

DISQUALIFICATION'S: Any birds with a rounded head from the nostrils to the back skull, crooked keel. Less than 6 or more than primary (notes) white flight tips. There must be 6 primary flight tips on each wing, with the exception of the baby or young bird show where there can be 5 on each wing evenly molted. They must be white in succession starting from and including the fifth primary tip is allowed, Bull eye, or any definite break in the line of the pupil, egg shape or tear drop. Touched, woody, pale, or an unnatural color beak. Pale eye cere. More or less 12 to 14 tail feathers. With the exception of the baby show where no less than 10 is allowed. All sugar tailed birds. All checked birds. All blue bellied birds. Deformity or diseased bird. Any missing portion of a natural feather. Fraud. Any white colored primary flight feather between two solid colored primary flight feathers on a solid or bar colored bird. Less than 7/8 inch beak length, measured from the inner lip to the tip of the beak. Missing frill feathers.

Bearded birds in the solid and barred colored birds can only be shown in the mismarked class. Missing primary tip and tail feathers. The feathers must be through the quill and be able to distinguish the color of the feather. Any bird that shows less cap or crest than the width of the head will be disqualified. Cap birds must show cap from one side of the head to the other.

Any white on the body in solid and bar colored birds other than the vent, hock, and wing coverts to the epaulets. In mottle teager classes the same disqualifications apply as in the solid and bar colored classes, except that from numbers 1 to 4 of the primary and all the secondary flight tips will be allowed mixed feathers in their own classes.. Any bird showing feather rot or silkiness on any part of the body other than the secondary flight tips from numbers 9 to 14 shall be disqualified. All these birds will be disqualified except the mottle teager where white frill feathers are allowed. Cut bands on old birds (open show) only.

ALLOWANCES: A very slight tinge of a third color.

DISQUALIFICATION ON ALL ALTERED BANDS [SPILT NUMBERS ON BANDS].

[NOTE] Baby show only; allowances for birds with;
9 Primary feathers
10 Tail feathers
Feathers should be evenly molted.
Other than above, birds should meet standards.

*Flying Flight Standard submitted by
Mid Island - Island Flight Club*

Art by Gary Romig

NORWEGIAN TUMBLER



ORIGIN: Standard of perfection as adopted by Norsk Tomler Klubb. (Revised 1970 and 1978)

OVERALL APPEARANCE: The Norwegian Tumbler is classified as medium in length of beak. The body rather small, but powerful. It is always muffed and crested. The feathering tight fitting.

BODY, TYPE & CARRIAGE: Body - short, cobby and wedge shaped, 30-32cm. Proportion to be more important than size, but preference other wise given to a smaller bird.

HEAD: Oval in profile with a high and broad (bulging) frontal. From the top, the head falls slightly into the crest. Full at cheeks.

BEAK: Medium in length and powerful. Wide at the base, the upper mandible curved at the tip. Slightly down faced. length approximately 12 mm.

WATTLE: Small and white in color.

EYE & CERE: Iris pearl-white, pupil as small as possible. Cere small and even, red to flesh colored.

CREST: Rather tight fitting shell crest with well developed rosettes. The crest merging closely with the arched mane without looseness or tending to be open.

NECK: Broad and powerful. The back of the neck somewhat arched.

CHEST: Broad, deep and well rounded.

FLIGHTS & TAIL: Flights broad and short, meeting half an inch from the end of the tail. Tail short, closely folded, containing 12 main feathers.

LEGS: Set well apart, medium in length and in proportion to the body.

MUFFS & HOCKS: Muffs thick, compact, overlapping and turned backward. Hocks profusely feathered. When viewed from the front, the hock feathers should fill the space between the legs.

RECOGNIZED COLORS: Self's in white, black (smoky factor must have light colored beak), red and yellow. Blue/silver in bar and checker (black beak color in blue). Mealy/cream in bar and checker. Mottled and teager. All colors as rich and lustrous as possible.

FAULTS: (Not disqualification's) Dropped wings, reddish or yellow eyes, gray or pale ceres, thin beak, narrow forehead, flat head, crest without rosettes, stained beak or wrong color, too small or excessive muffs, cere color showing at wattles or beak base, looseness in mane.

SCALE OF POINTS:

Head	15
Crest.....	15
Beak.....	10
Eye & Cere.....	15
Muffs & Hock feathers	5
Color & Markings	15
Body, Shape & Carriage	25
Total points.....	100

Art by Gary Romig



TYPE: Short, cobby, and well balanced, of medium size sprightly and upright in carriage. Full wide, well rounded protruding breast. The legs short and feet small. The head, bib, tail, and ten primary flights on each side colored. The shell and the rest of body pure white and must be entirely free of foul feathers. The colored feathering to be clean cut, deep and intense and lustrous in color.

CREST: Shell shaped, high and erect, wide and thick as possible, continuing equally on both sides until it meets the head in line with the eyes and beak, erect and regular in curve. The feathers at the back of the neck forming a tight and compact mane with absence of any dark feathers in the lining of the shell.

BIB: Full, deep, and regular, being the continuation of the head markings and joining the base of but not extending up at the back of the shell. No white feathers are to extend to the rear of the eyes, this being a fault. Also when viewed from the rear the bib should not be visible. This is referred to as "wrap around" or "flagging".

HEAD: Full in frontal, with bulge rising boldly above the beak, space between the eyes should be full, showing plenty of substance, thus giving a broad and round appearance when viewed from the front. The head contour should not dip down towards the shell, but rather meet it squarely. Here a full cushion at the base of the crest where it meets the head give a more massive appearance, resembling that of a Long Face Tumbler.

EYES: Color, full pearl, showing a most silvery white and should be centrally located in direct line with the beak and the beginning of the crest. When viewed in the profile the eye should not be obscured by any feathers.

CERE: Narrow and fine in texture, color to match the plumage, namely black for blacks and blues, horn color for browns, flesh color for reds and yellows.

WATTLE: Small and fine, possessing a delicate white bloom.

BEAK: Short, stout and straight set. The blacks ebony in blacks and blues, dark horn color in browns and flesh color in reds and yellows.

FLIGHTS: To lie close to the body and on top of the tail. In no case should the flights be crossed over the top of the tail, or drop below the tail.

WING BUTTS: Carried well forward and close to the body, giving the whole body a taper or wedge shape from the shoulders and must be entirely free of foul feathers.

TAIL: As narrow and short as possible, not to extend more than one inch beyond the flights. (1/2 inch preferred).

THIGHS: Entirely free of foul feathers.

LEGS: Clean, free of feathers below the hock. Set back to give that slightly hollow appearance between the shoulders, which imparts so much smartness to the body.

FEET: Small and bright fiery red in color, toe nails should match in color with the beak in each specimen.

KEEL: Warped or crooked keel is a fault. Birds not to be penalized too severely where the case is slight.

FEATHERS: Firm, short, and smooth.

CONDITION: Clean and hard with close compact plumage having a good sheen.

STATION: Erect and alert. Sprightly in movement.

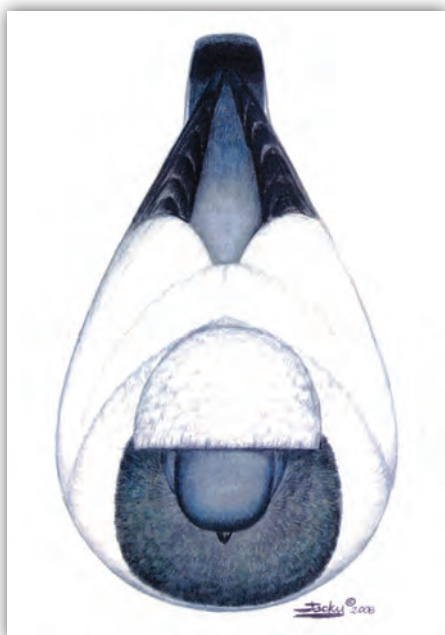
COLORS: Black, brown, red, yellow, blue, silver, khaki, ash red, and ash yellow. [Note: Ash red spread (smooth silver color in the tail and tips) sometimes referred to as "lavender" will be shown with the "flecked" specimens. As ash red enjoys a wide variation in hues, the members may elect to separate the two if agreed to when a large class is shown].

NUN

SIZE: Cocks should be 9 1/2" to the top of the head (not the shell) and 11" in length when standing erect. Hens slightly smaller and "cobby". Larger or smaller is not a disqualification, but could be a deciding factor in a close decision.

FAULTS: Shell set too low. Thin shallow face showing no substance above the beak and between the eyes. White feathers extending to rear of eyes. Any featheration covering eyes, commonly know as "eye brows" or "mean eye". Rosettes in crest. Missing primary or secondary feathers penalized 3 points per feather. Having less than 7 x 7 or more colored flights than the 10 x 10 colored primary flights.

DISQUALIFICATIONS: Birds having bull, orange, broken, or odd eyes. Spindle or deformed beaks. Shell capping head. Starching and ironing shells. Exhibiting borrowed birds. Excessive plucking, trimming with scissors or any other fraudulent practice. Sick birds, out of condition birds (lice and or other parasites).



SCALE OF POINTS:	
Shell : Total.....	26 points
Height.....	pts.
Breadth.....	6 pts.
Thickness.....	6 pts.
Shape	5 pts.
Bib: Total	17 points
Head: Total	23 points
Shape	10 pts.
Beak.....	5 pts.
Cere.....	3 pts.
Eye.....	5 pts.
Body: Total	16 points
Size & Type.....	14 pts.
Keel	2 pts.
Color: Total	8 points

Colored Primary Flights:	
7 x 7	1 pts.
7 x 8	2 pts.
7 x 9	3 pts.
7 x 10	4 pts.
8 x 8	5 pts.
8 x 9	6 pts.
8 x 10	7 pts.
9 x 9	8 pts.
9 x 10	9 pts.
10 x 10	10 pts.

(Note: Total number of points with bird having 10 x 10 colored primary flights - 100 pts. Colored secondary flights are penalized 3 pts. per feather).



Drawings by Diane Jacky

An artistic illustration featuring two pigeons. The primary subject is a large, white pigeon, possibly a Rock Dove or similar breed, shown in profile facing left. It has a prominent, rounded crop and its wings are spread slightly, revealing detailed feather patterns. It stands on a small, textured patch of brown and green ground. Above and to the right of the larger bird is a smaller, stylized head of another pigeon. This second pigeon has a striking black and white pattern, with a white face and neck contrasting sharply with its dark plumage. Both birds have light-colored, pointed beaks. In the bottom right corner, there is a handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "© L. J. Frindel".

OLD DUTCH TUMBLER

F. KITE: Kites are normally t-pattern (velvets) which show bronzing in the inner webs of the flight feathers, and sometimes bronzing on the chest.

G. INDIGO: Rust red expression on the head, neck and chest.

H. ANDALUSIAN: metallic blue-black (gun-metal) coloration, rust red lacing on the shield is considered undesirable.

I. GRIZZLE: Peppery effect of minute flecks of black, white, and blue about the head and neck giving a frosty' appearance. Note: grizzle produced from a mating of grizzle to checker or t-pattern will not contain white. Hence we have, bar grizzle, as first described, and the, checker grizzle and t-pattern grizzle colors same as the colors carried in the barred birds.

J. TORTOISE SHELL: The tortoise shell is a member of the grizzle family. It too has the frosty appearance of black, white and blue flecks in addition to several other colored flecks.

1. T-pattern tortoise shell
2. Bar tortoise shell
3. Checker tortoise shell

K. MOTTLE: Head and neck splashed or speckled to the breast, body and tail solid colored, first six flights must be the same color as the body, the remainder should be splashed or speckled, muffs should contain some white. Occur in same colors as selfs.

L. TIGERED: Self colored over the whole body, wings show regularly alternating small white and colored feathers. Occur in the same colors as selfs.

M. WHITE-FLIGHTS: Entirely self colored except for seven to ten primary flights which should be pure white. Occur in all colors except white.

N. WHITE-TAIL: Entirely self colored except for twelve tail feathers which must be pure white. Upper and lower tail coverts are completely colored. Occurs in all colors except whites.

O. WHITE FLIGHTS & WHITE TAIL: There is a combination of seven to ten primary flights with a pure white tail inclusive upper and lower coverts which must be clean cut from the body; occur in all colors except whites.

P. BALDHEAD: Head to be white in color, with a bib forming a V marking to a point approximately 1 1/2 inch below where the beak would touch the neck if the head were bent down. The white should end on the back of the head at a point where a line drawn through the bottom edge of the eye would meet the back of the head. Primaries should be white in color. Secondary flights to be the same color as the body. Tail and rump to be white in color. Occur in all colors except white.

Q. ALMONDS: Base color to strive for a rich yellow brown or almond color. The flecks vary in size and color but should be even in distribution. There must be at least 3 colors on the bird. Flecking is usually more predominant on the head, back and flights, but if in every feather of the bird, so much the better. Each feather of the primaries and secondaries should have their color in patches.

R. MAGPIE: Head is pure white as well as a part of the front neck and occiput. This oval shaped bib pattern must extend from 2 1/2 inches under the beak, exactly limited on right and left. Small round spot on top of skull; colored badge (mustache) of 1/2 inch long and 3 1/4 of an inch wide grows slightly downwards at each side of beak. Spot and badges are closely and uniformly as possible limited. Breast is full colored, reaching almost as far as the thighs; colored tail; abdomen, back, rump, hocks, and muffs are pure white. Occur in all colors except whites.

A.O.V. (ANY OTHER VARIETY): Any color and/or marking not described above.

CONDITION (15): All specimens shall be shown in a natural and healthy condition. Feathers should be clean and in good condition. Excessive trimming, plucking, or any other method of faking to deceive the judge or upgrade the specimen shall constitute an automatic disqualification. Points shall be deducted for lice, lice holes, mites, dirt, grit, feeding stains, moulting, feather rot, feathers not fully grown, deformities and any other areas the judge deems as part of condition.

DISQUALIFICATIONS:

- Thirteen or more tail feathers.
- * Orange or bull eyes, except on magpies bull eyes are expected.
- * Crest, rosette, nasal tuff, or frilled feathers on wings, body or head.
- * Stained beaks for whites.
- * Entered as wrong sex for old birds.

Adopted by the Old Dutch Tumbler Club

Art by Louis Frindel

OLD STYLE SADDLE MUFFED TUMBLER



HEAD (25 POINTS): As large as possible, proportionate to body size, round in profile, rising sharply with a forward sweep off wattle and continuing round to the back of the head. Then merging with the neck.

HEAD MARKINGS: A white snip or blaze, commencing at the base of the upper mandible and extending up the center of the skull approximately 5/8 inch. Width of the snip to be approximately 1/4 inch wide. A hempseed sized dot to be over each eye. The white chuck or bib under the beak is approximately the length of the beak. The white extends to just beyond the eye, running partly through it, and continues straight to between the mandibles, forming the two colored whiskers which are pear-shaped patches (one on either side of the face) which extend from the lower mandibles. The patches are fully contained within the white bib. (Dots are a plus and should be strongly considered when judging head markings).

FAULTS: Lacking top skull because of flat or oval shaped from side view. Lacking back skull because of back part of skull falling off abruptly.

WATTLE (4 POINTS): Small, real fine in texture and white in color. Close fitting so as to appear an integral part of the beak rather than set upon it.

EYE (4 POINTS): Bold and centrally placed between the frontal, top and back skull. Pearl white iris with pupil black and as small as possible. **Faults:** Red, yellow or gravel iris color.

Disqualifications: Bull eyes, broken or split pupil.

CERE: 4 POINTS: Small and threadlike of fine texture. Closely feathered around and cere to be flesh colored. **Faults:** Feathers not closely fitting cere (i.e., open cere).

BEAK (6 POINTS): A straight beak setting is desired. The length of the Olde Style Saddle beak is approximately 3/8 inch and makes the whole head look correct. Ideally the upper mandible to be bone color. The lower mandible to be dark in color. **Major Faults:** Low set beak. **Disqualifications:** Twisted, crooked, crossed or otherwise deformed mandibles.

NECK (6 POINTS): **Faults:** Long, slender neck giving a rangy appearance.

BODY: (7 POINTS): The small to medium sized cobby body is wedge-shaped from above, and its curved sides end with the wings lying on the tail which is off the floor. Chest is well rounded and carried forward. The average weight is 13 to 15 ounces.

FLIGHTS & TAIL: (10 POINTS) Flights tightly folded, to be carried above the tail; broad and short coverts, closing neatly over rump. Tail short, closely folded and wedge shaped, allowing flights to almost meet one-half inch from end of tail. Tail to have twelve (12) tail feathers.

FLIGHTS - 5 POINTS, TAIL - 5 POINTS (10 TOTAL POINTS): **Faults:** Flights that do not meet above tail, wide tail, tail extending more than 1 inch beyond tips of flights. **Disqualifications:** More/less than 12 tail feathers.

CARRIAGE (8 POINTS) Slightly upright. Eye should be carried directly over the toes. Tip of the tail not more than one half inch off the floor. **Fault:** Will not show or stand properly, wing shields.

OLD STYLE SADDLE MUFFED TUMBLER

FEATHER QUALITY & COLOR: (10 POINTS): Feathers to be fine, smooth, and soft with good breadth. Feathers should be close and tight fitting. The color appearance to be rich, sound and lustrous throughout and of even shade well extended into the roots of the quills.

Faults: Rough, coarse or uneven feathering. Pin holes in flights, tail feathers.

LEGS & FEET (6 POINTS) Muffs should be approximately four to six inches. They are profuse with the outer edge forming a half circle and meeting the hocks without break. The hocks are to be profusely feathered with points just clearing the floor.

Faults: Discolored toe nails, legs too long or too short in proportion to body. Broken muff feathers. Colored feathers in hocks.

Disqualifications: Crooked or deformed toes.

BODY MARKINGS (10 POINTS): The Saddle body markings are: The remainder of head and neck to be colored as is the breast to a horizontal demarcation line just below the breast bone. The Saddle or wing coverts should be "V-shaped", extend from the top of each shoulder in even outline to the rump. The back and tail to be the same color as the body, a white band (approximately 1 inch width) running across the rump and underneath it. The remainder of the body, feet, hocks, rump, wings and cushion feathers are white.

TOTAL POINTS: 100

Art by Gary Romig

ORIENTAL ROLLER



GENERAL IMPRESSION: The Oriental Roller is a bird of class and style which shall have a striking appearance at first glance. Balance must be the most important distinguishing characteristic. The defining personality of this breed is one of curiosity, high energy, independence and playfulness. Patience and proper handling of the birds is a requirement for any judge.

ORDER OF IMPORTANCE: The Oriental Roller is to be judged by 'Order of Importance' The general impression is of the utmost importance with proper body type and color being in very high regard. In addition to the general impression and color, temperament is a characteristic not normally bred for in the pen but can be an important factor in the perception of the show bird.

HEAD: The head should have an oval sweep from back to front. The front of the head shall rise abruptly from the base of the beak with considerable width known as the frontal. It should have a good back skull, not dropping off too sharply, but curving continuously back, blending well into the neck. The top of the head should not be too round or flat but maintain the oval sweep.

BEAK: The beak shall be of proportionate length with a strong, stout base. The angle of the beak setting shall be slightly down faced at an approximate 30 degree angle. The color of the beak shall be a clear ivory in all colors, with a snip or strip at the peak of the upper mandible being permissive. Variegated beak is acceptable in sprinkles.

EYES: The eyes shall show an alert, intelligent expression and should appear to be slightly forward of the center of the head. Wealth of feather in the back skull and neck gives this appearance. The eye should be pearl. Bull eyes are acceptable in whites. The eye ceres should be fine, flesh colored and smooth in texture.

NECK: It begins at the first row of feathers below the beak and projects down to the top of the shoulder steadily enlarging from top to bottom, creating a stout, powerful appearance. The neck shall not create a break in the uniformity from head to shoulders, instead maintaining the sleek look of the pigeon. The length of the neck shall be in proportion with the body of the bird.

ORIENTAL ROLLER

BODY: The body shall be medium in size though it is more desirable that all features be in proportion than some absolute size be achieved. Weight shall range from 9 - 13 ounces for hens and 12-16 ounces for cocks. When viewed from above, the body shall have a wedge shape which is created by broad shoulders which gradually taper to the base of the tail.

BACK: The back shall be short, broad, and blend into the width of the tail which is held up and away from the wings and the ground. A concavity is formed when observing the bird from the side, giving the bird an open U shaped silhouette. The rump shall have enough width and strength to support the tail and maintain the smooth appearance of the pigeon.

WINGS: Carried below the tail, they should blend well in to the body with no protruding wing butts. They are to be carried slightly off the ground and shall not cross.

TAIL: Moderate in length, shall be carried at an approximate 40 to 45 degree angle. Tip of tail shall be from top of shoulders to median point of the neck. There shall be a minimum of 14 feathers with no more than 22. The width of the tail shall be congruent with the shoulders. They shall layer to form an arch or a stepped effect. No oil gland shall be present.

LEGS: To be medium in length, set apart to give good balance and free from grousing.

FEATHER CONDITION: The feathers shall be hard, close fitting, and full of a rich sheen, giving them a sleek appearance. The feathers shall be free of any sign of parasites, soil, fraying, breakage or bending.

COLOR: All colors to be bold, free from washed out appearance or smuttiness. Colors specifically bred for will be given higher merit than other colors typically known as A.O.C.

FAULTS: Poor color; out of condition; presence of lice or mite holes. Crossed flights, exposed wing butts, dark or stained beaks (variegated beak acceptable in sprinkles), long or spindly beaks and cobbiness.

DISQUALIFICATIONS: Poor condition due to disease, illness, or parasite infestation. Wings carried on the tail. Presence of oil gland. Less than 14 tail feathers or more than 22. Odd or blind eye deformities.

COLOR CLASSES

- | | |
|-----------------|------------|
| •Andalusian | •Ember |
| •AOC | •Grizzle |
| •Ash | •Hickory |
| •Bar | •Indigo |
| •Black | •Kite |
| •Brown | •Opal |
| •Classic Almond | •Red |
| •Check | •Sprinkle |
| •Cream | •T-Pattern |
| •Deroy | •White |
| •Dun | •Yellow |

*Drawing by Layne Bowles
Colorization by Gary Romig*

PARLOR TUMBLER



ORIGIN: There is no certain documentation as to the true origins of the present day Parlor Tumbler. Historical records mention birds that had similar but less refined performance traits and different physical characteristics existing in India prior to 1850. It appears that around 1850, Inside or House Tumblers as they were then called were being developed simultaneously in Scotland, England and the eastern United States. Our modern day Parlor Tumbler was likely developed sometime after 1850 in the Philadelphia, PA area of the United States from the close selection and breeding of flying Tumblers that had a propensity to tumble inside the yard upon take off, before they mounted high into the air.

FANTASTIC KINETIC TUMBLER ORGANIZATION POSITION STATEMENT: Parlor Tumblers are the Olympic Gymnast of the pigeon world. It is therefore primarily a performing breed that has multiple facets to their performance. These birds are brought to peak performance from a combination of rigorous, careful selective breeding and rigorous and continuous training

PERFORMANCE DESCRIPTION:

1. Single Performing Parlor Tumblers: This is the default performance and the basic standard by which any Parlor Tumbler is expected to perform. Birds in this group should jump straight up and execute one complete backward somersault in an even rhythmical, effortless manner, coming to rest squarely upon their feet in an easy descent in a position as near the starting point as possible.

2. Double Performing Parlor Tumblers: Birds in this group should jump straight up and execute two complete backward somersaults in an even, rhythmical, effortless manner, coming to rest squarely upon their feet in an easy descent in a position as near the starting point as possible.

3. Triple Performing Parlor Tumblers: Birds in this group should jump straight up and execute three complete, rapid backward somersaults in an even rhythmical, effortless manner, coming to rest squarely upon their feet in an easy descent in a position as near the starting point as possible.

JUDGING: The Parlor Tumbler should be judged on performance before being judged on type and structure in order to eliminate birds that may fly, which is not a Parlor Tumbler trait.

Each bird will receive two, nonconsecutive, performance attempts, rotating through each class.

Until such time as an electronic judging mat or system is perfected, two judges are required for the simultaneous distance and performance phases of judging.

The first judge will wait until the bird about to be performed faces away from him, then either snaps his fingers or claps his hands so as to initiate a performance. The judge should not stomp his foot.

The first judge will focus totally on the distance points, making note of each bird's exact take off and landing point, then measuring the distance, to the closest inch, between those two points.

The first judge will also make note of those birds that land on the exact point ("Stick It") from which they took off. (Those birds receive the full 60 distance points.)

The second judge will focus totally on the number of somersaults and the quality of the performance.

After all birds have been judged for distance and performance, the more qualified of the two judges should then judge the birds for type and structure. This same judge will then add distance, performance and type points together making the final placement of each bird.

In the final judging, if two or more birds have the exact same total score (a tie) these birds will retain their individual type and structure points, while each then will be given an additional chances to perform. This will continue until one bird receives a higher final total score and is declared the winner.

SCORING POINTS:

Judging distance: Single, Double or Triple Parlor Tumblers can score a maximum 60 points based on distance. The maximum 60 points are given for a Parlor that executes one or more backward somersaults and lands on the exact point from which it took off. Five points are subtracted from the 60 points for each inch away from the take-off point. A Parlor Tumbler that lands 12 inches or more from the take off point eliminates any performance points on that attempt.

Enter score on the Judging Sheet.

Helpful Hint: Consider the banded leg for the point of take off.

Each bird is given two non-consecutive performance attempts.

PARLOR TUMBLER

Judging performance: A single performance is the basic standard that is expected from a Parlor Tumbler and therefore receives no extra performance points. A bird that executes the more difficult double performance receives 15 extra performance points. A bird that executes the far more difficult triple performance receives 20 extra performance points.

Subtract 5 points for birds that land on their head or back.¹

Subtract 5 points for birds that have after-roll.²

Subtract 5 points for birds that flutter loosely during their performance.³

Subtract 5 points for birds that twist to either side while in the air.⁴ (See "Definitions" on page 2).

Enter scores on the Judging Sheet.

Add distance and performance points for each attempt. Then drop the attempt that had the lowest total score.

JUDGING TYPE, STRUCTURE AND CONDITION: A maximum of 20 points. Each bird is to be judged in its own individual show coop. At the judge's discretion he may slowly reach in and pick up and handle each bird, then score it on the Judging Sheet.

SKULL: Round, full at the cheeks. Moderately high frontal, between a Roller and a clean-legged Tumbler. Proportionate to the size of the body. (1 point).

EYE: Pearl colored and centrally located in the skull. Clear and bright (1 point).

CERE: Medium or reasonably small, delicate in texture. (1 point).

BEAK: Straight, sound and close fitting, of medium length and width. (1 point).

WATTLE: Firm, neat, fine in texture and white in color. (1 point).

NECK: Medium in length, approximately 2 inches broad at base, gradually tapering at the throat and slightly arched. (2 points).

BODY: Short, stout and wedge shaped, prominent and wide in the chest. Strong and athletic in appearance. (3 points).

CONDITION: Sound, firm, athletic. Weighing between 7 and 12 ounces. Healthy and full of energy. (2 points).

FLIGHTS: Firm, closely set. Coverts closing over rump. Should be carried on or slightly above the tail. (1 point).

TAIL: Short to medium in length, rather closely folded. (1 point).

LEGS: Stout, Strong, of medium length proportionate to the body, set well apart (2 points).

CARRIAGE: Vigorously upright, alert, sprightly, graceful, bold and jaunty. Squatting or crouching in the show cage is not desirable. (3 points).

FEATHERS: Firm, smooth, clean and tight fitting. Profuse and reasonably loose on the skull and neck to give it fullness. (1 point).

COLOR AND MARKINGS: Because Parlor Tumblers are foremost birds of performance all colorations and markings are accepted

DISQUALIFICATION: Any bird that rises over two feet from the ground or rolls on the ground before performing.

SCORING EXAMPLE:

1. First attempt: The bird lands 2 inches away from the takeoff spot. Subtract 5 points for each inch away from takeoff spot. So 60 minus 10 = 50 distance points

A. First attempt: The bird does a double somersault. Receives 15 points for doing a double. Bird has after-roll. Subtract 5 points.

B. On the bird's first attempt the bird received 50 distance points plus 10 performance points, for a total of 60 points.

2. Second attempt: The same bird this time lands 5 inches away from takeoff spot. Subtract 5 points for each inch away from takeoff spot. So 60 minus 25 = 35 distance points.

A. Second attempt: This time the same bird does a single performance and receives no extra performance points. The bird twists in the air. Subtract 5 points.

B. On this second attempt the bird received 35 distance points from which you subtract 5 performance points for a total of 30 points. Drop the attempt with the lower of the two total scores. (In this example you would drop the second attempt.)

3. The judge determined that the bird received a total of 17 out of 20 Type, Structure and Condition points.

SCORING EXAMPLE TOTALS

Distance points50

Performance points10

Type, Structure and Condition points17

Add all three: **total points score**77

The Judging Sheet is a necessary and essential element of the Parlor Tumbler Standard.

JUDGING AREA: Parlor Tumblers are the Olympic Gymnast of the pigeon world; therefore so as each bird might be allowed to perform at maximum potential, to eliminate the possibility of injury and to grant basic humane treatment, care must ALWAYS be taken to have this breed perform on a safe and proper surface.

Parlor Tumblers that perform inside must be provided with a piece of indoor/outdoor, short-nap carpet or similar surface that is approximately 4 feet by 4 feet. Birds performing outdoors should be provided with an arrangement similar to indoors or as an alternative, a flat, level, grassy area that has been recently cut and the area policed for pieces of glass, sticks, stones and other hazards.

Performance on sand or dirt should always be avoided as it tends to get into the birds' eyes.

Never attempt to perform Parlor Tumblers on concrete, tile, asphalt, wood, plastic or similar hard surfaces, or in their cage.

It shall be the responsibility of the overall Show Secretary or Chairman's to see to it that the judging area criteria be followed whenever this breed is judged for performance

DEFINITIONS:

1. Landing on the head or back means the bird did an incomplete somersault/s in the air and did not alight on its feet.

2. After-roll means that immediately after the bird completes the performance in the air it does one or more rolls or somersault on the ground.

3. Flutter loosely is defined as a sloppy, uncontrolled, loose or weak somersault as opposed to a controlled, fast tight performance.

4. Twist to either side in the air is defined as the bird's body not staying horizontal to the ground as it performs, i.e., one wing pulls stronger or faster than the other thus causing one wing to tip up while the other tips down.

Correct body position in the air:



Incorrect body position in the air:



The Parlor Tumbler Standard was revised and accepted by the NPA in 2012.

FKT Org. - PARLOR TUMBLER JUDGING SHEET

ONE BIRD PER SHEET

Page _____

Judge #1 _____

Judge #2 _____

Date _____

Band #	Distance 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Appearance 10
Color	Takeoff and landing. Subtract 5 points from 60 for each 1 inch from takeoff point on landing.	Double	Triple	Does not land on feet	After-Roll	Flutters Loosely	Twist	Sub-total	Select highest total score from two attempts in column 8	Type, Structure, Condition Max 20 points
Sex		Add 15 points	Add 20 points	Subtract 5 points	Subtract 5 points	Subtract 5 points	Subtract 5 points	Add/Subtract columns 1-7		
Check One										
Young... <input type="checkbox"/>	Attempt 1									
Old... <input type="checkbox"/>	Attempt 2									
Exhibitor #										
Quick Chart Distance Scoring		Judges Comments:								Total Score (Add column 9 & 10)
Inches from takeoff point										Placing within Class
0.....60										
1".....55										
2".....50										
3".....45										
4".....40										
5".....35										
6".....30										
7".....25										
8".....20										
9".....15										
10".....10										
11".....5										
12" or greater0										

PARLOUR TUMBLER (ROLLER)



ORIGIN: Breed Origin: Created in the United States in the 1850's, also at approximately the same time in England. We recognize two types: 1) Tumbling Performers, which do one or more somersaults in the air before landing on or around the same spot from which it took off. 2) Rolling Performers, which roll along the ground over a distance in a straight line.

PERFORMANCE: The ParLOUR Tumbler should be judged on performance before being judged on type and structure in order to eliminate the necessity of judging birds which may fly (this is not a ParLOUR Tumbler trait), or which may be miss-classed. The Rolling Performers may be released by either of two acceptable manners from the starting point; 1) Released by hand behind the starting point and allowed to roll from the hand, or 2) Setting the bird down upon the ground, preferable on the starting line, clapping ones hands or snapping ones fingers together to commence performance. In case of Tumbling Performers, only 2) is acceptable.

POINTS: The Roller Performing ParLOUR shall be awarded points in the following manner. The farthest rolling bird shall received 60 points, unless the distance rolled is under 60 feet; in which case the farthest rolling birds shall receive 55 points. All shorter distance rolling birds shall be down-graded in point value accordingly. For example, if the winning bird rolls 70 feet, then a bird rolling 35 feet shall be awarded 50% of the possible 60 points, which the farthest rolling bird received, or 30 points. The Tumbling Performing ParLOUR Tumbler shall be given a possible 60 points for landing in the exact position from which it commenced tumbling (starting point), 5 Points being subtracted for every inch away from the starting point it deviates. A foot away or better eliminates possible performance points. A Tumbling Performer, which tumbles more than one in the air before landing should be

given more consideration than a comparable placed single performer. **NOTE:** A ParLOUR Tumbler or Roller that performs free of fluttering or without distinction of rolling to either side but rather rolling straight as possible shall be placed higher than a comparable placed ParLOUR that does not meet these guidelines. Suggest using a plus or minus system on a scorecard.

SKULL: Round, full at cheeks. Moderately high frontal between a Roller and a clean legged Tumbler. Proportionate to the size of the body.

EYE: Pearl colored and centrally located in the skull.

CERE: Medium or reasonably small, delicate in texture.

BEAK: Straight, sound and close fitting, or medium length and width.

WATTLE: Firm, neat, fine in texture and white in color.

NECK: Medium in length, approximately 2" broad at base, gradually tapering at the throat and slightly arched.

BODY: Short, stout and wedge-shaped, prominent and wide in the chest.

CONDITION: Sound, firm, neither underweight nor overweight. Weight between 7 - 12 ounces. Should appear healthy and full of energy not sickly or unkempt.

FLIGHTS: Firm, closely set. Coverts closing over rump flights should be carried on the tail.

TAIL: Short, wedge-shaped, rather closely folded.

LEGS: Stout, of medium length and well apart.

CARRIAGE: Vigorously upright, sprightly, graceful, bold and jaunty. Squatting or crouching not desired.

PARLOUR TUMBLER (ROLLER)

FEATHERS: Firm, smooth, clean and tight fitting. Profuse and reasonably loose on the skull to give it fullness.

DISQUALIFICATIONS: Excessive plucking or trimming dyeing or any means employed to deceive the judge. Any bird which rises over two feet from the ground. Birds showing deformity of abnormality, unbanded birds, misrepresentation of type - allowing some exception for young birds. Under all circumstances try to avoid allowing birds to roll in their cages, as serious damage to the bird can result from this.

SOUNDNESS OF COLOR: Deep, even and of constant blend.

DEFINITIONS OF COLORS & PATTERNS: We recognize all known colors and patterns except those which are established as being only stock colors; these shall be judged in their basic color class. As marking can achieve a possible 3 points, so too shall new colors - those other than the standard.

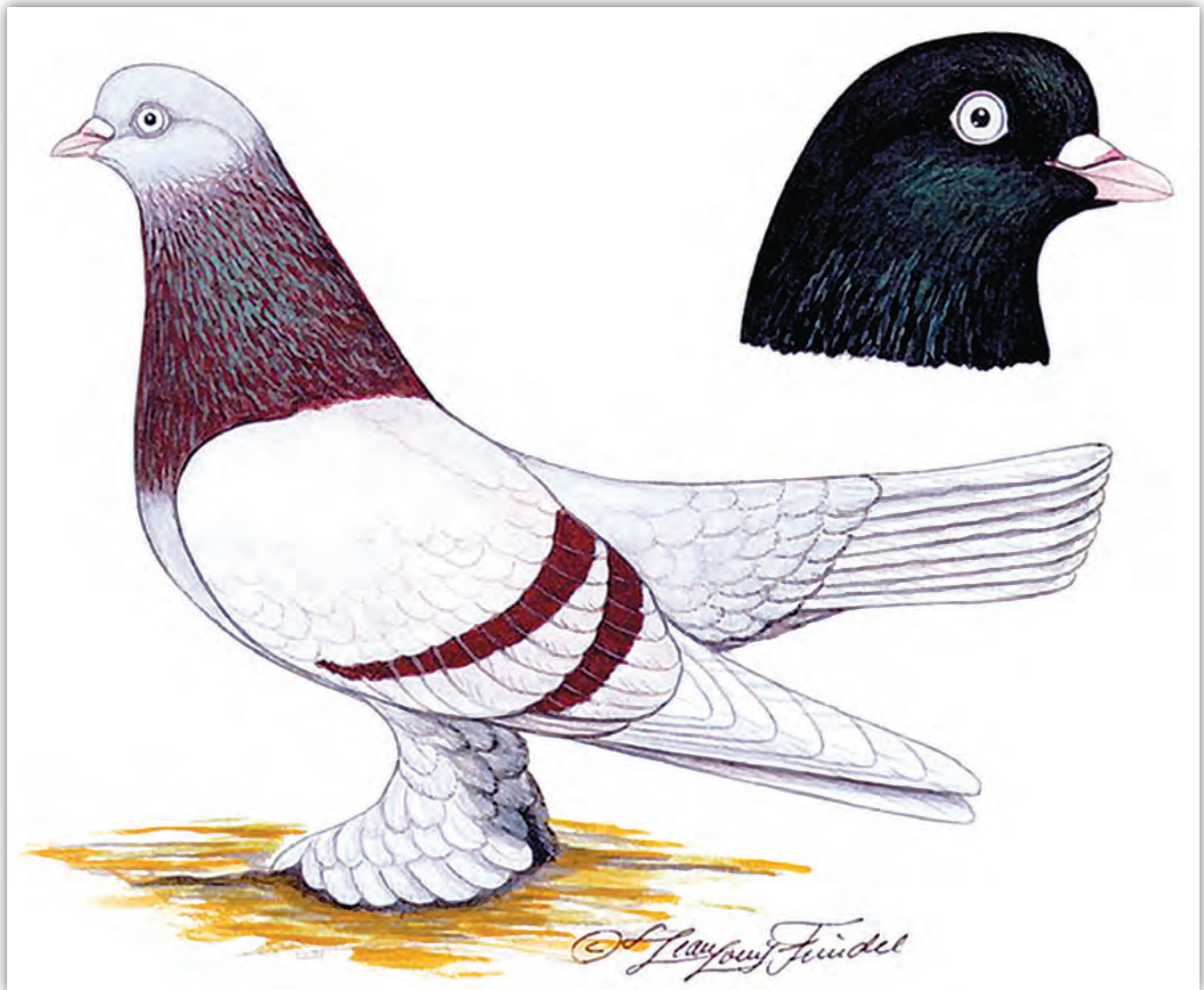
PARLOUR TUMBLER COLORS: black, red, yellow, dun, white, and AOC's - where and only where the pigeon also conforms to Parlour Tumbler type and performance ability (until such time as they become a standard or more commonly seen color).

SCALE OF POINTS:

Performance.....	60
Skull.....	3
Eye.....	2
Cere	1
Beak.....	2
Wattles	2
Neck	3
Body.....	3
Carriage.....	3
Feather.....	2
Legs.....	2
Flights.....	2
Tail.....	1
Condition.....	4
Color	7
Markings.....	3

Artwork by Gary Romig

PERSIAN ROLLER



ORIGIN: Asia minor, specifically Eastern Turkey, Persia and Armenia. In western Europe the breed was further developed. Recognized in Germany in 1954.

GENERAL IMPRESSION: A comparatively deep, low stance. A somewhat extended bird with a wide broad chest. Under a broad tail is carried the wings with dense, thickly feathered legs.

BREED CHARACTERISTICS

HEAD: Good round high forehead, small face, powerful full neck.

EYE: Pearl, light eye cere.

BEAK: Mid-length, light horn to dark horn complimenting plumage color with darker colored beaks allowed. Wattle small.

NECK AND THROAT: Mid-length, very full through the shoulders.

BREAST: Wide and broad.

BACK: Broad, moderate slope.

WINGS: Long broad carried below the tail, almost touching the ground.

TAIL: At least 14 wide and long tail feathers, springy at best, relaxed, slight arch and held horizontal to slightly elevated, without gaps.

LEGS AND FEET: Short to medium in length, densely feathered, toes well covered.

PLUMAGE: Good development, somewhat loose, yet smooth.

COLORS: Self black, dun, andalusian, white, red, yellow. Bar and check: blue silver, red, yellow. Sprinkle, almond, t-pat-tern (kite), deroy.

ORDER OF IMPORTANCE: Body shape and station, tail form and position, head and eye color, plumage color and markings.

BAND SIZE: 9

Translated from German by Brad R. Child

Art by Louis Frindel

PORTUGUESE TUMBLER



OVERALL APPEARANCE: Very small—the smallest being preferred—short, with a somewhat erect posture.

MEASUREMENTS:

- from the tip of the beak to the end of the tail (bird stretched)—about 11 3/4"
- from the tip of the beak to the back of the wattle— .6"
- perimeter of breast and shoulders (measured over the wings)—about 9 1/2"

WEIGHT: about 10.6 ozs

HEAD: Wide and short, flat at the top, front slightly prominent.

BEAK: medium length, fine and inserted almost at a right angle with the front (called "bico de andorinha": swallow beak or swallow-like beak).

WATTLES small and of a fine texture.

EYES: white or slightly powdered with red pigment (fish eye or pearl eye).

EYE CERES: narrow.

NECK: short and thick at its base.

BREAST: broad and prominent.

BACK: wide and oblique.

WINGS: detached, ending just short of the end of the tail and resting upon it.

LEGS: medium in length. very small toes, red and without feathering.

TAIL: short and inclined.

COLORS: all colorings.

Selection of these pigeons must be directed towards smallness, especially in length; correct shape of the head with a flat crown and a well marked angle beak/front;

FAULTS TO AVOID: beak too big and/or thick, eyes too dark, drooping wings, legs too long and toes too big and/or feathered.

POINT SYSTEM

Overall Appearance.....	30
Head and beak.....	20
Eyes and eye ceres	20
Neck, breast and back.....	10
Wings and tail.....	10
Toes.....	10
.....	100

OVERALL APPEARANCE: The ideal Portuguese Tumbler is very small, short, wide breasted, strongly set at the shoulders, its back a short trapeze, its posture somewhat erect and its overall appearance harmoniously fit. There are many specimens that stand horizontally, which is a serious fault. As described, weight and measurements serve only as references. The selection of these birds being directed towards a decrease in size, it obviously requires the constant revision of their weight and measures. As said, when correctly selected, the Portuguese Tumbler must decrease in size from one generation to the next. In this particular feature, the Official Standard of the Portuguese Tumbler sets itself apart from all other known Standards. Strong emphasis though must be put on the fact that the best specimen is not always the smallest: That title belongs to that one that possess most of the qualities described in the Standard of the breed.

WEIGHT: From 10.6 oz in 1954, the average weight of these pigeons has been irregularly (!) decreasing, some individuals attaining 6.5 oz. in the 1980's. Special attention must be given to the fact that when mentioning either weight or measurements, we always refer to adult specimens fully grown and healthy. Its through serious and thoughtful selection that one must strive to reach the goals

PORTUGUESE TUMBLER

set by the Standard. Obviously, by the only means of selection, decreases in size will become harder to obtain for Nature has its limitations!

HEAD: When eyed from above the head must look as close to a square (with rounded angles) as possible. The face is ideally wide between the eyes, subdivided into three sensibly equal zones, the beak being its central part. Observed from the side there should be enough substance between the foremost part of the eye cere and the vertical line of the front, as well as between the upper part of the eye cere and the crown. The crown must be flat, without humps or shallows. Feeling the crown with a finger, there should be only a uniform plane with no depressions or bulges. Although straight, the top line of the head can be inclined towards the rear because of the slight prominence of bulge of the front, this not being a fault.

BEAK: Feature that best distinguishes this breed, the ideal beak of the Portuguese Tumbler is inserted, (if imaginarily extended...) just under or, better said, sticks out, in a pointy fashion, its medium line passing the eye at the right angle with the vertical line of the front. The Portuguese call it "Bico de Andorinha" which means "Swallow beak" or "Swallow-like" beak, because of its likeness to the beak of that passerine. Outside Portugal it has been erroneously thought that this denomination describes the angle of insertion when in fact it only describes the beak itself. (As a matter of fact, the shape of the Portuguese Tumbler's beak is more like that of the common tit, the chickadee or even the warbler, but in Portugal the swallow who has been linked to the worship of the Virgin Mary, and is therefore a more popular bird, is more appealing as subject for comparison.) It is, ideally, cone-shaped, thin, narrow and pointy, medium-sized, mandibles similar in thickness, perfectly adjusted, the upper only slightly longer than the lower. Any beak other than the above described (short or too long, thick, blunt or hooked, mandibles badly set...) is therefore faulty in the Portuguese Tumbler and must be eliminated by the most serious and dedicated selection.

WATTLES: As small as possible, fine delicate and white. On a very good specimen the wattles will appear as having been sparkled with a very fine white powder. These birds' wattles are very little affected by age, conserving their original shape well through the years.

EYES: The best or ideal eye is perfectly white (fisheye). That is the color of a white pearl of very good grade. This being extremely difficult to obtain, the less prized pearl eye is accepted as an alternative as long as it doesn't show too much of red or yellow sparkling along the outer rim of the iris. Dark colored eyes (bull eyes) being faulty, white birds must have the same white eye as all other varieties.

EYE CERES: Narrow, single-lined, of a fine texture, fitting the color of the specimen. Eye ceres too wide or double-lined are faults. Also a fault is the complete lack of eye cere.

NECK: Of narrow and harmonious curves the neck is broad, thickly set at its base, short, lean under the lower mandible. Its curved lines are uninterrupted from the head down to the breast and back. In some specimens the lower feathers of the neck slightly overlap the shoulders. That's a fault that must be avoided.

BREAST: Wide, broad, prominent, continuing the harmonious curves of the frontline.

BACK: At an open angle with the base of the neck from where it slopes down in a straight line, uninterrupted and inclined in

relation to the horizontal plain of the floor. Trapezoidal, wide at the shoulders, short, and narrow at the base of the tail. When eyed from the side the rump must be perfectly integrated in the straight line, being a prominent rump one of the most unaesthetic faults in the Portuguese Tumbler.

WINGS: The wings must be detached, especially from the breast, standing out at the shoulders almost as if the bird was about to fly. They are relatively short, so much so that they seem broader at the shield, with very tight covering. Sails are a fault, wing feathers should roll over back and rump. The primaries rest on the tail without crossing, ending just short of the end of the tail. Loose covering is a serious fault as are dropping wings which are aesthetically unacceptable.

LEGS: The so-called thigh should be of medium length, better slightly longer than too short. This is mandatory because since the stance of the pigeons is oblique and the fact that their tail, although in straight line with the back, should not touch the ground, that detail of the thigh is essential so those two qualities can co-exist. The toes must be naked and red in color. They must be very small, thin and delicate, their smallness being one of the main characteristics of this breed. The best specimens feature "ballerina feet", standing and walking tip-toed when excited. The legs should be set moderately apart so as not to be too close to each other. Legs too long or so short that the pigeon must stand horizontally, toes too big, thick or feathered, all are serious faults.

TAIL: Made up of twelve main feathers set as to form a narrow and ideally short rectangle, about one and one half tail feathers wide. The incline of the tail is basically the continuity of the straight sloping line of the back. When the bird stands in its ideal oblique position of stance, the tail should only slightly, if at all, touch the ground so as not to give the impression that the bird actually rests on it. Faults: too much length, too much width, number of main tail feathers superior or inferior of twelve.

COLORS: Being traditionally a flying breed, until as recently as the 1980's everything was acceptable in the color range. In the modern scope of Pigeon Shows though, all colors and patterns are acceptable, these must conform to the specific requirements commonly practiced today.

APPENDIX

Obviously the characteristics described above refer solely to the morphologic qualities of the Portuguese Tumbler. There are of course other interesting qualities in this beautiful breed, among which an absolutely outstanding gentleness. They truly are very sociable birds—very agreeable, tame, calm and gentle. They are way above average breeders, excellent providers of their own offspring. Having originated in a country known for its warm climate, they are often inclined to start a new brood while their other young are only a few days old. In colder weather this behavior can have disappointing consequences. In flight they have a very characteristic roundness about their outline, being short and compact. If tumbling occurs, it is always executed very fast and the performers catch up rapidly with the rest of the flock.

*Submitted by the Portuguese Tumbler Club of America
Drawing by Louis Frindel*

POLISH ORLIK (UKRAINIAN SKYCUTTER)



ORIGIN: Poland.

OVERALL IMPRESSION: A medium size bird with a slightly protruding and broad breast with fairly short legs. Well developed feathering with a broad tail.

HEAD: Medium sized and plain headed, with a distinctly rounded/oval and high forehead that is slightly flattened at the sides.

EYES: Almost small in size, can be amber or pearl in color. For whites and shield marked can be dark bull. Eye cere to be narrow and fine in texture. Flesh color for blacks; and grey in color for blues.

BEAK: Medium in length, balancing with the body size. Well set and strong at the gape. For whites, yellows and shield marked a pale horn color. For black, blue and red a dark horn color. Shield marked with a forehead spot (snip) are permitted to have a darker colored upper beak. Wattle is small, smooth and white powdered.

NECK: Short and in comparison to the overall bird it looks thick while being cylindrical in shape.

BREAST: Broad and well rounded carried slightly lifted.

WINGS: Carried tight to the body, broad and with very flexible flight feathers that are carried on the tail.

TAIL: 12 to 14 broad and flexible tail feathers.

LEGS: Short with the legs and feet free of feathers. The nail color to match the beak color.

FEATHERING: Full and thick in feather, not too tight or loose.

COLORS: Black, dun, red, yellow, white, bars and check in ash red, ash yellow, blue and silver, lavender, isabel, Gemassert (which is a lacing as seen in the Danzig High Flyer) and grizzle.

COLOR AND MARKINGS: All colors without any rust markings. A light ash/slate grey shading on the flights of the ash red/yellows is acceptable. The neck has a metallic sheen. All self colors have the 8 to 10 central tail feathers white with the outer feathers in the birds color (1x1, 2x2, 3x3 is strived for). Self whites without any colored feathers. Shield marked in Black, dun, red, yellow, blue, silver and lavender. Shield marked may also have a colored forehead spot to match the wing shield color, but must have an all white tail. All self colors show a pale oval fleck on the end of the flight feather webbing (a pearl mark or finching) this is most distinct on the ash red series. The upper tail coverts are somewhat paler but at the side they form a darker colored fork or yoke together with the colored outer tail feathers.

FAULTS: A large, coarse head; reddish or red eye cures; long thin neck; narrow breast; long, narrow or poorly feathered back; tail long and/or curved in shape (tail should be flat-tish); or with narrow tail feathers; narrow base of tail; more than 14 tail feathers; dropped wings; crossed flight feathers; flights that are long and curved; long legs and/or feathering on the legs; color on the back running onto the upper tail coverts; very noticeable color and marking faults.

EVALUATION: Overall breed type and balance, form/shape, head shape, eye, eye cere, beak, carriage/station, legs, markings and color.

Translated by Mick Bassett and Joe Powers

PRAGER SHORT FACE TUMBLER



COLOR (25 PTS.): White yellow bar, white red bar, white black bar, white black flights, silver, black, blue, red, and yellow white breasted, isabel, blue white, blue black, blue checkered, black, red, yellow, dun, in self, tigated and magpied.

HEAD (25 PTS.): High, square, broad frontal, forehead perpendicular to the center of the beak, forehead has two visible bony bumps on both sides of forehead, also rear of skull has well defined bony bump, top of skull should form a cavity.

BEAK (20 PTS.): Short, blunt wedge shaped, broad at the gape and as short as possible. The beak comes straight out from the head, but the upper mandible is slightly declined. Color of the beak and nose wattle according to feather color.

EYE (10 PTS.): Large, frog eyed, pearl, eye cere color according to feather color, two rings smooth.

BODY (20 PTS.): Neck, medium long, slender, broad at base, slight curve, chest broad, round and protruding, wings short and close to body, slightly resting on but not over lapping tail, back short, sloping down, slightly hollow in center, tail short, carried clear off ground well folded.

LEGS (5 PTS.): Short, strong, bright red, clean legged, nails always the same color as beak.

FAULTS: Long legged, long body, thin beak, crooked beak, grouse legs.

DISQUALIFICATIONS: Split eyes, bull eyed, crooked toes, missing toes or nails. Any missing primary or tail feathers.

Art by Diane Jacky

RAKOVNIK ROLLER



ORIGIN: Czech Republic, city Rakovnik and surrounding area where is known over one hundred years. Originated from Oriental ancestors and crossed with other Czech breeds.

INTRODUCTION: Excellent performing roller executes rapid somersaults in series or more desired somersaults in horizontal flight. Now it is popular in Europe as a dual flying and show breed due to its large variety of marking and rich color. In combination with its easy nature is also useful and gentle foster parent.

OVERALL IMPRESSION: Medium size elegant bird, full broad chest, well shaped body with rich color and many interesting markings, calm but alert.

1. HEAD, BEAK (15 PTS.): Small and fairly round, with tendency to a little flatness on top-skull, vaulted forehead, longer back skull, plain-headed; beak is stout, blunt, wider in the base, slightly tilted, long enough for it to feed its young, the color should conform to the color of the bird, wattle fine and smooth.

2. EYES (10 PTS.): Pearl color; white, saddled and white with spot have dark eyes; eye cere small, fine, colored according to the color of the beak.

3. BODY (25 PTS.): Medium in size, short, muscular, carried slightly upright, proud and alert.

4. COLOR, MARKING (20 PTS.): Rich and lustrous color; varieties: selves, barless, barred, checkered, gazzi, spots, tigers, saddled with spots and white flight (3-8) marked.

5. FEATHERING (10 PTS.): Short, thick, smooth and tight, the flights should be strong, close fitting and broad.

6. WINGS, TAIL (10 PTS.): The wings should be carried close to the body and on the top of the tail reaching to within 1.5 cm (1/2") of the end of the tail, major secondary coverts of the wing should cover well over the rump; wing butts should be tucked in; tail short rather than long, close fitting feathers, carried clear of the ground.

7. STANCE, LEGS (10 PTS.): The bird should stand straight and erect with a full chest on straight legs. Legs are shorter, strong and set wider, always clean, red in color.

TOTAL POINTS: 100.

ORDER OF IMPORTANCE:

1. Type and size, shape of body
2. Color and marking, head and beak, eyes
3. Station, feathering

DISQUALIFICATIONS: eye coloration other then described in the standard, hanged wings, feathered legs, missing spot in saddled variety.

FAULTS: Signs of squareness or full roundness of the head; weak, narrow or too large body, breast bone too curved, poor color, rough feathering, long legs, white back in saddled variety, stained, sharp or long beak, weak markings, red veins in the iris.

BAND SIZE: 7

*Translated by Jerry Sindelar 2008
Art by Gary Romig*

REINAUGEN



ORIGIN: Germany. It is said to have been developed principally in the area of the city of Königsberg in East Prussia around 1850 or earlier. Its origin is uncertain. Lavallo and Lietze (1905) thought it was produced from crosses of the Ancient and the German Baldhead (Elbing) Tumbler. The name "Reinaugen" means "clear eyes".

COLOR (15 PTS): White only.

HEAD (25 PTS): Round broad, with wide high rounded off forehead, with falling off in back of head, comes in plainhead and crested.

BEAK (20 PTS): Very short, thick and blunt, well developed wattles, (as the Ancient), flesh colored.

EYE (15 PTS): Bright, clean pearl, eye ceres from red to flesh color, refined cere.

BODY (20 PTS): Neck slender and curved, chest broad and rounded, back short and broad as possible in shoulders, wings short, close to body, tail short.

LEGS (5 PTS): Short, come clean legged and slightly groused. Crested birds add 15 pts.

FAULTS: Mismatched, long body, narrow forehead, thin beak, dark eyes, cross beak, flat headed.

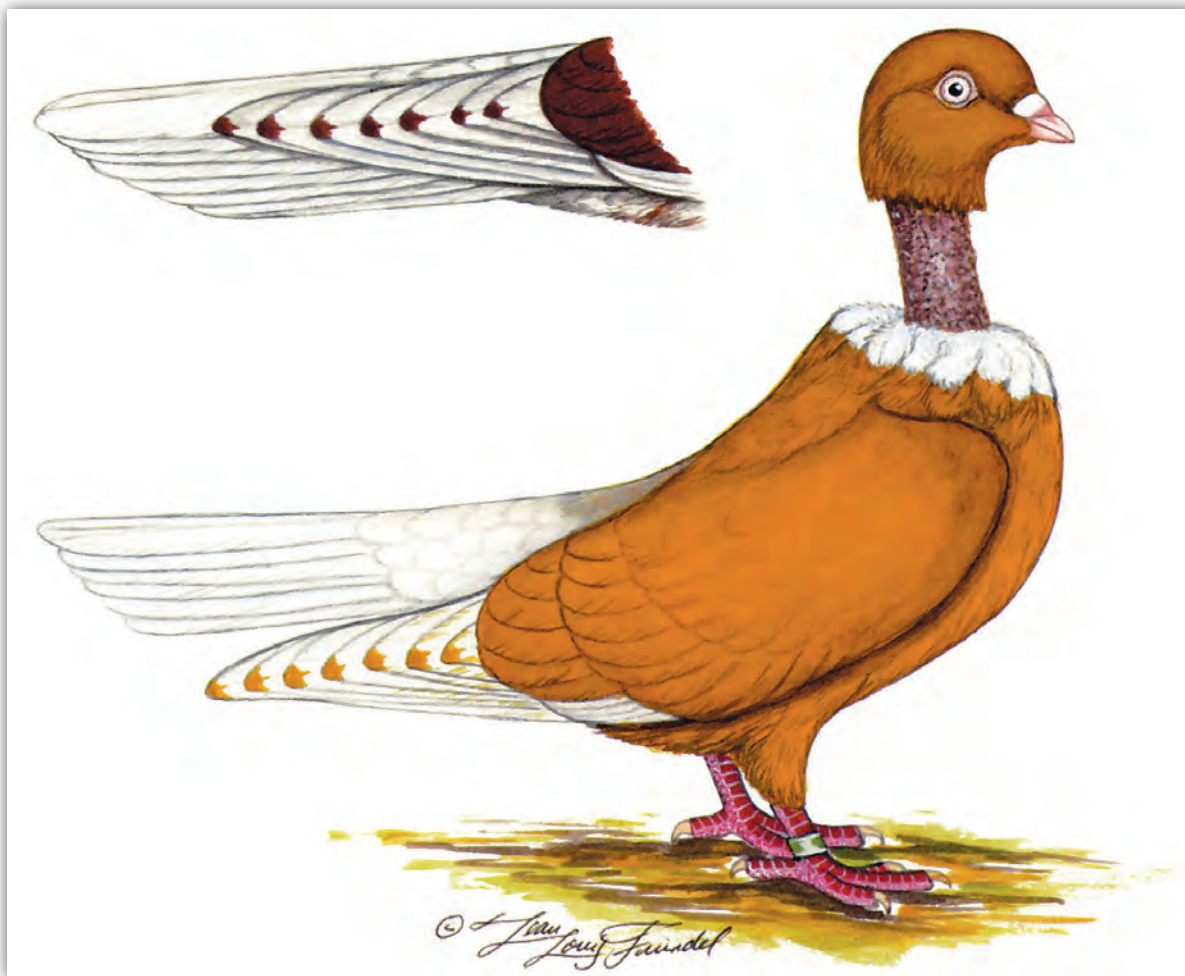
DISQUALIFICATIONS: Split eyes, bull-eyed, missing toes or nails, crooked feet. Any missing primary or tail feathers.



Crested Artwork by Diane Jacky

Plain headed Artwork by Gary Romig

ROMANIAN NAKED NECK TUMBLER



HISTORY/ORIGIN: From Romania and bred in type and color like the Bucharest Clung Tumbler.

OVERALL IMPRESSION: Barely medium size, moderately deep standing (not squat). The body covered with smooth, long, rich feathering. The middle of the neck is free of feathers.

HEAD: Well arched starting at the wattle and rounded but not too small with a plain head free of ornaments.

EYE: To be a pearl color with some red veining allowed. Eye ceres are small/fine and pale. Slight yellowish tint to ceres is acceptable.

BEAK: Barely medium length with a very slight down faced appearance. Horn color to dark on Reds and Mealies. Light to light horn for Yellows. Beak Wattle is small.

NECK: Of medium length, very slight backward curve. Around the middle of the neck there is a ring that is bare of feathers. The bird will exhibit small rounded quill stubs in this area. These periodically grow, dry and break off which makes the neck skin somewhat rough in this area. The skin color shall be a medium flesh to brown color in this area.

BREAST: Medium broad, carried slightly forward and in a proud manner.

BACK: Medium length and slightly sloping.

WINGS: Strong and long but do not to reach the tip of the tail. Wings to be carried tightly on the tail or under the tail but not hanging loosely under the tail.

TAIL: Long and broad with a minimum of 14 feathers in the tail. It shall be carried in a horizontal manner.

LEGS: To be short or barely of medium length and free of any feathers below the hock joint.

FEATHER: Apart from the neck area the body is normally feathered with smooth but not loose, long feathering.

COLORS: Red. Yellow. Mealy.

COLOR AND MARKINGS: The color desired is a deep soft Brown Red or Yellow. The belly/undercarriage should be the same color as the body while the back is paler. The primaries and tail are shaded paler to off White, with the primaries having finch markings at the tips. Wing shield color will be smooth and not have bars present. The Mealy has a Brown Red breast and bar color, with the desired even wing shield color. Primary feather tip finch marking strived for, but not always shown. While the hens in this color, a light Grey tone to the belly and under tail coverts is allowed.

FAULTS: Too large or disproportionate body; standing too high/erect; too long of a beak; feathering to the middle of the neck (young birds grow normal feathering, which later beaks off); hanging or dragging wings (not held on the tail or directly under it); tail carried over the horizontal; less than 14 tail feathers; dull colors or lacking any sheen; Grey/Blue primaries and tail; primary feather finching to faint or missing from the Reds and yellows.

ORDER OF IMPORTANCE: Breed type and balance, body form, overall condition, neck structure, wings and tail position, station, color.

BAND SIZE: 7

Translated by Mick Bassett and Joe Powers

Art by Louis Frindel

ROSTOV TUMBLER



ORIGIN: Russia, from the Volga/Don area, named after the town of Rostov (Rostow).

OVERALL IMPRESSION: A barely medium sized pigeon that stations with its body close to the floor due to its short legs. It is a rounded, well made pigeon with a prominent breast. The wings are carried under the tail, with a slight neck tremor when posing. Medium muffs and an elegant, graceful appearance.

HEAD: To be small and round with a broad and high frontal. It is plain headed in the Self varieties and with a small, neat shell crest (with or without rosettes that are balanced to each side) for white breasted birds.

EYE: Pearl colored for varieties including the Whites. Eye ceres are well defined; fine and light in color.

BEAK: Barely medium length and of good substance. The beak set forms an angle with the forehead. Light color, with Black, Blue, Lavender and white breasted allowing for a darker tip on the beak. Wattle should be small and smooth.

NECK: Full from the body and narrowing to the head. Curving gracefully backwards. When active and ,posturing' to have neck tremor.

BREAST: Broad and well rounded. It is carried fore ward, lifted up some what and prominent.

BACK: Broad and short while creating a "hollowed back" appearance.

WINGS: Short and tightly closed and carried under the tail. They shall not be loosely hanging down.

TAIL: It should be as broad as the breast while flat and without any gaps. A minimum of 14 feathers and when ,posturing' to be carried at a high angle but less than 45° degrees. The head is not "thrown" back too far, but rather carried close to perpendicular to the balls of

the feet. Both the upper and lower tail coverts are full and curved to flow with the tail. For Lavenders a slight openness to the feather tips is allowed.

LEGS: Short legged with short to medium length muffs. Heavy thigh feathering to blend with the muffs which must cover all toes and nails.

FEATHER: The feathering is not long with a broad width and smooth look and feel in the hand.

COLORS: White, Black, Red, Yellow, Blue with Black bars and Black White breasted. Also in Black tigered and Black pied.

COLOR AND MARKINGS: All colors must be rich, deep and even with good sheen. Lavenders have a lighter primary feather and tail. The Tiger and Pied desired with even markings from side to side. The Tiger must have solid color primaries and tail feathers. Black White breasted have a white ground color, colored head, with a medium sized bib; the inside face of the crest, the wings, including the primaries, back, tail and upper and lower tail covert to the thighs, and the muffs. The thigh feathers are to be White to complete the markings.

FAULTS: A small, thin, long or narrow body; stationing too high on legs; the complete absence of neck tremor; narrow of body or tail width; 'leaf' shaped (pointed) or 'funnel' tail; tail carried to low; less than 14 tail feathers; long, narrow or flattened head; long thin beak; with the White breasted having a weak crest, thin, or with gaps; toe nails visible; or very poor markings or color.

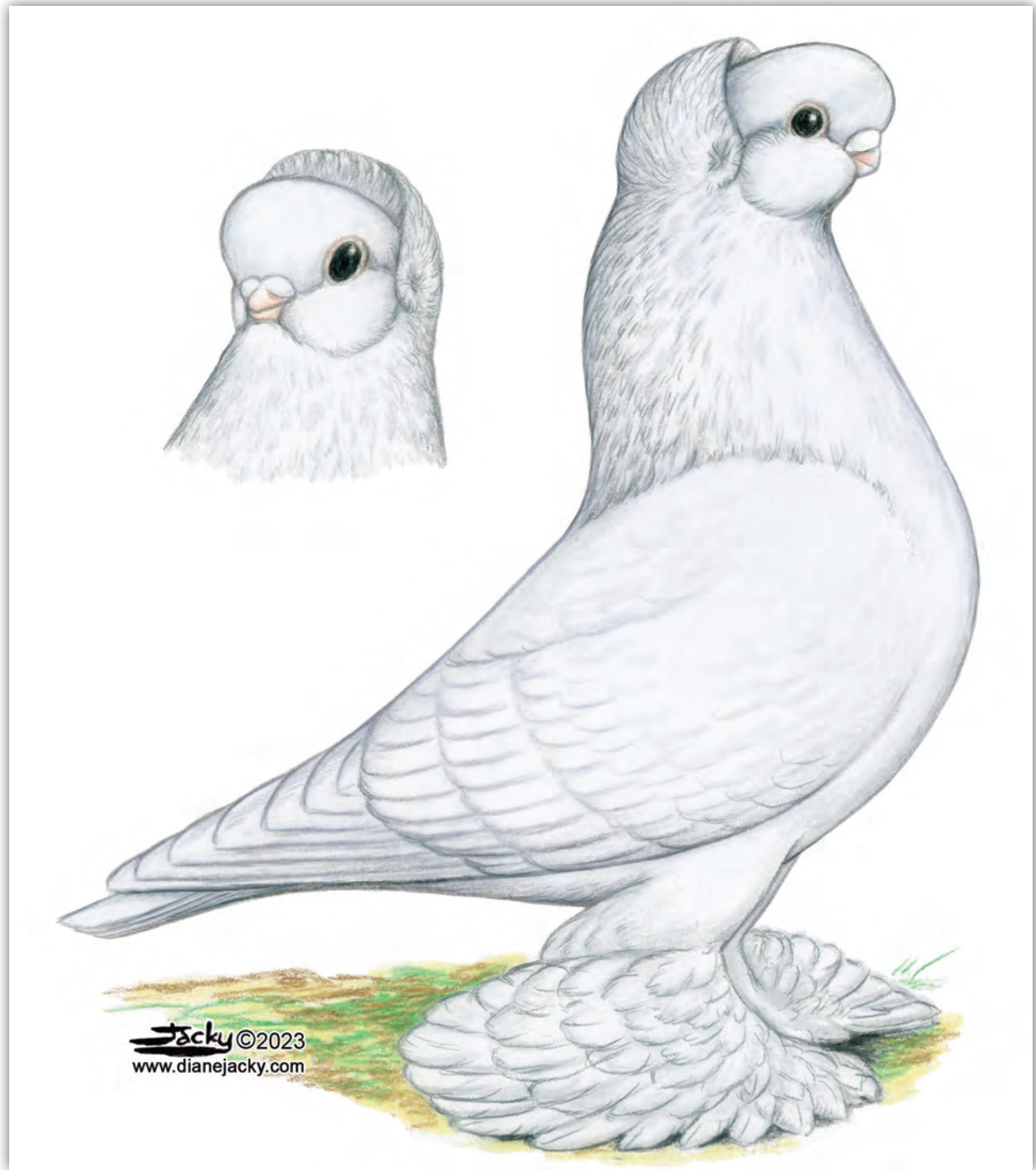
ORDER OF IMPORTANCE: Breed type and balance, body form and posture, tail, head and neck, muffs, color and markings.

RING SIZE: 10

Translated by Mick Bassett and Joe Powers

Art by Louis Frindel

ROYAL SNOW TUMBLER



COLOR White only.

HEAD (25 PTS): Round, broad high frontal, well packed.

BEAK (15 PTS): Short, thick, flesh colored, straight as possible.

EYE (10 PTS): Bull-eyed, ceres red to flesh colored, refined ceres.

BODY (25 PTS): Erect, round and full in the breast, tight feathered, slight quiver in neck desirable, short arched neck, short in body.

FEET AND LEGS (10 PTS): Full muff.

CREST (15 PTS): Full shell crest with rosettes on both sides.

FAULTS: Sparse crest, long beak, thin beak, light eyes, cross beak, grouse legs.

DISQUALIFICATIONS: Pearl eyes. Any missing primary or tail feathers.

Art by Diane Jacky

RUSSIAN TUMBLER



GENERAL:

Head 40pts.
Body 40pts.
Legs and Muffs 20pts.

CREST (10PTS.): Shell broad and full, setting high on the crown of the head reaching from ear to ear without breaks and even all around.
Faults: Crest too low, lack of fullness in mane.

ROSETTES (10PTS.): Should appear at the bottom of the crest and be large and full.

FAULTS: Too high, too low or unevenly set.

HEAD (5PTS.): More oval than flat, should be in proportion to body size.

FAULTS: Too small or too thin.

BEAK (5PTS.): Medium size, flesh or light as possible in all colors.

FAULTS: Too long, too short, or thick wattle. Stained tip acceptable, but clear beaks preferred.

CERES (5PTS.): Ceres should be light and fine as possible.

FAULTS: Bright red ceres.

NECK (5PTS.): Broad at the base, medium length and tapering at the throat.

BODY (15PTS.): Old Cock - 12 to 13 oz; Old hen - 11 to 12oz. with a well proportioned straight keel. Short, stout and wedge shaped. Breast broad, deep and well rounded. The appearance is one of cobbiness. Body should have firmness and good muscular tone.

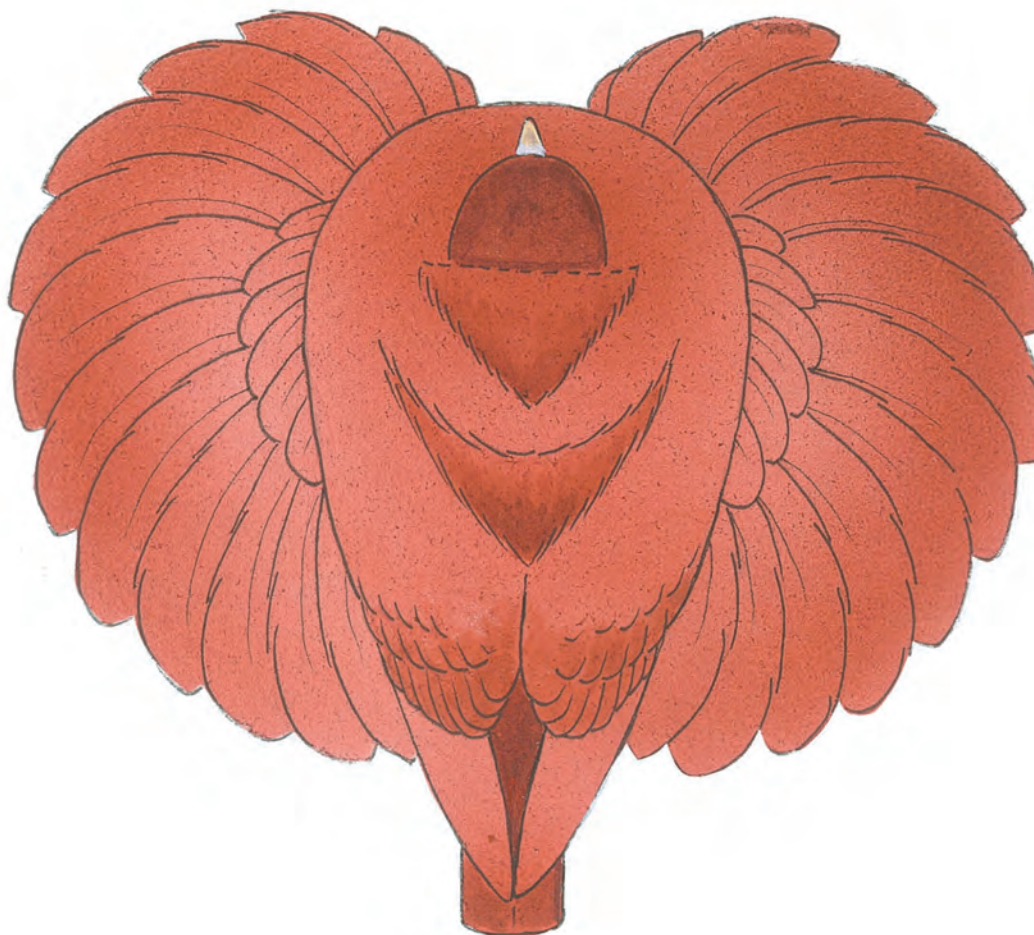
FAULTS: Thin, light, or weak when held.

STATION (10PTS.): Very alert, showing proudness. Body should be at a 45 degree angle, from the back to the floor.

Faults: Crouching, standing too high or on tip toes.

WINGS & TAILS (5PTS.): Wings to be carried close to the body and on top of the tail. The flights should not drop below the wings or be crossed over the tail. Tapering and short, to be within 1 inch of the end of the tail.

RUSSIAN TUMBLER



FAULTS: Side boards or lack of back cover. More than 12 tail feathers.

FEATHERS & COLORS (10PTS.): Should be clean, neat, tight, and smooth having a rich sheen.

FAULTS: Loose, ruffled or dull feathers.

LEGS (5PTS.): Short, heavily feathered hocks.

FAULTS: Legs too long.

MUFFS (10PTS.): A 3 to 4 inch layered muff with feathers extending in front of the bird in a semicircle rather than off to one side.

FAULTS: Grouse legs or split muffs.

TRIMMING: To be permitted to an extent as to further enhance the total beauty of the bird. The trimming should be of the feathers that break through or push through the crest.

COLORS & MARKINGS:

SELFS: Black, dun, red, yellow, brown, khaki, lavender, and white.

Bars, Checks, & T-Patterns: Ash red, ash yellow, blue, silver

OTHER COLORS: Almond, indigo, grizzle, dominant opal, rosewing, whitesides, baldhead, badge, saddle, magpie, white bib, moorhead, shield, mottle.

Art by A. Turcotte

RZHEV TUMBLER (RZHEV STARTAIL)



ORIGIN: Developed in and around the town of Rschew (Rzhev) north west of Moscow, Russia. Recognized at the beginning of the 1800s.

OVERALL IMPRESSION: A medium size, slim tumbler with a low station that is clean legged. Typical for the breed is the high held tail with the distinct white tail bar (ribbon tail) that is peculiar to the breed.

HEAD: A flat and broad skull with a high frontal and steep, almost cube shaped head with rounded contours. Plain head or with a neat shell crest that comes with or without rosettes.

EYE: Large, very expressive and dark bull with a smooth and pale to cream colored eye ceres that are fairly broad.

BEAK: Short to barely medium in length, thick and almost stumpy in appearance. Set at a slightly down sloping angle (slightly down faced) and light in color with a white wattle that is small and smooth.

NECK: Medium length, strong at the base, narrowing to the head with a clean cut throat with no dewlap.

BREAST: Broad, rounded and some what protruding.

BACK: Long and sloping from the nape of neck to the tail tip in a smooth concave line.

WINGS: Quite long, carried under the tail but not dragging on the floor.

TAIL: 12 to 16 tail feathers, long, broad and carried at a slightly up lifted angle.

LEGS: Short and clean legged.

FEATHER: Smooth and thick but should not be loose.

COLORS: Red and yellow showing a white tail bar.

COLOR AND MARKINGS: Color to be rich, clear and with a good sheen. The markings are similar to magpie marked, with the frontal, top of skull, rear of head (similar to the Lahore), neck, breast, shoulders, back and tail all colored.

The white areas are around and under the eye, a small chuck/beard included, (these markings to be as even as possible), wings, belly and thighs. The tail should have a colored tip with as close to white distinctly marked bar that is not too narrow.

FAULTS: An entirely rounded head; too long, thin or pointed beak; red or coarse eye ceres; poor carriage/station (should be near horizontal body under line); too high on the legs; tail bar too broad, uneven or indistinct or not clear white; solid colored tail feathers; white tail feathers; white on the frontal (around the wattle); white on the neck; chuck/beard too large; color in the beard; white or flecked back; wings with too much white or color; color in the thighs or belly; very flat color; or a bluish tone to any of the colored areas.

ORDER OF IMPORTANCE: Breed type and balance, head and beak shape, tail and wing carriage, tail bar, color and markings over the entire bird.

BAND SIZE: 7

Translated by Mick Bassett and Joe Powers

Art by Louis Frindel

SHORT FACE HELMET



COLORS: Black, dun, red, yellow, blue and silver dun bar

COLOR & MARKINGS (25 POINTS): White body, head to line under the eye colored, color goes to crest, tail colored, (colors and markings)

HEAD (25 POINTS): Rounded. broad in frontal, well packed, comes crested and plain head. Crested have a full shell with rosettes

EYES (10 POINTS): Fish white to pearl, flesh to coral eye ceres ..

BEAK (15 POINTS): Short, small boxed, straight as possible, slightly down beaked, acceptable, flesh colored..

BODY (20 POINTS): Erect, neck short and thick, chest broad, rounded, wings carried tightly on a line with tail, figure small and dainty .

LEGS (5 POINTS): Short, clean legged, bright red, toe nail are white

TOTAL 100 POINTS

FAULTS: Gravel or dark eyes, long beak, large body, stained beak coarse eye ceres, flat head, sugar tail, mismarked other than primaries or tail feathers.

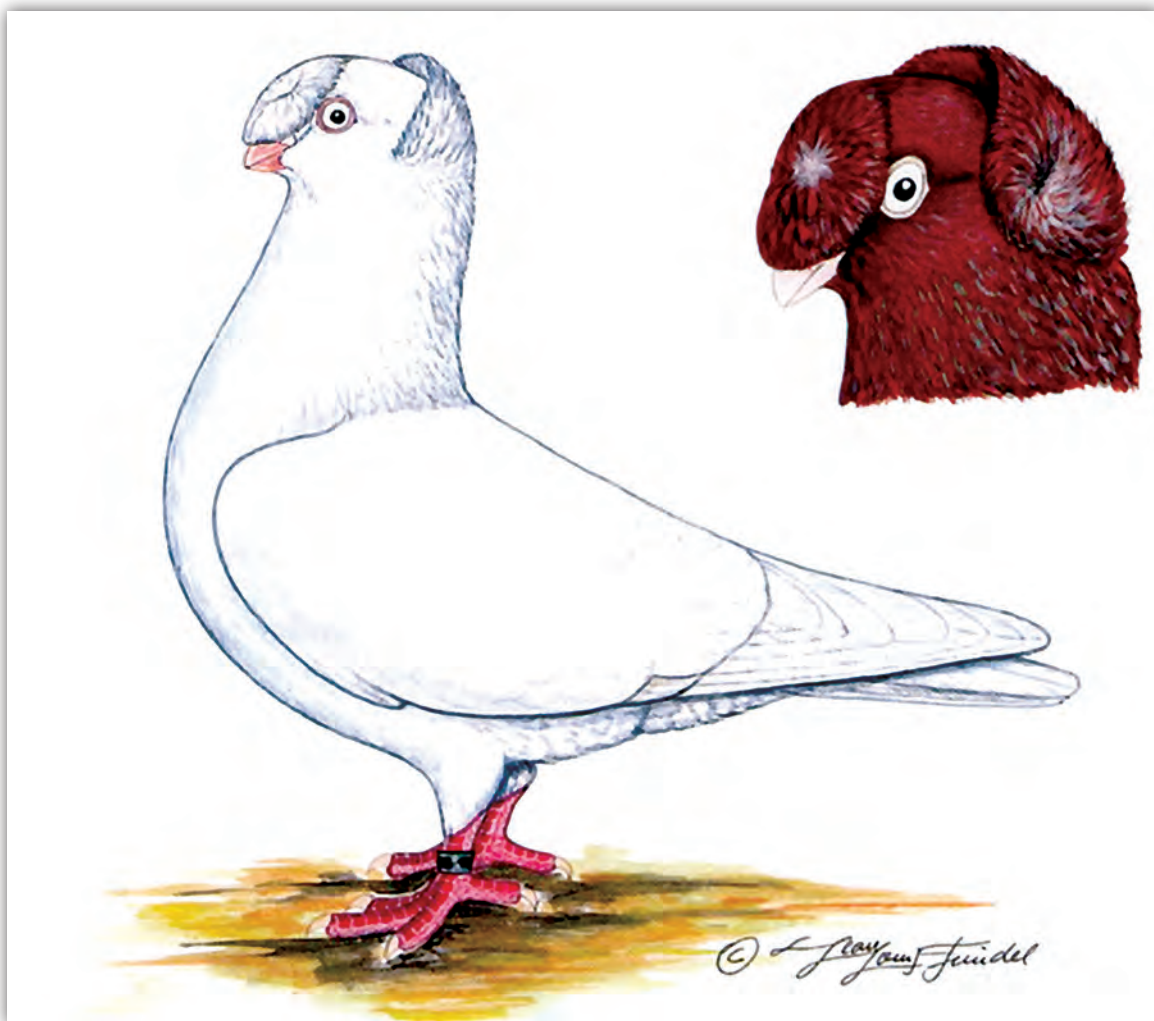
MAJOR FAULTS: Bull eyed, white feathers in tail, colored feathers in primaries, dropped wings, head and tail different in color.

DISQUALIFICATIONS: Split eyes (out of round), cross beaked. Missing toes or nails, crooked feet, any missing primary or tail feathers.



*Standard from the Empire Short face Club
Crested Artwork by Diane Jacky
Plain head by Gary Romig*

SIEBENBURGER DOUBLE CRESTED TUMBLER



ORIGIN: Siebenbürgen towards the end of 1800.

OVERALL IMPRESSION: Small to barely middle sized, well rounded breast, erect carriage, double crests, clean legs and a beak that is almost medium in length.

HEAD: A small, rounded head with a beak crest/rose that covers the forehead and wattle. This crest/rose is round in shape with a pin point center. It also has a full, neat shell crest that can end with or without rosettes on each side, as long as both are the same.

EYE: Pearl in color with a thin eye ceres that are smooth and pale flesh color.

BEAK: To be on the short side of medium, almost 'stumpy' with the top and bottom mandibles the same shape and of a light flesh color.

NECK: Medium long, full at the breast and shoulders narrowing somewhat too the head with a well defined throat.

BREAST: Broad and full but not deep. **NECK:** Medium long, full at the breast and shoulders narrowing somewhat too the head with a well defined throat.

BREAST: Broad and full but not deep.

BACK: Broad at the shoulders and then narrowing to the tail.

WINGS: Are a good length, carried close to the body with the back well covered (no sideboards). The flights rest on the tail but are not crossed and reach almost to the end of the tail.

TAIL: Medium long held well closed so it has a narrow shape.

LEGS: Hocks are medium long with clean-legs.

FEATHERS: Tight feathered and firm to the touch.

COLORS: Self colors in White, Black, Dun, Red and Yellow and Gescheckte (pied) in Black, Dun, Red and Yellow.

COLOR & PATTERN: All colors clear, bright and clean. The Pied on a white ground color with the colored feathers bold not flecked. Sometimes all white primaries and/or tail. Birds with just a few white feathers are not Gescheckte (pied).

(Note: this is not mottle as we know it in the US.)

FAULTS: Too long or too small of body; poor or too high of station; broad tail; a 'square' head; poorly shaped beak or head crests; beak too long or of dark color; poor color.

ORDER OF IMPORTANCE: Breed type and balance, head shape and station, overall condition, head structures (crests), beak and eye, color and pattern.

BAND SIZE: 7

Note: This breed has wrongly been called the Transylvanian D C Tumbler at times but the proper name is Siebenburger D C Tumbler.

Drawing by Louis Frindel

SILESIA TUMBLER



ORIGIN: Quite popular breed around the beginning of the 20th century in Lodz, Warsaw and Breslau. Also named "Bocian" (Stork) because of its long legs. An excellent flying breed. Breeders in and around Breslau began to develop the type to its present appearance with the large muffs and the white plumage.

GENERAL IMPRESSION: A long beaked, slender pigeon with a high station and well developed muffs and hock feathers. Lots of temperament but not shy.

BREED CHARACTERISTICS

HEAD: Stretched wedge shaped head. Together with the beak, the head forms a slightly arched line without any break. The rounded back part of the head blends into the neck.

EYES: Fairly large, vivid, bull.

EYE CERES: Fine, narrow, of light flesh color.

BEAK: Long, substantial base, doesn't interfere with the profile line of the head. Tightly fitting, small white wattles.

BREAST: Not too wide, rounded, slightly prominent.

BACK: Fairly narrow, sloping downwards.

WINGS: Tightly fitting to the body, well closed, wing butts not visible, resting on the tail, not crossing on the tail.

TAIL: Narrow, long, tightly packed, forms a sloping line with the back.

LEGS: Long, nearly straight, fully feathered with well developed, dense muffs and hock feathers.

PLUMAGE: Tightly fitting to the body.

COLORS: White only.

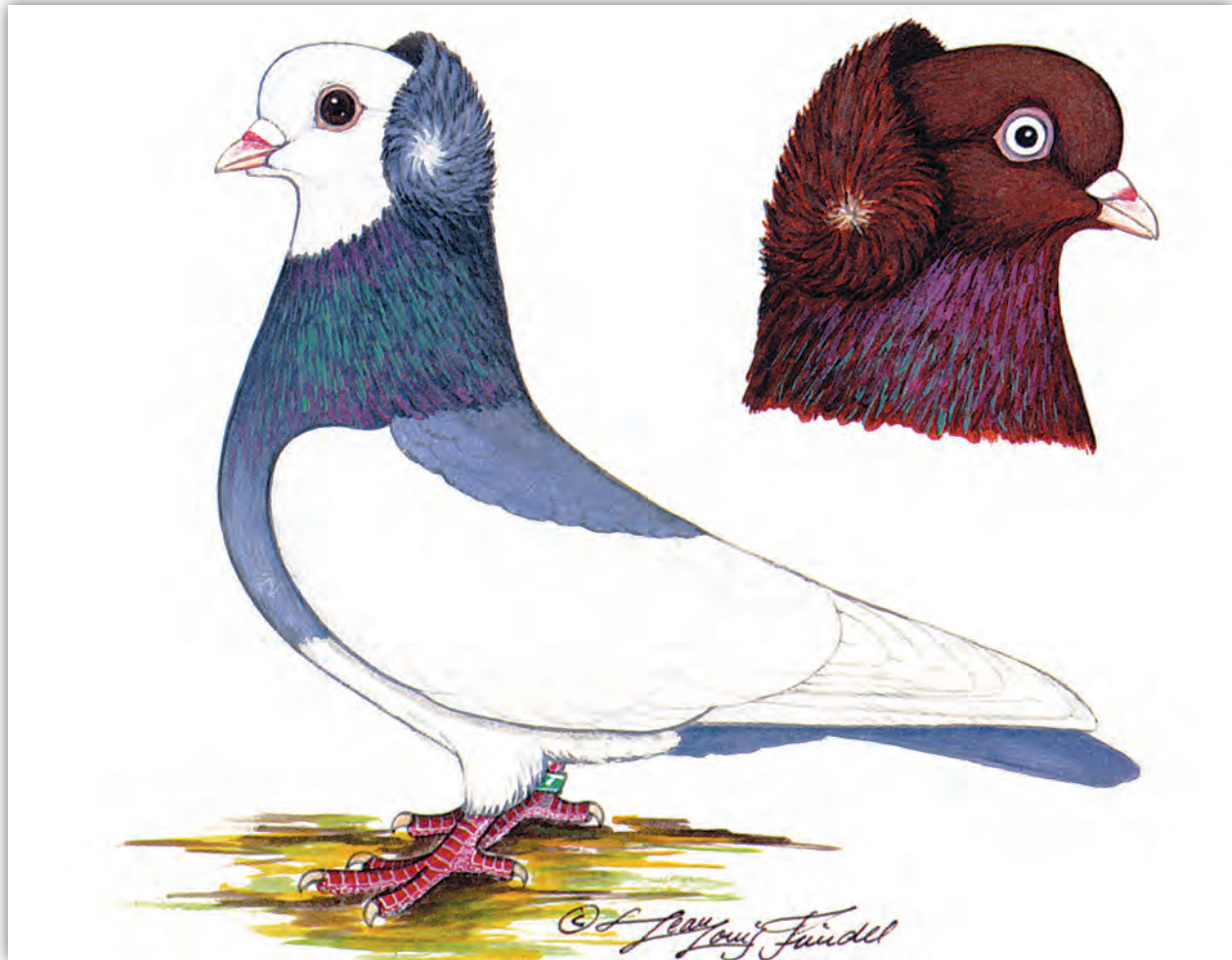
GRAVE FAULTS: Short or too wide, edgy head; dented profile line; pinched behind the wattles; visible frontal; visible pupil; coarse red or yellow eye cere; beak too thin or dark in color; neck too short or thick; bent neck; gullet; prominent wing butts; crossing flights; wide or wry tail; short, bent legs; horizontal carriage; weak muffs.

OVERALL APPRAISAL: General impression-shape of the body-station-head with eyes and beak-muffs.

BAND SIZE: 10mm inner diameter.

*Translated from Polish by Georg Splett
English translation by Thomas Hellman
Art by Gary Romig*

SISAKER ROLLER



ORIGIN: Developed in and around the town of Rschew (Rzhev) north west of Moscow, Russia. Recognized at the beginning of the 1800s.

OVERALL IMPRESSION: A medium size, slim tumbler with a low station that is clean legged. Typical for the breed is the high held tail with the distinct white tail bar (ribbon tail) that is peculiar to the breed.

HEAD: A flat and broad skull with a high frontal and steep, almost cube shaped head with rounded contours. Plain head or with a neat shell crest that comes with or without rosettes.

EYE: Large, very expressive and dark bull with a smooth and pale to cream colored eye ceres that are fairly broad.

BEAK: Short to barely medium in length, thick and almost stumpy in appearance. Set at a slightly down sloping angle (slightly down faced) and light in color with a white wattle that is small and smooth.

NECK: Medium length, strong at the base, narrowing to the head with a clean cut throat with no dewlap.

BREAST: Broad, rounded and some what protruding.

BACK: Long and sloping from the nape of neck to the tail tip in a smooth concave line.

WINGS: Quite long, carried under the tail but not dragging on the floor.

TAIL: 12 to 16 tail feathers, long, broad and carried at a slightly up lifted angle.

LEGS: Short and clean legged.

FEATHER: Smooth and thick but should not be loose.

COLORS: Red and yellow showing a white tail bar.

COLOR AND MARKINGS: Color to be rich, clear and with a good sheen. The markings are similar to magpie marked, with the frontal, top of skull, rear of head (similar to the Lahore), neck, breast, shoulders, back and tail all colored. The white areas are around and under the eye, a small chuck/beard included, (these markings to be as even as possible), wings, belly and thighs. The tail should have a colored tip with as close to white distinctly marked bar that is not too narrow.

FAULTS: An entirely rounded head; too long, thin or pointed beak; red or coarse eye ceres; poor carriage/station (should be near horizontal body under line); too high on the legs; tail bar too broad, uneven or indistinct or not clear white; solid colored tail feathers; white tail feathers; white on the frontal (around the wattle); white on the neck; chuck/beard too large; color in the beard; white or flecked back; wings with too much white or color; color in the thighs or belly; very flat color; or a bluish tone to any of the colored areas.

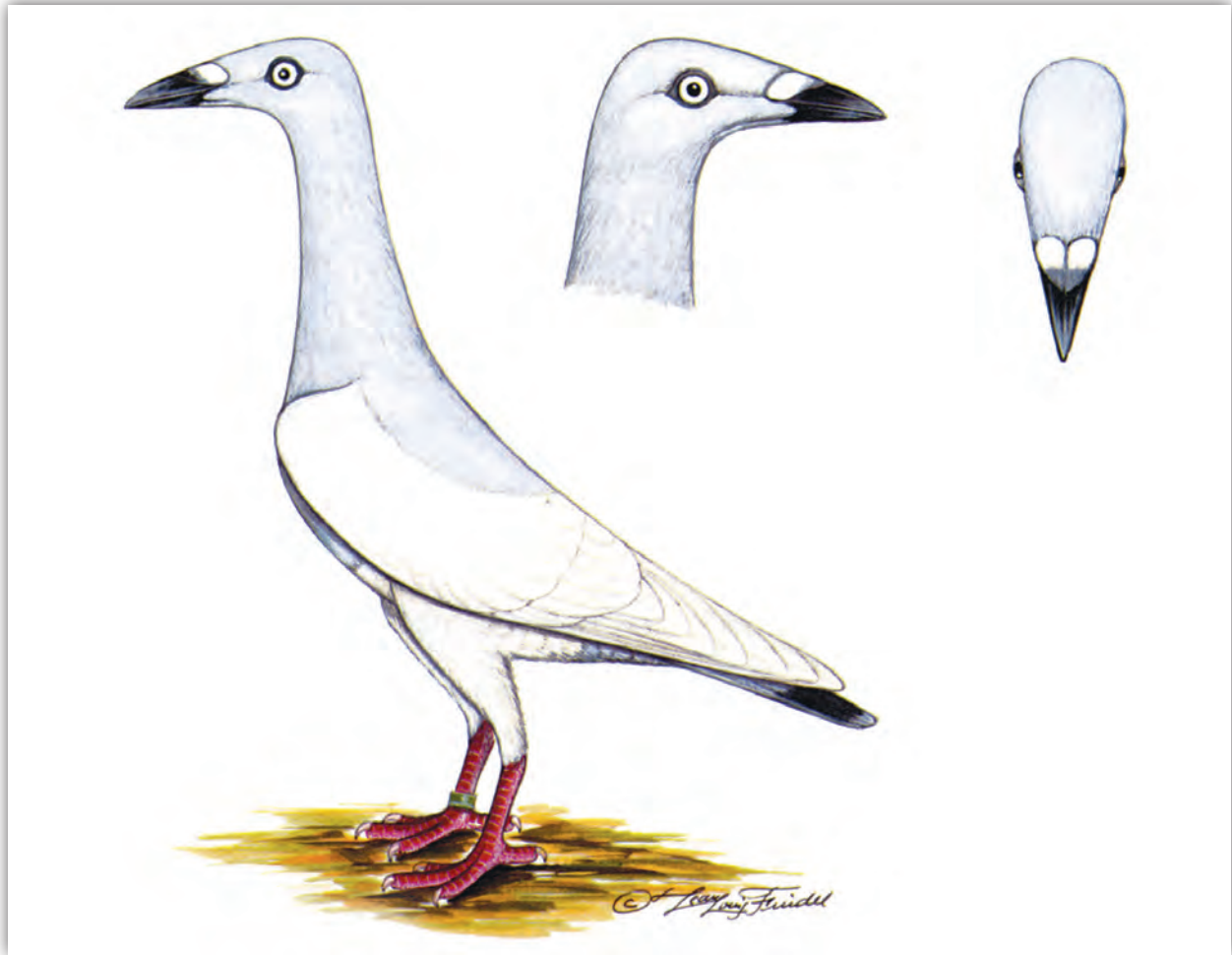
ORDER OF IMPORTANCE: Breed type and balance, head and beak shape, tail and wing carriage, tail bar, color and markings over the entire bird.

BAND SIZE: 7

Translated by Mick Bassett and Joe Powers

Art by Louis Frindel

SREBRNIAK AND PERLOVY HIGHFLIER



(Also known as : Polish Silver & Pearl Magpie Highflyer and Polish Long Face Silver & Pearl Tumbler).

HEAD: Long and narrow, proportional to the bird's size, without corners, edges, or platform. The frontal flat and filled up, making the profile of the entire head from the end of the beak to the back of the head as one uninterrupted slightly arched line which gives the impression of a perfectly straight line. The back of the head unites with the back of the neck by a short rounded downward curve. The head and beak, if looked upon from the top, form a regularly widening wedge, which is gently rounded at the back.

EYE: Eyes are placed high and close to the profile line of the head in the rear of the skull. The iris is clean pearly with a very slight bluish tinge and without any other color present. The pupil is small and round positioned in the center of the iris. The eye cere blue gray to almost black, well marked. The Pearly Highflyer has flesh colored eye ceres, which must be light and without any redness.

BEAK: Long, moderately thin, broadly attached, forming a continuous wedge with rest of the skull if looked upon from the top. Dark (black) for the silver variety and light (flesh colored) for the Pearl variety. The wattles of silver gray color are delicate and small, not disturbing the profile and the wedge of the entire head. The Pearl variety's wattles are pearl flesh colored with no brown present.

NECK: Straight, proportionally long and thin with a nice cut out under the beak mildly widening and harmoniously blending into the breast and shoulders. Neck feathers should not show any raggedness.

BREAST: Not too wide (proportionally narrow) not sticking out forward, makes a harmonious line from the almost perpendicular neck and continues nicely to the breastbone.

BACK: Proportionally narrow, slightly rounded in the shoulder area, falling moderately.

WINGS: Long, held close to the body with visible wing butts, closed tightly and resting on the tail without crossing each other, reaching the middle of the tail's black band.

TAIL: Closed and straight, slanting at an angle to make a continuous straight line with the falling back but not touching the ground and not too long.

LEGS: Clean, long, but proportional and thin, visible thighs not coming together in the knee area. The back part of the leg has feathers coming down to the knee joint. The front part of the leg has feathers coming down about 1/4" below the knee joint. Toenails, white.

COLOR & PLUMAGE: Brilliant white with icy silver magpie pattern, except for the tail which is dark silver blue, including the upper and lower coverts. The end of the tail has about half of an inch wide black band followed by a narrow light silver band. The Pearl variety has the same marking pattern, except that the icy silver color is more pearl silver. The tail is not silver blue, but dark pearl silver with a brown gray band followed by a narrow light pearl silver band. In both varieties, the lighter and softer the magpie markings are, the better.

SREBRNIAK HIGHFLIER

GENERAL APPEARANCE: All elements of the bird shown above must make a harmonious whole, creating a flying pigeon type, which is proportionately built, slim, with an erect station with its back moderately dropping, holding its straight neck slightly forward from the plum line and carrying its head proudly and horizontally.

FAULTS:

BODY: Chunky, horizontal, or too deep station.

HEAD: Short, wide, bulging head above the eyes. Lack of wedge from the top. Corners in the back of the wedge (looking from the top). The profile line of the head turns squarely into the neck instead of turning down with a nice short, round curve.

EYE: Any red veins. Large and ill shaped pupil, off center pupil.

EYE CERES: Deviation in color. Inconspicuous in silver varieties. Reddish in pearl variety.

BEAK: Out of proportion (too thick or too thin), uneven in substance, indented, turning upward or downward in relation to the head profile. Large wattles and or deviation in color. Narrow at its base joining the frontal.

NECK: Short, thick, not proportional, having a bagdette kink, lacking a cut out under the beak, dewlap or gullet. Ragged neck feathers.

BREAST: Too wide and sticking out.

BACK: Too wide, hump back, hollow back,

WINGS: Not clinging to the body, hanging below the tail, held horizontally or raised.

LEGS: Short, thick, thighs covered with belly feathers (invisible), coming together in the knees (cow hocks), too much bend in the knees, too far apart, feathers come down too low.

PLUMAGE COLOR: Too dark, rusty pigmentation in the silver plumage. White in the tail feathers (if little then only a minor fault). The almost black band in the tail too light. Uneven coloration of the neck. Too much green luster in the neck. Pearl variety especially vulnerable. Dark spots on wing coverts.

GENERAL: All visible signs of degeneration, or crippling (hump, wry tail, crooked breastbone, etc.) will disqualify the bird from competing.

BREAKDOWN OF POINTS:

Head.....	24 pts.
Overall Appearance.....	20 pts.
Eye.....	10 pts.
Cere	8 pts.
Beak.....	8 pts.
Neck	10 pts.
Leg	10 pts.
Color	10 pts.

JUDGING CLASSIFICATION:

94 - 100 pts. - Superb
89 - 93 pts. - Very Good
83 - 88 pts. - Good
81 - 84 pts. - Satisfactory

Note: The title of Champion will be bestowed upon the best pigeon in the class if it is awarded at least 94 pts. Otherwise, the highest graded pigeon in the breed class is awarded as Best of Breed.

Art by Louis Frindel

STETTINER TUMBLER



COLOR (20 PTS.): Black, blue, red, yellow, grizzle, tigered in: black, red, yellow, and copper; blue black bar, and white bar in: red, yellow, blue and isabel; white and white streaked.

HEAD (25 PTS.): Dice shaped but rounded off, forehead is wide at the start of beak.

EYE (10 PTS.): Pearl, white breasted have dark eyes. Red bars have fawn brown. Eye ceres blue gray in all colors except Isabel, red, yellow which have flesh pink.

BEAK (20 PTS.): Short thick, smooth white nose wattles, red, yellow and isabel have horn colored beaks, all others have dark blue black beaks.

BODY (20 PTS.): Neck medium length, broad at the base, tapering thinner toward the head, chest wide and rounded, back straight and broad at the shoulders, wings short and tight against body and rest on top of the tail, tail medium length.

LEGS (5 PTS.): Short, bright red and clean legged.

CREST (15 PTS.): birds with crest add additional 15 pts.

FAULTS: poor figure, long pinched head, red eye ceres, poor color, crooked beak.

DISQUALIFICATIONS: Spilt eyes, bull eyed, missing toes and crooked feet. Any missing primary or tail feathers.

Art by Diane Jacky

STRALSUNDER HIGHFLYER



ORIGIN: Pommern - this region once belonged to Sweden and Poland and then Germany. Only a small part is now German, including the harbor town of Stralsund, where this breed finds its home and is bred in its present form.

OVERALL IMPRESSION: A small to medium sized, slim and high standing, dainty and lively Tumbler. It should give the impression of being a good flyer, with its racy appearance. Standing on long legs with an almost horizontal body carriage and an upright bearing. All body parts must blend harmoniously together.

HEAD: Flat, narrow and angular, the frontal forms a straight line with the beak. The frontal meets the top skull, just in front of the eye, to form a sharp angle. The larger this angle is the flatter the top skull will be. The top skull is perfectly flat (straight) when viewed from the side. The top skull at the back of the head meets the neck to form a near 90° angle to flow down the neck. When viewed from the top, the sides of the skull run from the back of the head to the area of the eyes in a parallel line, and then taper gradually so there is no break in the head to beak line. The longer the face the better it is.

EYE: Pale pearl color with small pupils positioned close to the top of the head. The eyes to be slightly protruding (bulging) from the skull. The eye ceres are fairly broad with a fine delicate appearance and vivid red in color.

BEAK: Long, straight and thin carried horizontally. The upper mandible very slightly rounded at the tip. The light colored beak has a pale rosy color that intensifies as it nears the gape (hinge). The beak length is to harmonize with the length, form and size of the head. The wattle is flat with a very slight pronounced shape. In young birds it is very smooth.

NECK: Long and thin it is carried fully upright and perfectly straight on the back side. Between the base of the neck and the wing butts there is a slight depression (hollow). The throat is fine and smooth and very distinct in its curve to the lower mandible.

BREAST: Round, slender and deep for the birds' size. The breast is carried slightly forward to best connect to the neck.

BACK: Perfectly straight and almost horizontal in it's carriage.

WINGS: Long and well closed but not held tightly to the body. The wing tips almost reaching the end of the tail. Wings are carried lightly on the tail without crossing.

TAIL: Long and narrow and is carried horizontally.

LEGS: Long with prominent thighs flowing cleanly from the body. The lower legs are of medium to long length and straight when viewed from the front. The toes are clean and without any feathers.

FEATHER: Short and very tight.

COLOR: Pure White with no spots or flecks of any color.

FAULTS: Plump or large body; low stance; round head; down faced beak setting; too high of a forehead; any curve to the neck; dewlap, gullet or a full throat (throat must be very thin); any feathering on the lower leg shank; cow hocked; loose feathering on body or wings; thighs not prominent enough; dropped wings; eye ceres that are lacking any red color.

EVALUATION: Overall breed type and balance, head shape, neck, body position, eyes and eye cere color.

BAND SIZE: 7

*Translated by Mick Bassett and Joe Powers
Art by Louis Frindel*

SUDBATSCHKAER TUMBLER

colored with the feather shaft showing white shading. Solid white feathers in the primaries or tail is a serious fault.

Deroy is an orangey yellow with darker primary feathers.

Some darker flecking is seen in many old birds with some showing varying amounts of white as well.

Pied shall have a ground or base color, with evenly marked amount of white feathers or markings. The white shall also be in the flights and tail feathers.

Neck colored (penciled) have a white ground color with a colored head and flecked neck, shoulder and wing butts.

Young birds may be almost solid colored until they molt.

When older they have the neck colored and the primary feathers laced. The tail should be white with males having a more distinct marking than the hens. Magpie marked come with a white head or with a forehead spot or crown. Under the lower mandible is a small white chuck. The crest is colored while the lower back is white and the under tail coverts are colored. The wings are white, with the upper back, tail and neck colored. All marking lines between white and color are to be clear and distinct.

FAULTS: Too large, plump or long; narrow or weak body; too high on the legs; dropped wings; thick, round or angular head (should be gently rounded with high forehead); beak too long or thin; weak crest or lacking balanced and distinct rosettes; too much red in the pearl eye; red eye cere; loose feathering; poor color or marking faults.

ORDER OF IMPORTANCE: Breed type and balance, body form, head form, beak, crest, eye color, color and markings.

BAND SIZE: 7

Art by Louis Frindel

SZEGEDINER TUMBLER



ORIGIN: Hungary; Szeged and other Hungarian cities. Originally brought up from the Orient. A High Flier, must not tumble. Also known as a crested Tippler.

OVERALL IMPRESSION: The breed is made up of two distinct styles. Style 1 - Solid color and mottled are the smallest (24 -26 cm; 9 1/2" to 10 inches) with smaller head and distinct beak setting; also mottles, mottle on neck only, and multi-colored ones exhibit this style. Style 2 - Elster marked and ash colored, are longer in body, head and length of beak and stand higher.

BREED CHARACTERISTICS:

HEAD: Style 1 - Small, with high and broad forehead (frontal) slightly rounded. Style 2 - longer and flatter, both types display a tightly fitting crest which does not barely extend over the top of the headline. Crest runs into rosettes on both sides.

EYES: Blues and mottles: smoky gray; Whites: bull; Elster: bull or pearl; All other colors have pearl eyes.

CERE: Style 1 - Multiple rings but not coarse, flesh color. Style 2 - Smaller, flesh color to grayish.

BEAK: Slightly angled to forehead. Style 1 - slightly shorter than medium length. Style 2 - medium length. (Blues and blue check (mottle) dark in color, all others including black flesh colored; Elster with snip. Beak wattles should be smooth not coarse.

NECK: Erect and carried slightly backwards. Style 1 - short. Style 2 - Somewhat longer.

BREAST: Style 1 - Broad, rounded, and protruding. Style 2 - somewhat smaller (narrow and not as protruding, with both types, the width of the front should blend well overall and fall off in line to the tip of the tail.

WINGS: Powerful, wide, tightly closed, resting on the tail.

TAIL: Not too long, and slightly falling off from the back. Tail should not touch the floor.

LEGS: Style 1 - Short, unfeathered, toe nails to match color of beak. Style 2 - Somewhat longer, unfeathered, toe nails to match color of beak.

PLUMAGE: Short; tightly feathered.

COLORS:

SOLID: Color soft satiny and clean, checks mottles and ashes clean as possible.

MOTTLED NECKS: White base color on heads, and many colored feathers on head, neck, and crest.

MOTTLES: Solid color background with white feathers over entire bird. Multi-color (AOC) to have at least 3 colors prevailing in various patterns, mottle, tigered, etc.

ELSTER MARKING: Clean white colored head with colored forehead snip. A white spot under the beak, crest to be colored, back is white.

MAJOR FAULTS: Too large, plump, or long and too small in body; wings hanging too low; fat or angular head; one sided crest (crooked); missing rosettes, red eye cere; beak overly long or weak; legs too long; loosely feathered; bad color and mismarked.

PREFERENCES IN ORDER OF IMPORTANCE:

Overall impression or style of bird - Body structure - Head structure with beak position - Crest and eye color - Color and marking.

Art by Gary Romig

TAGANROG TUMBLER



ORIGIN: From the South West Soviet Union near the town of Taganrog by Lake Asowschen. Taken to German in 1972 where it was officially recognized as a breed in 1976.

OVERALL IMPRESSION: A small pigeon with high tail carriage and wings carried below the tail. Will show tremulous neck shaking when not at rest. A high forehead, flat top to the skull but with rounded profile. Barely medium length beak.

HEAD: Plain-headed with a high forehead. In profile, a flattened top but with rounded contours.

EYE: Large and dark. Eye cere fine and pale.

BEAK: Short to medium length, broadly set forming a stumpy angle with the forehead. Flesh-colored in Black and Blue birds with 'snip' (forehead spot). A darker over-beak for Dun and Reds with snip. A light horn colored over-beak allowed.

NECK: Full from the body, tapering and forming a graceful curve. The hind neck full and slightly outward curving. When alert, slight neck tremors.

BREAST: Carried forward and proud. Broad and well rounded.

BACK: Short and broad.

WINGS: Not too long, carried under the tail with the wing tips just clear of the floor.

TAIL: 14-20 Tail feathers allowed. Tail carried high, well closed at the tail root and then flaring to spread as wide as the breast. No 'Grease Quills' in the tail cushion.

LEGS: Short and clean-legged.

FEATHERS: Broadly webbed, soft and not too long.

COLORS: Red, yellow, black, dun, blue bar, silver bar, red bar, yellow bar.

COLOR AND MARKINGS: Color desired to be rich, clear and intensive with a good sheen. White ground color with the wing-shields colored. 7-12 White primary feathers. Can also have a colored snip (spot) on the forehead.

FAULTS: Thin small body. Too tall. Thin, loose or trailing tail. Forehead and skull too vaulted (the forehead should be high but not over-hanging, the top of the skull should not be rounded). Beak too long. Less than 7 or more than 12 white primary feathers (there should be no more than two white primaries different each side). Wing tips crossing, either under or over the tail. Uneven color or markings.

ORDER OF IMPORTANCE: Breed type. Body form and stance.

Tail carriage and posture/action. Head and Beak. Markings and color.

Drawing by Gary Romig

TEMESCHBURGER SCHECKEN



ORIGIN/HISTORY: Developed at the beginning of the 20th Century in the Temeschburg/Rumanian area.

OVERALL IMPRESSION: Less than medium size with a sloping stance. Head having a good forehead with a medium beak and high set shell crest. Lively temperament and a good flyer.

HEAD: A longish head that is broad and rounded with fairly high forehead. The shell crest is high 'set' with or without Rosettes on each side. The crest is neat and not big or too large.

EYE: Pearl eye with some red veining permissible. Eye ceres pale to reddish in color.

BEAK: Medium length and broadly set (not fine or weak). Beak color is - for Blacks, Blue and Copper to be dark. For Red it is light but can be shaded. For Yellow it should be light. For Dun a horn color. Beak wattle smooth, small and not protruding.

NECK: A fairly plump neck for its size but not long. Full across the shoulders and flowing into the back.

BREAST: A strong full breast that is well rounded. Not deeply set but in line with the slope of the body.

BACK: Short, broad and gently sloping.

WINGS: Well closed and held on the tail and the flight tips must not cross.

TAIL: Medium length and well closed. Held in a smooth line from the neck down over the back.

LEGS: Look almost short as feathering from the thigh can be slightly down the leg but they must be clean legged. Nail ---color is not important on any variety.

FEATHER: Full but tightly feathered.

COLORS: Black, Dun, Blue, Red, Yellow and Copper (all 'schecken' marked).

COLOR AND MARKINGS: All colors rich and with the desired markings. Head and throat to be White. Neck, top of back (heart shape cover feathers) and breast white with a little color flecked through as edging to these feathers. Breast (lower) can be lightly or heavily colored. Belly and thighs colored with a little white flecking. Copper color - has a clear, deep Copper (Chestnut) color. The tail is to be blue/black with copper tones and a Black tail bar. Primaries have very noticeable Black shading. The forepart of the wing shield flecked (light or heavy). Secondaries, primaries, back and tail colored.

FAULTS: Too large, weak or fine of body; head form other than stated; too deep set crest (the crest should start just above the level of the throat with the rosette and crest in line with the throat); too long, short or thin of beak; incorrect beak color; yellowish eye ceres; wings not held correctly; tail not well closed or not held in line with the body; very badly marked; white feathers in the primaries or tail; any shading seen with the wings or tail closed.

ORDER OF IMPORTANCE: Breed type and balance, station, overall condition, head, crest and markings, color and eyes.

BAND SIZE: 7

*Translated by Mick Bassett and Joe Powers
Drawing by Louis Frindel*

UZBEK MEDIUM FACE TUMBLER



ORIGIN: Country of Uzbekistan.

Breed Characteristics

BODY: Medium sized bird, with an elongated body type. Standing in an upright position with a broad chest, a neck leaning slightly forward. The body of the pigeon is tilted towards the tail in approximately a 45 degree angle. Wings sit over the tail and the tail does not touch the ground. Double crested or front crested. Fully muffed legs.

Requirements of the Standard

Rules for assessing Uzbek medium face tumbler. The total amount of points is 100. For each item of the rating scale, the evaluating committee may withdraw no more than half a point.

1. EXTERIOR: Estimated at 10 points. The medium size pigeon, the size of a pigeon is 34-37 cm, chest broad and pronounced, dense/full plumage. The wings are on the tail, body is somewhat low. The body is tilted on an angle towards the tail, the tail is low but not touching the ground. The neck is straight forward, slightly curved.

Allowable weaknesses: a) A shortened body - deduction from 1 to 2 points.

b) The average length of leg - deduction from 1 to 2 points

Unacceptable shortcomings: a) Drooped wings.

b) Loose feathers/silky/poor plumage.

2. COLOR OF PLUMAGE: Estimated at 10 points. Plumage coloration and pattern typical for each variety (markings) of colorful pigeons, to meet the standard. The plumage of dark colors shining on the neck with green hue has priority.

Allowable weaknesses: a) Dull plumage - deduction from 1 to 2 points.

b) The color is slightly different/dull from the standard color - deduction from 1 to 5 points.

Unacceptable shortcomings: Plumage color does not match the standard.

3. HEAD: Estimated at 10 points. The head is round and broad, forehead is rather steep and high.

Allowable weaknesses: Head not broad, but not elongated - deduction up to 5 points.

Unacceptable shortcomings: A narrow elongated head. Note: If the bird has a "moustache" or "sideburns" 2 points are added to scores on the assessment of the head, provided that amount does not exceed 10 points for the head.

4. CRESTS: For a front crest 10 points and 10 points for the back crest. Basic requirements to the crests is that they have sufficient size. Front crest - may take the form of rosettes, rose, curls, or so-called "hat" having a support underneath at the front over the beak. Back crest - should take the form of a crown, to be wide from ear

UZBEK MEDIUM FACE TUMBLER

to ear in a shell shape on the sides, the back of the crest gradually blending with the nape. Back crest is positioned on the eye level or slightly lower than the eye level.

Allowable weaknesses: a) The crests are not large, but the correct form - deduction up to 3 points.

b) Front crest of irregular shape, laying too low over the beak/no support - deduction up to 5 points.

c) Back crest is sharp/thin (flag) - deduction of 2 points.

Unacceptable shortcomings: a) Front crest is shaped like a horn.

b) Narrow back crest, one-sided.

5. BEAK: Estimated at 20 points. The beak is medium size, thick, wide/stout on the short side, mostly white, no longer than 12 mm. Some colored pigeons allowed gray color beaks.

Allowable weaknesses: Beak is slightly thin a medium length (up to 12 mm) - deduction from 1 to 7 points.

Unacceptable shortcomings: a) Curved beak;

b) The beak is long (more than 12 mm);

c) A narrow thin beak, like a dove;

d) Beak is black.

Note: Measurement of the length of the beak is made along the length of the projections contained between perpendiculars, pubescent on the tip of the beak and the intersection points of the skull with the upper limit of the beak.

6. EYES: Estimated at 5 points. Eyes are large, expressive, eye color for all colorations is bright, pink hues, pearl, or blue hues. Pupil is round, black, situated in the center of the eye. For Awlak (shields) and whites the eye color is black (Bulls eye). The smaller the pupil, the higher the score for the eye.

Allowable weaknesses: Eyes with red borders/ring - deduction up to 2 points.

Unacceptable shortcomings: a) The eyes are yellow or red.

b) The eyes are different in color.

Note: With an equal number of points, pigeons with blue eyes are preferred.

7. EYELIDS: Estimated at 5 points. Eyelids are large, white or a flesh color, open and gentle.

Allowable weaknesses: Eyelids are small in size - deduction up to 2 points.

Unacceptable shortcomings: a) Rough eyelids. b) Eyelids colored in dark gray, yellow or red.

8. NOSTRIL CERE: Estimated at 5 points. Nostril cere is wide, pressed to the forehead, smooth.

Allowable weaknesses: Nostril cere is narrow, elongated - deduction of up to 2.5 points.

9. MUFFS: Estimated at 10 points. Leg muffs are large and full, three layers, covering the toes, smoothly blending with the hock feathers, individual feathers long, more than 10 cm.

Allowable weaknesses: a) Length 10 cm - 3 point deduction.

b) Toes exposed - deduction from 1 to 2 points.

c) Feathers are sparse (less than 3 layers) - deduction 1 to 2 points.

Unacceptable shortcomings: Muff feathers less than 10 cm.

10. HOCK FEATHERS: Estimated at 5 points. Hock feathers must be more than 5 cm, seamlessly blend in with the muffs and leg feathers converging under the tail.

Allowable weaknesses: a) Length of hock feathers 6 cm - 1 point is deducted.

b) Length of hock feathers 5 cm - 2 points are deducted.

Unacceptable shortcomings: Hock feathers are less than 5 cm.

Phenotypes of Colors

The breed Uzbek medium face tumbler combines pigeons of different colors, described by the relevant standards. The most common colors are white, black, yellow, red, blue-bar and almond.

STANDARDS OF COLORS: Chinny. (Red splash) Overall coloration of plumage is red. Head, tail feathers and wing feathers are white. Flaps of the wings are painted in red.

Novatty - chinny. (Yellow splash) The overall plumage coloration is yellow, the color of egg yolk. Head, tail, leg featherings and feathers of the wings are white. Flaps of the wings are painted yellow.

Karapat - chinny. (Red splash with black feathering) Overall coloration of plumage is red. Head, tail, leg featherings and feathers of the wings are white. On the body and the back or the wings black feathers could be found. Belongs to an elite color group.

Kapkan - chinny. (Red or Yellow, breast colored) Overall coloration of plumage is white. Breast is colored in red (or yellow color of egg yolk) from the bottom line of the chin and above the entire surface of the neck circumference, the back crest is colored. Allowed to break the back color. The head, wings, back, tail and leg featherings are white. Allowed small specks on the head.

Chelkar. (Almond) Pigeon of ash color with a few black feathers on the body (grey marble).

Ok-chelkar. (Light Almond) Pigeon of pale ash color with a few black feathers on the body.

Ok-soch. (Light black splash) Pigeon of white color on the head and then spread over the body are black or brown feathers. The primary wing feathers and the tail are black or brown.

Kara-soch. (Dark splash) Most of the bird is black, the head, the upper part of the neck and wing shoulders are white. Allowed mixed coloring of the muffs-leg featherings.

Kyzyl-soch. White pigeon with scattered over the head and body with red feathers. The primary wing feathers and the tail are red.

Mallya-soch. Colors are blue and brown, contour same as Kara-soch.

Gulsar. (Bolds) Colors range from dark brown, to completely black. Head to the neck is white or with fine speckles. Back crest is colored.

Mallya-gulsar. (Bolds) The whole birds is dun or brown. Head to the neck should be white or with fine speckles. Black crest is colored.

Chinny-shirhodzy. Colors are blue-red with scattered white feathers on the chest.

Novat-shirhodzy. Colors are blue-yellow, the color of egg yolk, with scattered white feathers on the chest.

Gulbadam. Color is white; the chin is colored in red or yellow of sparse speckles and on the neck. Color of the eye is white, silver or a blue.

Awlak. (Shields) Pigeons of white coloring with colored shoulders. Color of shields - black, blue, yellow, red and dun.

Udy. (Blue bar).

*Translated from Russian to English by Daniel Neverov
Drawing by Gary Romig*

UZBEK SHORT FACE TUMBLER



ORIGIN: This breed originated in Uzbekistan, Central Asia. The breed is displayed in many colors.

The head is broad and round. It comes in either double crested or front (beak crested), the eyes are light gray, silver, or light blue, although the white and shield varieties are bull eyed. Its beak is short, thick and typically flesh in color. It stands erect, the neck is elongated and slightly curved. The chest is broad and rather medium bodied, It's legs are short and groused. This breed is bred down faced as much as possible.

1. BODY AND STATION - 5 points

The size of the body is medium, the plumage is dense, and the flights are carried above and rest lightly upon the tail. The station is low-standing. The legs are short, the chest is broad and convex, and the neck is elongated and slightly curved.

Acceptable faults:

- a) Shorter than normal body - 1 to 2 points withdrawn
- b) The legs are average length - 1 to 2 points withdrawn
- c) The plumage is loose - 1 to 2 points withdrawn

Disqualifications:

The flights are carried below the tail.

2. HEAD - 20 points

The head is broad and round with high and steep forehead.

Acceptable faults:

- a) The head is not broad and/or slightly elongated - up to 10 points withdrawn.

Disqualifications:

- a) The head is narrow and elongated

Note: If the bird exhibits a "mustache" or "whiskers", additional 2 points are added to the head evaluation, provided that the total point amount will not exceed 20 points.

3. CRESTS (ROSE AND SHELL) DOUBLE CRESTED AND ROSE (FRONT) CRESTED - 15 points

In the double crested (rose and shell) pigeon, the rose is given 8 points and the shell is given 7 points.

The main requirement for the crests is that they have to be of a sufficient size. The front crest may have the following forms: rose, rosettes, or curly.

The rose is a crown of feathers emanating from a point slightly forward of the center of the skull and lying in all directions.

The back crest (shell) may be in the form of a seashell which harmoniously continues into mane.

Acceptable faults:

- a) The crests are small but have the correct shape - up to 2 points withdrawn
- b) The front crest is irregular in shape - 7.5 points withdrawn in double crested and 4 points withdrawn in front crested
- c) The back crest is pointed in the form of a flag - up to 2 points withdrawn
- d) The back crest is tilted to the side - up to 3.5 points withdrawn

Disqualifications:

- e) The front crest is narrow and is in the form of a horn.

4. BEAK - 20 points

The beak is broad, short and thick, flesh colored with upper mandible curved downwards, as down beaked as possible. The gray color beak is allowed in the dark color pigeons.

UZBEK SHORT FACE TUMBLER

Note: The length of the beak is measured from the tip of the beak to the outer boundary of the nose wattles.

Acceptable faults:

- a) The beak is average size (up to 8mm) - 1 to 7.5 points withdrawn. No points withdrawn if the length of the beak is 3 mm. For every subsequent 1mm increase in length of the beak in barred pigeons, 1.5 points is withdrawn.
- b) The beak is not curved - up to 3 points withdrawn
- c) The beak is slender and narrow - up to 3 points withdrawn
- d) The upper mandible hangs over the lower mandible - up to 3 points withdrawn
- e) The upper mandible comes inside the lower mandible - up to 3 points withdrawn
- f) The beak is not set correctly (straight) - up to 5 points withdrawn

Disqualifications:

- a) Cross beaked
- b) The length of the beak is over 8mm
- c) Black beak
- d) The lower mandible is thin and narrow

The normal beak trimming is allowed.

5. EYES - 5 points

The eyes are large, bold, bright and prominent. Shields are black colored (bull eyed) eyes. In all other colors and markings the eyes are light gray, silver, or light blue. The eye pupil is black and round and is set right in the center of the eye.

Acceptable faults:

- a) Slightly reddish eye borders - up to 2.5 points withdrawn
- b) Irregularly shaped pupils, slightly off center - up to 2 points withdrawn
- c) Small eyes - .5 withdrawn

Disqualifications:

- a) The eyes are yellow or red
- b) The eyes are mismatch colors.

6. EYE CERES - 5 points

The eye ceres are large, flesh colored, well developed, and refined.

Acceptable faults:

Eye ceres are poorly developed and small - up to 2.5 points withdrawn.

Disqualifications:

- a) Coarse eye ceres
- b) Black, yellow, or red eye ceres

7. BEAK WATTLES - 5 points

The beak wattles are flesh colored, raised, wide, pushed to the head

Acceptable faults:

The beak wattles are elongated and not raised - up to 2.5 points withdrawn

Disqualifications:

Coarse wattles

8. MUFFS - 10 points

The muffs are long, over 10 cm, exhibiting great width. They exhibit profusion, roundness and continuity, beginning in growth with shorter feathers frontally and showing greater feather length as they fill rearward. The rearmost feathers of the muffs extend continuously to the hock feather without a break in their perimeter.

The muffs are multi layered and as dense as possible.

Acceptable faults:

- a) The Muffs are 9 cm in length - 1 point withdrawn
- b) The muffs are 8 cm in length - 2 points withdraw
- c) The toes are not covered with feathers - up to 2 points withdrawn
- d) The muffs are not dense (less than 3 layers) - up to 2 points withdrawn.
- e) Gaps or splits in the feathers. Non-circular shape due to no sweep or by front feathers being longer than the others.

Disqualifications:

The muffs are less than 8 cm in length

9. HOCKS - 5 points

The hocks are a continuation of the muff feathering. They are long, full, and densely feathered extending over the rear feathers of the muffs.

Acceptable faults:

The length of the hocks is less than 5 cm - 2.5 points withdrawn

Disqualifications:

The lack of hocks

10. COLORS AND MARKINGS - 10 points

The plumage color and pattern should match the established color and pattern for the standard. The color is deep and exhibiting sheen.

Acceptable faults:

- a) The plumage does not exhibit notable sheen - 1 to 2 points withdrawn
- b) The color is slightly different from the standard - 1 to 5 points withdrawn

Disqualifications:

- a) The color does not meet the established standard for the color.

WHITE: The pigeon is pure white color with black eye color.

YELLOW (UZBEK LANGUAGE NOVATTY): The pigeon is pure yellow color (the color of the egg yolk).

BLACK YELLOW (KARA-NOVATTY): The pigeon is pure yellow color with black colored mist around the edges of the feathers.

BLACK YELLOW WITH SCATTERED BLACK FEATHERS (KARAPAT-NOVATTY): The pigeon is pure yellow color, with rare, scattered black feathers throughout the body. This color is considered as an elite color in yellows.

RED (RUYAN): The pigeon is pure red (flame-red) color.

RED (KARA-RUYAN): The pigeon is pure red color with black colored mist around the edges of the feathers.

BLACK (ZHUK): The pigeon is pure black color.

MEALY (MALYA): The pigeon is grayish color.

MEALY (OK-MALYA): The pigeon is light beige (pale) color. At the pigeon ages, the color gets from light to dark beige.

MEALY (KZYL-MALYA): The pigeon is chocolate (cocoa) color.

MEALY (KARA -MALYA): The pigeon is dark gray color.

PIED BROWN (KURAN): The pigeon is gray-brown color. The head, chest, and wing shields are brown color.

PIED RED (CHINNY): The pigeon is mostly red color with white color head, flights, muffs and tail. The wing shields are red color.

PIED YELLOW (NOVATT-CHINNY): The pigeon is mostly yellow color with white color head, flights, muffs and tail. The wing shields are yellow color.

PIED RED WITH SCATTERED BLACK FEATHERS (KARAPAT-CHINNY): The pigeon is mostly red color with white color head, flights, muffs and tail and

scattered black feathers. This pattern is considered an elite color.

RING BREAST RED OR YELLOW (KAPKAN NOVATT CHINNY): The pigeon is mostly white color whit red or yellow colored breast extending up and around the neck. The break in red color on the back is acceptable. The head, wings, back, tail, under-tail, and muffs are white color. Rare red or yellow speckles on the head are acceptable.

ALMOND ASH (CHELKAR): The pigeon is ash color, with a few black feathers on the body (marble-gray).

ALMOND PALE ASH (OAK CHELKAR): The pigeon is pale ash color, with a few black feathers on the body.

SPLASH/MOTTLE/TIGER WHITE (OK-SOCH): The pigeon is mostly white color head with black or dark brown flights and tail and scattered throughout the body black or dark brown feathers.

SPLASH/MOTTLE/TIGER BLACK (KARA-SOCH): The pigeon is mostly black color with white color head and upper neck and upper shoulders. Mixed color, white and black, (Tiger) muffs is acceptable.

SPLASH/MOTTLE/TIGER RED (KYZIL-SOCH): The pigeon is mostly white with red colored flights and tail and scattered throughout the body red feathers

SPLASH/MOTTLE/TIGER MEALY (MALYA-SOCH): The pigeon is mostly mealy color with white color head and upper neck and upper shoulders. Mixed color, white and mealy, (Tiger) muffs is acceptable.

MOTTLE RED (CHINNY-SHIRHODZY): The pigeon is mostly red with a few scattered white feathers on the chest.

MOTTLE YELLOW (NOVATO-SHIRHODZY): The pigeon is mostly yellow with a few scattered white feathers on the chest.

MOTTLE WHITE (GULBADAM): The pigeon is mostly white with the red or yellow chin and a few red or yellow speckles on the neck.

BALDHEAD/MOSTLY BLACK OR DARK BROWN (GULSAR): The pigeon is mostly black or dark brown with pure white head or white speckles.

BALDHEAD/MOSTLY DARK GRAY OR BROWN (MALYA GULSAR): The pigeon is mostly dark gray or brown with pure white head or white speckles.

CREAM BAR (TASMAN): The pigeon is a light coffee (pale) color. The head, chest, and tail ends are brownish color. The bars on the wing shields are dark brown color. The lower back and rump as well as the outside of the outer feathers in the tail and wings is almost pure white color.

BLUE BAR (UDA): The pigeon is pale - blue color. The chest is dark grey color with a lilac or green sheen. The ends of the tail and wings are dark gray color. The bars on the wing shields are pure black. The lower back and rump as well as the outside of the outer feathers in the tail and wings are almost pure white color.

BLUE BAR (KOK-UDA): The pigeon is blue color. The overall color is dark blue with purple sheen on the breast. The ends of the tail and wings are dark brown color. The bars on the wing shields are pure black. The beak is light gray color.

BLUE CHECKER (KISHMISH): The pigeon is dark gray color with a blue tint. The head, breast, the ends of the wings and tail are dark brown color. The distinguishing feature of this pigeon color is a scaly pattern on the wing shields.

SHIELDS (AVLAKI): The pigeon is pure white color with colored shields and chest. Colored shields without colored breast are acceptable.

BLACK SHIELDS (KARA AVLAK): The pigeon is pure white color with black shields and black chest.

RED SHIELDS (KYZYL AVLAK): The pigeon is pure white color, with red shields and red breast.

YELLOW SHIELDS (NOVATTY-AVLAK): The pigeon is pure white color with yellow shields and yellow breast.

BLUE BAR SHIELDS (SABZI-AVLAK): The pigeon is pure white color with blue bar shields and blue breast.

Any pigeons with gross deficiencies are not to be accepted for the evaluation.

Based on the number of points, the judging committee assigns the following ranking:

Over 94 points - the Champion of the exhibition

100 to 92 points - Golden Diploma

91 to 85 points - Silver Diploma

84 to 78 points - Bronze Diploma

This standard is used in the country of origin of the breed and was translated and introduced by Uzbek Short Face Exhibition breeders in the U.S. David and Steven Kvach.

Drawing by Gary Romig

VIENNA MEDIUM FACE TUMBLER



ORIGIN: Vienna, probably introduced from the Orient. It has been known and bred in Vienna since the 16th century; since 1900 bred as an exhibition bird.

APPEARANCE: Narrow, holds itself erect, back and tail sloping downwards at an angle; very cheerful temperament.

HEAD: Longish, slim and small with an oblique forehead. Flat top to the head. The hind-skull coming to a 'peak' at its highest point. From all angles clean sharp lines, coming to a sharp junction of the beak tip

EYES: Large, near the top of the skull and near the beak; color pearl white (milk white with light blue streaks); pupil small; cere delicate and smooth, two ringed, plum blue to blue black, in red and yellow colored varieties reddish (flesh colored).

BEAK: Straight set, axis parallel to line under eye; rather long (17 mm), thin, delicate, somewhat pulled in, color is black; in red and yellow varieties rose-colored (flesh colored); wattles soft.

NECK: Long, thin, carried straight and out stretched; nicely cut out throat.

BREAST: Narrow and proportionally carried low.

BACK: Long, narrow, falling away.

WINGS: Butts of wings carried outward; long, almost reaching end of tail, lying on top of the tail.

TAIL: Fairly long, thin, follows line of back without touching the ground.

LEGS: Long, slender and straight. Clean legged and muffed are acceptable in any color

COLORS: Stock blue; blue check; violet and green dark storked (dunkelgestorchte); light storked (hellgestorchte); black, red, and yellow storked; kiebitz in black, blue, red, and yellow; rosewing (roserschecken) in black, red, and yellow; grizzled (schimmel) in black, blue, red, and yellow; tigers (untrimmed colored storks, kiebitz, and gedachelte) in black, blue, red, and yellow; self in black, silver, dun, red, and yellow, non classified colors or A.O.C.

COLOR VARIETIES:

BLUE: Basic ground color is blue; head dark blue, wings clear blue with narrow black bars, transverse dark bar at end of tail; color of neck beetle green; (in hens a darker wing color is accepted).

Faults: Copper sheen on the neck, light head, light back, light breast, rusty color, too large of bars on wings.

BLUE CHECK: Same as the stock blue with the wing shield being checked; light, medium, or t-pattern checked.

Faults: Same as the stock blues.

VIENNA MEDIUM FACE TUMBLER

VIOLET DARK STORKED: Head, ears, and beard black blue with a rosy violet sheen; from beard to beginning of breast violet colored with very delicate white sprinkles; breast, belly, and thighs clear white, not filthy grey; wings blue grey with lighter veining and narrow black bars; tail dark blue, black transverse at the end; on upper back white feathers arranged in a heart shaped pattern: beginning of neck has a violet sheen.

Faults: White or black checkered wings.

GREEN DARK STORKED: Same description as the Violet Dark Storked but with a green sheen where there is a violet sheen.

LIGHT STORKED: Basic color is white; flights and tip of tail blue-grey mottled (storked); also may have plain white tail.

Faults: Traces of wing bars; colored feathers on head or neck; white flights; colored feathers in white tail; colored feathers in the muffs.

BLACK, RED, AND YELLOW STORKED: (Colored Storks): Basic color is white; head, ears, beard, flights (7 - 10 primaries) and tail fully colored.

Faults: Colored feathers in the breast or thighs; dull colors. An untrimmed colored stork would be considered a tiger splash.

KIEBITZ: Underside from middle of front of neck over breast, belly, thighs, and fluff plain white; rest of body colored; the pattern must be sharply cut off at neck and butt of wings (1/2 inch either way), so breast, belly, and thighs are pure white.

Faults: Irregular pattern; colored feathers on breast and thighs; light beak in black or blue Kiebitz, dark beak in red or yellow.

GEDACHELTE: Head, ears, beard, wings and tail colored, other plumage (neck, breast, belly, thighs, fluff and back) white. Note: In America this is the same exact color pattern as the Gazzi as in Modena.

Faults: Irregular pattern; white feathers where plumage should be colored, colored feathers where plumage should be white; dull colors.

ROSEWING: Self colored with small white heart shaped area on beginning of back and several small white feathers (Roserl) on shoulders and wings. Also, the small white heart shaped area on the back may be absent, this variety is called "Achselfschecken" (checked on shoulder).

Faults: Dull colors; bad pattern.

SCHIMMEL: Known to Americans as grizzles. The most common schimmels are the blues and blacks; the blue schimmels are produced from matings of a stock blue to a hellgestorchte; the color desired in the blue schimmels are head, body and wings an even peppery combination of white with blue, neither color predominating. The neck presenting a frost like appearance; flights and tail of a darker hue; beak, cere, eyes and bars as in the stock blues. The black schimmels are produced by mating stock blue to a black kiebitz; the color is black except for a blue grey grizzled breast and thighs; some white feathers will appear in the neck area from time to time.

TIGERS: These colors will appear as splashes; untrimmed colored storks, kiebitz and gedacheltes appear as tigers; overmarked or undermarked kiebitz will appear as tigers (overmarked is when a bird has too much color, undermarked is when the bird has too much white). NOTE: All two colored Viennas must be trimmed for the show pen, if one color is predominant, then the trimming will leave gaps in the feathers, thus this bird could be put in the tiger class.

SELF: one color on the entire bird. Black - solid and deep in color, showing a green sheen, beak and toe nails black; eye cere dark as possible. Reds - rich dark red color, with a pinkish sheen, beak and toe nails flesh color; eye cere flesh color. Yellows - rich golden colored with a pinkish sheen; beak and toe nails flesh color; eye cere flesh color. Silver - head, wings, and body including rump and even shade of light silvery grey with two well defined wing bars and a dark dun bar on the tail. Beak and toe nails horn color. Dun - a clear dun color. Beak, cere and toe nails horn color.

N.C.C. OR A.O.C.: Non-classified colors and any other color classes were designed for any new developed colors such as ash red, mealies, ash red spread, dominant opal, reduced, gansel, and indigo bar or spread.

FAULTS IN ALL VARIETIES: Too large a figure; round head, skull too high; thick or down cast beak; thick neck, horse necked; gullet; horizontal carriage, too short legs; red veined iris; fault color of ceres or beak.

AREAS TO BE EVALUATED AND RATED:

Overall Impression - Head form - Beak setting (angle) - Figure - Stance - Neck configuration - Color and color pattern.

(Translated from the German Standard by Dr. A. Scholl)

Art by Gary Romig

VIENNA SHORT-FACED TUMBLER



COLOR (20 POINTS): Black, dun, red, yellow, blue, checker, and white, same colors in white flighted, five to seven white primaries equal on each side.

HEAD (25 POINTS): Wide, short and high, flat top skull dice shaped, forehead, and back of head visibly set apart, slight cavity in center of skull, broad and full in front, short and straight down in back skull.

EYES (10 POINTS): Protruding pearl eyes, eye cere lively red coloring, growing toward the beak, however not touching the beak corners, three refined rings.

BEAK (20 POINTS): Straight out from the forehead, short, thick, and box like, wide at the root, upper and lower mandibles same thickness, flesh color, smooth nose wattles.

BODY (25 POINTS): Neck short, upper part thin, lower to shoulders becoming thicker, breast wide, rounded and protruding; back short side at the shoulders. Wings short, flights close fitting and resting on tail, should not over reach end of tail, from the rump the body line goes slightly downward. Legs, short lively red, nails light colored.

FAULTS: Long head, rounded head, crooked beak, long thin beak, barb type ceres, dropped wings, stained beak, sugar tail, groused legged.

DISQUALIFICATIONS: Split eyes, bull eyed, missing toes or nails, crooked feet. Any missing primary or tail feathers.

Art by Diane Jacky

VIENNA WHITE SHIELD TUMBLER



ORIGIN: Austria, primarily in and around the city of Vienna.

GENERAL IMPRESSION: Small, short neck, with a wide breast, distinctive shield.

HEAD: Small, round, without a flat spot.

EYES: Pearl eye, iris with a silvery or light blue tinge. Wide refined eye ceres. Yellows and reds have red ceres, blacks and duns damson colored, and brown flesh colored.

BEAK: Short, somewhat longer than that of the Vienna Short Face Tumbler, but still not medium long. The beak should be wide at the base, and box like or "knobby" in appearance. Yellows and reds flesh colored, black for blacks, and horn colored for browns.

NECK: Short and thick at the base.

BREAST: Broad or wide, rounded and well developed.

BACK: Short, slight taper downward.

WINGS: Closed and tight fitting, carried above the tail.

TAIL: Medium length containing 12 feathers. The tail should not appear to be forked or split.

LEGS: Short, black toenails on blacks. All other colors should be light or flesh colored.

PLUMAGE: Smooth, glossy and tight fitting.

COLORS: Black, dun, red, yellow, brown, and khaki. Any other standard color that can be produced by selective breeding will be accepted.

COLOR AND MARKINGS: Area from shield on the wings and back, until the start of the tail is to be white in color. The rest of the plumage, as well as the primaries are to be colored.

MAJOR FAULTS: Body too coarse or too long. Stance too high. Flat head. Beak too thin or too long. Red veins in the iris. White feathers about or around the ceres. Colored feathers in the shield. Colored or mismarked back. White in the shanks. White on belly. White in the hindquarters.

ORDER OF IMPORTANCE: General Impression - Size and type - Head and beak - Markings - Eyes - Color of eye cere - Color.

SCALE OF POINTS:

General Impression.....	25 pts.
(Body, neck, breast, back, wings, tail) Size & Type	20 pts.
Head & Beak (head 15, beak 5)	20 pts.
Markings	20 pts.
Eyes.....	5 pts.
Color of eye cere.....	5 pts.
Color	5 pts.

Art by Gary Romig

VOLGA POSTURE TUMBLER



ORIGIN: Russia, from the area of the Volga, a blend of several tumbler breeds.

OVERALL IMPRESSION: Medium sized and short legs on a rounded well formed pigeon. The wings carried under the tail with a slight neck tremor and medium muffs.

HEAD: A longish, rounded head with the frontal broad, rounded and fairly high. Either plain headed or with a shell crest, with or without rosettes.

EYE: Dark or pearl with both the same color. Eye ceres fine and pale in color.

BEAK: Barely medium in length, pale/flesh color.

WATTLE: Small and smooth.

NECK: Slim and slightly curving to the rear, by Posturing (stationing/showing). A slight neck tremor should be evident.

BREAST: Full, rounded and broad.

BACK: Very short and broad, giving the appearance of a curving hollow.

WINGS: Short, well closed and carried under the tail.

TAIL: Broad, flat to slightly funneled with a minimum of 14 feathers. Without gaps and carried high when posturing (stationing/showing).

LEGS: Short, with muffs.

FEATHER: Slightly loose, full feathering but it should appear smooth and compliment the birds outline.

COLORS: Red, Yellow, Black and Blue.

COLOR AND MARKINGS: All colors rich and deep. The neck, breast, shoulders, back, tail with upper and lower tail coverts, and head are all colored. Except for the white head markings that can either be a white beard, or a narrow white area surrounding each eye culminating in a beard under the lower beak (the forehead to the wattle should be colored). The wings, belly, thighs and muffs shall be white. Red and yellow will have a wide and well defined white tail bar, with the very end of the tail colored. This tail coloration is called ribbontail. Black and blue do not have a white tail bar.

FAULTS: Narrow or long body; too high on legs; absence of neck tremor; tail carried too low; less than 14 tail feathers; narrow, open, or pointed (leaf shape) tail; beak too long; toe nails showing due to muffs being too short; white tail feathers; very poor markings; uneven or weak color; tail bar not well defined or not going across the complete breadth of the tail.

ORDER OF IMPORTANCE: Breed type and balance, body form and posture (station), tail, head, neck, muffs, color and markings.

*Translated by Mick Bassett and Joe Powers
Art by Gary Romig*

WARSAW BUTTERFLY



ORIGIN: The major part of the development of this breed took place in Warsaw and surrounding districts. However, breeders from Lodz were also involved during the first half of the 20th century in the development of this breed.

OVERALL IMPRESSION: A small sized tumbler, compact with a proud upright stance. The breast is rounded and prominent with the neck curving slightly backwards and showing a slight shaking motion. A lively but quite tame character.

HEAD: Small with a slightly oval round skull that has a broad frontal.

EYE: Eyes are pearl in color with a small pupil. The eye ceres have two fine rings that are flesh colored.

BEAK: Short in length, with thick upper and lower mandibles. Held tightly closed, set at an angle to the forehead but definitely not 'down faced.' Beak color on Reds and Yellows shall be horn, and for Blacks it is black. The wattle is small and smooth and white in color.

NECK: Medium length almost powerful but cylindrical in form without any arch. It curves slightly backwards with a slight visible neck 'shaking' motion. A well defined throat that is clean and curved with no sign of dewlap.

BREAST: Broad, held high and prominent.

BACK: Short, broad and sloping.

WINGS: Well developed wings that are held tightly to the body. The flexible primaries are carried on the tail, should not cross at the tips.

TAIL: Fairly short, well closed and sloping in line with the back to show the smooth flowing line from the neck over the back to the end of the tail.

LEGS/FEET: Medium in length, with thick and well developed (but not overly long) muffs. The hock (vulture) feathers are well developed. The nail color to match the beak color.

COLORS: Black, Red, Yellow in mottle (spread grizzle) only.

COLOR AND MARKINGS: All colors to be clean and with intense sheen. All primary, secondary and tail covert feathers must be colored. The tail and muffs must be colored (no white feathers) while the hock feathers can be white or white with colored feathers intermingled. The rest of the body is mainly white intermingled with colored feathers. From the base of the neck to the head the colored feathers have a tendency to be more thickly distributed.

FAULTS: Head narrow, cube shaped or flat; beak long, thin, pointed or not well closed; eye with red or reddish iris; dropped wings; weak foot feathering (muffs); the body long, held low or without the proud (upright) stance; the neck being short, straight or thick; white feathers in the tail or primaries; large patches of color on the head or neck, especially on the rear of the neck and the beard area; missing colored feathers on head, neck, breast and wing shields (that is too much white); flat color lacking sheen.

ORDER OF IMPORTANCE: Head and eye, eye ceres and beak, form (body shape and station/posture), markings, feather and muffs and the overall impression.

BAND SIZE: 10

*Translated by Jaroslaw Bucko, Luke Bucko,
Mick Bassett and Joe Powers
Art by Gary Romig*

WEST OF ENGLAND TUMBLER



GENERAL:

Standard Picture: The West of England Tumbler portrayed in the standard picture is a cock bird.

Evaluating Hens: Hens are generally slighter in head, frontal, and body characteristics than cocks. This difference is to be taken into consideration and allowed for when evaluating hens to the standard.

Evaluating Faults: A fault is a deviation from the ideal West as described in the written standard or as portrayed in the standard picture. All faults not specifically identified as major faults or disqualifications should be evaluated by degree of expression. If a fault is expressed to such an extreme that it is no longer representative of the breed or color it should be considered a major fault. No birds are to be faulted or awarded for characteristics that are not specifically stated or reasonably implied in the written standard or from the standard picture.

BODY (15 PTS.): Wedge shaped, broad shoulders, chest full and well rounded. Body to be medium build and not appear bulky, stocky, or heavy set. Wing butts and wing line to blend well into the chest so as that the wings and chest appear as one. The keel is to be straight, not deformed, and to blend well into the body. While standing at attention cocks should stand approximately 9 inches

tall and hens should stand approximately 8 1/2 inches tall. Weight: cocks approximately 11 to 12 oz., hens approximately 9 to 10 oz.

Major Faults: protruding wing butts.

CARRIAGE (10 PTS.): Upright, erect, bold, jaunty, and alert in appearance. There should be expressed a sense of power (the result of fullness in the head, neck, and chest) but not overly pronounced as to be out of proportion to the body. While standing at attention the body should be at approximately a 45 degree angle to the floor. Tip of tail should be approximately one half inch beyond wing tip. While standing at attention, tip of tail should be approximately one half inch from the floor and the eyes to be aligned over the front toes. Bird to be well balanced in appearance with all body parts proportionate to each other and flowing smoothly together presenting the impression of refinement, harmony, and balance.

Major Faults: Refuses to station - continually paces, squats, boats (stands with chest and tail parallel to the floor), or hunkers (stands with head pulled into body).

LEGS & MUFFS (4 PTS.): Legs are to be well set, of medium length, and not knock-kneed or bow legged. Muffs should be full and of medium length (approximately 3 to 3 1/2 in.) and in proportion to the body, but not too profuse, nor to form a half circle. Front toes

WEST OF ENGLAND TUMBLER

should not be exposed but concealed with short feathering. There should be a definite break between muffs and hocks.

HEAD (8 PTS.): Oval and of medium size. The head should taper in an oval shape to back of neck with a fairly high rounded, and moderately broad forehead. The head should show no acute angles, marked flatness, nor be round headed in appearance. The head should exhibit definite backskull which blends imperceptibly into the neck. The backskull should not be overly pronounced as to cause a flat headed appearance. Feathering to have the appearance of forming a smooth, close shell. There should not be excessive feathering around the eyes presenting a eyebrow or browy look nor excessive feathering around the cheek area presenting a puffy or cheeky look.

NECK (2 PTS.): Of medium length, full, broad at shoulders. Neck to blend smoothly into chest, shoulders, head, and throat with no folds or creases. Neck to be full in feather but to have a smooth contour free from raggedness, frizziness, excessive looseness, swirls, and breaks (open spaces) in the contour.

EYES (5 PTS.): Iris pearl to white in color, clear, even in color, free of cloudiness and free from gravel (flecks of color). Iris to fit flush against the eye cere so as no eye muscle is exposed between the iris and the eye cere. Pupil should be round, centered, black and as small as possible. Eyes should not be recessed (sunken in). "Bull or cracked" eye and yellow, orange, or red colored eyes will constitute an automatic disqualification.

EYE CERE (2 PTS.): Small and threadlike of fine texture. Eye cere to be closely feathered with no skin exposed between feathering and eye cere.

WATTLE (2 PTS.): Small, close fitting, neat and fine of texture. Wattle should be powdery white in color.

BEAK (5 PTS.): Medium in length and thickness, free of coarseness, and smooth with no scaling. When bird is standing at attention beak should have a slight downward look. The line between the lower and upper beak if extended in a straight line should pass through the bottom edge of the eye.

HOCKS (2 PTS.): Short in length and not to be profusely feathered.

FLIGHTS & TAIL (10 PTS.): Flights tightly folded, broad and short coverts closing neatly over and covering the rump (commonly referred to as back coverage). There should be no razor back flights (flights protruding higher than the shield when the wing is closed). Tail closely folded and slightly wedged allowing flights to rest on the tail with tips of flights to just touch. Tail and primary flight feathers to be strong and medium in width. Tail should be one feather wide. Twelve tail feathers only. Thirteen or more tail feathers constitute an automatic disqualification.

Major faults: Flights held below the tail and razor back flights.

COLOR (10 PTS.): See Specific Color Descriptions for color descriptions.

MARKINGS (10 PTS.): See Specific Color Descriptions for marking descriptions.

CONDITION (15 PTS.): All specimens shall be shown in a natural and healthy condition. Alert, clear and free of parasites. Feather texture should be medium to hard and smooth and silky in texture and appearance, not coarse, loose, ragged, or frizzy. Points shall be deducted for lice, lice holes, mites, dirt, grit and feeding stains, molting, feather rot, broken and frayed feathers, feathers not fully grown, deformities and other areas the judge deems as part of condition. Body condition should be firm feeling versus loose or soft bodied. Obviously sick birds or birds infested with parasites will constitute an automatic disqualification. Excessive trimming, excessive plucking, dyeing, oiling or any other method of faking to deceive the judge or artificially upgrade the specimen, shall constitute an automatic disqualification (excludes plucking,

trimming, and other activity performed that is a normal part of show preparation).

TOTAL POINTS...100

SUMMARY OF DISQUALIFICATIONS UNDER THE STANDARD:

Under Eyes: A bull or cracked eye, yellow, or red eyes.

Under Flights & Tail: Thirteen or more tail feathers.

Under Condition: Being obviously sick, being infested with parasites, faking a specimen.

SUMMARY OF MAJOR FAULTS UNDER THE STANDARD:

Under Body: Protruding wing butts.

Under Carriage: Refuses to station.

Under Flights & Tail: Flights held below the tail; razor back flights.

Under General: Any other fault expressed to such a degree that it is no longer representative of the breed or color.

Under Baldheads: If any of the outside eight primaries are colored; if any secondary other than the two outside secondaries are white; to have a colored feather or feathers between any white flight feathers; thighs and hocks solid colored.

Under Shield Mottles & Whitesides: White in tail or primaries.

SPECIFIC COLOR DESCRIPTIONS

GENERAL: All Colors: Rich, sound, and lustrous in color throughout. Even shades, well extended into the roots of the quills. Full bright plumage with an abundance of sheen. All birds should have clean and bright color without smut, dirtiness, or sootiness. There should be no yellowish, orangish, or reddish beaks or eye ceres. All beaks colors, other than flesh colored, may show a gradation of color from light to dark or dark to light. Stained, where used in beak color descriptions, refers to splotches, streaks, or irregular patches of color.

SPECIAL COLOR CLASSES: There are to be no special color classes established for off colored birds (i.e. smoky black selfs or dirty blue bar patterns) or mismarked birds (i.e. a colored self with a couple of white flights or a baldhead with a couple of color patches on its head) nor are they to be shown in Any Other Color (AOC) classes. AOC classes are to be used for any color or any marking not described in the present standard color descriptions. AOC colors or markings, except mosaics, would have to be reproducible and not just a one time or rare breeding accident. Mosaics are an exception and, when shown, entered in the appropriate color category AOC class. If the AOC color is a recognized color in another breed, or breeds, the other breed standard color descriptions may be used in evaluating the AOC color at the discretion of the judge. Each color category to have its own AOC class (i.e. AOC self, AOC baldhead, etc.)

PATTERNS

BASIC PATTERNS:

MARKINGS:

Barred: To have two distinct bars medium in width and extending from the lower edge of the wingshield into the upper edge. There is to be a slight gap between the bars at the upper edge. Wingshield background to be free of sootiness and ticking. There should be no white in the rump, vent, and hock area. There should be no sign of a third bar.

Check: (Open check): checkering to be open, triangular in shape, and carried evenly to the wing butts. Wingshield background to be free of sootiness and ticking. There should be no white in the rump, vent, and hock area.

Dark Check: (T-Pattern): Checkering to be close, almost solid, except

each check (feather) is finely but distinctly edged with the lighter background color of the wingshield. There should be no white in the rump, vent, and hock area.

Velvets: (T-Pattern): Checkering is closed creating a solid even colored wingshield free of any lacing. There should be no white in the rump, vent, and hock area.

Barless: Wingshield to be clear even shade as found in the bars but with no sign of any bar. (Balance of description same as barred.)

COLOR: Bars or checks dark as possible with wingshield background to be clear even light shade free of smut or dirtiness. Head color to be rich even shade, neck feather iridescent dark shade, neck color to match bar or check color as closely as possible. Color in lower neck and chest to gradually diminish and blend into lighter shade of the body.

Blue: Blue bar, check, dark check, velvet, and barless. Wingshield background and body light blue gray shading to a rich dark blue gray in the neck. Bars or checks dark blue gray. Tail bar to match wingshield bars or checks in color. Neck, chest and bars to be free of bronzing. Back and rump to be light powdery gray. Beak dark horn and eye ceres grayish.

Silver: (Dilute blue) Silver bar, check, dark check, velvet, and barless. Wingshield background and body light fawn shading to a rich dun in the neck. Bars or checks to be a rich dun. Tail bar to match wingshield bars or checks in color. Neck, chest and bars to be free of bronzing. Back and rump to be light powdery fawn. Beak medium horn and eye ceres grayish.

Red: (Red ash) Red bar, check, dark check, velvet, barless, and silver red bar. Wingshield background and body light lavender gray (except red baldheads) shading to rich burgundy red (except silver red bar) in the neck. Bar or checks to be rich burgundy red. Tail, primaries, and tips of secondaries ash gray in color. Neck and upper chest to be free of silvering. Feathering to be free of flecking. Silver red bars are to be entirely silvery lavender gray free of any reddishness except the bars. Bars to be a rich burgundy red. Beak dark horn and eye ceres light gray.

Brown: Brown bar, check, dark check, velvet, and barless. Wingshield background and body light brownish gray shading to a rich chocolate brown in the neck. Bars or checks dark chocolate brown. Tail bar to match wingshield bars or checks in color. Neck, chest and bars to be free of bronzing. Back and rump to be light powdery brownish gray. Beak medium horn and eye ceres drab

Khaki: (Dilute brown) Khaki bar, check, dark check, velvet, and barless. Wingshield background and body light soft tan gray shading to a rich khaki in the neck. Bars or checks to be a rich khaki. Tail bar to match wingshield bars or checks in color. Neck, chest and bars to be free of bronzing. Back and rump to be light powdery tan gray. Beak light horn and eye ceres light drab.

OTHER PATTERNS

ALMOND (almond blue):

Markings: Flecks of various colors to appear in the feathering over all parts of the bird. Flecks may vary in size and color but should be somewhat evenly distributed. Each feather of the primaries, secondaries, and tail feathers should have three colors in patches.

Color: Ground color to be a rich golden almond to reddish almond in color. Flecks and patches to be rich shades of bronze and dark/blackish kite. Beak may be light or flesh colored, dark horn, or stained. Eye ceres may be flesh colored, greet, or mixed. (Note: red and yellow agates are recessive reds and dilute recessive reds raised from an almond bred family. When exhibiting they are to be shown in the appropriate red and yellow color classes. See - Selfs red and Selfs yellow for color description.)

ANDALUSIAN (Indigo spread blue):

Markings: Wingshield with fine but distinct lacing in each feather. Bird to be free of flecking and splotches.

Color: Body and tail midnight blue shading to very dark midnight blue, almost black, in the chest, neck and head. The wingshield a bit lighter than body with dark midnight blue lacing. Color to be free from reddish tint or bronzing. Beak dark horn to black with grayish eye ceres or beak and eye ceres flesh colored.

BRONZE PATTERNS: (Modena bronze and other genetic factors (other than indigo) that turn standard bars, checks, T patterns, and velvets bronze). Bronze bars, bronze checks, bronze dark checks, and bronze shields (velvets).

Markings: Descriptions same as standard pattern bar, check, dark check, and velvet markings descriptions except bars, checks, and dark checks to be laced. Lacing to be fine but distinct. Bronze shields (velvets) to have even colored wingshield free of any lacing or sootiness.

COLOR: Color descriptions, including beak and eye cere, same as standard pattern bar, check, dark check, and velvet color descriptions except the neck and chest may be darkened and the wingshield pattern is changed to bronze. Bar, check, dark check, and velvet pattern areas to be rich even bronze free of grizzling or whitening. Lacing to be the same color as what would be the normal shield pattern color for that color, i.e. a bronze bar silver would have bronze bars edged with dun lacing. Body, chest, and neck is to be free of bronze splotches and patches but may show a bronzy cast.

DEROY: (Recessive red almond)

Markings: Flecks of dark gold to red to appear in the flights and tail. Flecking may also occur through out head, neck, and rest of body.

Color: Ground color to be rich dark yellow to gold. Flecks and patches to be rich shades of darker gold to red. Beak may be flesh colored, light to medium horn, or stained. Eyes ceres may be flesh colored, grayish, or mixed.

GOLDEN DUNS: (Dilute kite bronze T pattern blue)

Markings: Checks not to show through wingshield but may show a tail bar.

Color: Body, head, and neck dark dun saturated with golden or sulfur bronze. Tail, flights, and muffs dark dun saturated with golden or sulfur bronze extending outward from the quills. Beak light to medium horn and eyes ceres grayish.

GRIZZLE:

Markings: Same as standard pattern markings.

Color: Color descriptions, including beak and eye cere, same as standard bar, check, dark check, velvet, and barless color descriptions except the head, body, and wingshield background is covered with an even peppery combination of white with the basic color with neither color predominating. The neck to have a frosty appearance. Grizzling is nearly absent in the tail bar and wingshield pattern area.

INDIGO: (Indigo blue)

Markings: Descriptions same as standard pattern bar, check, dark check, and velvet markings descriptions.

Color: Wingshield background and body darker than normal. Wingshield pattern (bar, check, dark check, velvet), chest, and neck a rich indigo bronze. Velvets to have rich even indigo colored wingshield. Tail and primaries steel gray. Beak dark horn and eye ceres grayish.

WEST OF ENGLAND TUMBLER

KITE: (Bronze T pattern blue)

Markings: Checks are not to show through wing shield but may show a tail bar.

Color: Body, head, and neck dark/blackish saturated with bronze. Tail, flights, and muffs dark saturated with bronze extending outward from the quills. Beak dark horn and eye ceres grayish.

OPAL PATTERNS: (Dominant opal, toy stencil and other genetic factors that turn standard bars, checks, and T patterns to a light opal (milky) bronze). Opal bars, opal checks, opal dark checks (light opal (milky) bronze shield with colored lacing).

Markings: Descriptions same as standard pattern bar, check, and dark check markings descriptions except bars and checks may or may not be laced. Dark checks to be laced. Lacing to be fine but distinct.

Color: Color descriptions, including beak and eye cere, same as standard pattern bar, check, and dark check color descriptions except the neck and chest may be lightened and the wingshield pattern is changed to light even opal (milky) bronze. Bar, check, and dark check pattern areas to be a light even opal (milky) bronze free of white. Lacing to be the same color as what would be normal shield pattern color for that color, i.e. an opal bar silver would have light opal (milky) bronze bars edged with dun lacing. Body, chest, and neck to be free of bronzing.

PEARL (Dilute indigo spread blue)

Markings: Wingshield with fine but distinct lacing in each feather. Bird to be free of flecking and splotches.

Color: Body and tail light pearl shading to a darker gray in the chest, neck and head. The wingshield a little lighter than body with dark gray lacing. Color to be free from yellowish/reddish tint or bronzing. Beak medium horn to dun with grayish eye ceres or beak and eye ceres flesh colored.

REDUCED

Makings: When combined with standard patterns bar, check, and dark checks same as standard pattern makings except bars, checks, and dark checks to be edged with fine but distinct darker lacing. In all laced patterns each feather in wingshield to be edged with a darker (darker than wingshield) fine but distinct lacing. Head may have darkish mask like cast.

Color: Reduced can be combined with any color. It has the effect of lightening or reducing basic colors to light pastel shades while reducing the wingshield pattern to even lighter pastel shades. Bars and checks should be light even pastel color free of bronzing. Tip of beak may show darker spot except for reduced recessive yellow, gold, and red.

Gray Bar: (Reduced spread blue bar) Tail, legs, muffs, head, and body dark gray shading to an iridescent light silvery gray neck. Bars very light pale gray, almost white, and even in color. All color including bars to be free of bronzing. Beak medium horn and eye ceres grayish.

Gray Lace: (Reduced spread T pattern blue) Tail, legs, muffs, head, and body light gray shading to an iridescent light silvery gray neck. Wingshield light gray with fine but distinct darker gray lacing. All color to be freed of bronzing. Beak medium horn and eye ceres grayish.

Peach Lace: (Reduced recessive red T pattern) body is peach colored with reddish tint shading to an iridescent light silvery pale cream neck. Wingshield pale cream with fine but distinct peach colored lacing. Beak and eye ceres flesh colored.

Khaki Lace: (Reduced spread T pattern brown) Body light khaki shading to an iridescent pale silvery cream neck. Wingshield pale cream with fine but distinct light khaki lacing. Beak very light horn and eye ceres light drab.

RIBBON TAILS

Markings: Tail bar in each feather to be entirely white. When tail is spread the white tail bars to form an even white ribbon across the entire width of the tail. Tips of all primary flights to show distinct finch markings.

Color: See appropriate pattern color description.

STRAWBERRY: (Spread ash red check or T pattern)

Markings: Light background smeared somewhat evenly through body and wingshield with darker shades of color. May be flecked. If flecked flecking should be apparent through out body and wingshield.

Color: Light lavender background throughout smeared with rich red. May be flecked with blue, black, and or brown. Beak dark horn or beak and eye ceres flesh colored.

TORTOISE SHELL

Markings: Base color to be splashed somewhat evenly with grizzle and white throughout head, neck, chest, body, and wingshield. Flights, tail, and muffs colored and interspersed with grizzle or with grizzle and white.

Color: Bronze Tortoise Shell: (Grizzle bronze blue) Head, neck, chest, and body to be bronze, interspersed with grizzling and white and may be flecked with dark gray blue, dark bronze, and dark blackish kite. Flights, tail, and muffs to be either dark blue gray saturated with bronze or kite, and interspersed with grizzle or grizzle an white. Tail may show a tail bar. Beak dark horn and eye ceres grayish. Beak may be stained.

Sulfur Tortoise Shell: (Dilute grizzle bronze blue) Color description same as bronze tortoise shell except the bronz/kite and blue-gray is replaced with sulfur and dun. Beak light to medium horn and eye ceres grayish. Beak may be stained.

Brown Tortoise Shell: (Grizzle bronze brown) Head, neck, chest, and body to be bronze interspersed with grizzling and white and may be flecked with dark bronze and or dark brown. Flights, tail, and muffs to be dark brown saturated with bronze and interspersed with grizzle or grizzle and white. Tail may show a tail bar. Beak medium horn and eye ceres drab. Beak may be stained.

WHITE PATTERNS: (Dominant opal, toy stencil and other genetic factors that turn standard bars, checks, and T patterns to white). White bars, white checks, white dark checks (white shield with colored lacing).

Markings: Descriptions same as standard pattern bar, check, and dark check markings descriptions except bars and checks may or may not be laced. Dark checks to be laced. Lacing to be fine but distinct.

Color: Color descriptions, including beak and eye cere, same as standard pattern bar, check, and dark check color descriptions except the neck and chest may be lightened and the wingshield pattern is changed to white. Bar, check, and dark check pattern areas to be white as possible and free of bronzing. Lacing to be the same color as what would be the normal shield pattern color for that color, i.e. a white bar silver would have white bars edged with dun lacing. Body, chest, and neck to be free of bronzing.

YELLOW TICKS: (Dilute spread ash red check or T pattern)

Markings: Light background smeared somewhat evenly through body and wingshield with darker shades of color. May be flecked. If flecked flecking should be apparent through out body and wingshield.

Color: Light cream background throughout smeared with rich yellow. May be flecked with silver, dun, and or khaki. Beak medium horn with grayish eye ceres or beak and eye ceres flesh colored.

SELFS:

Markings: All one solid uniform color. To be free of colored feathers other than the base color. There is to be no checker or barred pattern showing through the color and no lacing on tail and wing tips.

Color: To be free of: off color on the rump, underside, and vent area; fading out of color intensity in flights, tail, and muffs; bronzing in the neck and chest area; and stained beaks.

Black: (Spread blue) Glistening jet black with beetle green and purple sheen. Beak black with grayish eye ceres or beak and eye ceres flesh colored.

Dun: (Dilute spread blue) Deep gun metal gray with greenish sheen. Beak dark horn with grayish eye ceres or beak and eye ceres flesh colored.

Red: (Recessive red [includes red agates]) Rich blood red. Beak very light or flesh colored. Eye ceres flesh colored.

Gold: (Dilute recessive red) Shade of color midway between red and yellow but with deep orange cast. Beak very light or flesh colored. Eye ceres flesh colored.

Yellow: (Dilute recessive red [includes yellow agates]) Rich butter scotch yellow. Beak very light or flesh colored. Eye ceres flesh colored.

Brown: (Spread brown) Rich chocolate brown. Beak horn with drab eye ceres, or beak and eye ceres flesh colored.

Khaki: (Dilute spread brown) Rich khaki color. Beak light horn with light eye ceres, or beak and eye ceres flesh colored.

Lavender: (Spread ash red bar or milky spread blue, etc.) Even lavender gray, free of any reddishness in the bar or chest area. Beak horn with grayish eye ceres, or beak and eye ceres flesh colored.

Mauve: (Dilute spread ash red bar or dilute milky spread blue etc.) Very pale even ash or very pale gray, free of any off color in the bar or chest area. Beak medium horn with grayish eye ceres, or beak and eye ceres flesh colored.

White: (Absence of color pigment) Pure snow white. Beak and eye ceres flesh colored.

MOTTLES

MARKINGS:

General: In all mottle category colors each individual feather should be either all colored or all white, but not mixed or grizzled (colored feathers streaked or peppered with white or white feathers streaked or peppered with color).

Shield Mottle: Entire bird, including primaries, to be colored except wingshield. Wingshield to be colored interspersed with whole white feathers throughout the wingshield. Quantity of white feathers should be about the same on both sides. Major Faults: White in tail or primaries.

Mottle: Bird more than 50% colored with whole white feathers interspersed fairly evenly throughout the entire body. Bird should be at least 20% white through out the head, neck, body, and wingshield. Primaries, muffs, and tail may be colored, colored interspersed fairly evenly with white feathers, or white interspersed fairly evenly with colored feathers, but should not be solid white. Quantity of white feathers should be about the same on both sides.

Splash: Bird more than 50% white with whole colored feathers interspersed fairly evenly throughout the entire body. Bird should be at least 20% colored through out the head, neck, body, and wingshield. Primaries, muffs, and tail may be colored, white, colored interspersed fairly evenly with white feathers, or white interspersed fairly evenly with colored feathers. Quantity of colored feathers should be about the same or both sides.

Rosewing: Six to 12 white feathers upon each shoulder arranged at equal distance within a circular form, both sides alike. All else solid colored.

Whitesides: Wingshield, including finger feathers, to be white. Secondaries may be all white or all colored. Primaries and all else to be colored.

Major faults: White in tail or primaries.

COLOR: See appropriate self or pattern description. Stained beak is allowable in all colors other than red, gold, and yellow. Stained beaks in reds, golds, and yellows will constitute a loss of p

BALDHEADS

Markings: Head, rump, tail, underside of body, thighs, hocks, muffs, and primaries to be white. Neck, chest, upper body, and wingshields, including secondaries to be colored. Color to extend into the body ending in a clean line approximately one inch forward of the legs. Head marking to form a V shaped bib with the point approximately one half inch below where the beak would touch the neck if the head were bent down. The white should end on the back of the head at a point where a line drawn from the gap at the base of the beak where the upper and lower beaks meet through the bottom edge of the eye would meet the back of the neck. No white to show where wing butts blend into the body. Beak and eye ceres to be flesh colored. Colored hocks or thighs, colored primaries or white secondaries, and a bruised or stained beak will constitute a loss of points. For pattern makings see appropriate pattern marking description.

Major faults: If any of the outside eight primary flights are colored; if any secondary other than the two outside secondaries are white; to have a colored feather or feathers between any white flight feathers; or solid colored thighs and hocks.

Color: For color description see appropriate pattern of self color description. (Note: red and yellow baldheads to have solid even colored neck, chest, body, and wingshield free of lacing. They may exhibit ash ticking in the secondaries).

MARKED

Markings: All birds with fixed pied markings other than baldheads.

Badges: Head markings to be a moderately broad white blaze running up the middle of the face, a white dot over each eye, and a white chuck (or beard) extending to just beyond the eyes. There is to be a white pear shaped whisker beginning at the base of the beak on each side and extending into the chuck. The primary flights and the muffs below the hock joint to be white. The tail and rump to be either colored or all white, but not mixed. The rest of the bird to be colored. Beak and eye ceres to be flesh colored.

Beards: Beards to have a white crescent shaped chuck (beard) extending from where the mandibles meet in a straight line to the bottom of each eye and running downward to about a half inch below the beak. Ten primary flights and the muffs below the hock to be white. The tail and the rest of the bird to be colored. Beak and eye ceres to be flesh colored.

Saddlebacks: Head markings to be the same as the badge. Neck, breast (to a line across the keel), back, and tail to be colored. Colored back to form a clear, well defined V shaped saddle extending from the top of each shoulder in an even outline to the rump. Wings, underbody, rump, hocks, and muffs to be white. Beak and eye ceres to be flesh colored.

Color: See appropriate pattern or self color description.

TONY CARDOZA MESSAGE ON THE NEW WEST DRAWING

Well this year we have some good news after the Fiftieth Anniversary year of our National West of England Tumbler Club

Not since 1991 has our standard picture has been updated. The reason why I'm saying updated is it was very difficult to have our standard approved.

Basically, I believe there was uncertainty on making a perfect drawing. In the process the drawing was selected from the dreamer drawing. It was called the dreamer drawing because it was a dream to finely get one approved. But, in the process, there were some things unfinished on the old standard.

In the last thirty two years we have seen a consistent showing of Champion Wests winning Championships awarded by recognized qualified judges. This says our old standard, 1991, had set the ground rules for leading our breed here today.

That being said, now there were the muffs that were full muffs like we would see in our large muff breeds and the large long wings and lacking a little station. So our new 2023 standard picture was NOT to change our breed but to up date it. And, let it be known this decisions was made by our veterans and new breeders in our West Club.

We will never have a prefect drawing as everyone has different opinions.

I, my self, seeing West drawings and sculptures for years, it seems they not only had minor faults but major faults. But, today we DO HAVE the best drawing ever. There's a lot of decisions being made to move them forward to a professional artist. Not easy in any respect. But, when all the parts are put together the final make up of the drawing is the dynamics that show up. I would also like to thank Gary Romig for bringing up the standard drawing and having patience with our board. I'm honoured here today to still be part of this club and the members.

For years now we are a well established club with high standards in the United States and great friendship. So, I would like to congratulate the board and the membership for voting on our new standard picture. Now we can proudly present it in front of our judging assignments for our judges.

ZITTERHALS (STARGARD SHAKER)



ORIGIN: Pomerania and in the vicinity of Stargard Germany. (The Zitterhal is also called the Stargard Shaker). This is a very old breed of pigeon and it is thought that they were created in the early 1700s.

GENERAL IMPRESSION: Long and sleek. The stance is upright, which would alter only slightly when the neck is in motion.

HEAD: Flat on top of the skull, small in size with a long fore-head. Although the majority of Zitterhalls are plain headed, a peak crested variety is recognized.

EYES: Pearl in color with a bright iris.

BEAK: Long and thin. In yellows, whites, reds, lark marked and in blacks the beak is flesh colored. In teagers, blues and piers a dark beak is preferred.

NECK: Long and thin. Curved backwards and getting only slightly thicker at the shoulders. The upper section should have a continuous trembling or "zittering" motion.

BREAST: Of medium width, pushed far forward and it must not be lifted when the neck is in motion. A slight lifting of the breast is acceptable.

BACK: Hollow and not too broad.

WINGS: Carried close to the body. The flights cross slightly over the tail.

TAIL: Carried well closed and horizontally.

LEGS: Above a medium length. Both a clean legged and a muffed variety is recognized

PLUMAGE: The feathers should fit close to the body in the clean legged birds while the feathers are allowed to be looser in the muffed variety.

COLOR: Sells in white, black, red, yellow and blue barred. AOC's include checkers, pied marked, splashes, etc.

FAULTS: Lack of trembling motion in the upper neck, clumsy, thick massive head, bad stance, wings not held close to the body, and too broad of a breast. Stained or dark beak in whites, reds and yellows.

SCALE OF POINTS:

Head	12 pts
Eyes	8 pts
Beak.	6 pts
Neck.....	16 pts
Breast.....	4 pts
Back.	4 pts
Wings	4 pts
Tail.....	4 pts
Legs.....	6 pts
Plumage.....	6 pts
Color	15 pts

Art by Gary Romig

Trumpeter Pigeons

ALTENBURG TRUMPETER



ORIGIN: They have been bred since the 1800s in the Saxon Thuringen area known as Altenburg.

OVERALL IMPRESSION: A very well built Field Pigeon type that is alert and lively with an upright stance. Has a full high forehead, clean-legged and with a very good 'voice.'

HEAD: A high, broad frontal with the highest point above and in front of the eyes. The skull falls in a gentle curve to the back skull. It must not have a 'stallion' (arched) neck. It is plain headed with no ornaments.

EYES: A clear pearl eye is desired. Eye ceres to be small and for dark colored birds it should be dark; on light colored birds it should be light.

BEAK: Medium in length, dark to Black for dark colored birds and light for the light colors such as: Dominant Red, White cap marked and Monk, dark horn color. For Mealy, Ash Red Checker and Grizzles and their dilutes - Cream, Ash Yellow Checkers and Grizzles a light horn color.

NECK: Fairly long and not too thick with a clean curved throat.

BREAST: Broad and well rounded but not deep.

BACK: Broad at the shoulders, falling gently.

WINGS: Fairly long wings well closed over the back, so little of the back is showing from above. Flight tips are not crossed.

TAIL: Fairly long and well closed with broad tail feathers.

LEGS: Of medium length with clean legs. The nail color to match the beak color of the bird.

FEATHER: Smooth but not too tight and hard feathered.

COLORS: Black, White, Red, Yellow, Dominant (AKA Ash) Red, Dominant (AKA Ash) Yellow, Blue with or without Black bars, dilute Blue (Silver) with or without dark bars, Mealy, Erbsgelbe (a type of Cream), Mehlicht with bars (a light meal/four color as in the Coburg Lark with Ochre colored breast). Lark Marked with Ochre breast.

Checker in Blue, dilute Blue (Silver), Ash Red and Ash Yellow. Grizzle in Blue, Mealy and Cream. White bar and White checker in light Blue, Blue and dilute Blue (Silver). Muselkopfe (Tiger head) with or without a wing 'rose' in Black. Tiger and Pied in Black, Red and Yellow. White Head or Monk marked in Black, Red, Yellow, Blue with or without Black bars. Light Blue (Dominant Opal) with White bars or White checker. Also dilute Blue (Silver). Mealy, Erbsgelbe (Cream), and Checkers in Blue, Ash Red and Ash Yellow.

COLOR AND MARKINGS: All colors clear and rich. Blue and Pale (Dominant opal) colors must have the wing coverts a clear color not 'rusty' or uneven. Bars must be well formed and not too broad and across the entire wing when closed. Checkers must have

ALTENBERG TRUMPETER

clear and sharp wing markings. Mehllicht with bars and Lark marked with an Ochre color breast. Erbsgelbe (a type of Cream) with rich Yellow neck, breast, and bar color with a lighter head, tail, and primary feathers (with hen birds a darker head color and greyish body color is normal). Mealy (Rotfahl) as for other Mealy breeds. Grizzle must have wing and tail bars, and a greater or lesser amount of White flecking to the head, neck, wing shield, breast and body. Blue Schimmel (Grizzle) should have dark bars, primaries and tail. Ash Red and Yellow with bars of those colors but possibly with lighter primaries and tail. Blue with Black bars and checker markings and dilute Blue with dark bars and primaries. White Bar and White checkered light Blue (Dominant Opal) with a clear light Blue hue, not mealy and without flecks, only the neck with a matte green sheen. Primaries shading to lighter color, tail with a light colored bar, and checker marked to have a clear Grey and White checkering. Hen birds normally a darker color. Muselkopfe (Flecked tiger head) may or may not have a wing rose (5 -10 White feathers on the wing butt area). Tigers have a solid colored breast, primaries and tail, the rest of the feathers a mix of white and colored. Pied have well defined areas of White and color, not flecks. Primaries and tail can be either mixed or all white. (Birds must have a good amount of White). With Cap-marked, the markings 1 cm under the eye, 7-10 primaries are White, body and thigh feathers colored. Monk marked have the head, throat and under the beak White and a White tail, with upper and lower tail coverts also White.

FAULTS: Too thin or small of body; to high a stance; small flat or round head; a 'stallion' neck (arched); to short of a beak; red/orange eyes; red or enlarged eye ceres; 'open' backed (wings not well closed over the back/side boarding); feathers on the feet! legs; White back; trace of a 3rd bar; color not rich or clear; unclear, or short bars; checkering unclear or improperly edged; with Blue and dilute/light Blue, thick bars or coarse checkering; unclear color; too dark or light; mealy head color; violet neck color; badly marked head with Cap or Monk marked; more than 2 white primary feathers difference from one side to the other; and poor color and markings.

ORDER OF IMPORTANCE: Balance and breed type, body shape and posture/station, head eye and color, markings.

Translated by Mick Bassett and Joe Powers

Drawing by Gary Romig

ARABIAN TRUMPETER



OVERALL IMPRESSION: The size and form of a very small "Field" pigeon. Very lively temperament but also very friendly and trusting. A "laughing trumpet voice" totally peculiar to this breed of pigeon, it does not sound like any other breed.

HEAD: Smooth, oval-round, small and often likened to that of the Turtle Dove.

EYE: All colors to have eyes Dark. Eye cere small and to match the color from grey to light flesh-color.

BEAK: Medium length. With Whites it is of flesh color. Other colors have horn-colored. With the Dark colors, a slightly darker tip is allowed.

NECK: Medium length, with, if possible, a well-defined "Dewlap" (this is strongly desired).

BREAST: Broad, well rounded and well filled.

BACK: Broad, of medium length, slightly sloping.

WINGS: Medium length. The back should be well covered by the wings. Laying on the tail but do not cross.

TAIL: Medium length, well closed.

LEGS: Medium length, clean-legged. Nail color of no importance.

FEATHERS: Tight, well closed feathering.

COLORS: Self-White. Black. Blue with black bar or barless. Blue Checker. Red and Yellow with light colored flights. Dominant Red. Dominant Yellow. Mealy. Pied in Black, Blue, Dominant Red and Dominant Yellow. Red Atlas. Yellow Atlas.

COLOR AND MARKINGS: Self colors to be clean, clear and bright. Blue may vary from light to dark in shade.

RED-ATLAS has a red sheen to the neck and upper breast, with a grey/blue wing-shield, with darker bars (slight red edging to the bar). Primary webbing also allowed slight reddish hue. The head color can be a slightly lighter shade than the wing-shield color.

YELLOW-ATLAS has yellow neck and upper breast color. Grey/blue wing-shield color, with a darker bar (yellowish edge to the bar can be seen). Yellowish feather webbing to the primaries and a dark tail bar. The head color of the Yellow Atlas is lighter, as is the neck color. The Red and Yellow Atlas colors have blue/grey underbreast, lower body and under tail. Pied colors preferably to have equal amounts of white/color feathers with good definite 'flecking' or markings. Birds with either too little white or too little color should not be considered 'Pied' but classified as mis-marked.

FAULTS: A large, thick or coarse head. Any sign of a crest or rosette. Large or red eye cere. Dark beak. No Dewlap. Wings not held on the tail. Back not well covered by the wings (too much space showing between closed wings). Feathers on the legs or toes. With Pies, too little color or too little white.

ORDER OF IMPORTANCE: Overall breed type. Body and head form. Dewlap, Eye and Beak. Color and Markings.

NOTE: It is important that as with all Trumpeters the 'Voice' of the bird is displayed. All judges of Arabian Trumpeters should have some knowledge of what an Arabian should sound like.

Art by Gary Romig

BERNBURG TRUMPETER



ORIGIN: Bred in the Saxon-Anhalt region at the end of the 18th century from German double-crested trumpeters and monk-marked color pigeons. Later, after being bred in the Town of Bernburg in 1885, was named after that town.

GENERAL IMPRESSION: Large, strongly built and deep standing, not squat. A richly feathered pigeon, body underline almost horizontal, rich head ornamentation and large full muffs.

RACE FEATURES:

HEAD: Strong, broad. With a thick, high set, broad and free standing shell crest, which can be set with or without rosettes on either side. A distinct break in the mane at the back of the neck is desired. The beak-crest is richly feathered and should be an unbroken oval form, the greater part covering the wattle.

EYES: Dark. Eye cere small and pale.

BEAK: Medium length and pale with small wattles.

NECK: Short and thick. The throat full, just slightly curving

BREAST: Deep, broad and full, carried well forward.

BACK: Broad and slightly sloping.

WINGS: Strong and broad, not quite reaching the tail tip. Covering the back well

TAIL: Long with broad feathers

LEGS: Short, with long thick muffs without gaps, formed in a sweeping curve towards the sides and blending in well with the hock feathers. Muffs must be longer to the sides than to the front

FEATHER: Smooth feathering, richly feathered but not loose

COLORS: Black, red, yellow, blue with black bar and blue checker

COLOR AND DESIGN: The dark colors; deep and rich. The blues are a normal blue tone, not rusty or uneven. The bars clear, well separated and reaching completely across the closed wing. The checkered should have clear, regular markings. The "Monk-marking" on the head should be at least 1 cm below the eye and reach to the base of the shell-crest and be balanced either side. 7 - 10 White primary feathers, with no more than 2 white feathers difference either side. The muffs, tail, upper and lower tail coverts are all white. The neck, breast, belly, back and wing shields to be colored. The hock feathers should also be colored

BAD FAULTS: Weak body, too high on the leg or sloping stance. Shell-crest weak, thin, loose or too deeply set down the rear of the neck. Rosettes (if present) open and loose. Beak-crest obstructing vision. Incomplete oval-shape. Breaks in the crest. Crest feathers should lay smooth, not sticking out, nor weak or loose. Muffs too short or with gaps (broken feathers tolerated but not missing feathers). Missing feathers on the insides of the toes (not forming the complete muffs). Missing feathers in wing, tail or muffs to be considered as being 'foul' and so penalized. Wings not covering the back well (open back). Red eye cere. Beak color dark shaded. White in the belly or back. Matt color. Less than 7 or more than 10 white primaries. More than 2 white primaries difference either side.

ORDER OF EVALUATION: General Impression, breed type and balance, body and stance, head ornamentation muffs, color and markings, eye and beak color.

BOKHARA TRUMPETER



Red Baldhead Bokhara Trumpeter by Diane Jacky

GENERAL APPEARANCE: The Bokhara is a large full-bodied exhibition pigeon. In shape and station it is low standing, broad, short-necked, and close to the ground. Its station is one that approaches a position that is parallel to the ground. It is long, low, and broad. Its legs are widely set and short. Its feathering is profuse, soft, long, wide and with strong quills. In all aspects it alludes to massive size and dense feathering.

ROSE: The rose is a crown of feathers emanating from a point slightly forward of the center of the skull and lying in all directions. The longest feathers of the rose are as nearly as possible of equal length forming a perfect circle, which covers the eyes and beak. The rose is flat and densely feathered. The larger, rounder, flatter and more densely feathered the rose is, the more valued it shall be.

SHELL: The shell is a greatly exaggerated crest of feathers which circumscribes the rose extending as widely as possible around the head and lying below the ears. The shell wraps around the entire head to the throat immediately beneath the beak, nearly meeting there but falling just short of touching to form a complete circle. The shell is set high, standing firmly and is curved in such a manner so that the inside perimeter forms a cup of feathers that exhibits the appearance that a marble could be rolled within it

a tract that circumscribes the head. The plane expressed by the rose is even with the topmost edge of the shell feathering. The longer feathered, wider, more densely feathered, well cupped and properly set the shell, the more valued it shall be.

NECK AND MANE: The neck is short, slightly arched rearward presenting the plane of the rose in a position that is approximately 30 degrees to the ground. The neck is extremely broad and profusely feathered in every aspect exhibiting no breaks when viewed from any angle. There are no indented lines and no allusion either to thinness or to a lengthy neck. The feathering of the neck and mane is functionally a continuation of the shell feathering and the wider, more lengthy and densely feathered and more continuous the feathering of the neck and mane is, the more valued it shall be.

BODY: The body is squat, long, carried nearly horizontally with very wide shoulders, a prominent full breast, and stout thick wings all of which accentuate the appearance of a massive size. The entire body presents a blunt wedge shape when viewed from above, being very broad at the shoulders and flowing with decreasing width as it approaches the tail. The breast feathering covers the wing butts so they are not exposed and underbody feathers cover the knee joints so the legs are not visible. The body

BOKHARA TRUMPETER

frontal is wide, round, densely feathered, massive, and flowing continuously to the rear body, which is long, wide, low, and both loosely and densely feathered. The keel is prominent and very deep accentuating the full round massive body frontal. The larger, wider, longer, and more densely feathered the body, the more valued it shall be.

WINGS: The wings are strong, thick, wide, and long. The tips of the flights reach the end of the tail. The flights are carried above and rest lightly upon the tail.

TAIL: The tail is long and spread lightly at the end. The tail in conjunction with the wings adds length, width, and massiveness to the Bokhara.

BOOTS: The boots are extremely long exhibiting great width and massiveness. They exhibit profusion and roundness and continuity beginning in growth with shorter feathers frontally and showing greater feather length as they fill rearward. The rearmost feathers of the boots extend continuously to the hock feather without a break in their perimeter. The boots are multilateral and as dense as possible. The longer, wider, rounder and more densely feathered the boots, the more valued they shall be.

HOCKS: The hocks are functionally a continuation of the boot feathering. They are long, full, and densely feathered extending over the rear feathers of the boots.

BEAK: The beak is medium in length and wide although it is not exposed. Its color correlates to feather color, being flesh colored in whites and baldheaded and all other birds with predominately white head feathering. Black Bokharas have a dark black beak and all other colored birds have correlated colored beaks.

EYES: The eyes are pearl in self's, baldheaded, and mottles. The eyes are bull in whites.

COLOR AND MARKINGS: The color is deep, even, dark, and free from all slating, bleaching, or mis-marking, e.g. blacks are extremely dark with no sootiness, slating or bleaching. The neck and breast exhibits purple and green beetle sheen. No white or gray is exhibited in the hocks, vent feathering or boots.

WHITE: Bokharas no colored feathers are seen and the rump and tail are free from mis-marking.

MOTTLES AND SPLASHES: are designated either light or dark depending on whether color or white predominates (i.e. dark black mottle; light red splash).

A mottle Bokhara is self-colored with white flecking on the head, neck, and breast.

There is no AOC Class so that a mis-marked bird competes in its correct class.

BALDHEADED BOKHARA has a white rose, white boots, 10 X 10 flights, and a white bib that extends down the breast two inches. The remainder of the baldhead is self-colored.

A splash is a piebald Bokhara with an abstract unspecified pattern of color and white.

VOICE: In English speaking countries the voice is not a factor in judging Bokharas primarily because there is no generally known method of consistently inducing a bird to trumpet. However this characteristic is highly desirable. The voice of the Bokhara is low pitched, melodic, and of long duration, the longer, the more desirable.

FAULTS: The following are minor faults: Bull or cracked eyes in birds other than whites; mis-marking, particularly colored rumps in whites, white boot feathering in self colors and white rumps in bladheads; other poor quality color. The following are serious faults: A crooked keel; a "rolled" toe or "Bumblefoot"; asymmetry of body or a one-sided body weakness.

Scale of Points (100 Total):

Rose	25 points total
Roundness	8
Size	8
Flatness	5
Thickness	4
Shell	20 points total
Width	5
Length	5
Height	5
Cup	5
Boots	15 points total
Length	10
Thickness	5
Hocks	5
Mane	7
Neck	6
Color	7
Station	5
Body	10

Art by Diane Jacky

ENGLISH TRUMPETER



Black Baldhead English Trumpeter by Diane Jacky

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: The English Trumpeter is a medium sized (similar to a Show Racer*), double-crested (head and beak), muffed trumpeter. It has many colors in four basic patterns; self, splash, barred, and marked. The breed is distinguished from other double crested, muffed trumpeters by its short "cobby body" and relatively narrow tuft supported by side boards. It has a gentle behavior, rich "drumming" voice, and is a prolific breeder. The quality specimen of either sex always shows power, bulliness, proudness, style, type, and refinement. These distinctive qualities conform to the standard requirements in a harmonious manner producing a well balanced, powerful and stylish English Trumpeter.

**It is recognized that the desired size of the Show Racer may change from it's 1983 standard dimensions.*

STANDARD DESCRIPTION:

CONFIRMATION OF THE HEAD (10 PTS): The size of the head shall be medium to large while being in balance with the whole bird. The head shall be broad, full, and flat. When viewed from the top the head shall be broad, flat, and wedged shaped (wider at the back than the front). Great width at the back of the skull gives the head a powerful appearance. Faults: The head shall not be too small (pinched) or too large, making it appear out of proportion and balance with the whole bird. From the top view it shall not appear elongated or lacking a wedge shape, Head shall not have any appearance of ovalness.

CREST (12 PTS): A desirable crest shall be constituted of the following. Height: Crest feathers shall be as high as possible providing the crest is in proportion and balance with the rest of the bird.

WIDTH: The crest shall be as wide as possible. Its width is determined by the head's size, direction of the feather growth,

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feather length, and wedge shape. The crest's distinct demarcation line (junction between the base of the crest face and skull feathers) and crest face (front row of feathers) emphasizes the width of both the crest and the head.

WRAP: From the top view the crest shall be a semicircular outline, wrapping around the back of the head and extending both forward and outward just beyond but not below the ear, ending in prominent rosettes. (Note: see rosette section for description)

CUSHION: The crest's cushion (feathers located between the back of the crest face and the top of the mane) shall be as dense as possible and of the same height as the crest face. The cushion feathers shall blend smoothly into the mane without any break.

PLACEMENT: The crest shall be positioned on the highest point on the back of the head. Crest's position shall remain stationary when the bird is being handled as well as in the judging pen. From side view the crest shall rise at a 90 degree angle from the skull with the top of the crest feathers curving slightly forward. The 90 degree angle will realize the crest's greatest height potential. Crest's demarcation line shall be distinct, defining the base of the crest face with a finely etched unbroken line.

Faults: Lack of proper feather length. Lack of density in cushion. No crest wrap. Crest placed too low. Relaxation of crest causing its displacement into the mane and/or neck feathers (too "loose"). Capping of the crest falling forward.

TUFT (4 PTS): The tuft is a tassel shaped growth of feathers protruding from the front of the head towards the beak and curving over the wattle. The tuft is supported underneath and contained on both sides by sideboards (dense plumage that grows vertically at the rear of the beak). The wattle shall not be completely hidden by the tuft from the side view but shall be hidden from the top view. The less skin showing at the line where the tuft originates the better. The bird's eyes shall be visible from the front view without any obstructions. From the front and top view the tuft shall be neat and narrow. Tuft and sideboards shall be neat, dense, clean-cut and have the appearance of a smooth, solid unit.

Fault: Circular or rose tuft as found on Bokhara or German Trumpeters. Tuft feathers that are swirled, twisted, or growing straight up. Lack of sideboards or when they are too prominent. Disheveled and sparse appearance of tuft and sideboards.

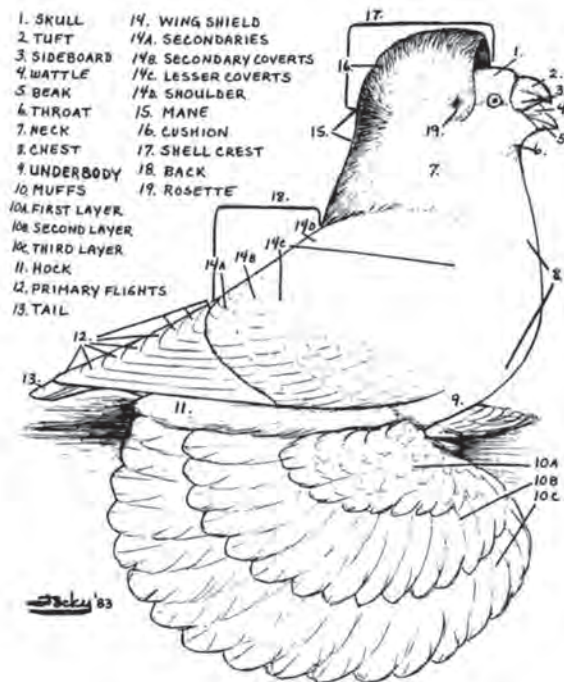
ROSETTES (4 PTS): The rosette is a small swirling outgrowth of feathers radiating from a tiny central point near the ear hole. There shall be two rosettes, one on either side of the head, marking the ends of the semi-circular crest. The rosette shall be approximately 1/2 inch in diameter. It shall be positioned at the bird's eye level and as near the ear hole as possible. Rosettes shall be prominent when a bird is in the judging pen as well as when being examined in the hand.

Faults: The absence of one or both rosettes. Rosettes that are too large or too small. Rosettes placed too low or placed to the rear of the crest. Rosettes that are unequal in size, or uneven in shape.

EYES (2 PTS): Note: See color class description for eye colors. Eyes shall be deep orange in all colors except: whites, baldheads, saddles, and those marked patterns where the head feathers are white. Eyes shall be clear, alert, and indicate robust health. **Faults:** Non-orange eyes except whites, baldheads, saddles and marked patterns where the head feathers are white. Non-bull eyes in white, baldheads, saddles, and those patterns where the head feathers are white. Cracked, split or odd colored eyes. Wrong colored eyes to be a fault but not a disqualification.

EYE CERE: Note: See color class description for eye cere colors.

English Trumpeter Anatomy & Top View



Ceres shall be narrow and as fine in texture as possible. Ceres shall be flesh color in all colors except: blacks, blues, lavenders, mealies, and silvers which shall be grayish in color.

Faults: Ceres that are too wide and coarse in texture. Non-flesh color ceres except: blacks, blues, mealies, and silvers. Non grayish color ceres in blacks, blues, mealies and silvers. Bright red ceres, especially in whites and baldheads, are to be avoided. Feathers missing around the eye making the cere appear too prominent.

WATTLE: Wattle shall be small, white, fine in texture.

Faults: Too large, non-white, and coarse in texture.

BEAK: Beak shall be medium in length with good substance and width. Angle of beak setting to be slightly declining (less than straight).

Faults: Too long or too short. Too wide or too narrow. Not substantial in appearance. Improper angle of beak setting: too low or horizontal.

NECK (5 PTS): The neck is the area located between the bottom of the head and chest. It shall be short, stout, and well developed, showing "bulliness" and power. The neck length shall range from 1 inch to 1 3/4 inch. The neck shall be in proportion to the size of the bird. It shall have enough length (1 inch) an taper to make it clearly distinguishable from the head and chest. The neck shall gradually enlarge from the bottom of the head to the chest from any point of view. It shall be slightly arched when viewed from the side in order to give the bird a proud graceful appearance.

Faults: A neck longer than 1 3/4 inch or shorter than 1 inch, from chest to bottom of head. A neck so short as to appear that the head sets on the shoulders. A neck so long as to appear gangly. It shall not be thin and snaky. The neck must not lack taper or cut back sharply under the beak.

MANE (4 PTS): The mane consists of horizontal feathers, on each side of the head, extending backwards from the ear areas and meeting under the base of the cushion and above the neck feathers. The mane feathers shall be long enough to blend harmoniously into the crest cushion and neck as well as complete the mane. It shall have enough feathers to give a dense appearance. Mane feathers must have the quill strength to give the effect of tightness.

Faults: Mane feathers that are too short or lack quill strength. Loose plumage, lacking density. A gap in the mane when its two sides do not meet and blend together "break" between the neck feathers and the crest cushion that disrupts their continuity.

BODY (20 PTS): Body Conformation and weight. The body shall be short, cobby, and heart-shaped when viewed from the back. The heart shape shall be created by the bird's broad shoulders tapering down to where the wing tips meet. From the side view the distance between the underbody and back shall be as deep as possible. Body shall both appear and be heavy, firm and robust.

Faults: Narrow shoulders. Insufficient chest to back measurement (caused by lack of underbody). The bird shall not appear to be, or actually be, light.

CHEST AND UNDERBODY: The chest shall be prominent and its lower underbody area shall be as deep as possible preventing daylight from showing between the bird's legs. From the front view it shall be full, wide and deep. The underbody shall conceal the space between the legs. The shape of the chest shall be well rounded in a graceful curve when viewed from any angle. The chest feathers shall cover the wing butts.

Faults: Exposed wing butts. Narrow chest from a front view. Shallow underbody. Flat chest. Broody or over-filled crop appearance.

BACK: The back shall be broad and flat at the shoulder (no hollowness or roundness) and taper to the end of the rump pad, giving it an appearance of width and strength. The rump pad shall be broad and full.

Faults: Narrow shoulders. Lack of flatness: i.e. hollow or round back. Insufficient taper. A rump that is too small and lacking in density of cushion.

WINGS: Wings shall fit tightly to the curvature of the body and always be carried on top of the tail. Wing butts shall be hidden by the chest feathers. Wing flights shall end 1/2 inch from the tip of the tail. The flights shall lie flat on the tail from the rump to the wing tips.

Faults: Exposed wing butts. Flights not lying flat on the tail from the rump to the wing tips (these are called side boards, not to be confused with the sideboards of the tuft). Flights dragging or falling below the tail. Lack of feather cover from shoulder to rump. Crossed wing flights. Flights extending beyond 1/2 inch from inside the tip of the tail. Any missing primary flights.

TAIL: Tail shall be 1 to 1 1/2 feathers wide. It shall be short, extending 1/2 inch beyond wing tips. A short tail and short flights in balance with each other are necessary ingredients of a short cobby body. The angle of the tail shall be a continuation of the 45 degree body angle. Tip of tail shall barely clear the floor.

Faults: Tail wider than 1 1/2 feathers ("shovel tail"). Tail that extends more than 1/2 inch past the end of the wing tip. Tail that consistently touches the ground. Less or more than 12 tail feathers.

MUFFS AND HOCKS (14 PTS): The muff shall consist of three layers of circular rows of feathers. The first row on

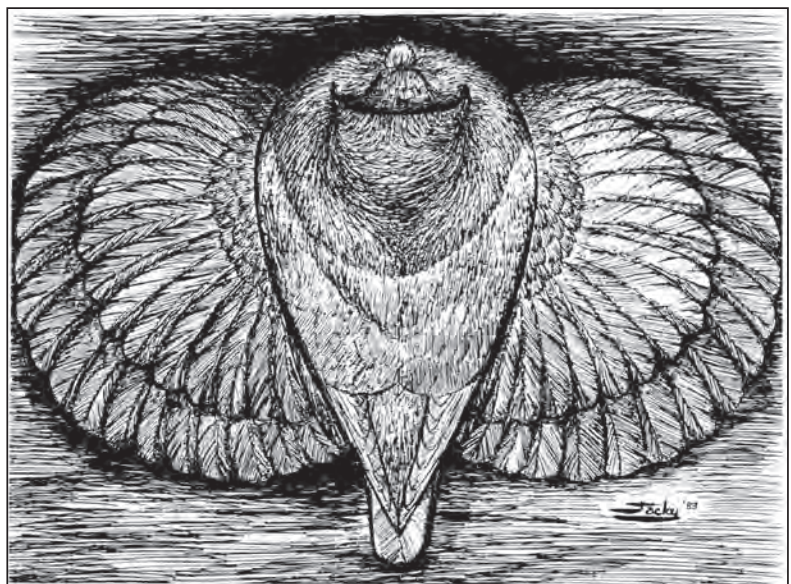
the ground is the longest and is covered by the second and third layers, each of which is respectively shorter. Each muff shall have a round shape, dense plumage and lay flat on the ground. They shall be as big as possible providing they are in proportion and balance with the rest of the bird. The circular outline of the muffs shall be continuous without any break ("split"). The feet, toes, and legs shall be completely hidden by the muff feathers. The bird shall have good control of its muffs and shall be able to walk without stumbling. The hock is made up of feathers above the leg joint that extend rearward, parallel to the wing flights, ending at the rear of the back muff feathers. There shall be no space between the hocks and the muffs, this provides the desired appearance of continuity of muffs, hocks, and body.

Faults: Space between muffs and hocks ("split"). Any feather not laying flat (twisted or inverted feathers). Non-circular shape (especially when the birds front feathers are longer than the others). Broken or frizzled feathers caused by weak quill strength. Hock feathers longer or shorter than the back edge of the muffs. Any break between hock and muffs.

STATION AND LEGS (5 PTS): Station refers to the position of bearing of the bird while standing. The back (shoulders to rump) shall be at a 45 degree angle to the ground. The tip of the tail shall be as low as possible without touching the ground. The angle of the full rounded chest shall rise gradually and blend with the short, stout neck giving the bird a proud, alert appearance. The length of the legs and their setting are important features that influence the station of the English Trumpeter. Legs shall be short, and underbody at the leg setting shall be one inch from the ground. Legs shall be set relatively wide apart to give the appearance of stability and power. It is very important that the English Trumpeter be calm and alert, yet poised in the judging pen, positioning itself so as to advantageously show all its features.

Faults: The angle of the back being more or less than 45 degrees. Listless station. Legs more or less than 1 inch from the floor. Legs set too far apart giving bowed leg appearance. Legs set too close together so that walking is impaired. Legs that show lameness or deformity. A tail that consistently touches the ground. Rearing back and sitting on the tail. Wild or nervous, not showing features advantageously while being judged. A general lack of proudness or elegance ("type" or "style").

STYLE (10 PTS): The English Trumpeter's style refers to the bird's overall appearance and demeanor. It is its artistic component that



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can best be described as expressing the qualities of bullyness, power, cobbyness, grace, and elegant refinement. Although abstract in nature these aesthetic qualities are achieved by physical means. All the features that characterize the English Trumpeter must be present and properly developed (as described in the English Trumpeter Standard; i.e. crest, rosettes, muffs, etc.) To give clear, distinctive identity to such features they must be created out of numerous rows of densely packed "hard" feather. It is this state of hardness that also contributes to a dense solidity while handling the bird (i.e. "In the hand", as well as by looking at it in the cage. With soft or frayed feather the features are vague, lifeless, and evoke a general level of coarseness. The ideal style require hard feather as the basic means to achieve its aesthetic ends. The English Trumpeter's adjacent features must be blended so that they flow smoothly together without interruption such as "breaks" or "sideboards". The ideal English Trumpeter does not appear to be made up of a separate distinct parts, rather it has the look of a singular, unified whole with a slight graceful "S" shaped contour (In a way its silhouette and smooth forms like that of an alert ocean seal). The well-put-together English Trumpeter must carry itself with poise and dignity. Its energized pose, with short legs and chest up, expresses an attitude of confident, noble bearing. No matter how well the correct features come together, if the carriage is lethargic or spiritless or simply absent, the bird will only be an inert, styleless lump of feathers. The English Trumpeter depends on its body language for its stylish presentation. The style requires that all distinguishing features must be in place, then properly defined and molded together, and finally presented with an alert carriage or pose that gives the whole bird an air of elegant distinction. The ideal English Trumpeter's style ultimately transforms the ordinary looking bird into one with extraordinary beauty.

COLOR (10 PTS): Color referee makes final decision on color disputes.

SELF: (Any solid color; spread factor).

BLACK: - (Blue pigment; intense). Shall be intense jet black throughout and covered with a rich beetle green luster. Orange eyes with gray ceres and black beak.

Faults: Non-orange eye color. Non-grey eye cere. Non-black beak, stained beak. Smutty or sooty shad of black, any signs of bar in the wing or tail.

WHITE: - (absence of color pigment in feathers). Shall be pure white throughout. The feather quill and all its parts shall be white. Shall have "bull eyes" (solid black) with flesh colored beak and eye cere.

Faults: Non-flesh colored eye cere (especially red) and beak. Non bull eye. A stained beak in whites is a disqualification.

RED: - (red pigment; intense; recessive red factor). Shall be deep, rich, clear, intense red throughout. Shall have as much sheen as possible. Orange eyes, light horn colored beak and flesh colored ceres.

Faults: Non-orange eyes. Non-flesh colored Ceres. Non-light horn colored beak. Stained beak. Ash tincture.

YELLOW: - (red pigment; dilute of red; recessive red factor). Shall be deep rich golden yellow throughout. Orange eyes, flesh colored beak, and light horn colored beak.

Faults: Non-orange eyes. Stained beak. Non-flesh colored cere. Ash tincture. Non-light horn colored beak.

DUN: - (blue pigment; dilute) Shall be rich, even shade of brownish steel gray throughout. Orange eyes, flesh colored ceres, and light horn colored beak.

Faults: Non-orange eyes. Non-fleshed colored Ceres. Non-light horn colored beak, stained beak. Showing any signs of bar or check pattern.

LAVENDER: - (Ash red pigment; intense) Color shall be clear, soft, ash-gray rather evenly distributed over the entire body. Color of hackle (neck feathers) is slightly darker. Color of flights and tail slightly lighter. Eyes shall be orange, ceres gray and beak dark horn color. Note: The color lavender referred to in English Trumpeters is not the genetic lavender, which has the milky factor.

Faults: Non-orange eyes. Non-gray Ceres. Non-dark horn colored beak. Stained beak.

AOC SELF: - (Any Other Color) This class includes all selfs (showing no white) that have not been described elsewhere in the Standard. Examples: checkers, bronze, kites, smoky bar, multicolored birds lacking white feathers. Self colors in this class must be able to be genetically described. The AOC Self class does not include cull colors from previously listed classes, e.g. dun bars, dun checks, faded blacks, poor colored reds or yellows, etc. *Note: A self colored bird with a few stray white feathers shall be shown in its appropriate self class. The white feathers shall be considered a fault. Birds fitting this description do not belong in a splash class. **ANDALUSIAN:** (blue pigment; intense; spread and indigo factors) Body and tail shall be an even shade of midnight blue shading to the back of the head and neck. Wings are a bit lighter with dark blue edging on each feather. The indigo factor may be applied to any standard color but only black indigo is to be known as "andalusian".

ALMOND: (any pigment; T-factor; almond factor) Almond is a factor which alters or modifies any color that is introduced into by causing flecks of various colors to appear in the feathering over all or part of the bird. In flights and tail three colors: rich rust yellow, black, and white shall occur in combination, each clearly separated as to color on each feather (this separation is called "break"). Eyes shall be orange, ceres shall be flesh colored and beak shall have a light horn color.

Faults: Non-orange eyes. Non-fleshed colored Ceres. Non-horn colored beak, stained beak. Color that deviates from the above description.

SPLASH: Any random distribution of white and colored feathers, no fixed pattern. There shall be the appearance of an equal number of colored to white feathers, 50%/50%. Colored feathers shall be described in their appropriate self color class. NOTE: Due to large number of black splashes (at some shows) they are divided into two classes; light black splash (less than 50% colored feathers) and dark black splash (more than 50% colored feathers).

MARKED COLORS: Fixed pattern of colored (and white when appropriate) feathers. White side. All feathers, except wing shield and secondary flights shall be properly colored according to appropriate self color classes. Wing shield and secondary flights shall be white. Eyes shall be orange, ceres flesh colored and beak a light horn color.

Faults: White feathers anywhere except wing shield and secondary flights (especially flecking in neck, chest, rump, or muffs). Colored feathers on the wing shield or in the secondary flights. Non-orange eyes. Non-flesh colored Ceres. Non-light horn colored beak. Stained beak.

MOTTLE: Head and neck shall be splashed or speckled to the chest. Entire chest and underbody and tail shall be a solid color. All ten primary flights shall be colored for perfect mottle pattern. A minimum of the first three flights (outside flights) shall be colored to qualify as a mottle. Remaining seven primaries are preferred to be colored, however white feathers will be allowed but recognized as a fault. Colored feathers shall be colored according to the appropriate color class. Eye ceres, beak color, and eye color to conform to appropriate self color class requirements.

Faults: Any deviation from the above description. Feathers lacking intense color. Eye, cere, or beak color not conforming to appropriate self color class requirements. If any of the first three outside flights are white, the bird does not qualify for mottle competition.

BALDHEAD: Chest, body, and wings shall be a rich solid color that conforms to appropriate self color class. They are to be either a rich solid color or completely white, but not mixed. Front of the head (including tuft) to the front of the crest face shall be white. White neck (bib) shall extend around the neck to approximately one half inch (1/2") below the tip of the beak when pressed down on the chest. All ten primary flights and muffs shall be white. Eyes shall be bull (black), ceres flesh colored and beak light horn colored. Point distribution: The ten points given to color are to be broken up as follows: Four points for quality of color. Six points for markings.

Faults: Colored feathers in designated white areas and white feathers in designated colored areas (called mismarked).
Feathers lacking intense color. Non-bull eyes. Non-flesh colored Ceres. Non-light horn colored beak, stained beak.

GENETIC COLORS: This is an experimental class for new colors and marking currently being developed and established for future inclusion as official color classes in the Standard. A color or marking becomes recognized as an official class when there are a minimum of three exhibitors and 16 birds shown in a single show.

BARLESS: - (recessive trait that can be introduced into any barred color). Any barred color without wing bars. Barless shall have a single tail bar. The color description shall be the same as the barred description with exception of missing wing bars. Eyes, beak, and cere requirements are to be the same as the barred variety.

Faults: Any sign of a bar on the wing shield. Any deviation from the required eye, cere, and beak colors called for in the barred variety.

BARRED BLUE: - (Solid color; coarse spread factor) - (Blue pigment ; intense; bar pattern) Head color to be a rich even shade of blue - gray. Neck feathers (hackle) to be a bit darker shade showing a rich sheen of primary green, and secondary purple, with the color carried out through the secondary feathers and blending in with the blackish tips of these feathers. Wings, when folded into the body, should show two distinct black bars. Muff feathers to be a shade of blue-gray and blending into blackish tips. Lower back and rump should be powder blue-gray, all other body feathers should be and even shade of blue-gray, all other body feathers should be and even shade of blue gray. Tail is a bit darker shade of blue - gray. Slight albescent strip on the outer edge of the outer most tail feathers. Eyes shall be orange, ceres to be grayish, and beak black.

Faults: Sign of a third bar or check pattern. Bronzing in feathers. Non-orange eyes. Non-grayish Ceres, Non-black beak or stained beak.

SILVER: - (blue pigment: dilute; bar pattern) Head color to be a rich even shade of light silvery-gray. Hackle, flights, and tail shall be a dark shade. Wings shall have two well defined dark dun bars. Muff feathers shall end in a dark dun tip. Tail shall have one bar close to the tip of the tail. Eyes shall be orange, ceres to be grayish, and light horned colored beak.

Faults: Sign of a third bar or check pattern. Yellow or gold tinge, especially in the wing bars on chest. Non-orange eyes. Non-grayish ceres. Non-horned colored beak.

MEALY: - (ash red pigment; intense; bar pattern) Ash red and mealy are the same color in English Trumpeters. Head, wings, body, tail, and muffs shall be a soft, light lavender. Hackle (neck feathers) shall be a dark red ground color with light frosting. Wings shall have two dark red bars. Orange eyes, gray ceres, and light horned colored beak.

Faults: Sign of a third bar or check pattern. Yellow or gold tinge, especially in the wing bars or chest. Non-orange eyes. Non-grayish ceres. Non-horn colored beak, Stained beak.

CREAM: - ash red pigment; dilute; bar pattern. Head, wings, body, tail, and muffs shall be light, soft, clear cream. Hackle (neck feathers) shall be a dark yellow with light frosting. Two well defined dark yellow wing bars shall be present. Eyes shall be orange, ceres a grayish white, and beak a light horn color.

Faults: Sign of a third bar or check pattern. Stained beak. Non-orange eyes. Non-horned colored beak. Non-grayish ceres.

DISQUALIFICATIONS: Bird showing any sign of cross breeding only allowed in genetic class. Stained beaks in whites only. Excessive plucking (i.e. leaving a noticeable bare spot) or any other artificial alteration such as scissoring of feathers (most common in the crest area). Three or more wing flights, or primary tail feathers not fully grown (or missing), thus making the bird appear shorter than it is. Sickness or serious physical deformity.

AWARDING COLOR POINTS IN THE FINALS: When judging for champion of the show and a white self is involved, the white is to be awarded the same number of color points as the highest scoring bird in the finals. A white may never score more points in color than the highest scoring colored, splashed, barred, or marked bird in the finals.

POINT CARD SYSTEM: The point card system shall be in effect during the judging for champion. Not less than the final three birds going for champion shall be pointed carded. More than three may be point carded if the judge desires. The point card system shall be in effect during all the judging (only in the finals must it be written).

SCALE OF POINTS FOR THE ENGLISH TRUMPETER:

Head Conformation	10 pts
Eyes	2 pts
Tuft	4 pts
Crest	12 pts
Rosettes.....	4 pts
Mane	4 pts
Neck	5 pts
Body	20 pts
Muffs & Hocks.....	14 pts
Station & Legs.....	5 pts
Style	10 pts
Color	10 pts
Total	100 pts

Procedure for Future Standard Changes: The President of each club will appoint one member to serve on a Standard Committee. This member will not be appointed in advance but only at such time as a proposal is submitted to a club president requesting a change. The club president receiving the standard change request will then inform the other club presidents of the need for them to appoint a standard committee member. The committee will then study the proposal and decide if it has merit and recommend it to the various clubs for a yes or no vote. If they decide it has no validity it will die in committee. Since there are four clubs and a tie vote could result, one club will have two votes. The extra vote will be on a rotating basis and the order that each club has two votes determined by a drawing. The committee will have no power to amend a submitted proposal nor will it have any power to approve a Standard change. All it may do is recommend it to a vote.

DRESDEN TRUMPETER



ORIGIN: Bred in the Saxon Area, named after the Town of Dresden.

OVERALL IMPRESSION: A strong and richly feathered pigeon, almost horizontal body under-line. Rich head ornamentation. Long, thick muffs To stand high enough to allow the muffs and thigh feathers to be clearly seen.

HEAD: Not so developed in the skull as the GDC Trumpeter. Has a thick, high-set, broad and free-standing shell-crest, which can be set with or without rosettes either side. A distinct 'break' in the mane at the back of the neck is required. The beak-crest is richly feathered and should be an unbroken 'oval' form, the greater part covering the wattle. Vision should not be obscured

EYE: Orange color for Blacks. Slightly paler allowed for Reds and Yellows. Eye cere dark for Blacks, pale for Reds and Yellows

BEAK: Medium length, black color for Blacks, light horn color for Reds and Yellows.

NECK: Short and thick with a full throat.

BREAST: Carried well forward, deep, broad and full.

BACK: Broad and long, slightly sloping.

WINGS: Broad, strong and long but not to reach the tail tip. To cover the back well.

TAIL: Long, with broad feathers.

DRESDEN TRUMPETER

LEGS: Short legs, thick muffs without gaps/missing feathers. The muffs should be well formed and with a curving sweep to the sides, blending with the thigh feathers. Muffs must not be excessively long and must spread to the sides rather than the front.

FEATHERS: Full broad feathering but not too loosely feathered.

COLORS: Red. Yellow. Black.

COLOR & MARKINGS: The ground color to be deep/intense and even throughout. The wing-shield is white with a minimum of three secondaries white, all the rest of the bird to be colored.

FAULTS: Body weak, small. Too high on the leg or sloping stance. Shell-crest weak, thin, loose or too deeply set down the rear of the neck. Rosettes (if present) open and loose. Beak-crest obstructing vision. Incomplete oval-shape. Open centre. Crest feathers should lay flat, not sticking up, not weak and loose. Muffs too short or with gaps (broken feathers tolerated but missing feathers to be penalized). Missing feathers on the insides of the toes (forming the complete muffs). Wings not covering the back well (open back) Primaries too long and curved. Dark beak color with Reds and yellows. Bluish tone to the colors. White primary feathers. White Wing-shield too short or not pure white. White feathers in the colored parts of the bird.

ORDER OF IMPORTANCE: Breed type and balance. Body and stance. Head ornamentation. Muffs. Color and Markings. Eye and Beak color.

Drawing by Gary Romig

FRANCONIAN TRUMPETER



ORIGIN: Bred in Oberfranken and the Borders of Thuringer.

GENERAL IMPRESSION: Sturdy body, well built neck, deep standing. Clean-legged with a broad and richly feathered Crest and Beak-Crest.

HEAD: Broad and flat, with the impression of a flattish forehead. The Crest is very richly feathered, high-set, curved feathering, set to the rear of the head so as not to form a 'cowl' over the head. The Crest is not 'tall' (not a Shell-Crest), the hind-part of the Crest to be full and well closed. No rosettes and with a distinct 'break' around the base of the Crest. The Beak-Crest is richly feathered, oval in form, without breaks and covering the wattle and most of the beak. Vision must not be impaired.

EYE: For Whites, Erbsgelben (Pea-Yellow). Magpie (Geganselten) and (Gedeckten ~ with colored Wing-shield colored), dark eye color. For all other colors, orange color. Eye cere fine and according to head color, pale to dark grey.

BEAK: Medium length. Dark to black color for the darker birds. Horn color for 'Mealy-color' (not Mealy), Larked, Dilute Blue and Dilute Blue Checker. For pale colors and Magpie-Marked (both types) pale color. For Reds and Yellows a darker 'shaded' beak is allowed. For the dark colored Colored Magpies (both types) a darker 'shaded' under beak is allowed.

NECK: Short and strong/full.

BREAST: Broad and full, carried forward but with an upward curve.

BACK: Broad and sloping gently to the tail.

WINGS: Strong and broad, long but not quite reaching to the tail tip.

TAIL: Broad feathers, only slightly longer than the end of the primary feather tips, carried in a closing line with the back but clear of the floor.

LEGS: Appear short. Ideally the thighs to be well covered with feather blending in the body feather and invisible. Lower leg and nails unfeathered.

FRANCONIAN TRUMPETER

COLORS: White. Black. Red. Yellow. Blue with black bar, barless and checker. Dilute Blue with dark bar, barless and checker. Mealy and Cream with or without checkering.

'Meal Color' (Mehllicht, not Mealy) with or without dark bars.

Lark-Marked (with Ochre breast)

Erbsgelb (a color type similar to Cream).

Blue Schimmel with black bars.

Muselkopfe (Tiger Head) in Black, Red, Yellow, Blue, with or without a wing 'rose'.

White Shield in Red, Yellow and Black.

Tiger and Pied in Black, Red, Yellow, Blue-Checker, 'Mealy-Colo' and Dilute Blue Checker.

COLOR & MARKINGS: The darker colors deep and intense. The Blues, light colors and "Mealy colored clear, even and without any 'rusty' tint. All bars distinct and not too broad and well separated from one other. Checkers with even and distinct markings.

'Meal-Colored' (Mellicht,) and Lark-Marked with Ochre colored breast with the color spreading onto the neck and belly.

Erbsgelb have light yellow neck, breast and bars, the white of the head spreading without a distinct line into the color of the neck, the Wing-shield, belly, back and tail are an ivory color. With females, a light grey breast and belly is normal. .

Muselkopfe (Tiger head), solid body color with the head 'flecked' as evenly as possible with white feathers. For those with a wing 'rose' the wing butt should be set with 5 to 10 small white feathers (ideally separated with slight overlapping allowed)

Tigers must have the primaries and tail solid colored (no white feathers) and ideally the breast without any white. The rest of the body to be covered, as evenly as possible with separated white feathers, not patches.

Pieds should have a white ground with colored feathers over the entire body, either single feathers or small patches. The primaries and tail can be mixed or all white (ideally balanced each side of the wings). (Birds with a solid black tail and white in the primaries or black primaries and white feathers in the tail are neither

Pied or Tiger - mis-marked). White shield should not have too much white in the neck.

Maggie (Geganselt) have color to the Crest, rear of neck, shoulders and breast, tail with upper and lower tail coverts and with a small colored 'tear drop' under each eye The head, front of neck, wing, belly and back is white.

Maggie (Gedeckt) have the same markings but the Wing-shield is colored except for the white wing butts and 8 to 12 white primary feathers.

FAULTS: Weak body Too high posture, or high on the leg . Too long or thin neck. Overall too long Cast. Poor back cover (by the wings). Curved primary feathers. Narrow head. Pronounced forehead or rounded head. Small, loose or open Crest. Rosettes or Crest set too deep or too high over the head. Beak-Crest with upright feathers or open, loose feathering. Beak-Crest obscuring free vision. Feathering on the feet. Badly marked or colored . A distinct 'second' color on the back of SelfColors. For Erbsgelb, sign of a third wing bar. Uneven Wing-shield color. Bluish tone to the breast or belly, especially for females (should never occur in males) (light grey allowed for females of this color).

ORDER OF EVALUATION: Breed type and balance. Form/body. Posture/Station. Head ornamentation. Color and Markings.

Drawing by Gary Romig

GERMAN BEAK-CRESTED TRUMPETER



ORIGIN: Originating in the Thuringian and Saxon Areas, bred from Double-Crested Trumpeters and Color Pigeons.

GENERAL IMPRESSION: Strongly built pigeon with almost horizontal underline to the body. Well formed beak-crest, well developed muffs with the posture high enough for the muffs and thigh feathers to be distinctly seen. The neck is slightly longer, finer and with a more distinct throat than the German Double-Crested Trumpeter.

RACE FEATURES:

HEAD: Slightly finer than the German Double-Crested Trumpeter in the head with a richly feathered beak-crest of oval form required, with no breaks' or weakness. The greater part of the crest to cover the wattle with good under-structure but it must leave the bird's vision unhindered.

EYE: Dark orange. (With Red and Duns a lighter colored iris allowed) With Whites and Erbsgelbe (Cream) (literally pea-yellow). Dark color (bull-eyed) for Pies, depending on the head color, either dark or orange (both to be the same color) Eye cere fine, color pole to dark depending on the pigeon's color.

GERMAN BEAK-CRESTED TRUMPETER

BEAK: Medium length. Pale color for all light/White colored birds. Horn color for Dilutes and Chequers. Dark to black for dark-colored birds. For Reds a shaded beak is acknowledged.

NECK: Full from the breast and carried well. Slimmer and longer than the German Double-Crested Trumpeter. Throat well defined, with no Dewlap.

BREAST: Broad, deep, carried well forward.

BACK: Brood and long, slightly sloping.

WINGS: Brood, strong and long but to reach the tail tip Must cover the back well.

TAIL: Long, with broad feathers.

LEGS: Short, with long, thick muffs, without gaps/missing feathers. The muffs should be well formed and with a curving sweep predominantly to the sides, blending with the thigh.

FEATHERS: Opulent, brood feathering, smooth and without signs of looseness.

COLORS: White. Black. Red. Yellow. Blue with or without block bars Blue Checker. Dilute Blue with or without dark bars or checker. Mealy. Cream Erbsgelbe (pea-yellow) (Cream but with a whitish head and distinct yellow neck and ivory body). Mealy checker.. Cream checker. Muselkopfig in Black (white flecking to the head) with or without a white wing rose'. Tiger and Pied in Block, Red, Yellow, Blue. White bar and checker. in Black, Blue, Dilute Blue, Red and Yellow.

COLOR AND MARKINGS: The dark colors to be rich and deep with a good sheen (with Blacks a green sheen). Blues and Dilutes clear and even, not 'rusty' or shaded. Bars should be clean, clear and not too broad, well separated and crossing the closed wing shield. Checkering on the wings, where applicable, must be distinct and even, minimal back and thigh markings allowed. Dilute Blue and Dilute Blue Checker must not have an ochre color to the breast. Mealies and Creams (also the Checkers in those colors) would have paler heads (and orange eyes) and must have the primary feathers, tail and muffs a pale color. Erbsgelbe (pea-yellow) have a light yellow neck, breast and wing bars. The white color of the head blending softly with the yellow of the neck The wing shield, belly and back is Ivory color, the tail, primary feathers and muffs are white (Note: the inner webbing of the muff feathers should be lightly suffused with color). Females of this color will have a light grayish tone to the breast and belly Muselkopfig (Flecked head) to be a deep black with a rich sheen, the head is flecked with white feathers. Those with a wing 'rose' should have 5 to 10 small white feathers on the wing butts Tiger must have the primaries, tail, belly and muffs a solid color with no white. The rest of the head, neck and body to be evenly marked with white feathers. Pied have white ground color with desired patches (not small flecks) of color as evenly distributed as possible over the entire bird, to include the primaries and tail. Neither the tail or primaries should be solid color. Birds with either too little white or color or incorrectly marked should not be regarded as either Pied or Tigered (mis-marks). White Bar and Checker birds are normally less full in feather and with shorter feathering. This should not be of prime importance with these colors. The white bars and white chequering of the Blues and Dilute Blues to have a fine black (for Blues) or dark (for Dilutes) edge to the bars and feather edging of the checkering.

FAULTS: Weak, small body. Too high on the leg or sloping stance. Beak-Crest obstructing vision. Incomplete oval shape. Open centre. Crest feathers should lay flat, not sticking up, nor weak and loose. Muffs too short or with gaps (broken feathers tolerated but not missing feathers). Missing feathers on the insides of the toes (forming the complete muffs) Missing feathers to be regarded as being foul and so penalized. Wings not covering the back well (open back). Primaries too long and curved. Feathering too loose. Red eye cere. Matt color. Bluish shading to the feather webbing with Blacks, Red and Yellows. White backs with Blue colored birds. "Flecking" in the feather webbing of the primaries, tail or muffs Poor wing-shield markings or bars. For Erbsgelbe; a white 'bib' on the front of the neck, evidence of a third wing bar, uneven wing-shield color, pure white muff feathers, dark blue breast or belly (females allowed a light grey tone). For Tigered and Pied, uneven markings or incorrect markings.

ORDER OF EVALUATION: General Impression, breed type and balance, body and stance, beak-crest, muffs, color and markings, eye and beak color.

Drawing by Gary Romig

GERMAN DOUBLE CRESTED TRUMPETER



ORIGIN: Bred from the Russian Trumpeter in Germany.

GENERAL IMPRESSION: A large, strong and richly feathered pigeon, almost horizontal body under-line, rich head ornamentation. Long, thick muffs, high standing to allow the muffs and thigh feathers to be clearly seen.

HEAD: Strong, brood, solid. Has a thick, high-set, brood and free-standing shell-crest which can be set with or without rosettes either side. A distinct "break" in the mane at the back of the neck is required. The beak-crest is richly feathered and should be on unbroken "oval" form, the greater part covering the wattle. Vision should not be obscured.

EYE: Orange (with Red and Duns a lighter colored iris allowed) In Whites and Erbsgelbe (Cream) (literally pea-yellow) a dark color (bull-eyed). For Pies: depending on the head color, either

dark or orange (both the same color). Eye cere fine, pale to dark depending on the pigeon's plumage color.

BEAK: Medium length Pale color for all light/white-colored birds. Horn color for Dilutes and Checkers. Dark to black for dark-colored birds For Reds a shaded beak is acceptable.

NECK: Short and thick with a full throat.

BREAST: Carried well forward, deep, broad and full.

BACK: Broad and long, slightly sloping.

WINGS: Broad, strong and long but not to reach the tail tip. To cover the back well.

TAIL: Long, with broad feathers.

LEGS: Short legs, thick muffs without gaps/missing feathers The muffs should be well formed and with a curving sweep to the sides, blending with the thigh feathers.

GERMAN DOUBLE CRESTED TRUMPETER

FEATHERS: Opulent, broad feathering , smooth and without looseness.

COLORS: Self-White Black Red. Yellow. Blue with or without black bars. Blue Checker. Dilute Blue with or without dark bars or checker. Mealy, Cream, Erbsgelbe (pea-yellow) (Cream but with a whitish head and distinct yellow neck and ivory body). Mealy Checker. Cream Checker. Muselkopfig in Black (white flecking to the head) with or without a white wing rose. Tiger and Pied in Black, Red , Yellow, Blue. White Bar and Checker in Black. Blue Dilute Blue. Red and Yellow.

COLOR & MARKINGS: The dark colors must be rich and deep with a good sheen (with Blacks a green sheen). The Blues and Dilutes clear and even, not “rusty” or shaded. Bars should be clear and not too brood, well separated and crossing the closed wing-shield: The checkering on the wings must be distinct and even, some back and thigh markings allowed. Dilute Blue and Dilute Blue Checker must not have on ochre color to the breast.

Mealies and Creams also the Checkers in those colors have paler heads (and orange eyes) and must have the primary feathers Tail and muffs a pale color

Erbsgelbe (pea-yellow) have a light yellow neck, breast and colored bars, the white color of the head blending softly with the yellow of the neck. The wing-shield, belly and back is ivory color The tail primary feathers are white. The muffs are white but with color on the inner feather webbing. Females of this color will have a light grayish tone to the breast and belly.

Muselkopfig are a deep black with a rich luster. The head is flecked with white feathers. Those with a wing rose, should have 5 to 10 white feathers on the wing butts.

Tiger must have the primaries, tail, belly and muffs a solid color, with no white, the rest of the head, neck and body to be evenly marked with white feathers.

Pied have a white ground color with desired patches (not small flecks) of color as evenly distributed as possible over the entire bird, to include the primaries and tail. Neither the tail or primaries should be solid color. Birds with too little white or color or incorrectly marked are not regarded as either Pied or Tigered.

White Bar and Checker birds are normally less full in feather and with shorter feathering This should not be of prime importance with these colors. The White Bars and White Checkering of the Blues and Dilute Blues to have a fine black (for Blues) or dark (for Dilutes) edge to the bars and the feather edging of the checkering.

FAULTS: Weak, small body Too high on the leg or sloping stance. Shell-crest weak thin, loose or too deeply set down the rear of the neck. Rosettes (if present) open and loose Beak-crest obstructing vision, incomplete oval shape, open centre. Crest feathers should lay flat, not sticking up, not weak and loose. Muffs too short or with gaps (broken feathers tolerated but not missing feathers). Missing feathers on the insides of the toes (forming the complete muffs) Missing feathers to be regarded as foul and penalized accordingly. Wings not covering the back well (open back). Primaries too long and curved. Feathering too long and curved. Feathering too loose. Red eye cere. Matt color Bluish shading to the feather webbing with Blacks, Reds and Yellows. White backs with Blue-colored birds. “Flecking” in the feather webbing of the primaries, tailor muffs Poor wing-shield markings or bars. For Erbsgelbe, a white “bib” on the front of the neck. Evidence of a third wing bar. Uneven wing-shield color Dark blue breast or belly (females allowed a light grey tone).

For Tigered and Pied, very uneven markings, or incorrect markings.

ORDER OF EVALUATION: Breed type and balance. Body and stance. Head ornamentation. Muffs. Color and Markings. Eye and Beak color.

Drawing by Gary Romig

HARZBURG TRUMPETER



ORIGIN: Bad Harzburg in 1970. Bred from German Beak-crested Trumpeters and Dresden Trumpeters.

GENERAL IMPRESSION: A really rounded and stocky Trumpeter, heavily muffed Beak-crested and with white wing-shields.

HEAD: Head powerful, with a full, oval-shaped beak-crest covering the wattle, but without impairing vision. To have good under-structure (not loose and hanging) and without breaks.

EYE: Orange-Colored. Eye cere is fine and pale flesh in Color.

BEAK: Medium length and flesh-Colored For Reds a slight pigmented beak is allowed for.

NECK: Full and curving from the breast with a distinct throat.

BREAST: Carried well forward, deep, broad and full.

BACK: Broad and slightly sloping.

WINGS: Powerful and broad, must cover the back well.

TAIL: Medium length with broad feathers

LEGS: Short desired with long, thick muffs, without gaps The

feathers in a curving sweep to the sides, blending well with the thigh feathers

FEATHERS: Richly feathered but smooth with a clean outline.

COLORS: Red and Yellow.

COLOR & MARKINGS: The wing-shields and at least 3 secondary feathers are white . All other feathering is Colored. A small part, but not all, of the back may be white.

FAULTS: Weak body. Body posture too erect (the head and neck to have good carriage). Crest weak. Open or with erect feathers Impaired vis ion. Back not covered well by the wings. Loose feathering. Too short or open muffs. Bluish tone to the feathers. White primaries. Wing-shield marking too short or other than white . White flecks on the head, under-body or in the muffs

ORDER OF EVALUATION: Breed type and balance. Form. Posture and stance. Color and Markings. Beak Crest. Muffs. Eye and Beak Color.

Drawing by Gary Romig

THAILAND LAUGHER



ORIGIN: Saudi Arabia near the city of Mecca. This breed is said to have originated from the now extinct wild Rock Trumpeter. Moslems on holy pilgrimages to Mecca returned to their homeland with Laughers. Known in Thailand and other parts of Asia as the Knock Kwock, this breed was first imported into the United States from Bangkok by Dr. R.W. Prichard in 1957.

VOCAL IMPRESSION: This breed has a unique vocal ability that is not to be found in other breeds. Its coo begins with a two note who-a, who-a, which is followed by a series of eight or ten wock-wocks that are repeated in rapid succession.

PHYSICAL IMPRESSION: Size and shape of a small clean legged field pigeon, weighing about 9 to 10 ounces. It has a very lively temperament, but it is very tame and trusting. It should be plain headed and clean legged.

HEAD: Smooth, with a oval profile, relatively small in size, not like that of a dove.

BEAK: Medium length, light horn in color. A lighter or darker colored beak is allowable in birds other than white selfs, but birds with a light horn colored beak are preferred. Wattles in all colors are small, have a very fine texture and are light in color.

EYES: Bull eyes in white selfs. Orange eye or pearl eye accepted in AOC, but bull eyes are preferred. Eye cere is to be narrow and fine in colored birds. Dark colored selfs and AOC, may have slightly darker ceres, but flesh colored ceres are preferred.

NECK: Medium length, with a well developed dewlap (gullet).

BREAST: Well rounded, moderately broad in width.

WINGS: Moderately long, carried upon the tail. Wing tips should not be crossed.

TAIL: Moderately long, tightly folded.

LEGS & FEET: Of medium length, unfeathered and red in color. Toenails to be of a light horn color in white selfs. Darker colored toenails allowed in dark selfs and AOC, but light horn colored toenails are preferred.

FEATHERS: Tight, lying well on the body.

COLORS: Self colors in white, yellow, red, dun, black, and barless blue. AOC to include other selfs, bars, checks, all splashes and experimental colors.

MAJOR FAULTS: In white selfs, dark or stained beaks, dark or stained toenails, eye cere other than flesh color. Eye color other than bull. In all colors, lack of vocal ability, thick eye cere, coarse wattle, lack of a developed dewlap, wings carried below the tail, crossed wing tips, forked tail, elevated tail, feathers on feet or toes, loose feathers, any evidence of frilling in feathers or crest, odd eyes.

ORDER OF EVALUATION: In order to establish the presence of the vocal quality, which is the major feature of the breed, the bird must give a sound exhibition. Of secondary importance is consideration of proper type. Attention must be given to the body, head, dewlap, color of eyes, beak, and toes. Color and feather design is of minimal importance. A pigeon that can establish the presence of the needed vocal ability should be preferred over non-vocalizing specimens.

DISQUALIFICATIONS: Sick birds, any body deformity (i.e. leg deformed, club footed, crooked keel, etc.), excessive parasites, obvious faking of beak or toenail coloration.

Art by Gary Romig

VOGTLANDER TRUMPETER



ORIGIN: From the South-West Saxon Area of Vogtland. Bred from Beak-Crested Trumpeters and Monk-Marked Color Pigeons.

GENERAL IMPRESSION: A well built pigeon with almost horizontal underline from the belly to the base of the tail. A full, oval beak-crest but without obscuring vision. Full muffs with stance high enough that the profuse thigh and muff feathers can be easily seen. The neck slightly more full than that of the German Double-Crested Trumpeter.

HEAD: As with the German Beak-Crested pigeon, not too large. The beak-crest to be richly feathered but not to obscure vision. Oval in form, the greater portion covering the wattle. The under-structure of the crest well developed so it does not hang over the eyes.

EYE: Dark. Eye cere narrow and pale.

BEAK: Medium in length and pale.

NECK: Proportionally long and full from the shoulders, narrowing to the head with a clean, distinct throat.

BREAST: Broad and carried forward and fairly low.

BACK: Long and broad, slightly sloping.

WINGS: Powerful and broad. The back to be well covered. Flights not to reach the tail tip.

TAIL: Long with broad feathering.

LEGS: Short, with long thigh feathers blending into thick, long muffs sweeping to the sides. The leg stance such that the muffs and thigh feathers can be clearly seen.

FEATHERS: Broad and profuse, but smooth and tight.

COLORS: Black. Red. Yellow. Blue with black bar, barless or checker. Dilute Blue with dark bar, checker or barless. Mealy, Cream in checker and Erbsgelb (Pea-yellow).

VOGTLANDER TRUMPETER

COLOR AND MARKINGS: All colors to be deep, rich and even. Black to have an intense sheen. Red and Yellow to be clean and evenly colored. The Blues, Dilutes and Erbsgelb to have clear, even colored wing-shields. (With Mealy and Erbsgelb uneven wing color is recognized as unavoidable). The Mealy and Erbsgelb have red (mealy), yellow (Erbsgelb) neck, breast and bars, with ivory color back and belly. In Females, a grayish tone to the breast and belly is considered normal. Blues and Black have tails the same color as the body, the other colors have colored tail and under-tail coverts. Other than the Blacks, all other colors have a tail bar. With Blues it is black. In Dilute Blue it is dark. Other colors have from pale to white tail bars. All wing bars to be clear, not too broad, long and well separated. The Checkers to have even and distinct wing markings. The head is white to), 6 cm under the eye, with a little color covering the ear-openings (the color line not on exact 'curve') 6 to 10 Primaries and the muffs are white. The rest of the feathering is colored, although white in the belly and hind-parts (underneath) is allowed for.

FAULTS: Weak body. Too upright body posture (the neck and head should be held erect however) Too high on the legs (but allowing for the muffs and thighs to be plainly visible) Thick or short neck. Short, weak, open, upright, uneven crest, or crest obstructing vision. Reddish eye cere. Poor back cover by the wings. Loose feathering. Too short or open muffs or thigh feathering. Missing feathers to the inner toes. Pigment on the beak Poor color, bars or checkering Uneven head markings (apart from the desired 'ear-marking'). Less than 6 or more than 10 white primaries or more than 3 white primaries different either side (6 x 10, 7 x 10) White tail feathers. White feathers in the belly or back. Missing tail bar. Evidence of a third bar. Strong bluish tone to the breast and belly with Erbsgelb, especially with the Males

ORDER OF EVALUATION: Breed type and balance. Body form and posture-stance. Crest and Muffs Markings. Color. Eye and Beak color.

Drawing By Gary Romig

Structure Pigeons

AMERICAN FANTASY



ORIGIN: Los Angeles, California. Approved as a breed by N.P.A. - 1984. Parent breeds used: Jacobin, Indian Fantail, and Saint Pigeon.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: A hooded, muffed, fantail. Hood somewhat resembling a Saint Pigeon, tail and stance somewhat resembling an Indian Fantail.

JUDGING GUIDANCE: Judges should not assume that Fantasies are to be judged by other breed standards. Example head may be taller than tail, unlike Indian Fantail. Chains may touch at throat, (or not), unlike Capuchin. Tail must not be parallel or nearly parallel to ground. Rounded, not cone-shaped, may tilt forward or not. A well balanced bird is the ultimate goal.

Hood and tail are most important, next stance, then muffs (any size). Hoods that do not have both chains extending down at least a minimum distance of 2 inches from the center of the eye must be disqualified (measurement is at a right angle from floor). Both

chains should appear nearly identical in size and shape. Neck trembling is allowed, rearing back is a fault. No points for color or size. Structure pigeon only.

HOOD & CREST STRUCTURE: (30 points) Crest or top of hood highly placed. Feathers as thick and as high above head as possible. Blending smoothly into the front side feathers (chains). The crest and chains should form an arch or open faced hood, so that the eyes are visible from at least a 45 degree angle from the front of the bird. (Chains may narrow at the neck and may touch or be open). The feathers on the back of the head (mane) starting beside each chain but extending rearward shall be long and thick blending smoothly into the crest at the top and into the chains at bottom.

TAIL: (30 points) Should be rounded and held reasonably upright. (Not parallel to ground, may tilt forward towards the head or not).

STANCE: (25 points) Head perpendicular to floor and held high.

CHEST & SHOULDERS: Medium to medium wide.

AMERICAN FANTASY

LEGS: Medium to medium long.

EYES: Any color or colors (example right eye can be different than left).

WINGS: Carried under tail.

SIZE: Medium small to large (no preference or points).

Muffs: (5 points) Any length is permitted. Deduction if toes not covered.

COLORS: (0 points) Any color or colors and or patterns, symmetrical or not are allowed (structure pigeon only, must not be judged on this category. No points given or deducted). Example: could be black splash on one side, blue saddle on other side of bird. If several fantasies are same color, or pattern, etc., they may be grouped together to expedite judging. No terms such as mis-marked or foul feathers will apply when judging Indian Fantasies.

SUB-VARIETIES: Frilled wing feathers, beak-crest. eyebrows and most other ornaments allowed.

Drawing by Lois Street; colorized by Gary Romig

CHINESE OWL



ORIGIN: Originally known as the Whiskered Owl, the origin of the Chinese Owl is very much in doubt. Some historians claim the pigeon was brought to Germany of ships returning from East India. Others claim it was produced in China with imported African Owls. Other sources say the pigeon came to Germany from Northern Africa. Spanish authors mention the Chinese Owl as early as 1797.

CHINESE OWL STANDARD OF PERFECTION OBJECTIVE: With all the points totaled, the best Chinese Owl should be compact, smooth, and, above all, a balanced bird.

HEAD: (6 points) An arched, oval shape rising fairly quickly from the back of the beak to just before the eyes creating a bold frontal. Then gradually curving back to meet the neck forming a smooth profile. Width equally proportioned to avoid a pinched look to the front. Should be bold and strong in appearance. Minor fault: Flat spot on top, front, or side of head. Minor fault: Eyebrows, whiskers, tufts, or any inverted feathers on the face or head of the bird: (except for the neck frill). Major fault: Pinched face or lack of frontal.

EYE AND EYE CERE: (2 points) Eyes alert and clear. Eye ceres fine and smooth, following the contour of the eye. See the color definition section of the standard. Minor fault: Coarse, droopy, misshaped cere. Minor fault: Pink eye cere: (not red). Disqualification: Red eye ceres, split or cracked eyes or odd colored eyes not permitted in the color description.

BEAK/BEAK SETTING/WATTLE: (3 points) Beak should be dainty, but stout, not spindle-like. See the color definition section of the standard. The beak should be set at a 120 degree angle with the fore part of the head and large enough to feed their young. The wattle should be fine in texture, neat and heart-shaped. White in color. Minor fault: Beak too long or short. Minor fault: Beak setting more than or less than 120 degree angle. More than is referred to as horse-faced. Minor fault: Coarse, scarred, or bumpy wattle. Minor fault: Wattle color other than white. Major fault: Scissor or eagle, uneven beak mandibles.

NECK: (4 points) Neck rather thick and powerful from the head tapering down to the shoulders, forming a smooth profile. Medium in length to allow the neck frill to be visible above the top of the breast frill from the front view. Minor fault: Inverted or irregular feathers in the neck: (except for the neck frill). Major fault: Neck too short or too long effecting the position of the neck frill.

NECK FRILL/COLLAR: (15 points) A smooth, unbroken, and even collar of feathers that flare up and away from the neck and eyes in a horseshoe shape. The back of the collar should extend to the back of the head, ending evenly on both sides, and must be open a minimum of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, flowing smoothly down into the neck. There should be no break of the collar shape in the front. The top of the collar should be even with the bottom of the eye from the side view and visible above the breast frill from the front view. Minor

CHINESE OWL



fault: V-shaped neck frill. Minor fault: Uneven in length at the stopping point on the back of the collar. Major fault: Breaks or gaps in the normal contour of the collar shape. Major fault: Less than 1/2 inch gap on the back of the head: (like a crest). Major fault: Excessive horns on the back of the neck frill not flowing down into the neck and back skull. Major fault: Neck frill that totally lacks flare and touches the side of the head or eyes.

BREAST FRILL: (15 points) A profuse display of reverse feathers completely covering the breast, directing feathers up to the neck frill, down towards the pantaloons, and out over the wing butts in the center. The breast frill should be unbroken and even on the sides from top to bottom. The top outer portions of the breast frill should come up over the shoulders before making a slight curve toward the very front of the neck frill to form a smooth dome shaped top. A horizontal break that covers approximately 2/3 of the breast width should be centered from top to bottom, disregarding the pantaloons, and free of any visible skin. Density of feathers should be such that it has a thick, pillow-like appearance. Minor fault: A break that extends beyond the wing butts. Minor fault: Frill radiating from one center point: (rosette frill), with no horizontal break and no skin showing. Minor fault: Feather in lower breast frill that covers the pantaloons that could be trimmed or removed. Minor fault: Break positioned higher or lower than center. Minor fault: Break that is crooked: (not horizontal) or uneven. Minor fault: Top or bottom half not as wide as other half creating a pyramid or inverted-pyramid appearance. Major fault: A vertical split on upper or lower portion. Major fault: A break that shows excessive bare skin. Major fault: Enough feathers growing down from the base of the neck or top of the breast rather than up and over the shoulders: (referred to as down-frilling) to the extent that it affects the appearance of the upper breast frill. Major fault: Lack of density causing a flat appearance from the side or top views.

PANTALOONS/PANTS: (15 points) Two large: (in size and quantity of feathers), distinct puffs of feathers protruding from the lower breast in front of the legs. Almost round in shape and nearly touching in the center. Should be even in size and fine and fluffy in texture. Minor fault: Gap between pantaloons caused by all feathers pointing to the sides. Minor fault: Coarse feather texture. Major fault: Uneven in size or wispy: (lacking in quantity).

CARRIAGE/STATION/TYPE: (15 points) Bold, alert, and upright. The eye in a perpendicular line above the ball of the foot from the side view. The breast thrown out prominently; balanced in length and height, wide at the shoulders, forming a teardrop shape from the top view. Height; eight

inches from floor to crown of head. Length; eight inches from front of chest to tip of tail as viewed from the side. Cocks are typically larger than hens. Minor fault: Eye position slightly ahead of or behind the perpendicular line above the ball of the foot. Major fault: Crouching to the point where feet are not visible from the front view or rump is touching the floor from the side view. Major fault: Standing so tall that legs above the hocks are visible from the front view. Major fault: A bird that won the show, excessively trying to go through the wire or cooing and strutting.

FLIGHTS/TAIL/BODY: (12 points) Wing feathers should be smooth and the flights should be tight, resting on the tail, with the tips nearly meeting. The secondary back cover feathers should be smooth and cover completely, leaving no gap on the back. Tail should be 1 = to 2 feathers wide, with either natural ten or twelve feathers, and carried just clear of the floor. Minor fault: A small number of holes in the feathers: (no live bugs). Minor fault: Flights dropping below the tail. Minor fault: Tail wider than 2 feathers wide. Minor fault: Narrow outside tail feather that fits naturally into the tail. Minor fault: Missing tail feathers even if outside are present. Minor fault: 3 or 4 Spanish frill or inverted feathers. Minor fault: Droopy secondary flights. Minor fault: A few dirty, broken, or tattered feathers. Major fault: Rudder, twisted, or backward inside tail feather referred to as an inside forked tail. Major fault: Bishop winged or flights stacked backwards in the wing. Major fault: Sideboard flights. Flights that lay vertically instead of flat on the tail or back. Major fault: Large quantities of Spanish frilling. Major fault: Lack of back cover leaving an open gap. Major fault: Heavy molting. Disqualification: Forked or split tails. Tail must contain the two outside tail feathers. Disqualification: Birds carrying live parasites, such as lice or feather mites, or excessive pin holes in the flights or tail feathers. Disqualification: Excessive trimming or plucking: (reference to removal of Spanish frilling on the back or horns on the neck frill). Disqualification: Birds out of condition at the discretion of the judge.

FEET AND LEGS: (3 points) Legs short, but long enough to give grace to the carriage, free of feathers below the hocks. Feet should be rather small and neat. Toes well spread apart. The color should be bright red. See the color definition section of the standard. Minor fault: A few feathers below the hocks that could be easily plucked. Minor fault: Excessively long toe nails. Minor fault: Excessively dirty legs and feet. Minor fault: Webbed toes less than < the length of the toe. Major fault: Webbed toes more than < the length of the toe or trimming of the webbing: (permanent alteration of physical characteristics). Disqualification: Grouse legs or excessive feathers below the hock.



COLOR: (10 points) All colors should fit the color description for their respective color. All patterns should fit the pattern description for their respective pattern. The eye, beak, and toenail colors should also fit the color description for their respective color. See the color definition section of the standard. Minor fault: Eyes, beak, or toenails of the wrong color. Minor fault: A few white feathers on self-colored birds. Major fault: Birds that don't meet their color or pattern as defined in the color description.

COLOR DESCRIPTIONS

MEALY BAR (ASH RED BAR): Wing shields, breast, body, and tail a light lavender gray. Head and neck a reddish brown with light ashy frosting and rich sheen of copper. Wing to have two reddish brown bars with the shield area free from any checkering. The tail bar is either very faint or missing due to the washing effect of the ash red. Beak and toenails: dark reddish horn color.

RED CHECK (ASH RED CHECK) AND RED T-PATTERN CHECK: (Ash Red T-Pattern): Same as mealy bar, except the wing shields. See (Check Pattern Notes). Beak and toenails: dark reddish horn color.

SPREAD ASH RED (LAVENDER OR STRAWBERRY): An even shade of lavender gray throughout. Beak and toenails: dark reddish horn color.

CREAM BAR (DILUTE ASH RED BAR): Wing shields, breast, body, and tail a light creamy yellow gray with a light ashy frosting. Wing to have yellow gray bars with the shield area free of any checkering. The tail bar is very faint or missing due to the washing effect of the ash red. Beak and toenails: light horn color.

YELLOW CHECK (DILUTE ASH RED CHECK) AND YELLOW T-PATTERN CHECK: (Dilute Ash Red T-Pattern): Same as cream bar, except the wing shields. See (Check Pattern Notes). Beak and toenails: light horn color.

CREAM (DILUTE SPREAD ASH RED): An even shade of light lavender gray throughout. Beak and toenails: light horn color. **BLUE BAR:** Wing shields, breast, and back an even shade of light blue-gray. Head, neck, rump, tail, and flights a darker shade of blue-gray with the neck feathers showing a rich sheen of primarily green and secondarily purple. Wings have two distinct black bars with a shield area free of any checkering. The tail terminating in a black bar and a final tip of medium blue-gray. Beak and toenails: black.

BLUE CHECK AND BLUE T-PATTERN CHECK: Same as the blue bar, except the wing shields. See (Check Pattern Notes). Beak and toenails: black.

BLACK (SPREAD BLUE): A deep coal black with an iridescent beetle green sheen throughout, with a green sheen especially prevalent on the neck. Beak and toenails: black.

SILVER BAR (DILUTE BLUE BAR): Wing shields, breast, and back a rich even shade of light silvery-gray. Head, neck, rump, tail, and flights a darker shade of silvery-gray with the neck feathers showing a rich sheen of primarily green metallic luster. Wings have two distinct dun bars with a shield area free of any checkering. The tail terminating in a dun bar and a final tip of silvery-gray. Beak and toenails: light horn color.

SILVER CHECK AND SILVER T-PATTERN CHECK (DILUTE BLUE CHECK): Same as the silver bar, except the wing shields. See (Check Pattern Notes). Beak and toenails: light horn color.

DUN SELF (SPREAD DILUTE BLUE): A smooth even shade of steel gray throughout, with the neck feathers showing a rich sheen of metallic green luster. The shields free of any checkering or barring. Beak and toenails: dark horn color.

BROWN BAR: Wing shields, breast, and back a clear medium brownish-gray. Head, neck, rump, tail, and flights a darker shade of brownish-gray with metallic green and pink luster evident on the neck. Wings have two distinct brownish-gray bars with a shield area free of any checkering. The tail terminating in a dark brownish-gray bar and a final tip of lighter brownish-gray. Beak and toenails: horn color.

BROWN CHECK AND BROWN T-PATTERN CHECK: Same as the brown bar, except the wing shields. See (Check Pattern Notes). Beak and toenails: horn color.

BROWN SELF (SPREAD BROWN): An even shade of dark chocolate brown throughout. Beak and toenails: horn color.

Khaki Bar (Dilute Brown Bar): Wing shields, breast, and back a creamy light brownish-gray. Head, neck, rump, tail, and flights a slightly darker shade of brownish-gray with delicate green and pink luster evident on the neck. Wings have two distinct light brownish-gray bars with a shield area free of any checkering. The tail terminating in a lighter brownish-gray bar and a final tip of lighter brownish-gray. Beak and toenails: light horn color.

Khaki Check and Khaki T-Pattern Check (Dilute Brown Check): Same as the khaki bar, except the wing shields. See (Check Pattern Notes). Beak and toenails: light horn color.

Khaki Self (Dilute Spread Brown): An even shade of light brownish-gray throughout. Beak and toenails: light horn color.

Indigo Bar (Blue Bar with Heterozygous Indigo): Wing shields, breast, and back an even shade of light blue-gray. Head, neck, rump, tail, and flights a darker shade of blue-gray with the neck feathers showing a rich sheen of green. Wings have two distinct rust-red (bronze) bars with a shield area free of any checkering. The tail is either faint or light rust-red. Beak and toenails: black.

Indigo Check (Blue Check and Blue T-Pattern/Heterozygous Indigo): Same as the blue bar, except the wing shields. See (Check Pattern Notes). Beak and toenails: black.

Andalusian (Spread Blue with Heterozygous Indigo): An even shade of blue-gray throughout with delicate black lacing (edging) occurring on the body and wing shields. The breast and neck lightly laced shading gradually to a solid dark blue-gray head. The flights and tail blue-gray with black shaft. Beak and toenails: black.

Grizzle Bar: Body, head, wing shields, and rump an even peppery combination of color and white (each feather should display both color and white, for example, blue grizzled with white). The neck should be a darker shade of color finely grizzled, producing a frost-like effect. Wings to have two distinct darker colored bars. Blue, silver, brown, and khaki bar grizzles to have flights and tails that are darker and less grizzled. Mealy and cream bars to have flights and tails often all white or lavender gray. Beak and toenails: colored appropriately according to the color of the bird.

Grizzle Check/Tortoiseshell: All grizzle birds of any color displaying a check pattern and grizzling plus all Tortoiseshells.

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ANY OTHER GRIZZLE: Any grizzle birds not fitting the above two classifications. This includes birds called tortoiseshell and stork marked (homozygous grizzle).

ALMOND: A rich shade of golden yellow almond with black splashes dispersed throughout. Flight and tail an even variegated combination of almond-yellow, black, and white. Beak and toenails: dark horn color.

QUALMOND: Approved 1989. Qualmond bar, qualmond check, and qualmond T-Pattern shall compete against each other in the proper sex classes until some future time as the membership feels there are enough numbers to divide them into bar and check classes. Beak and toenails: dark horn color.

RECESSIVE RED: A deep even shade of chestnut red throughout with the neck showing a rich sheen of metallic copper. Plumage free of any blue tints. Beak and toenails: light horn color.

RECESSIVE YELLOW: A deep even shade of golden yellow throughout with the neck showing a rich pink sheen. Plumage free of any blue tints. Beak and toenails: light horn color.

WHITE SELF: A clear white throughout. Beak and toenails: very light horn color. (Note the Standard for eye color). Whites to have bull eye color.

BALDHEAD: White markings on the head should stay inside the neck frill and end at the back of the skull. All of the ten primary flights should be white. The tail, rump, thighs, and lower part of the breast (approximately midway between the horizontal part of the breast frill and the pantaloons) should be white. The rest of the bird, including the neck, majority of the breast frill, secondary flights, and wing shields should be colored. Applies to all colors. Beak and toenails: very light horn color. (Note the Standard for eye color). Baldheads to have bull eye color.

BODY MARKS/TAIL MARKS: A colored bird with a white tail. Beak and toenails: Colored according to the color of the bird. A white bird with a colored tail and rump. Beak and toe nails: light horn color. Tail marks are to have bull eyes.

SADDLE: A white bird with its wing shields colored. The ten primary flights to be white. Beak and toenails: light horn color.

PIED OR SPLASH: Colored bird with between 1/3 (33%) to 2/3 (67%) of its plumage an evenly dispersed white. Beak and toenails: colored according to the color of the bird.

A.O.C. (ANY OTHER COLOR): This class to include colors and/or patterns not provided for in the Official Color Standard. AOC could, at present, include such colors/patterns as Laced, Reduced, Opals, Toy Stencil, White Sides, Bronzes, Barless, Magpie, etc. When five or more good quality (in the opinion of the presiding judge) AOCs of a single color/pattern are shown, they shall become a judging class with no separation of the sexes or ages.

CHECK PATTERN NOTES: For show purposes, all check patterns of a particular color are combined into one check class. Since there are at least two or three genetically distinct check patterns (actually probably many more), and because they are all combined into one class, care must be taken to avoid the tendency of comparing one pattern to another and saying that one is better than the other because its checks are more open or more closed. Openness or closeness of the bird shouldn't be discriminated against in the show room because one check pattern is not preferred over the other. However, it is important that the checkering be uniform over the entire shield and the checkering on one wing is the same as the checkering on the other wing. T-Pattern or black check is the darker, closed check pattern and can vary from the standard T-Pattern which shows a light colored T in the shield feathers to a bird with a near solid colored shield. The T's must be uniform over the shields and not just clumps here and there. If it is a solid shielded T-Pattern, the shield must be solid overall (the rest of the bird will resemble a check). Medium and light checks have more open checkering and this checkering must be uniform over the entire shield areas.

Drawings by Gary Romig

FANTAIL



The philosophy of this standard of perfection is to achieve a refined, balanced Fantail, a Fantail that displays this balance while standing, while in motion and in transition from one to the other. The points allowed for the individual traits are insignificant unless a balance of the general requirements is achieved.

The Fantail is primarily a bird of type and action; "type" meaning to represent typical structural characteristics and posture while standing. "Action" meaning behavior and method of performing while in motion. 80 points describe type while stationary, 20 points describe action, carriage while in motion.

Fantails are to be judged by comparison to each other,

seeking the best refined balance of the strongest traits that define the breed - round body, large tail, well set legs and head while standing and in motion.

In solid and patterned selfs an advantage of 5 points may be allowed for excellence of plumage color. In marked birds, such as saddles, tailmarks and bodymarks, 5 points may also be allowed for excellence in marking and 5 points for excellence of plumage color of recognized colors. There is no allowance for color or markings in whites, piers and NCC's (Non-Classified Colors).

If two birds are equal in general requirement points the smaller bird is preferred.

BODY: Round like a ball when viewed from any angle, showing a graceful curve from beak to feet when viewed in profile.

KEEL: Relatively short keel protruding well in front of the wings, producing a full round underbelly and forward depth.

BACK: Should give the appearance of being slightly hollow in the center. Length of back should be in proportion with length of neck, to allow for proper head setting.

BODY, KEEL & BACK
12 POINTS

FANTAIL

WINGS:	In profile, narrow from top to bottom, bottom wing line unbroken, and flights just clearing the lowest feathers of the tail, flights not too long, tips nearly meeting behind the tail and resting gently on the floor. Wings should be set well up on the sides of the body exposing as much body frontal as possible and some of the lower leg. From the front, wings shall be hidden so as to preserve the overall appearance of roundness of the bird. Flights shall be tight against the body and feathers tight together.	WINGS 8 POINTS
TAIL:	Slightly concave, circular, closely filled with broad even set feathers, well overlapping each other. The tail should be set high enough on the body to allow the bird to have as much top tail as possible without forcing the head out of the pocket. The tail should be straight on the bird from side to side.	TAIL 10 POINTS
CUSHIONS:	Front, full, long and wide. Back, strong, wide flaring and centered on the tail.	
RUMP:	Sufficient rump to support the tail, straight from side to side and allow the tail to be carried well up.	CUSHIONS & RUMP 5 POINTS
RATIO:	The relationship of tail size (as determined by vertical height of the slightly concave, circular appearing tail) to the body size (as determined from floor to top of chest) while the bird is showing should approach 2 to 1.	RATIO 5 POINTS
HEAD:	Small showing refinement, smooth, free of ornaments.	HEAD 2 POINTS
BEAK:	Thin and medium in length, with small fine textured wattles. Color in accordance with feather color.	BEAK 1 POINT
BEAK WATTLE:	Small and fine in texture.	BEAK WATTLE 1 POINT
EYE/CERES:	Clear, bright, alert, eye cere as fine as possible and colored in accordance to feather color. Eyes dark for all white headed colors. Pearl eyes or yellow to orange-red eyes for all other colors. Pearl eyes preferred.	EYE/CERES 1 POINT
NECK AND HEADSET:	Thin, nicely curved and tapered well off as it approaches the head. Length of neck should correspond with length of the back to enable the head to consistently set effortlessly centered, from side to side, and at the base of the cushion. This shall be known as the pocket. Beak line should flow into the curve of the body profile. Head must not be visible above the chest from straight on front, and should be well beneath the top of the chest when viewed in profile.	NECK & HEADSET 5 POINTS
LEGS	Strong, moderately short to medium length, not stilty, set well apart and forward of the center of the body circle (resulting in rear depth) and so as to conform with the curve of the body line. There should be no appearance of "buckling", bowed in, or spreading out past the width of the body. When standing still they should be squared up, not with one leg pulled back.	LEGS 15 POINTS
FEET:	Strong, neat, fine, free of feathers and bright red in color. When standing still the bird's weight should be set soundly on the front toes with middle toes pointing straight forward. The ball of the foot should be slightly off the floor. The feet should be squared up, not one pulled back or turned in.	FEET 5 POINTS
PLUMAGE:	Clean, neat, hard and tight fitting, with no pants or loose feathers obscuring the lower legs. All feathers on the Fantail should be short including the flights, except the tail and cushion feathers should be long. Plumage pigmentation to comply with recognized color descriptions.	10 POINTS
CARRIAGE IN MOTION:	Carriage in motion relates to the behavior and carriage of a Fantail in motion, or walking. Posture while standing is covered with each structural trait. Proper carriage in motion demonstrates a balance between all the structural traits ensuring no trait invades and destroys another. Fantails should walk forward in an airy carefree manner while maintaining graceful control. A Fantail should go on short trips (jaunts) and have its head thrown back in a graceful, effortless manner consistently centered from side to side and at the base of the cushion, maintaining a full round body with wings well covered and closely fitting to the body, tail carried upright maintaining its top tail while walking on its front toes. There should be a slight upheaval of the chest with each step and no inclining forward or dropping backward of the tail and no loosening of the wings. The Fantail should perform these disciplines without a great deal of encouragement. However, the judge may have to straighten tangled feathers or wait for distractions in the walking pen to dissipate. Carriage in motion is the only place all the traits are considered as whole. Carriage in motion explains how the traits of a Fantail relate to each other while the Fantail is in motion.	20 POINTS
TOTAL POINTS FOR GENERAL REQUIREMENTS		100

Art work by Odell, Colorized by Gary Romig

FRILLBACK



ORIGIN: Home unknown, probably from the Middle East. The breed is mentioned in literature of the 17th Century. In the first half of the 18th Century there was isolated breeding in England and Germany. Often France or the Netherlands is mentioned as the home of the white color. The red and blue grizzle evolved in Austria and Germany. Today the breeding is widespread in Europe. The white crested has been present in the United States since 1900; the color varieties were first imported from Europe in 1951.

GENERAL IMPRESSION: The type is that of a strong wide breasted medium high stationed Field Pigeon. The plumage is somewhat loose. The main characteristic or distinctive feature is the curled feather of the wing shield.

SCALE OF POINTS:

HEAD: Plainhead, Crest, Beak, Wattle15 pts.
 COLOR: Luster, Shade, Richness Markings.....15 pts.
 BODY: Neck, Breast, Back, Legs, Wings, Tail.....10 pts.
 CURL: Coverage, Length, Ending,Closing, Ringlet, Curl...50 pts.
 MUFF: Length, Hock, Shape, Feather curl.....10 pts.
 TOTAL.....100 pts.

RECOGNIZED COLORS:

SELF: White, Black, Recessive Red and Yellow.

PATTERN: Recessive Red and Yellow in Mottle, Rosewing, or Whiteside.

GRIZZLE: Red, Yellow, Blue, Silver.

SADDLE: Red, Yellow, Blue Black Bar, Silver Dun Bar, Mealy Ash Red Bar, Ash Cream Bar.

A.O.C.: (Any other color) Includes any birds splashed, or any color not recognized. Shall not be poor colored birds of a recognized color or pattern.

RECOGNITION PROCEDURES FOR NEW COLORS OR PATTERNS: There must be at least Three (3) exhibitors entering Frillbacks within each color group or pattern. They must be entered in Three (3) of the Five (5) AFC District shows (per year) for a period of Three (3) years. Each year the judging scores must increase with proper progress.

At the completion of this process the Color Committee will present the request for consideration to the AFC Master Judges for proper genetics and markings for review, as appropriate. Size: Slightly larger than most color pigeon breeds, having larger wings and longer tail. The length of wing and tail feathers to be in proportion to the rest of the body size.

HEAD: Medium large slightly arched. Shell crested and plainhead are present in all colors. The following is the point breakdown of 15 point areas:

Crested: Beak and wattle, 2 pts.; Eye, 3 pts.; Head (shape) 2 pts. Shell Crest: 8 pts. total of 15 pts.

Plainhead: Beak and Wattle, 2 pts.; Eye 3 pts.; Head (shape) 10 pts. total of 15 pts.

PLAINHEAD: The head should be medium large, but in proportion to the size of the body. The shape should be slightly oval with a well rounded forehead. There should be a definite stop of the forehead at the wattle. There should not be any flat areas of the head.

SHELL CRESTED: Shell shaped, positioned up on the back of the head, high and erect, full with feather, thick, and have small Rosettes on side of the crest. The crest feathers should stand straight up, not hugging the head, and be even across at its base.

EYES: Not large, located in a direct line with the beak. Red or orange colored iris is desired in all colors and patterns except saddle. The saddle pattern should have bull or black eye on all colors. Pearl, cracked, gravel eyes are major faults.

BEAK: The beak is long and slender, held straight out, curved on the tip, frequently the upper beak is slightly longer than the lower beak. Beak color is dark on red and blue grizzle; black on blacks; light on yellow and horn on silver; flesh colored on whites, recessive red and yellow, mottles, rosewing and whiteside. Flesh colored on all saddle colors. Wattle is thin, small and covered with white powder on all colors.

FRILLBACK

BODY: Strong in appearance.

NECK: Full, protrudes from the shoulder. Has very little throat, but well cut away. Feather creases a fault.

BREAST: Broad, nicely plump, somewhat set forward, protruding.

BACK: Wide across the shoulders, slightly arched, sloped.

LEGS: Medium long, with a muscular appearance, powerful.

TAIL: Wide feathers, rather long and borne relatively loose. The tail should not exceed over the width of two feathers. Almost but not dragging the ground. Each feather must have a definite wave or wrinkle.

WING: Wide wing shield. The body is well covered. Wings to be closed over the back and rest on the tail. Wing tips should not cross. Wing butts closely aligned with the body. Each wing feather must have a definite wave or wrinkle. Wing and tail feathers should not be excessively long in length.

MUFF: Muff or foot feathering is preferred, two to three inches in length, full and forming an arc shape. Feathers of the hock and foot feathering must have a definite wave or wrinkle, the feather ending with a curl or frill. Extremely long muff is a fault.

FRILL: (Curls) Most important factor in judging. The feathers should not be so fluffy or straight that a well defined curl can't be formed. The curl should cover the entire wing shield, dense on the shoulders, so that no open areas stand out. Curl should be completely closed in the bar area. The last row of curl, toward the tail, should run the entire length of the wing, and be long in length, thick, wide and the feather ending should form a closed curl ending with a round ringlet at the end. Feather curl should also be present at the ends of the foot feathers or muff and at the ends of the hock feathers. The flight feathers of the wing and tail feathers should have a definite wave or wrinkle. **ATTENTION:** The amount, size, closed curl, curl ringlet, total wing and curl coverage cannot be stressed enough. Remember the breed's name, FRILLBACK.

DISQUALIFICATIONS: Disease, physical deformity of any kind, poor condition, any artificial alteration whatever or added appearance other than natural growth, or faking in any manner, all above at the judge's discretion.

VARIOUS COLORS:

WHITE: Pure white, without yellow tinge. Color faults: Black or bull eyes, not a clear beak color, colored feathers.

BLACK: Jet black color with as much beetle green luster as possible over the entire plumage. The major goal is to obtain an even shade over all the body, flights and tail. **Color faults:** Grayish brown or dull color, flight feathers dull compared to other black areas, visible bars, tail bars, light colored beak..

RECESSIVE RED: Self red. An even shade throughout of clear rich, bright red. Beak flesh colored. **Color faults:** Blue or gray tints in the red.

RECESSIVE YELLOW: Self yellow. An even shade throughout of clear rich bright yellow. Beak flesh colored. **Color faults:** Blue or gray tints in the yellow.

PATTERN: Recessive red or yellow self with pattern wing shield.

Rosewing - Self colored bird with 8 to 20 white feathers on the wing shoulders.

Mottle - Self colored bird with the wing shield mixed 1/2 white feathers.

Whiteside - Self colored bird with the wing shield entirely white.

RED GRIZZLE: Rich red. Head very light grizzle color, without whole white feathers or splashing. Neck, breast and bars must be rich red. The flight feathers, when closed, should present a white appearance, but when opened out the inner web of each feather should exhibit a rich red grizzle. The tail should have a clear white appearance. A slight reddish color is permissible in the rump. Wingshield light to dark grizzle. **Color faults:** Bluish breast or rump and color in the feathers of the closed flights and tail, light beak, overall light red color.

YELLOW GRIZZLE: Color and markings are the same as the red grizzle, but the ground color should be a beautiful rich yellow.

Color faults: Dark colored beak, any color in the feathers of the closed flights, tail and rump.

BLUE GRIZZLE: Blue grizzle appears in both light and dark blue. The neck is darker metallic green than the breast and shield. The wing bar is dark gray black to entirely black. The tail and wings are blue, with a darker bar. The head, neck and wing shield feathers should be blue with part of the feathers being white, which forms the sprinkling of white or grizzle pattern. Basic blue shade should be the same wherever on the bird. Flight feathers should not have any red tone or any white parts. Any red feathers or rust at all on the wing shield or bar should not be present.

Color faults: Too much white on the head, neck or flight feathers, weak shade of blue, and rust or red on the wing shield.

SILVER GRIZZLE: The dilute of blue grizzle. Color and markings are the same as the blue grizzle, but the ground color should be a beautiful fawn color with no tendency toward a creamy color. The wing and tail bars shall be dun. Beak horn color. **Color faults:** Too much white on the head, neck or flight feathers, weak shade of silver, and rust or red on the wing shield.

Art by Gary Romig

GIANT HUNGARIAN HOUSE PIGEON



ORIGIN: Hungary, thought to have been developed from pigeons brought from Turkey (1540 - 1686). Rare in the U.S. Its introduction date is unknown.

GENERAL IMPRESSION: Very large, broad, and solid. The body is powerful and symmetrical. Shell crested and muffed. Note: plainheaded, peak crested, and clean legged specimens do occur although they are not acceptable.

TYPE: Thick set with a muscular breast. The station is nearly horizontal, slightly raised in the front. Overall length is about 22 inches with a weight ranging from 28 to 39 ounces.

HEAD: Powerful, broad, and slightly long. High curved forehead, the top of the skull is broad and gently slopes to the rear to the nape of the neck.

CREST: Shell crest about 2 cm in height. The feathers are to be rich and thick. The crest resembles a semi-circle running from ear to ear and ends in a rosette on both sides. The back of the neck is divided by a shallow trench.

EYES: In white selfs and white splashes the eye coloration is reddish brown. In other colors the eye is a bright lustrous yellow.

CERE: Narrow and smooth in texture. In whites and white headed birds the cere coloration is dark red. In other light colored birds the cere coloration is an orange red. In dark colored birds the cere coloration is slate gray.

BEAK: Thick and strong, a little above a medium length, proportional to the body size (beak size 2 - 5 cm in length). The upper mandible is curved slightly downward. In dark colored birds the beak coloration is dark horn, in other colors the beak coloration is flesh or rose colored.

WATTLE: Well developed and white in color.

NECK: Medium in length, thick and powerful in appearance. Carried perpendicularly, thickly feathered and well cut.

BREAST: Broad, deep and plump, curved and slightly raised.

BACK: Broad across the shoulders, sloping gently towards the tail.

WINGS: Wing span up to 40 inches. Powerful carried close to the body. The flights are slightly curved and rest on the tail but should not reach the end of the tail nor should the wings cross.

TAIL: Follows the line of the neck without touching the ground. The tail is thick, containing from 12 to 16 retrices which should be tightly closed to give a slender appearance. An oil gland is present.

LEGS: Short, thick and straight being fairly well set apart.

MUFFS: Formed by 3 layers of feathers laid one atop the other. The middle layer is longest and supported by the layers of shorter feathers. Length of muffs are 4 to 6 inches. Feathers are thick and Hock Feathers: Well developed.

PLUMAGE: Well feathered, not so tight on the body. Self colored feathers or with two colors.

COLORS: All colors to be full and deep in appearance. Self colors in white, black, red, and yellow. Blue with white bars, yellow with cream bars, blue and black checkered with symmetrical checkering. Marked birds in monk marked, mappied, white flight and white tailed. Grizzled, white with blue crest, white with black nape and crest. Also A.O.C.'s.

FAULTS: More than 2 colors on individual feathers, small body, lack of power, crossed flights, flights carried below the tail, a raised tail, tail too broad, curved or bent tail, short muffs and hock feathers, irregular crest, lack of rosettes, long legs, peak crest.

DISQUALIFICATIONS: Eye colors other than what are called for in the standard. Odd eyes Sick or deformed specimens, signs of cross breeding, lack of muffs, lack of crest.

ORDER OF JUDGING: General impression - Size and type - Crest and muffs - Color and markings.

INDIAN FANTAIL



This Standard is to be used as a guide for both breeding and judging the Indian Fantail. With the Indian we speak of “balance” being all important. Yet no points are allocated to balance. So, what is it? Put simply, balance is the pleasing blending of all parts so that when looked upon, the bird appears complete, as a whole—not visually dominated by an overly large (or small) tail, muffs too long (or short), stance is correct, not tipped too high, nor too forward, nor crouched, nor stretched, etc. The pieces and parts blend well. The stance, body, head, neck, chest, back, tail, muffs, wings—everything is in its proper proportion; the end result is an attractive package—a balanced bird! The Mini Indian Fantail shall be identical in every aspect to the Standard with the sole exclusion of size.

A pleasingly-balanced Indian Fantail is our desired goal.

The Mini Indian Fantail will be 7 inches from the feet to the top of the head when in proper station. With all else being equal the advantage should go to the smaller bird.

DESCRIPTIONS

1. TAIL - 20 points

The ideal tail should be full, (not gappy or weak), round, held nicely upright and wrap to about a $\frac{3}{4}$ + circle, and should allow the flights to fit comfortably under the tail so the tips are not pushed

to the ground. The tail should not be overly flat, nor too scooped (coned), but have a pleasant, slightly concave shape, similar to a saucer. The tail is to be carried upright, tilted slightly away from the bird's head.

A double-row of feathers is preferred. When properly arranged for show, an even-layering of feathers results, one tucked under the previous feather, similar to “layered shingles.” The feathers should lie flat, be wide and hard in texture (preferred), and align nicely — not twisted, no gaps between the length of the feathers.

The tail is to have no “split” (determined at the base of the tail feathers; a split shows the base of the feather shafts are noticeably separated. (Note: Weak centers, gaps at the tips, Improper grooming, a curved shaft, or poor layering of the tail are not to be confused with a split.)

The backing, or cushion feathers, are to be upright, proportionately wide, not crooked, fitting tightly against the tail and centered. The tail should not angle, tilt or tip to one side. The judge is to use discretion here, and should move such a bird down in ranking. Both tail and cushion feathers are to be upright and centered.

Faults - Tail:

- A flat tail, or too coned tail
- Wrap not reaching at least half-way

INDIAN FANTAIL

- c. Twisted, broken, crooked, missing feathers, or small V-gaps between (at the tips), weak center.
- d. Bottom tail feathers dragging the ground.
- e. Overly loose, or crooked cushion feathers or tail.
- f. A disproportionate, unbalanced, excessive top-tail, or too short a tail for balance.
- g. Overly soft tail feathers, difficult to arrange.

(Note: with all Faults in all categories, only points are to be deducted; a Fault is not a Disqualification.)

2. STANCE— 20 points

Without proper stance, we have no truly unique Indian Fantail. Other breeds have fanned tails, or partial fantails. But the combination of a beautiful, open, large tail, and the stance, give the “impression of levelness,” ... and with an upright neck ... create a unique look. Proper stance allows the pieces-and-parts of our Indian to fall into harmonious Balance.

Proper stance is achieved when the bird is not nervous, nor crouching, nor stretched upward, but is comfortable and standing solidly on its feet, not tip-toed. The body carriage will give the general impression of “levelness.” There will be a graceful, slight tilting up of the breast.

The tail should be carried upright, at a slight angle away from the head. The desired distance from the back of the head to the tail is an approximate head’s length (the beak not included). Further, the top of the bird’s head will reach about halfway up the tail (thus allowing “top tail” that is about equal to the length of the bird’s neck/head, when properly stationed).

The carriage of the neck is to give the impression it is vertical to the ground, not overly pulled back, thus allowing the eyes to be over the tips of the covered toes.

There should be “air” under the bird’s belly to demonstrate proper leg length, not crouching or appearing so low we do not see space under the bird (see Drawing):

Faults - Stance:

- a. Tail too tight to the head, or tilted too far back; an “umbrella tail” is the worst of the two faults.
- b. Carrying breast too high, or crouching forward, or no clearance under the bird.
- c. Head pulled back too far, into an “S” curve, resulting in eyes not over tips of toes.

3. LEGS, MUFFS & HOCKS - 10 points

The legs are medium in length, allowing the bird’s body to be elevated off the ground, giving visual clearance under the bird’s belly, but should not appear ‘stretched’ upward. By contrast, the bird should not appear to be sitting on the ground, or low-crouching. Legs are to be solidly placed, feet flat on the ground, not up on the toes. (The ideal length from under the breast, in front of leg shaft, about 1 - 1½” off the ground, and a wider leg position under the body is preferred; see Drawing).

The muffs are to be in proportion to the overall bird, providing an appearance of a “foundation” under the bird (see the Standard Drawing for approximate, visual length and the shape: a “rounded,” sweeping-back curve). The hocks are to approximate the length of the muffs, the hocks blending up into the bird’s body. Muffs are to cover all toes.

Faults - Legs/Muffs/Hocks:

- a. Muffs not covering the toes.
- b. Muffs excessively long, or too short, or “grouse-leg” in feather covering.

- c. Legs so short, no ground clearance, or legs so long it appears “leggy.”

4. BREAST, NECK & FRONTAL - 10 points

The breast, neck and overall “frontal” area of the bird, is to be very full, wide, and thick in appearance, giving the impression of power! The shape of the breast is to be full, broad, round and even. The neck is to be medium in length, and full (but not so full it eliminates the back space), and the head and neck carried proudly vertical to the ground, not tucked down, pulled back, or stretched long. Breast feathering should smoothly cover the wing butts.

Faults - Breast, Neck, & Frontal:

- a. Breast flat in front, not nicely rounded and full.
- b. Neck shaking (one or two shakes when put first in the show cage is not the Fault, but frequent, nervous shaking).
- c. Neck overly long, or appearance of “no neck”
- d. An excessively sharp, pronounced keel bone indicating lack of breast muscle.

5. BACK - 5 points

The “back” is defined as the area from the base of the neck to the beginning of the rise of the tail, show some spacing. Our Indian Fantail is to visually have three parts: a front, middle, and a tail. The “middle” is defined by being able to see a bit of the ‘back’. A “short-back” bird is too tight, the base of the neck and rump join together, or tail too tight to the head; a “long-back” bird shows too much spacing along the back area, tail dropped or tilted too far back. The “medium-backed” bird looks like our Drawing, the back sweeping up: Just right!

FAULTS - Back:

- a. No back space, or too long in the back

6. HEAD/EYES/BEAK - 5 points

The head is to be in pleasing proportion to the bird, with a rounded front skull (not pinched). The head will be greater in length, than width (not a “round” head). In all instances the eyes are to be both the same color, appear alert, and showing no splits or cracks in the pupil or iris. The eye cere and nose wattle are to be refined, not coarse, and proportioned to the bird’s overall head. Darker birds, dark beak; lighter, light beak.

FAULTS - Head/Eyes/Beak:

- a. A pinched, narrow forehead/face.
- b. Head too small, or too large to body proportion.

7. CREST - 5 points

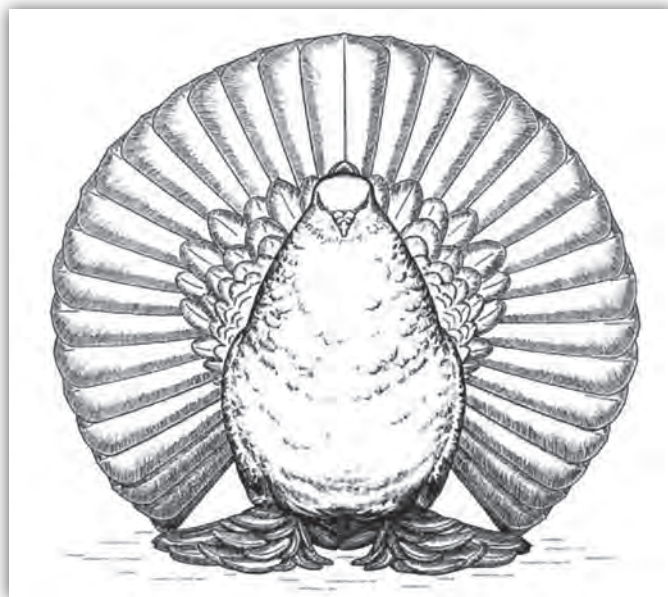
The crest and its position on the Indian’s head are essential to giving the Indian a unique, refined appearance, and is a finishing point for the head, hence, its importance. The strongly preferred crest is a small, peak crest, coming to a sharp point. Acceptable is a small shell crest, cupped slightly in the center. The crest should be basically in alignment with the beak-eye line, at the top-back of the head (see Drawing).

Faults - Crest:

- a. Positioned too low; crooked, or to one side.
- b. Rough, ragged looking crest, loose or looking more like a mane, or too large of a shell shape.

8. WINGS & FLIGHTS - 5 points

The butt of the wings should not be apparent, but blend harmoniously into the feathering of the breast. The wings and flights are to be carried in line with the body, to support the impression of “levelness.” The flights are to be carried under the tail, and not to touch the ground. They are to be medium length.



Faults - Wings & Flights:

- Wing butts showing excessively.
- Flights too long (out of balance).
- Flight tips touching the ground.
- Missing or broken flights

9. FEATHERING - 5 points

An Indian Fantail's feather is to be hard-to-medium in texture, and lie smoothly. Not a soft-feathered fluff-ball. Hard feathering is preferred, especially in the tail.

Faults - Feathering:

- Overly soft, loose, fluffy feathering.

10. CONDITION - 5 points

Proper conditioning (or not) is a combination of things: cleanliness, grooming, the bird not finished with the molt, health, parasites (or not), etc. A bird should be alert, healthy, well groomed, clean and free of visible parasites. Also, signs of parasites (holes) should be at an absolute minimum, preferred is none at all.

Faults - Condition:

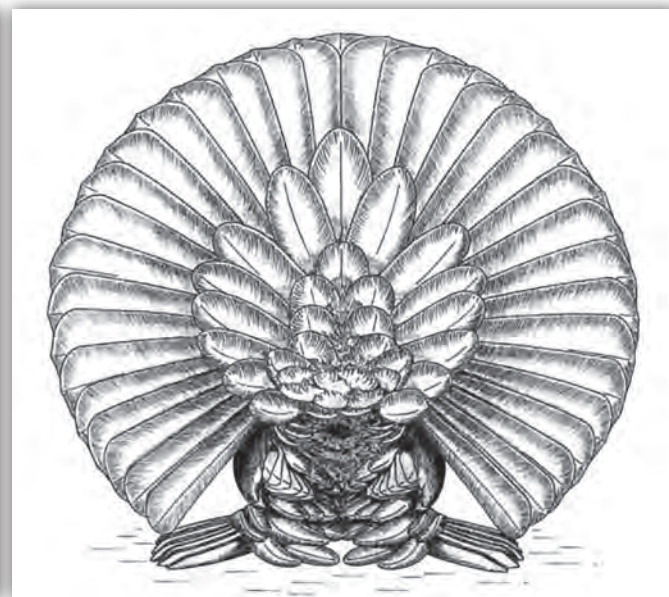
- Dirty, or poorly groomed.
- Still molting with missing, broken, or crooked feathers.
- Excessive signs of parasites, or excessive holes.

11. COLOR - 5 points

Rich, clean, vibrant color in any breed is wonderful to see and enjoy. Points are to be allocated according to the level of success the breeder has achieved in a particular color, or use of a color modifier (milky, rec red, dirty, almond, etc). Birds that are too dark, or too faint, or oddly-colored, but still recognizable to a specific color, or modifier, are to be shown with that Color Class.

With a solid, "self" colored bird, if random pied feathers are found, this is not part of "Markings" but an incorrectly colored bird, and the judge will deduct Color points, according to the severity of the random, pied feathering.

Colors are to be rich and lustrous with both intense and dilute colored birds, according to the color or color modifiers being expressed. Example: a rich, shiny, iridescent Black is preferred over a "slate gray," unimproved Black. A clean wing shield on a barred or checked bird is preferred over a sooty (fake check) wing shield. A rich, "almond-nut" base color is preferred over a lighter color base in the "classic" Almond, etc.



Faults - Color:

- Weak, unclean, or not rich coloring for the color or pattern modifier that is being expressed.
- Random pied feathers in a Self (solid colored) bird.

Note: In judging classes, AOC (Any Other Color) does not mean a Mismarked bird class. It is a class intended to hold those birds where only one, or two, have been entered, and have no other competition. The Show Secretary and District Director will determine those few birds and move them to AOC, to create a class holding such few colors, or marks to create competition, or their own class. Yes, a "mismarked" bird, unidentifiable as to mark, may also end up in AOC.

12. BODY SIZE— 5 points

The IFCA Founding Fathers spent much time debating the desired "size" of the Indian Fantail. They wisely put under Size, a weight guideline, encouraging us not to lose or forget about the importance of body in good breeding. A solid, firm, well bred body is an achievement, and so is maintaining our bird's weight, keeping it all in proportion.

As a guide, we are looking at about 16-20 ounces. We are not to use scales during judging. But breeders should periodically use them in their own breeding program. Judges should familiarize themselves with how a bird feels in the hand at certain weights (size). The body should feel solid and firm to the hand, well bred, and healthy.

Visual "size" is not what we are going for. Too big of a tail, or a too-loosely feathered bird (thereby larger-appearing), is not our objective. Solid, superior bodies and breeding toward balance is our goal.

A balanced 16 oz bird may have every bit as much a chance to win Champion, as a balanced 20 oz. Indian, as there are other factors to be considered in choosing one bird over another. The only difference will be discussed under the unusual circumstances needing "Tie-Breakers" in judging.

Faults - Body Size:

- Excessively small or large in body Size

INDIAN FANTAIL

DISQUALIFICATIONS

The judge is to use common sense, and discretion before disqualifying a bird. Always remember you may be disqualifying a first-time exhibitor's, or a Junior's bird, therefore do so compassionately and with adequate explanation:

1. A split in the tail — the shafts will be apart at the base. (Note: Two feathers side-by-side that have crooked shafts and V- apart, or otherwise "gap" is not a true split, but should be governed under Faults [gaps/weak center, etc].)
2. Intentional lacing of the tail (judges are to use common sense here; e.g., if a few feathers are interlocked, flick them apart and proceed; if a tail is obviously laced, wholly or in part, in an orderly fashion, it is a disqualification).
3. Significantly crooked or canted tail, or cushion feathers.
4. Eyes not of the same color, cracks or splits
5. No crest.
6. Cut feathers, or excessive plucking.
7. Any sick, crippled, maimed, or filthy bird.
8. Excessive signs of/ or seeing excessive parasites.

TIE-BREAKERS USED IN JUDGING

Those who have not yet judged a show may not fully appreciate the difficulty, at times, in determining which of two pigeons the better is. At times, they may be terribly close overall in cumulative points (they do not have to be "identical" or "visually equal" to end up with the same sum of points). At other times, a judge may have two birds in a class that are very average, and still end up with basically identical total points, yet they are the best of the grouping. So the judge has to then make some determinations and use a tie-breaking system beyond the points.

The next area explains the guide for the judge to use, which goes beyond the point system. These following three tie-breakers (A, B, C) are listed in order of importance.

TIE-BREAKERS

In Order of Importance for Classes & Champion Row

A. MARKED CLASS: 1-5 Extra points may be allocated to the marked birds according to the level of perfection in the marking. Hence, the best marked bird in a class will have an edge; however, balance is to be the overriding factor. A perfectly-marked bird with an inferior tail may not win its class, etc. The judge is to use common sense here.

If a solid self, or self-patterned bird, and a marked bird are in a Champion Row show down, and the birds are very close (the points being different per body part, but in the judge's mind, sum to about the same total), the judge, recognizing the difficulty in the breeding achievement of a superior marking, is to give preference to the Marked bird.

B. COLOR: If two birds (whether Self, or Marked) are very close, points being different per body part, but in the judge's mind, sum to a same total, the judge, recognizing the breeding difficulty in the achievement of superior color, is to give preference to the superior-colored bird.

C. SIZE: In that rarest of occasions a judge is faced with two birds of superior quality in Balance, Color and Markings, the judge may then determine which bird has an edge in breeding excellence; recognizing the difficulty in achieving outward Balance, plus maintaining, and achieving Size, preference is to be given the smaller-bodied bird, how it feels in the hand.

(Note: during the Class judging, the judge will have determined if a bird is excessive in weight (over or under) to the Standard guideline, and will have placed the bird accordingly. Excessively large or small should not win its Class; therefore, we should not be faced with our birds getting ever larger and larger (or too small) as a consequence.

MARKINGS defined

Birds that are mismarked, but still recognizable to the Mark (say, a Saddle, or Tailmark) must be shown with that Mark, not in AOC [Any Other Color]).

With a solid, "self" colored bird, if pied feathers are found, this is not part of "Markings" but is a discolored bird (say, a Black with white in muffs, or rump, etc).

Markings are defined where a breeder isolates color to a specific area (or areas) of the bird to create a unique, "not-natural" marking; e.g., Saddles; Tailmarks; Bodymarks; Monk Marks, etc. Natural "Patterns," as in wing and tail bar, checking, t-pattern, grizzle, almond, and natural, light-gray ribbons occurring in Ash Reds are not Markings. Patterns are natural, inherent evolutions within pigeons, and are not breeder-caused, per se; e.g., bars and checkers show up naturally in wild pigeons; saddles do not. A light-gray Ribbon is a natural pattern in the Ash Red family, as is a "white" ribbon in some Dominant Opals.

Tiger Grizzle: The natural feather patterning of white and colored body feathers, with a solid colored tail, found in Tiger Grizzles, is not a Marking. It is a natural, self-reoccurring "pattern" which the breeder did not create; however, Color does come into play with Tiger Grizzle. (Tigers in some breeds are referred to as Mottles, and Splashes, such as Trumpeters, as one example.)

Drawings by Lynn Krall 2009

Colorized by Gary Romig

MINDIAN FANTAIL



This Standard is to be used as a guide for both breeding and judging the Mindian Fantail. With the Mindian we speak of "balance" being all important. Yet no points are allocated to balance. So, what is it? Put simply, balance is the pleasing blending of all parts so that when looked upon, the bird appears complete, as a whole—not visually dominated by an overly large (or small) tail, muffs too long (or short), stance is correct, not tipped too high, nor too forward, nor crouched, nor stretched, etc. The pieces and parts blend well. The stance, body, head, neck, chest, back, tail, muffs, wings—everything is in its proper proportion; the end result is an attractive package—a balanced bird! The Mindian Fantail shall be identical in every aspect to the Standard with the sole exclusion of size.

A pleasingly-balanced Mindian Fantail is our desired goal.

The Mindian Fantail will be 7 inches from the feet to the top of the head when in proper station. With all else being equal the advantage should go to the smaller bird.

POINTS

1. Tail	20
2. Stance	20
3. Legs, Muffs & Hocks	10
4. Breast, Neck & Frontal.....	10
5. Back	5
6. Head/Eyes	5
7. Crest.....	5
8. Wings & Flights.....	5
9. Feathering	5
10. Condition.....	5
11. Color	5
12. Body Size.....	5
Total	100

DESCRIPTIONS

1. TAIL - 20 points

The ideal tail should be full, (not gappy or weak), round, held

nicely upright and wrap to about a $\frac{3}{4}$ + circle, and should allow the flights to fit comfortably under the tail so the tips are not pushed to the ground. The tail should not be overly flat, nor too scooped (coned), but have a pleasant, slightly concave shape, similar to a saucer. The tail is to be carried upright, tilted slightly away from the bird's head.

A double-row of feathers is preferred. When properly arranged for show, an even-layering of feathers results, one tucked under the previous feather, similar to "layered shingles." The feathers should lie flat, be wide and hard in texture (preferred), and align nicely — not twisted, no gaps between the length of the feathers.

The tail is to have no "split" (determined at the base of the tail feathers; a split shows the base of the feather shafts are noticeably separated. (Note: Weak centers, gaps at the tips, Improper grooming, a curved shaft, or poor layering of the tail are not to be confused with a split.)

The backing, or cushion feathers, are to be upright, proportionately wide, not crooked, fitting tightly against the tail and centered. The tail should not angle, tilt or tip to one side. The judge is to use discretion here, and should move such a bird down in ranking. Both tail and cushion feathers are to be upright and centered.

Faults - Tail:

- A flat tail, or too coned tail
 - Wrap not reaching at least half-way
 - Twisted, broken, crooked, missing feathers, or small V-gaps between (at the tips), weak center.
 - Bottom tail feathers dragging the ground.
 - Overly loose, or crooked cushion feathers or tail.
 - A disproportionate, unbalanced, excessive top-tail, or too short a tail for balance.
 - Overly soft tail feathers, difficult to arrange.
- (Note: with all Faults in all categories, only points are to be deducted; a Fault is not a Disqualification.)

MINDIAN FANTAIL

2. STANCE— 20 points

Without proper stance, we have no truly unique Mindian Fantail. Other breeds have fanned tails, or partial fantails. But the combination of a beautiful, open, large tail, and the stance, give the “impression of levelness,”... and with an upright neck ... create a unique look. Proper stance allows the pieces-and-parts of our Mindian to fall into harmonious Balance.

Proper stance is achieved when the bird is not nervous, nor crouching, nor stretched upward, but is comfortable and standing solidly on its feet, not tip-toed. The body carriage will give the general impression of “levelness.” There will be a graceful, slight tilting up of the breast.

The tail should be carried upright, at a slight angle away from the head. The desired distance from the back of the head to the tail is an approximate head's length (the beak not included). Further, the top of the bird's head will reach about halfway up the tail (thus allowing “top tail” that is about equal to the length of the bird's neck/head, when properly stationed).

The carriage of the neck is to give the impression it is vertical to the ground, not overly pulled back, thus allowing the eyes to be over the tips of the covered toes.

There should be “air” under the bird's belly to demonstrate proper leg length, not crouching or appearing so low we do not see space under the bird (see Drawing):

Faults - Stance:

- Tail too tight to the head, or tilted too far back; an “umbrella tail” is the worst of the two faults.
- Carrying breast too high, or crouching forward, or no clearance under the bird.
- Head pulled back too far, into an “S” curve, resulting in eyes not over tips of toes.

3. LEGS, MUFFS & HOCKS - 10 points

The legs are medium in length, allowing the bird's body to be elevated off the ground, giving visual clearance under the bird's belly, but should not appear ‘stretched’ upward. By contrast, the bird should not appear to be sitting on the ground, or low-crouching. Legs are to be solidly placed, feet flat on the ground, not up on the toes. (The ideal length from under the breast, in front of leg shaft, about ½ - ¾” off the ground, and a wider leg position under the body is preferred; see drawing).

The muffs are to be in proportion to the overall bird, providing an appearance of a “foundation” under the bird (see the Standard Drawing for approximate, visual length and the shape: a “rounded,” sweeping-back curve). The hocks are to approximate the length of the muffs, the hocks blending up into the bird's body. Muffs are to cover all toes.

Faults - Legs/Muffs/Hocks:

- Muffs not covering the toes.
- Muffs excessively long, or too short, or “grouse-leg” in feather covering.
- Legs so short, no ground clearance, or legs so long it appears “leggy.”

4. BREAST, NECK & FRONTAL - 10 points

The breast, neck and overall “frontal” area of the bird, is to be very full, wide, and thick in appearance, giving the impression of power! The shape of the breast is to be full, broad, round and even. The neck is to be medium in length, and full (but not so full it eliminates the back space), and the head and neck carried proudly vertical to the ground, not tucked down, pulled back, or stretched long. Breast feathering should smoothly cover the wing butts.

Faults - Breast, Neck, & Frontal:

- Breast flat in front, not nicely rounded and full.
- Neck shaking (one or two shakes when put first in the show cage is not the Fault, but frequent, nervous shaking).

c. Neck overly long, or appearance of “no neck”

d. An excessively sharp, pronounced keel bone indicating lack of breast muscle.

5. BACK - 5 points

The “back” is defined as the area from the base of the neck to the beginning of the rise of the tail, show some spacing. Our Mindian Fantail is to visually have three parts: a front, middle, and a tail. The “middle” is defined by being able to see a bit of the ‘back’. A “short-back” bird is too tight, the base of the neck and rump join together, or tail too tight to the head; a “long-back” bird shows too much spacing along the back area, tail dropped or tilted too far back. The “medium-backed” bird looks like our Drawing, the back sweeping up: Just right!

Faults - Back:

- No back space, or too long in the back

6. HEAD/EYES/BEAK - 5 points

The head is to be in pleasing proportion to the bird, with a rounded front skull (not pinched). The head will be greater in length, than width (not a “round” head). In all instances the eyes are to be both the same color, appear alert, and showing no splits or cracks in the pupil or iris. The eye cere and nose wattle are to be refined, not coarse, and proportioned to the bird's overall head. Darker birds, dark beak; lighter, light beak.

Faults - Head/Eyes/Beak:

- A pinched, narrow forehead/face.
- Head too small, or too large to body proportion.

7. CREST - 5 points

The crest and its position on the Mindian's head are essential to giving the Mindian a unique, refined appearance, and is a finishing point for the head, hence, its importance. The strongly preferred crest is a small, peak crest, coming to a sharp point. Acceptable is a small shell crest, cupped slightly in the center. The crest should be basically in alignment with the beak-eye line, at the top-back of the head (see Drawing).

Faults - Crest:

- Positioned too low; crooked, or to one side.
- Rough, ragged looking crest, loose or looking more like a mane, or too large of a shell shape.

8. WINGS & FLIGHTS - 5 points

The butt of the wings should not be apparent, but blend harmoniously into the feathering of the breast. The wings and flights are to be carried in line with the body, to support the impression of “levelness.” The flights are to be carried under the tail, and not to touch the ground. They are to be medium length.

Faults - Wings & Flights:

- Wing butts showing excessively.
- Flights too long (out of balance).
- Flight tips touching the ground.
- Missing or broken flights

9. FEATHERING - 5 points

An Mindian Fantail's feather is to be hard-to-medium in texture, and lie smoothly. Not a soft-feathered fluff-ball. Hard feathering is preferred, especially in the tail.

Faults - Feathering:

- Overly soft, loose, fluffy feathering.

10. CONDITION - 5 points

Proper conditioning (or not) is a combination of things: cleanliness, grooming, the bird not finished with the molt, health, parasites (or not), etc. A bird should be alert, healthy, well groomed, clean and free of visible parasites. Also, signs of parasites (holes) should be at an absolute minimum, preferred is none at all.

Faults - Condition:

- Dirty, or poorly groomed.

- b. Still molting with missing, broken, or crooked feathers.
- c. Excessive signs of parasites, or excessive holes.

11. COLOR - 5 points

Rich, clean, vibrant color in any breed is wonderful to see and enjoy. Points are to be allocated according to the level of success the breeder has achieved in a particular color, or use of a color modifier (milky, rec red, dirty, almond, etc). Birds that are too dark, or too faint, or oddly-colored, but still recognizable to a specific color, or modifier, are to be shown with that Color Class.

With a solid, "self" colored bird, if random pied feathers are found, this is not part of "Markings" but an incorrectly colored bird, and the judge will deduct Color points, according to the severity of the random, pied feathering.

Colors are to be rich and lustrous with both intense and dilute colored birds, according to the color or color modifiers being expressed. Example: a rich, shiny, iridescent Black is preferred over a "slate gray," unimproved Black. A clean wing shield on a barred or checked bird is preferred over a sooty (fake check) wing shield. A rich, "almond-nut" base color is preferred over a lighter color base in the "classic" Almond, etc.

Faults - Color:

- a. Weak, unclean, or not rich coloring for the color or pattern modifier that is being expressed.
- b. Random pied feathers in a Self (solid colored) bird.

Note: In judging classes, AOC (Any Other Color) does not mean a Mismarked bird class. It is a class intended to hold those birds where only one, or two, have been entered, and have no other competition. The Show Secretary and District Director will determine those few birds and move them to AOC, to create a class holding such few colors, or marks to create competition, or their own class. Yes, a "mismarked" bird, unidentifiable as to mark, may also end up in AOC.

12. BODY SIZE— 5 points

A small size bird about 7 inches (18 cm) from fret to top of head. The Standard Indian Drawing may be used to determine relative size. When all else is equal, the advantage should go to the smaller bird.

Faults - Body Size:

- a. Excessively large in body Size

DISQUALIFICATIONS

The judge is to use common sense, and discretion before disqualifying a bird. Always remember you may be disqualifying a first-time exhibitor's, or a Junior's bird, therefore do so compassionately and with adequate explanation:

1. A split in the tail — the shafts will be apart at the base. (Note: Two feathers side-by-side that have crooked shafts and V- apart, or otherwise "gap" is not a true split, but should be governed under Faults [gaps/weak center, etc].)
2. Intentional lacing of the tail (judges are to use common sense here; e.g., if a few feathers are interlocked, flick them apart and proceed; if a tail is obviously laced, wholly or in part, in an orderly fashion, it is a disqualification).
3. Significantly crooked or canted tail, or cushion feathers.
4. Eyes not of the same color, cracks or splits
5. No crest.
6. Cut feathers, or excessive plucking.
7. Any sick, crippled, maimed, or filthy bird.
8. Excessive signs of/ or seeing excessive parasites.

TIE-BREAKERS USED IN JUDGING

Those who have not yet judged a show may not fully appreciate the difficulty, at times, in determining which of two pigeons the better is. At times, they may be terribly, terribly close overall in cumulative points (they do not have to be "identical" or "visually equal" to end up with the same sum of points). At other times, a judge may have two birds in a class that are very average, and still end up with basically identical total points, yet they are the best of the grouping. So the judge has to then make some determinations and use a tie-breaking system beyond the points.

The next area explains the guide for the judge to use, which goes beyond the point system. These following three tie-breakers (A, B, C) are listed in order of importance.

TIE-BREAKERS

In Order of Importance for Classes & Champion Row

A. MARKED CLASS: 1-5 Extra points may be allocated to the marked birds according to the level of perfection in the marking. Hence, the best marked bird in a class will have an edge; however, balance is to be the overriding factor. A perfectly-marked bird with an inferior tail may not win its class, etc. The judge is to use common sense here.

If a solid self, or self-patterned bird, and a marked bird are in a Champion Row show down, and the birds are very, very close (the points being different per body part, but in the judge's mind, sum to about the same total), the judge, recognizing the difficulty in the breeding achievement of a superior marking, is to give preference to the Marked bird.

B. COLOR: If two birds (whether Self, or Marked) are very, very close, points being different per body part, but in the judge's mind, sum to a same total, the judge, recognizing the breeding difficulty in the achievement of superior color, is to give preference to the superior-colored bird.

C. SIZE: In that rarest of occasions a judge is faced with two birds of superior quality in Balance, Color and Markings, the judge may then determine which bird has an edge in breeding excellence; recognizing the difficulty in achieving outward Balance, plus maintaining, and achieving Size, preference is to be given the smaller-bodied bird, how it feels in the hand.

MARKINGS defined

Birds that are mismarked, but still recognizable to the Mark (say, a Saddle, or Tailmark) must be shown with that Mark, not in AOC [Any Other Color].

With a solid, "self" colored bird, if pied feathers are found, this is not part of "Markings" but is a discolored bird (say, a Black with white in muffs, or rump, etc).

Markings are defined where a breeder isolates color to a specific area (or areas) of the bird to create a unique, "not-natural" marking; e.g., Saddles; Tailmarks; Bodymarks; Monk Marks, etc. Natural "Patterns," as in wing and tail bar, checking, t-pattern, grizzle, almond, and natural, light-gray ribbons occurring in Ash Reds are not Markings. Patterns are natural, inherent evolutions within pigeons, and are not breeder-caused, per se; e.g., bars and checkers show up naturally in wild pigeons; saddles do not. A light-gray Ribbon is a natural pattern in the Ash Red family, as is a "white" ribbon in some Dominant Opals.

Tiger Grizzle: The natural feather patterning of white and colored body feathers, with a solid colored tail, found in Tiger Grizzles, is not a Marking. It is a natural, self-reoccurring "pattern" which the breeder did not create; however, Color does come into play with Tiger Grizzle. (Tiger's in some breeds are referred to as Mottles, and Splashes, such as Trumpeters, as one example.)

Drawings by Lynn Krall 2009

Colorized by Gary Romig

JACOBIN



HISTORY: The Jacobin has a long and glorious history in the United States. In "The Pigeon," Levi recounts Jacobin entries at the earliest recorded United States shows, most of them during the mid 19th century, after the Civil War. The Jacobin is one of our older breeds and is described in all of the oldest literature upon pigeons. Cited as "Cyprus Pigeons" (1603) confirms that the original birds may have come from the East by way of Cyprus. Frenchmen Boitard and Corbie (1824) make a connection to Capuchin. Another cites a similarity to the order of Capuchin Friars who affected shaved heads enveloped in a dark hood. Another name sometimes given is Pigeon Carme, Making reference to the Carmelite Friars.

A Review Of The Jacobin Standard:

by Tom Reich:

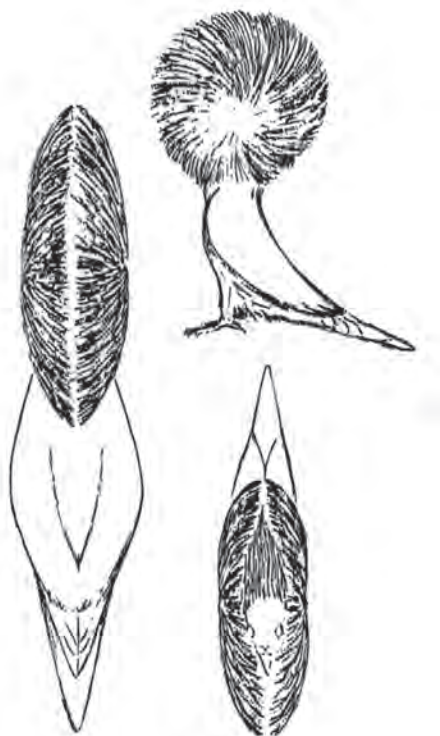
CARRIAGE (15 PTS): When viewing a finished Jacobin in the show pen (by finished, we mean every feather has been molted in, or finished out) the first and absolute requirement the bird must possess is carriage or (type). When showing, the Jacobin presents itself in a very upright and steady position. It must pose as an every ready stretcher. The significance of this demanding posture displays at best the bird's overall degree of balance. Within this process of stretching, the

Jacobin will slightly tighten its neck skin (feather tracts) as it draws its neck into full reach, thus shaping its flowering formation into a firm, blending and evenly fitted appearance throughout. The head formation must also be set in even perspective with the Jacobin's body. Ideally, if one were to draw a vertical line from the center of the bird's foot it would pass through the middle of the rose. The pigeon should stand this erect and still with the proper "show table" manners while displaying its side profile to the judge.

A free or natural show bird will exhibit this demanding conformation naturally, (the bird's own natural posture) and little or no coaxing with the judging stick is required.

Should the Jacobin crouch or squat, a disqualification may be called. The bird should never over show, that is, cast its entire body in such a backward motion that it inadvertently stumbles over its own tail and wing lights.

BODY (5 PTS): The standard stresses that the Jacobin's body must possess an overall slim, contouring appearance, that when viewed from whichever angle, a sleek, slender effect will prevail throughout. The body should gradually taper in, from the Jacobin's breast, down through its tail, and never present a cobby or stout build. This entire



Proper Profile Hood And Mane

shape should offer the viewer a smooth streamline form. The width between the shoulder region must especially promote a narrow breast margin. Both wing butts should be covered with breast plumage.

When showing or stretching properly, the back will arch upward, exhibiting a slightly hollow, dipped or concave effect. Wing flights must be carried above the tail at all times, then length should extend to the end of the tail. The neck must provide good length, or reach, giving its feather formation a tall formation to radiate around. The legs, also of medium length, should be set forward enough, enabling the Jacobin to cast its body vertical or upward with greater ease, when showing. The foot might find proper alignment, parallel with the rose above it. If placed too far back, the bird might be hindered from showing freely for any certain length of time. Correct leg setting gives ease and agility to the showing Jacobin's attentive station. Long, smooth hock feathers help dress up the show Jacobin completing this entire smooth, slender silhouette.

HEAD FORMATION: Before we begin orienting the entire head formation governing the ideal Jacobin's makeup, one must first understand the basic locations of the various feather components along with their identifying terms.

View the Jacobin in side profile, while standing at attention. An imaginary line might be drawn vertically through the center of the rose, extending past the top of the entire formation's height. The chain is that portion of feather extending forward beyond the bird's face. The formation enveloping the back is referred to as mane.

The mane and chain themselves are subdivided. This division exists from a horizontally drawn line which passes through the Jacobin's eye level. The areas above this division are phrased, the upper chain extension and upper mane extension. These two lines provide the head formation with four unequal parts.

Top feather is the amount of length of feather extending upward above the Jacobin's head. So another imaginary line may be drawn across the top of the head to exemplify them.

The hood is that section of feathers located at the back of the head which curves slightly upward and forward toward the back. Simply,

the hood is the first row of feathers lying directly behind the back of the Jacobin's white marked head. It's the Jacobin's long "shell crest". All feathers behind the hood, yet above the head are top feathers.

SIDE PROFILE: Within both side profiles centered within the formation's narrow whip in region, lie the rose. Defined as that focal area where the outermost side profile feathers originate and radiate around, each rose somewhat resembles the center of a whirlpool. The size and circumference they possess basically reflects how the two entire side profile's outlines will balance and match each other. If completely circular and set in even relationship with each other, there should exist a happy medium of balance characterizing each side. The small, low profile "baby rose" is also of merit, giving an illusion of size and smoothness throughout the bird's side profile outline.

When viewed from side profile, the entire head formation appears to originate from the base of the neck, since this lowermost extension of mane and chain distinctly comprise the shortest width across the entire formation. Both sides must be set as relatively close to each other as possible while resembling the other evenly in curve and outline in order to produce the necessary trim, tidy appearance distinctly tapered from the body. We refer to this immediate areas the whip in. Its effect will determine how well rounded the entire formation's appearance may display. If aligned in an even, narrow perspective here, the whip-in may then exploit an ideal "foundation" to base the perfect perpetuating circular sweep of outline. The remaining formation may then widen dramatically around the head producing a completely circular finish.

From the whip in area the mane and chain must continually rise outward in opposite directions forming a solid arc, further and further distant from each other, as wide as possible yet maintaining the identical and proportional outline of the other. As the two sweeps reach the Jacobin's eye level, (the widest area with formation) each must especially display a high fullness of outline (as these portions are somewhat prone to slack off here) where they begin their curve upward toward the top feather region. Both gradually continue, rising evenly while providing their full contribution to top feather and blending together, set as high above the head as obtainable.

This entire formation must stress balance of outline. When viewed from side profile, the entire mane, chain, and top feather must equal and compliment each other in every respect. Both sweeps must arc together perfectly, high above the head, forming a circular outline as refined and as smooth as possible yielding a continuous blend of feather structure characterizing each related formation.

MANE (15 PTS.): As the Jacobin's back faces the viewer, the mane should exhibit a thick, luxuriant density of feather fullness centered directly between the shoulder region. The two outmost sides of the mane should contain this feather wealth, preventing any one side from being favored. This wealth of feather should neither wax nor wane during its course around the back of the Jacobin's neck, but remain full and even throughout. Ideally, this feather mass should yield one half the entire formation's side dimension. That is, if a Jacobin's side profile width were seven inches across, the mane then would be three and one half inches thick. When viewed from side profile, this mane formation should rise sharply above the back gaining height and width while maintaining full feather density. The upper mane extension must continue rising high and full developing into a smooth heavy mass of top feather. The body of the mane's heavy appearance is derived from feathers stemmed from a row of feather tracts extending along the back of the Jacobin's neck. These feathers fill in the mane providing the necessary feather wealth or thickness. As they "climb" the neck from the mane's whip in region, these feathers must constantly and steadily lengthen, blending with increasing feather length as this wealth rises upward and outward throughout the top feather.

Stay Feather: Radiating directly from the rose, stay feathers will be described as the outermost feathering encompassing the bird's immediate side profiles. Stay feathers provide the glassy smooth feather finish apparent throughout these two side formations. These feathers themselves, must be firm and hard each resembling a strung archery bow. They govern the mane and top feather wealth by keeping their feather density centered evenly between the bird's shoulder region. Each stay feather sufficiently firm and bowed, should reach up from both sides and slightly touch each other somewhat "encasing" the feather density between them, keeping it evenly and smoothly in tact, thus completely enhancing the entire mane and top feather formations.

HOOD & TOP (20 PTS.): Keeping in constant alignment with the mane, top feather is said to originate where the upper mane extension curves above the Jacobin's head. The mane contributes extensively into the formation of top feather, providing a continuous blend of feather wealth vital to its formation. Top feather literally absorbs the upper mane and chain extensions with its mass, building a strong flowing dome of feather, engulfing the head within its uniform magnitude.

When viewed from above, the bulk of feather seen extending across the top of the Jacobin's head must also equal the density and width of the mane's feather wealth in every respect. Stay feathers containing the top feather's fullness must keep in perfect alignment with the mane's stay feathers to ensure an even, smooth, and rounded appearance throughout. Thus, from whichever angle the Jacobin is viewed, a perfect and balanced effect will be noted.

The hood consists of those feather lying toward the back of the Jacobin's skull, directly behind it's white marked head. When viewed from front profile, this portion of top feather will resemble a shell crest, only longer. It must rise solid, firm and evenly placed above the head, while extending forward toward the beak. It's forward curving reach should extend at least above the eye region. When viewed from above, the hood will appear as an even line from eye to eye extending around the upper contour of the skull.

As the stay feathers travel along both the outermost sides of the top feather formation, beyond the hood's reach, they begin forming the upper chain extensions; lying above and directly in front of the bird's head. The hood, seated behind this chain area must rise forward high above the head, bridging each chain side with itself. These two stay feather shields should aid this portion of the head setting here by curving or bowing toward each other leaving a gap no wider than the with between the bird's two eyes. The hood itself must possess the proper feather texture, sufficiently strong enough to resist the pressure exhibited by these top feathers directly behind. These same top feathers when firmly held high, curve forward enough, reaching well above the hood's restraint adding a profuse display of illustrious feather finish while blending in throughout the top of each chain side leaving this area above the head with a smooth, well rounded, solidly fitted appearance. If this development can maintain all these requirements, your Jacobin will then possess what we term, the proper "cap fit". To help better understand the Jacobin's top view, curve each hand slightly and part the fingers a little. Now bring your hands together in this position touching each finger from one hand with the respective finger of the other. Also bring each wrist together and part the thumbs so you can look through.

This is what the entire top view of the ideal Jacobin's mane and top feather should resemble. Your finger tips should not be pointed, rather they should curve to resemble the rounded ends of stay feathers rising from the birds two sides. Your wrists will symbolize each rose and the space between each will demonstrate the Jacobin's feather wealth and thickness. When viewing a Jacobin's mane and top formation from above, stay feathering from the birds two roses should not grow or extend right up, leaving the Jacobin's sides with a flat appearance. Rather, these stay feathers should be so curved or bowed, and the two sides so uniform, that the roses cannot be visible. The tips of the stay feathers should be properly curved, leaving the immediate top of the

mane, hood and top feather with a rounded appearance. We refer this effect as "roll in" and should prevail evenly throughout these entire formations.

CHAIN (20 PTS): Viewing the Jacobin's side profile, the entire chain extension should in size and length duplicate the same full reaching outline offered by the mane's structure, producing a full compliment of "twin" outlines. These two major formations must promote a complete blending balance of outline throughout, corresponding precisely with each other while demonstrating outstanding total width and height. Stay feathers radiating along the immediate outsides of the top feather's formation form each separate chain side as they curve outward high above the bird's face. While standing parallel to each other, each side contributes the same solid feather length, unison with the top feather's reach. This high development must gradually curve around the bird's front, shadowing its head and beak within its development. It shadows its head and beak within its smooth, high enclosure, leaving a gap no wider than the space between the Jacobin's own eyes. Evenly, the two chain draw closer together, closing this gap below the bird's beak line and remaining so while centered perfectly even down the middle region of the neck. As this sweep tapers closer to the neck, an even, narrow perspective of whip-in must complete the formation with a distinct, very trim fitted appearance, finely matched with the lower mane's extension.

Stay feathers compose the total content of chain plumage: their presence exists throughout the entire chain formation. These feathers should bow or curve outward from the rose and circularity radiate throughout the chain in the same general fashion as the mane's stay feathers. The noted difference however, is the amount of stay feathers composing the chain. The remaining stay feathers composing and adjoining the inner lining, should possess a high degree of feather density providing fullness and feather wealth to the chain. These inner stay feathers are firm and somewhat dense, yet curved proportional to their outermost counterparts. This body of feather must be obtained to provide the Jacobin chain with fullness, yielding a smooth evenly curved semi-thick finish. So blending are these feathers that it is difficult to distinguish one from the other. This smooth appearance explains why the color of a Jacobin is so brilliant and prominent within the chain region. The chain's stay feathers are so tightly "knitted" that when a portion is pulled back by its feather base with the judging stick, these feathers "peel" back in segments. When released, these segments spring back into their original position and almost immediately blend with their other undisturbed stay feathers. A perfect feather combination must be obtained to provide a Jacobin's chain with a solid, firm, contouring appearance from above and side profile views. Each chain feather is "linked" uniformly with the other as the formation travels down the Jacobin's neck. Hence, the term, chain itself is appropriated from this linking effect.

EYES (3 PTS): The standard's evaluation requires the presence of two pearl or white eyes, possessing small, well defined pupils surrounded by even, sound colored irises. A single bull eye penalizes the Jacobin one point. Double bull eyes are admitted in the AOC class or cut three points for lack of color.

COLOR (15 PTS): Color must be considered an equally important factor regarding the standard's entire conformity. An even, lustrous shade must basically prevail throughout the entire body.

Blacks, must show an intensive glistening black, demonstrating a metallic beetle green luster, completely free of purple. This iridescence must extend though out the wing shields, breast and leg areas. The color should not show any fading, or provide flat, off black or grayish impression. Some blacks are exhibited with a reddish shading, basically predominant within their secondary wing feathers. This color effect is referred to as kites, (arrived through red/yellow plus black color improvement matings). Kites are not considered true blacks and are given to the AOC class.

JACOBIN

Reds, must possess a gleaming ruby red finish, with a pronounced copper feather sheen. Green tinting must be avoided. The red shade must extend evenly throughout the body. Grayish fading, and ash red color must not appear anywhere along the body, save for the secondary wing flight tips.

Yellow, (a dilute of red) must exploit a rich uniform color tone, thus promoting a golden pinkish feather sheen. The color must never show fading, nor be ticked by faint white flecking within its plumage.

Whites, should give an even, smooth, silvery appearance. When viewed at close range, a white should give off a scant bluish feather sheen. Colored feathers should never accompany the white's self, labeling it an AOC.

Blue, must obtain a bright even blue color providing a green metallic feather luster. Smoky blue appearance must not be present nor should the aforementioned ticked effect mark up the blue's color, with black flecking. The blue's ultimate goal is to obtain a light pastel damson (damascene blue) with the two thin distinct bars ending each wing shield.

The silver, (blue dilute) should possess a soft, very light even luster, promoting an overall silvery appearance. The metallic green color should also be present in this color with two well defined brown bars extending along the bird's secondary flight feathers.

The AOC class is an abbreviation for any other or class those colors not accepted by the Jacobin clubs are shown in this class.

MARKINGS (7 PTS.): Jacobin markings specify a white head, extending from a horizontally drawn line just below each eye. The wing flights must be white and number ten and ten on each wing. The tail and rump must also be white and extend upward along the Jacobin's back. These markings must be even and pure, free of any color.

In review, the basic overall view of a Jacobin representing the standard should present a type show off, stretching at attention while lifting a full display of smooth, sound feather, balanced throughout with clear, crisp, well defined outlines, laden full, with a heavy, evenly controlled mass of feather density...Truly a living art form.

Colored Art by Gary Romig

OLD DUTCH CAPUCHINE



CHARACTERISTICS OF THE BREED:

BODY (15 PTS.):

NECK: Medium to long, showing fullness where it meets the breast. The longer neck exaggerates the shortness of the tail and serves to enhance the rosettes. Avoid short necks and those which are consistently held against the shoulders. When showing, the bird should reach its neck out to full length positioning it perpendicular to the ground.

BODY: Wedge shaped, breast full and wide look to the bird. Width should taper from the breast to the tail giving the wedge shape. The body should be firm and well muscled.

WINGS: Medium to short, in proportion, with the flights 1/2" shorter than the tail. Wings carried closed giving a tight feathered look. Secondary flights should show good width of feather. Flights to be carried on top of the tail.

TAIL: As short as possible, narrow, and well closed being carried parallel to the ground.

LEGS: Medium in length, bright red in color, and free from feather growth below the shanks. Toe nails to be light flesh colored in all varieties. Legs should be straight and placed proportionally wide apart.

CARRIAGE (10 PTS.): The head is to be held high with the neck reaching upwards. The neck should be vertical, ie perpendicular to the ground. The tail should be parallel to the ground. From a profile view the neck and body should form an "L" shape. The legs should be straight. The entire carriage should reflect a proud, uplifted bird.

HEAD, BEAK, WATTLE, EYES, & CERE (10 PTS.):

HEAD: Medium in length, with a well rounded frontal and wide forehead. The forehead should rise in a smooth curve from the beak to the top skull.

BEAK: Medium length, with the upper mandible slightly curved at the tip. The beak is to be flesh to red colored in all colorations.

EYES: Lively expression. Iris to be white pearl to impure pearl. Although impure pearl eyes with a reddish tint are accepted, the preferred color is the whitish pearl eye (fish eye). Cracked eyes are permitted in almonds only.

OLD DUTCH CAPUCHINE

CERE: Fine, narrow, and red in color.

HOOD (15 PTS.): The hood should be broad and well rounded. It should be set as high as possible on the back skull, running from ear to ear, blending smoothly into the chain. When viewing the hood from the side, the eye must be clearly visible.

CHAIN (10 PTS.): the chain runs in an unbroken line from the hood to the shoulders. It must not meet in the front but maintain a two fingers; width from the top to the bottom. As the hood curves downward on both sides of the head, the chain should blend in with the hood so as to be impossible to tell where the hood ends and the chain begins. The chain should be fine edged and well defined. The feathering should be moderate in length and not obstruct the profile view.

ROSETTE (10 PTS.): On both sides of the neck is an oblong shaped rosette. The rosette should blend into the profile and be filled in as full as possible. The rosette is not a line of parting feathers or a crease (ditch) but rather an elliptical (oblong) whorl of feathers similar to the rosette on a Jacobin. The rosettes are to be symmetrical (same on both sides) and placed as low as possible on the neck just above the wing butts. The size should be approximately the size of a nickel.

MANE (10 PTS.): The mane is to be fully feathered and form a smooth, continuous line from the top of the head to the back. Avoid any breaks in the smooth line and loose, bushy feathering.

COLOR (10 PTS.): Rich, even, and lustrous showing iridescence throughout. Accepted colors are to be shown in classes while unaccepted colors are to be grouped in the Any Other Color (AOC) class. The exception is those colors which are the result of genetic projects. These will be grouped into the Any Rare Color class (ARC). Groupings where only one or two specimens of the color are present may be combined into one class at the discretion of the show secretary or club representative. In the unlikely event that a large number of a specific AOC color is shown (ie 20 kites shown) these may be grouped separately of the AOC class at the discretion of the show secretary or club representative. Bars are to be grouped into one class unless there are enough entries as to influence the show secretary (club representative) to use his/her discretion to group the bars differently.

RED: A gleaming chestnut red, even throughout, with a rich copper sheen free from green.

YELLOW: A rich golden yellow color, even throughout, with a pink luster free from green.

BLACK: An intense, glistening black, even throughout, showing a green metallic sheen free from purple. Not showing any trace of bronze or sootiness.

DUN: An intense, gun metal coloration to be as dark even, and rich as possible. No sulphur or bronziness should be present and the sheen should be green.

BLUE BAR: Wing shield to be light blue with contrasting black bars. No checking, sootiness, or bronze is to be present. The lower breast shades from a light blue upwards to a darker blue on the neck and should show a glistening, green iridescence.

SILVER BAR: Wing shield to be a light silvery gray with contrasting dun bars. No checking, sootiness, or bronze is to be present. The lower breast shades from a light silver upwards to a dark gray on the neck and should show a glistening, green iridescence.

RED BAR (MEALY BAR): Wing shield to be ash gray with contrasting red bars. No checking or sootiness is to be present. The lower breast shades from an ash gray upwards to red on the neck and should show a rich copper sheen.

YELLOW BAR (CREAM BAR): Wing shield to be a very light creamy white with contrasting yellow bars. No checking or sootiness is to be present. The lower breast shades from a creamy white upwards to deep yellow on the neck and should show a pinkish iridescence.

TIGER (SPLASH): Half white, half color, in an evenly distributed pattern, conforming to the appropriate color requirements listed above. Ideally, the color should not be grizzled but rather deep and intense.

WHITE: Solid white; satin like and glossy.

ALMOND: Deep buff (golden brown) liberally flecked with bronzish black. Young almonds generally have considerably less break (flecking) than older birds.

Any others not listed above (excluding genetic projects) shall be shown in the AOC class. Genetic projects to be shown in the ARC class.

MARKINGS (10): All colors except self white are to be monk marked. The head must be white reaching down to 3/8" under the beak and eyes. The inside of the hood is to be colored. There should be between 7 and 12 white flight feathers with the ideal being 10 on each wing. The tail, vent, hocks, and abdomen are white. The balance of the bird is to be colored or in the case of tigers (splashes), to be evenly mixed with color and white. The ideal splash (tiger) would be alternating white and colored feathers in those areas normally colored. At the abdomen there is to be a straight line dividing the white and colored area. From this line to the tip of the tail, the under part of the bird is to be white. A white self can compete favorably with the colored varieties. However, if a marked bird is essentially equal in quality to a white self, the marked bird has the advantage.

FAULTS: Long and narrow body; long tail; tail touching the ground; short neck; chain meeting in the front (touching); colored underbelly; hood set far back on the head; bushy, loose feathering especially in the mane; ditched rosettes; stained beak. Point cuts are determined by the severity of the fault.

DISQUALIFICATIONS: Bull eyes, out of condition from disease, and any deformities.

RATING SYSTEM: In addition to having each bird placed in its class, each bird will also be rated according to the standard. The ratings are as follows.

EXCELLENT: This is the highest rating and should only be given to those specimens which are near letter perfect. No major faults should be visible. It is likely that this rating may not be given at every show.

HIGHLY SUPERIOR: This is the second highest rating and should be given only to those specimens which are of fine quality but possess a few minor faults. This rating may be given to perhaps the top eight percent of the show.

SUPERIOR: The majority of fine show pigeons would probably receive this rating. An unlimited number of birds in a show can receive this rating.

GOOD: Birds falling into this class can be useful as stock birds for breeding purposes. Those birds not in condition may also fall in this class.

INFERIOR: This rating will only be given to birds not truly representative of the Old Dutch Capuchine. Birds which are disqualified do not receive a rating.

Accepted by the North American Capuchine Club August, 1999.

Art by Gary Romig

SAINT



ORIGIN: United States in St. Louis, MO in 1958. The variety is named after the city of its origin.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: Of medium size with an upright, alert stance, appears larger because of feathering. Prominent characteristic is arching feather structure of the neck, which is firm at the back of the neck, yet loose and fluffy on the front sides.

HOOD, CREST, CHAIN, MANE (40 PTS.): Long and thickly feathered, upright without curling. The crest follows the curve of the top of the head, highly placed and blending into the long feathers on sides of neck. The front feathers on the neck sides are thick and long and fall loosely away from the eyes so there is no obstruction of side vision. These neck feathers reach forward and outward, going down the sides of the entire neck in an open arrangement. The feathers on the back of the neck are thick and long with no breaks, going outward and upward to blend in thickly with the crest.

CREST: 15 PTS. Front sides: 15 pts. Rear sides: 10 pts.

MUFFS OR FOOT FEATHERING (10 PTS.): Two types of muffs acceptable. Grouse legged boots under 2" and large muffs over 2". Small boots should be judged for toe coverage, shape and evenness. Large muffs should be judged for length and evenness.

HEAD (15 PTS.): Eyes any color, providing both eyes are the same

bright color. Eyes: 5 pts. Head shape rounded with prominent forehead; a medium face is desired. Head shape: 5 pts. Beak medium length, color to match body coloring. In the case of color patterns, the beak should match the face. Beak: 5 pts.

STANCE (30 PTS.): Neck, medium length: 5 pts. Breast full and nicely rounded: 5 pts. Wings medium length carried tightly above tail, tips not crossed: 5 pts. Tail average length and carried nicely closed: 5 pts. Feathering abundantly well developed, especially the neck. It is preferred that the body feathers be not too long so as to give a cobby, tumbler type appearance: 5 pts.

COLOR (5 PTS.): May be bred in any color or symmetrical color pattern that enhances the breed. Colors should be clear and bright. Intense colors should have as much sheen as possible. Color classes, minimum 4 birds per class, with 2 breeders per class.

SUB-VARIETIES: The Saint is also bred with a beak crest and slightly curled feathers on the wing shields (frilled). Either or both may be present on an individual bird. The beak crest may be of several forms but must be symmetrical.

FAULTS: Lack of thickness and length in neck feathering, lopsided hood, bare toes, unmatched eyes.

DISQUALIFICATIONS: Muffs absent. Poor condition. Excessive trimming.

Art by Gary Romig

SCHMALKALDENER MOORHEAD



ORIGIN: Germany, especially Thuringia and the Saxon Erz mountains.

OVERALL IMPRESSION: Strong, long stretched out field pigeon type; Jacobin feather structure on the neck and head; well developed muffs.

BREED CHARACTERISTICS:

HEAD: Arched, somewhat high in the forehead.

EYES: Dark.

BEAK: Long and black on blacks and blues; flesh colored on reds and yellows.

NECK: Proportionately long; the feather structure starts its beginning from a more or less stamped out separation at the lower half of the sides of the neck. The feather from this separation extends forward, then above, which forms the supporting feathers, which then enclose the neck, to the sides of the even lying chain as well as over the back of the neck to the mane. The mane extends unbroken into the hood, which lies behind the top of the head. The whole structure should be as long feathered, rigid, and thick as possible.

BREAST: Low, well rounded.

WINGS: Long, closed, the flight tips not crossing when resting on the tail.

TAIL: Long, carried closed.

LEGS: As low standing as possible, muffs as large and thick as possible.

FEATHERING: Abundantly well developed, but not too soft.

COLORS: Black, blue, red, and yellow.

COLOR & MARKINGS: The head, bib, tail, rump, and wedge under tail are colored. The remaining feathers are white. Black, red, and yellow are lustrous in color. Blue is light and even color with a black tail band.

MAJOR FAULTS: Weak, short body; short thin hood, loose and incomplete (broken) mane, short open chain; white on head, strong bluish color on reds, yellows, and blues; muffs too short.

ORDER OF EVALUATION: Overall impression - body strength - feather structure (hood, mane, and chain) - muffs - color - markings - eye color.

Art by Gary Romig

ROYAL SELJUK



ORIGIN: A very old breed from Konya Turkey.

TAIL: (30 points) The Seljuk's most notable quality is its tail. Carried slightly lifted, formed from two evenly constructed halves, meeting together in the middle at the highest point showing an inverted V point to the arch (triangular). The tail consists of 26-40 broad feathers. The broad tail feathers form a feather curl at the top of the tail. The tail is fully feathered and thick with two rows of feathers (outer tail and inner tail).

COLORS & MARKINGS: (15 points) Barless Ice Blue (Gok): The ice color is barless and should be a clean even medium to light ice blue color free from smudges, penciling or rust. Only the area of the neck may there be some of the darker feather color lightly shimmering pink. The flight feathers and tail bar should be as dark as possible. From the tail bar the tail is pale ice to the end of the feathers. The eye is pearl. The beak is pale horn with a dark tip.

Self Black (Kare): Velvet jet black throughout entire bird. Pearl or orange eyes. Both eyes to be the same color. The beak is dark. The neck should have plenty of green sheen. A few white feathers around the face, vent or tail is allowable.

Self White (Ak): Pure white. The eyes are dark or orange. The beak is flesh or pale pink. Having a crest is desirable.

Black Body Mark (Akkuyrukkara): Velvet jet black with a white tail, as well as the upper and under tail coverts. There should be a clear division between the colors. Either side of the outside edge tail feathers can have a few dark feathers. Small amounts of white on thighs and vents is allowable. The eyes are pearl or orange. Both eyes to be the same color. The beak is dark. The neck should have plenty of green sheen.

Grizzle (Pal): Any color of grizzling from light to dark to include stork-tailed birds. The eyes are pearl or orange. Eyes are to be the same color.



Black and White Pied (Ala): Any combination of black and white pied (splash). Desirable to be a 50/50 mix. The eyes are pearl, orange or dark. Eyes to be the same color. The beak is dark or light or a mix of both.

Model Mark (Copur): A silver blue head with a short bib and crest. The wing flights are dark. The body and tail are white, The tail can be dark (karakuyruk copur). The beak is dark. The eyes are pearl, orange or dark. The eyes are to be the same color.

Any Other Color- AOC: Following are just a few of the possibilities for the AOC class. Black/Ice, barless brown ice, self brown, ash red, ash red ice, lavender, mealy, red ribbon tail, recessive red, recessive yellow, recessive red ice, indigo, Andalusian or any other color.

OVERALL IMPRESSION: (15 points) The Seljuk is a small to medium sized bird with almost horizontal carriage of the body. The breast is broad, well rounded, carried lightly lifted and in a proud manner. The back is broad across the shoulders only slightly sloping with a slight hollow between the shoulders and the tail. The back is fairly long for the size of the bird.

HEAD & NECK: (15 points) The head has a distinctly rising and full frontal very slightly curving with the skull slightly flattened but with out appearing to have any sharp angles. Plain headed or

crested is acceptable. The eye cere is narrow and smooth. The beak is less then medium length and is slightly down-faced fitting in smoothly to the full frontal. The wattle is small and white blending into the frontal nicely. The neck is short, strong and held upright with no back curve as in a fantail. The throat is rounded and well cut out with no dewlap.

WINGS: (10 points) The wings are broad and held tight to the body. The flights should lay lightly on the sides of the tail. They must not be below the tail or drag the floor.

LEGS: (10 points) The legs are short and feathered with short feathered muffs or heavy grouse with nails almost totally covered, Band size is 9.

CONDITION: (5 points) The Seljuk should be healthy, alert, clean and free from parasites.

FAULTS: Small flat tails without the tail curl or lacking a double row of feathers are undesirable. Showing any sign of the typical fantail shortness is a fault. Wings must not dip below the tail or drag the floor.

Drawings by Gary Romig

Syrian Pigeons

DAMASCENE



ORIGIN: Thought to have originated in and around Damascus, Syria. Others believe it came out of Turkey.

Head & Gullet: (25 points) A fairly large head, round, short, and full in front and profile view, moderate stop over wattle, slightly flat on top skull, but just a faint trace of flatness. Gullet well developed.

Beak & Wattle: (5 points) Short, the shorter the better but long enough to feed its own young, color to be black. Upper mandible very slightly curved downward. Wattle chalky white, smooth and heart shaped and moderate in size.

Eyes: (5 points) Very, very bright; deep gravel or red. Red eyes much preferred.

Eye Ceres: (15 points) Flat and fairly large and Damson (plum) colored.

Body Type: (10 points) In shape and size the Damascene greatly resembles the English Owl, being proportioned somewhat larger and having no neck fill. The throat is nicely cut out and rounded with a well developed gullet. The breast being prominent, protruding and broad, deep and wide and tapers off nicely to the tail. The wings are short and should be close fitting and carried over the tail with the tips more or less touching. The wing butts should be prominent and close to the body. The tail being medium long and carried in a straight line with the rest of the back and is tightly compact. The legs being short. Approximate weights are fifteen ounces for cocks and thirteen ounces for hens.

DAMASCENE

LEGS & FEET: (5 points) Legs should be short and free from feathers below the hocks. Bright red with black toenails.

COLOR: (20 points) One of the main points of this beautiful little pigeon. An icy blue on outer surface and a sooty black color underneath the surface. The outer color to be as light a blue as possible even to a nearly milk white powdered blue or frosty blue. Head, neck, shoulders, body, rump, and tail of same shade throughout. Wings to have two broad jet black bars on each wing and to have one very wide jet black bar at its tip. Flight feathers to be as dark black as possible. Rump to be free from white. No dark crescent or dark coloring on the breast.

BAR, CHECKS & FLIGHT MARKINGS: (15 points) The bars on the wings should be jet black and also the bar on the tip of the tail should be jet black. Check markings should be diamond in shape and cover the whole wing shield in an even pattern. Not to have gaps in the wing shield. Tail bar should be jet black. The flight feathers should be of a much darker color than the body, appearing to be black. The darker the better.

CONDITION: Alert and in top health at all times.

FAULTS: White toenails, white in rump, dark blue tail, faded bars.

DISQUALIFICATIONS: Red or pink eye ceres, any sort of crest or frill. Out of condition. Eye color other than described in the standard. Bull or pearl or any other color to be a disqualification. Any color other than what the standard calls for. White flights. Dark crescent on the breast.

Drawing by Gary Romig

LEBANON



Red (Ahmar)

Black (Aswad)

ORIGIN: Head: Always smooth headed, fairly large with skull frontal.

BEAK: Strong, of medium length, flesh colored in Reds and Yellows, dark in all other colors.

EYE: Dark Orange.

NECK: Full, possibly with a dewlap showing, showing some relationship to the Dewlap, not as well pronounced.

BREAST: Wide, Carried uplifted.

WINGS: Strong, close fitting to the body. Flights resting on the tail.

TAIL: In proportion; 1/2 inch longer than the flights.

LEGS: Strong; clean legged; of medium length.

PLUMAGE: Tight fitting.

COLORS: This is the Syrian Color Pigeon. Color is important; Markings are important. (English and Syrian names given)

SELF: Black (Aswad), Red (Ahmar), Yellow (Asfar).

SHICKLI: Red (Ahmar). with whitish tail-band and tips of flights. Yellow (Asfar). with whitish tail-band and tips of flights. Black (Aswad). with white wing bars and varying amounts of white lacing in the flights and tail feathers. Blue (Azraq). with broad white wing bars; tail and flight feather have some white. (Mishmishi) Light blue, with white wing bars (similar to blue white-barred Blondinette). Bayramli Blue (Azraq). blue laced, with spot tail. Blue (Aswad). blue, very dark, wings laced, but body and tail feathers solid color. Umari Black or Blue with bronze checker or bronze wing bars.

STATION: Upright.

FAULTS: Too weak, narrow body: long thin beak: poor color; short legs; bad markings; bronzing in bars and checks (except Umari).

Art by Gary Romig

SHAKHSHARLI



HEAD: Fairly large, round, full in front with a strong profile, the skull frontal is round and proud, moderately flat on the top and sweeping around to a bowed back of neck.

GULLET & NECK: Full

WATTLE: Chalky white, smooth, and moderate in size.

EYE: Bull or pearl.

BODY: Fairly small, solid, broad breast, good wing span, bold, proud, upright stance. Flights carried on the tail. Weight: about 12 or 13 oz. Neck held perpendicular to the ground with the back and tail at a 45 degree angle.

COLOR: Red, Yellow, which are Ash Red and Ash Yellow. Black and Dun, Red and Cream Bar. Bronze; on body but with Black tail and Black flights when closed. And Light Bronze (Sulphur). And rare colors. Intensity of color is important.

MARKINGS: Body is colored: white head and neck to the breast line and in back to a line at the shoulder. Front and back should meet in an even pattern. At the front of the wings the marking drops down and into a point that forms a "V" in the front of the breast

bone. Approximately half way down the front of the pigeons breast. They have a patch of color on each cheek called "cheek patches" and a patch of color on the top of the head called a "skull patch". The cheek patches should be of equal size. The skull patch should not touch the cheek patches. All markings should fit the size of the head, as not to be overbearing. A patch of white on the rump is to be white in color the about the size of a silver dollar. The feet to be slightly feathered and colored with the toes fringed in white.

CONDITION: Alert, jaunty, good health with no sign of parasites.

DISQUALIFICATIONS: None, as they are flying pigeons.

GROSS FAULTS: Red, orange, or cracked eyes: Wings carried below the tail: White flights: White on the front markings extending below the breast line under the belly to the legs: muffed over 1 1/2 inch. Clean legs. No cheek or skull markings on the head.

MINOR FAULTS: Cheek markings of unusual size. Skull patch extending down the back of neck. No white on the toes. Crest and Nasal tufts are an ornament and not to be a deduction of points.

Art by Gary Romig

SYRIAN COOP TUMBLER



HEAD: The head is generally high in the frontal and rounding to the back of the head. Hens slightly smaller.

BEAK: Medium in length, not to fine. Generally a light colored beak on light colored birds, and somewhat darker color on the darker colored birds. White have a clear beak with no stains.

WATTLE: White. Not to coarse.

EYE: Pearl to gravel. Pearl being preferred. Bull in whites acceptable.

NECK: To fit the body, blending in with the shoulders.

BODY: Firm, as a flying pigeon should be. Not to long.

FLIGHTS: Tight fitting, laying on the tail. Secondaries to cover the wing.

LEGS: Medium in length. Covered with feathers to the feet.

FEET: Covered with feathers of varying amounts. Grouse to 2 inches in length. Darker birds may have white feathering on the toes. The feathering of the muffs are light in volume.

COLORS: All standard colors: in bar, check, and self patterns. Baldhead patterns, as well, though rare. All colors to be as intense as possible. No mismarks are kept. Splashes are undesirable. No white flighted birds. Mottle patterns are acceptable.

GENERAL MAKE UP: Flight feathers become worn early in the season due to the fact that these birds clap their wings when in flight. The more they clap the more valued. By the molt they might even have only a shaft on the outer flight feathers. Just part of their nature. They are very active.

Art by Gary Romig

SYRIAN FANTAIL



ORIGIN: (Hindi Type)

HEAD: Smooth, plain headed showing no marked flatness.

BEAK: Medium in length and thickness.

WATTLE: Small, fine in texture. White in color.

EYE: Gravel to pearl.

EYE CERE: Small, close fitting.

NECK: Slight arched neck. They do retain some neck shaking characteristics. Slight trembling motion, not to be excessive shaking. The arch is not excessive.

BODY: Prominent breast. 12 to 15 oz. in weight.

FLIGHTS: To be carried on the tail.

LEGS: Medium in length, in proportion with the body.

FEET: Clean legged. Red in color.

PLUMAGE: Tight in feather.

TAIL: The tail should be carried horizontal with the floor. The top of the tail should never raise above horizontal position. The tail should appear as an upside down "V". Not to be flat or rounded in shape. The proper tail should have a cover feather on the top of the inverted "V". The tail shape is more important than the quantity of feathers. A full tail is desired. 16 to 22 feathers make a good tail combination. More feathers tend to change the shape, which can be undesirable.

COLOR: All colors, Barred, checked, spread, or mottle patterns. Splashes are undesirable. White in the tail, flights, and rump, except in mottles is not desired.

ORNAMENTS: Sometimes with a crest. On occasion with grouse legs, this is not common.

FAULTS: Flights carried below tail. Bull or cracked eyes. Grouse feathers on the feet.

DISQUALIFICATIONS: Split tail feathers. Tails held above the vertical position.

Art by Gary Romig

SYRIAN EARRING DEWLAP



ORIGIN: Thought to originate from China according to deRoo in 1883. They have been in the Syria (Middle East) region for several thousand years. They are a very old breed that has been bred for there for their flying ability. It was described by deRoo (1883) as a homing pigeon of Beirut, Syria.

HEAD: (20 points) The Skull is retreating from the top of the skull to the beak, in a straight line. Frontal is flat. Forehead and beak form a diagonal line. No dip is to be seen at the nose cere. The top of the skull is somewhat leveling and tapering to the back. The skull does show some width.

SYRIAN EARRING DEWLAP

EYE: (5 points) Eye well opened, orange to red.

CERE: (2 points) Light flesh colored cere. Not to be coarse.

BEAK: (5 points) Medium length, continuing the line of the forehead diagonally to the ground. Should be (fleshy) horn color. The beak is such that one could draw a line through the beak to the center of the eye for correct setting.

WATTLE: (2 points) White in color, not too strong.

NECK & GULLET: (20 points) The neck is stretched, the gullet is as large as possible and well developed. The large gullet is how the bird derives its name. The ideal would be to start at a point on the beak where the feathering starts on the underside of the lower beak, in a line down the neck as far as possible. Hens would be slightly smaller in size.

BODY: (10 points) Wide, Carried uplifted. Deep in the keel. They do not have a lot of meat to the body as that they are diving pigeons and don't carry a lot on the breast.

SIZE: (10 points) Medium to large, 20-22 oz. Is not uncommon. But in balance with the overall appearance

WINGS: (5 points) Strong, Covering the back well, fitting tightly to the body. Should show strong wing butt, with flight resting on the tail. 10 white flights are preferred.

TAIL: (5 points) Not too long, well closed, continuing the descending line of the back.

LEGS & FEET: (5 points) Strong, of good medium to long length. Clean legged, Legs and feet red in color.

MARKINGS: (10 points) A white frontal spot or snip on the forehead above the wattle. About the size of your little fingernail. (This must be present). White markings on the upper mid side of the neck are called earrings. These neck markings are where the bird gets its name EARRING DEWLAP. These patches vary in size. They should be of equal size on each side of the neck. These markings are preferred in all colors.

COLORS: (10 points) Black, Blue bar and check, Ash Red bar and check.

ORNAMENTS: The most visible is a the gullet or dewlap from which the bird derives its name.

COMMENTS: This variety of dewlap takes 2 to 3 years to fully mature to their full size.

GRAVE FAULTS: Missing earring markings. Feathers on the front or back of the neck, Rounded head, Stained beak in all colors, White feathers in the vent area, Poor condition, Less than 7 white lights. White belly.

DISQUALIFICATIONS: No Dewlap, No snip or spot marking.

Drawing by Gary Romig

SYRIAN FRILLBACK DEWLAP



ORIGIN: The breed is said to have originated in Syria. It is an old breed that was bred as kit bird. These are part of the diving birds that was used for entertainment. They were easy to spot for all the white they have. They were imported to the USA in the early 1950s by both Walter Bonahoom and Sam Shedeed.

PATTERNS:

Mfattel: White self, white feathers only, no colored feathers allowed.

Abrush: A white pigeon with a colored tail, vent, rump and cheek patches.

Ash-Ari: A magpie/splash marking of a good even pattern.

HEAD: (15 points) The skull is retreating from the top of the skull to the beak in a straight line. Forehead and beak form a diagonal line. No dip is to be seen at the nose cere. The top of the skull is somewhat leveling and tapering to the back of the neck.

BEAK: (5 points) Beak is clear in color. Beak is medium length and not too stout. The correct setting is that one could draw a line through the beak to the center of the eye.

WATTLE: (2 points) To be white in color. Not too coarse.

EYE: (5 points) Bull. To be dark in color. Encircled by a light cere, flesh color.

SYRIAN FRILLBACK DEWLAP

NECK: (15 points) The neck is stretched, the gullet is to be developed. After all this is a Dewlap pigeon from which the bird derives it's name, Dewlap. The ideal dewlap would start at the end of the lower beak where the feathering starts, on the underside of the lower beak in a straight line down the neck as far as possible.

BREAST: (5 points) Wide and carried upright.

WINGS: (20 points) Strong, covering the back well, fitting tightly to the body, should show strong wing butts, with flights resting on the tail. Curl on wing should not be more than a half curl. More is better than less. To the limit. To cover the whole wing shield. Gaps in frill is undesirable.

TAIL: (5 points) Well closed, not too long, continuing the descending line of the back. Should have 12 tail feathers.

LEGS: (5 points) Strong, of good to medium to long length. Clean legged.

BODY: (15 points) Tight fitting feathers and firm body in the hand.

COLORS: (10 points) Blue, Black, Red. Comments: The Abrush marking on the face should be of equal size. They shouldn't run down the neck and be about the size of a quarter.

DISQUALIFICATIONS: Cracked eyes, no frill on the wing shield, missing cheek patches. Deformaties. No dewlap. Crosses with other Dewlaps.

Drawing by Gary Romig

SYRIAN REEHANI DEWLAP



ORIGIN: Syria, presumably Damascus or nearby Beirut. Dewlaps are old varieties of flying pigeons. These birds are breed for flying and diving. They were imported to the USA in 1952 by Walter Bonahoom and then in 1954 by Sam Shadeed, both being from Damascus Syria.

HEAD: (15 points) The head is high in the skull with the straight line from the top of the head to the end of the beak. No dip is to be seen at the nose cere. The top of the skull is somewhat leveling and tapering to the back of the head onto the neck. The head does show some width.

BEAK: (5 points) Clear to light horn in the cocks and the hens are a somewhat medium gray horn color. Both of medium thickness and length. The beak is such that one could draw a line through the beak to the center of the eye for correct setting. In the nest these young birds can be sexed (autosex) by their beak color. The cocks will have a clear beak and the hens will have a clear beak with a brown ring around the end of the beak, automatically being able to sex the bird.

EYE: (2 points) The eye is light to medium to dark yellow in color in the cocks, encircled by a light cere in cocks . And medium to dark orange eye and blue gray color eye cere in the hens.

WATTLE: (2 points) White in color, not to coarse. Smooth in texture.

NECK: (20 points) The neck is medium to long to show it's a Dewlap from which is gets it's name. Well pronounced. The dewlap starts at a point on the lower beak where the feathering starts and in a straight line down the neck as far as possible. Wide as possible. Hens are slightly smaller.

BREAST: (5 points) Wide, carried uplifted. The chest to the tail does not have an over abundance of weight in the breast but is well muscled. They are good fliers and do not carry an abundance of weight on the deep keel on the breast, 18 to 20 oz. in weight.

BACK: (2 points) Slightly declining.

SYRIAN REEHANI DEWLAP



ADULT HEN

WINGS: (10 points) Strong, covering the back well, fitting tightly to the body. Should show strong wing butts, with flights resting on the tail.

TAIL: (5 points) Not too long, well closed, continuing the descending line of the back.

LEGS: (5 points) Strong of good medium to long length. Clean legged.

PLUMAGE: (5 points) Tight fitting to the body.

PATTERN OR MARKINGS: (20 points) The Reehani is faded. Auto Sexed (faded on blue). Cocks are double fade, hens are single fade. Cocks are a light cream ground color (not white) with a golden neck color (some brown flecking occurs with age). Showing bars on the wings is not wanted. Hens are a blue-gray ground color, having a gray blue head, wing shield, and belly and the tail plumage with dark slate bar and with medium to dark flights. Neck color is between a yellow, bronze shade, wing bars are the same color as the neck. The neck color varies because of the faded genetic factor. Thus being able to sex the birds, Cocks are a light color and hens are darker color.

SIZE: (10 points) Medium to large. 18 to 20 oz. is not uncommon, but should be in balance with overall appearance. The body should be deep in the keel. This sometimes gives the appearance the bird is thin in the breast, but this is not the case.

ORNAMENTS: The most visible ornament is the dewlap from which the bird derives it's name.

COMMENTS: This pigeon takes 2 to 3 years to reach full maturity and development. This must be taken into consideration when judging.

GRAVE FAULTS: Yellow bars on cock birds, hens with only dark blue bars and necks, hens with neck and bars that don't match color. White flights. No dewlap. Too small of birds. Single faded cocks are impure and not desired. Faded colors other than blue.

Drawings by Gary Romig

SYRIAN OWL



HEAD: Of the Owl type. Small, rounded with the skull blending into the beak in more of a straight plane. Plain headed.

BEAK: Short, but not as to be too short to feed its young. A little on the blunt side. It is a medium faced bird with a short beak. It is clear or horn in color.

EYE: Dark in color.

NECK: Preferably full, with a vertical breast frill on the front of the neck. Some gullet showing.

BODY: Rather small to 12 oz. Good Strength and good fliers.

FLIGHTS: Hard of feather, coverts to cover the back.

LEGS: Clean legged.

FEET: To be red in color. To be in proportion with the body.

TAIL: Tail to consist of 12 tail feathers. The tail is to be colored, along with part of the rump.

COLOR: All colors, in bar and spread.

MARKINGS: Solid white bird with a colored tail. Thus the name Colored Tail Owl.

ORNAMENTS: Well developed breast frill.

Art by Gary Romig

SYRIAN SWIFT



GENERAL REMARKS: Though chiefly noted for length of feather and unusual coloring, the Swift a bird of all round properties and neither of these points make a good Swift unless it shows the other essentials of the breed; particularly the horizontal carriage. The Swift is a large variety, though its feather makes it appear larger than it is.

HEAD: Rising in an unbroken curve from the front of the wattle and showing a good width of frontal and well filled cheeks.

EYE: Orange or red, rather large and centrally placed.

CERE: Fine, circular, flesh colored.

BEAK: Short, and stout; the mandibles of equal strength, set rather straight on the skull and only slightly inclined downwards.

WATTLE: Of medium size, well filled.

NECK: Short and thick, with a small gullet.

BODY: Rather large and very long, showing considerable depth of body from back to point of the breastbone, and the back well hollowed. Good width across shoulders. Carriage as horizontal as

possible. Breast; full, round and prominent. Breastbone very long and straight. Rather wide across rump.

FLIGHTS: Very long, narrow, and close fitting. Tail carried almost horizontally, the end just touching the ground.

THIGHS: Very short and strong.

LEGS: Very short and free from feathering; toes short.

COLORS: All colors as bright and lustrous as possible; the luster intense on the hackle and extending to the head as far as possible. Selves to be one uniform shade throughout, including wing coverts. Grizzles well broken in color. Bars should be well defined and dark.

FAULTS: Skull large and coarse; Beak long and thin; Neck long, showing no gullet; Body too shallow from back to breast; Vertical in carriage; Legs long; Flights drooping and carried below tail; Tail widely spread out; Color dull and lusterless.

Art by Gary Romig

SYRIAN TURBITEEN (BARBARISI AND ISTANBUL)



ORIGIN: Barbarisi & Istanbul

HEAD: More of the owl type, small rounded with the skull blending into the beak in more of a straight plane, like the Swift.

BEAK: Beaks on the shorter side, but not as to be too short to feed its own young. A little on the blunt side. It is a medium faced bird with a shorter beak. It is generally clear or horn in color. Though the blue family does have stains occasionally.

EYE: Dark in color.

NECK: Preferably full with a vertical neck frill. The neck does show some gullet on the nicer specimens, though this is hard to get, but preferred. Hen usually absent of the gullet, but it is still preferred.

BODY: Rather small, about 9 - 10 oz., Good strength and good little fliers.

FLIGHTS: Hard of feather, 10 primary and 10 secondary, the primary to be white in color, the secondary to be the color of the wing shield. The coverts to cover the back.

FEET: To be red in color. Size in proportion to the body.

TAIL: The tail to consist of 12 tail feathers. The tail of the Barbarisi is to be white in color and the tail of the Istanbul is colored like the wing shield.

MARKINGS: It is white plumage except the colored wing shields, tail is colored on the Istanbul. They both have colored cheek patches. The head markings vary in size and shape. It sometimes has a frontal spot. If they lack the patches or spot, a small deduction of points would occur. The markings are preferred.

COLOR: Blue, Silver, Black, Dun, Red, Yellow, Brown, Khaki. They come in all patterns of each color.

ORNAMENT: Plain headed, clean legged. Well developed vertical neck frill.

Art by Gary Romig

TAQLAJI



HEAD: Medium, rounded, flowing into the crest.

BEAK: Medium in length, horn colored.

EYE: Pearl.

EYE CERE: Flesh colored, fine in texture.

WATTLE: White.

NECK: Medium in length- fullish.

BODY: Medium in size 10 to 12oz., firm, full, tapering to the tail.

LEGS: Medium, clean legged.

FEET: Red in color and in proportion with the bird.

TAIL: Twelve (12) tail feathers, neatly folded.

FLIGHTS: Ten (10) primary to rest on the tail and to be 1/2 inch from the end of the tail.

ORNAMENTS: Crested in most cases, they can also come with a beak nasal tuft and/or a breast frill.

COLOR: Black- Dun, Olive, Red -Yellow, Blue-Silver, Opal.

MARKINGS: Colored body, white flights and a white tail. Ten white flights, twelve tail feathers. Rump is colored. It has a white band across the top of the head, from eye to eye across the top of the skull, in front of the crest.

FAULTS: Bull eyes, all white head marking, color in the rump. Colored tail feathers, see comment.

COMMENTS: In their general make up the blue family tend to have some colored tail feathers on the out side feathers of the tail. This is common in the homeland of the Middle East region.

Art by Gary Romig

Middle Eastern Pigeons

AHMR GHOZAR



ORIGIN: (Ah-mar Gho-zar) Ahmr translates to “red” in Arabic. The historic records of this unmistakable member of the Egyptian Ghazar family are vague and scattered but its dominating presence in its homeland is undeniable. The Mrqa and the Ahmr Ghazar belong to the same subfamily or “door” —as they are called in Egypt— inside the Egyptian Ghazar. The Ahmr Ghazar in particular is the one with the most authoritative presence in the country and distinguishable by its deep, uniform red color in contrast with light colored eyes and eye ceres.

HEAD: (10 points) Appareled with an elliptical head as many Egyptian birds are, its characteristic skull tapers smoothly toward the slightly down turned beak tip. The head appears to level out over the top of the skull waning into a concise athletic neck.

BEAK: (10 points) To be clear in color, wide and sturdy. Jaws equal in nature.

WATTLE: (10 points) Commonly referred to as “nose” in Egypt, it should be white in color and substantial. The nose (wattle) shall remain as developed as possible.

EYE CERES: (10 points) Flesh colored and significantly thick but of balanced texture; spreading symmetrically in a strictly outwards nature, referred to “as wearing glasses” in Egypt.

EYES: (10 points) Eyes to be bright, unbroken in color and a rose gravel color with a grainy salt colored ring around pupil.

NECK: (5 points) To be moderately short, of medium thickness and to transition smoothly into the back. No frill should be present.

BODY AND STATION: (10 points) This is a medium sized bird with exceptional length, a bird which portrays a wedge shaped appearance. They are nonetheless avid fliers with broad, well formed, chests and strong shoulders. They are of medium feather tightness. Their stance is upright in the head and chest and horizontal in the back.



WINGS: (10 points) Elongated and gently curved upwards as expected from a Ghozar, should be carried to the side of the tail.

LEGS: (5 points) To be short in length, with horn to white nails and the feet to lie flat.

TAIL: (5 points) Visibly long, spreading at least one inch further than the wing tips. Should be up off the ground, but due to its length it may lightly touch the ground. Tails not to be penalized for resting on the ground, but off the ground is preferred.

COLOR: (10 points) To be the deepest shade of red possible, without any fading, or blue in the tail.

CONDITION AND FEATHER QUALITY: (5 points)

FAULTS: Overly upright birds, long legs, frill on chest, crossed beak, poor feather quality, absence of a well formed nose.

DISQUALIFICATIONS: Poor Condition, due to disease, illness, or parasite infestation. Deformed feet, crooked keel. Obvious signs of crossbreeding, missing eye rings, long beaks, angular head. Lack of length.

Drawings by N. Bogado.

BAGHDADI



HISTORY OF THE BREED: (Bag-dah-dee) Also known as “Mijri” also as “Saa’i”, it’s the amalgamation of English Carrier and French Bagdad. It is worth noting that English Carriers were originally brought from Iraq centuries ago and this relatively modern development took place in Syria, resulting in a massive, calm breed characterized by its slender body, moderate sized wattles and slightly curved down beak. Although they retain homing abilities, Baghdadi in the Middle East are commonly flown in mixed kits or confined due to their highly prized beauty. The original Mijri (known to some as Syrian Bagdad) was a smaller

bird, by introducing the French bagdad into the breed, a larger bird was created and the Baghdadi name became familiar. The name Mijri could have come from Majari that refers to the Majar (Hungary in Arabic) so the bird could have had a Hungarian connection. Also the word Saa’i refers to the postman, in reference to the bird’s letter carrying history and his homing ability.

HEAD: (10 points) Elongated and narrow, trapezoidal on the top, the frontal curves downwards by the lore area, modifying the angle of the beak and forming a visible break before the wattle. The throat shall be defined and curved, devoid of loose skin.

BAGHDADI



BEAK: (10 points) Tall and twice as large as the nose wattle, slightly bent along with the curvature of the skull, but the occlusion should be tight and unaffected by it. To be vivid flesh colored in red and white birds, pigmentation is permitted in blue and black birds without surrendering said blush at the lip.

NOSE WATTLE: (10 points) This breed carries a distinctively large, rose white wattle in which the folds and creases are tightly packed together. It shall rise well above the beak, enclosing the depression by the lore area but descending smoothly into the point of the beak.

EYE CERES: (10 points) One of the defining attributes of Baghdadi, they are blood red, protuberant and significantly textured, spreading symmetrically in a radius at least twice as larger than the eyes, comparable to the nose wattle length.

EYES: (5 points) Wide open and typically orange, white birds are bull eyed.



NECK: (10 points) Elongated and thin, the longer the better, cylindrical by the upper half and carried in a vertical manner but blending into the body smoothly.

CHEST: (10 points) Well developed since this is a flying breed, the keel will protrude slightly and may be above the feathering.

WINGS: (5 points) Medium sized and angular but laterally broad, they will fold tightly above the knees and their wingbutts bulge beyond the chest. They should loosely follow the line of the back and tail. Wings are carried above the tail.

TAIL: (5 points) Of an average number of 12 tail feathers and descends in a 45° angle, it shouldn't lie horizontally nor drag on the ground.

LEGS: (10 points) Clean and overall slim, not broadly spread apart. The longer the better, they should accompany the neck length. Toes are remarkably long.

STATION: (5 points) This is a towering bird and could reach up to 16" in height, should stand gracefully and relaxed, not too abruptly vertical.

COLOR: (5 points) Baghdadi are represented in blue bar, black and white, red and yellow birds being less common. Tiger grizzled varieties are named "Lorance" and modifiers such as pied and faded are also well established in the breed. A rich, well developed color is desired.

CONDITION AND FEATHER QUALITY: (5 points)

FAULTS: Overly thin birds, straight or pointed beak, short legs, tail pointing upwards, broken shaped neck, pale eye ceres.

DISQUALIFICATIONS: Poor condition due to disease, illness or parasite infestation. Deformed feet, crooked keel, signs of crossbreeding. Birds with lower jaw protruding beyond the top jaw or cross beaked will be disqualified.

Drawings by N. Bogado.

BOURMALI



ORIGIN: (Boor-ma-lee) It is a petite, strong and stunning flying bird of the Owl family, saddle marked, with a colored tail and an unmistakable head patterning. It originated in the Middle East and is particularly widespread in Lebanon, Syria and Jordan.

HEAD: (15 points) Medium sized and blunt, not taller than the diameter of the eye, the forehead shall show softened but defined planes and descend into the beak in a round slope. The presence of a peak crest is an important feature in the Bourmali and it shall look subtle and trimmed, its mane to not overly widen the back of the neck. Said crest shall not rise above the top of the head; a bird when looked from the front shall appear plain headed.

BEAK: (10 points) Clear regardless of the color of the bird, conical and short, delicately curved downwards. The curvature of the skull shall not affect the occlusion of the beak nor shorten the top jaw.

NOSE WATTLE: (5 points) Tall, powerful and of chalky color, tapering nicely into the beak in harmony with the forehead and not protruding above it.

EYES: (10 points) Bourmali are large eyed with strictly bull eyes. The eye ceres are of a significant diameter, smooth and cherry red, spreading symmetrically in a tidy ring.

NECK: (15 points) To be on the long side and upright, the bird shows a small dewlap. Slightly narrow at the base and to taper smoothly into the back; it is typically ornamented with a well developed vertical frill that does not extend beyond the beginning of the chest.

BODY AND STATION: (5 points) Bourmali are even smaller than an Oriental Frill, the development of the chest and shoulders must indicate it is a flying breed. They are tightly feathered and svelte looking, the stance should not look stiff; the curvature of the neck grants a balanced, elegant posture.

WINGS: (5 points) To be held tightly against the body and carried above the tail. All of the primaries are white, whereas secondaries and wing shields are evenly colored.



LEGS: (5 points) Legs should be normal length and clean, and the toenails to be white.

TAIL: (5 points) To be narrow, of average length and colored, composed of 12 feathers, not to lie horizontally nor drag on the ground. Vent and rump feathers shall also be colored.

COLOR: (20 points) Special attention must be paid to the definition of the markings. The general appearance of these birds is white; color is strictly only seen on the wing shields, on the tail, rump and vent, and on the head in the form of a helmet. Said helmet is the most characteristic trait in Bourmali and is composed of two cheek patches linked together by a small line of colored feathers on top of the head, referred to as the "chain". It shall look clean, symmetrical and must not spread beyond the cheeks of the bird.

This breed comes in a rather limited array of colors, predominantly blue bar, blue check, ash red bar and black; it should look rich and shiny.

CONDITION AND FEATHER QUALITY (5 points)

TEMPERAMENT: Bourmali are happy small birds devoid of shyness, these features make the breed highly attractive.

FAULTS: Beak being too long or too short, eyes other than bull. Pale eye ceres. Underdeveloped neck frill. Disrupted patterning such as white feathers in shields, colored feathers on the chest, etc. Excess or lack of white flights. White tail.

DISQUALIFICATIONS: Any sign of cross breeding, parasite damage, birds in poor health, signs of injury and poor overall condition. Oversized birds. Complete absence of neck frill or head patches. Plain headed birds. Lower jaw protruding beyond the top jaw.

Drawings by N. Bogado.

HOMSI



ORIGIN:: (Home-see) A large, lighter colored variety named after its city of origin Homs, in northern Syria. Typical “fighter” or “war” breeds, Homsi are kit fliers and commonly released in mixed groups, their unique pastel plumage in combination with their earrings can be seen from a distance and it always embellishes the flock.

HEAD: (10 points) Homsi are endowed with a large, characteristic wide skull, the back and top are round and the forehead tapers to the beak in a diagonal line. The full forehead subtly bulges sideways, pushing the eyelids and giving the bird a slightly frowning appearance. A white frontal blaze or snip is present and it vertically extends from the base of the nose wattle, never going beyond the top of the head.

BEAK: (10 points) Flesh colored and not too broad, on the long side and straight. Curved down beaks won’t be permitted.

WATTLE: (5 points) Chalk colored and large, it slopes uninterruptedly towards the beak without dent.

EYES: (5 points) A serene glance, ideally deep green or brown with visible hints of green, any other variations aren’t accepted. The eye ceres are pale colored and delicate.

NECK: (15 points) The long, laterally flattened, ornate neck of the Homsi is the center of gravity of the breed. Upright and strong, a broad gullet thickens the throat and forms a straight line, it begins at the first rows of feathers on the lower jaw and it projects down the furthest possible. The “earrings” are essential to the breed; a pair of white markings present on the upper mid-side of the neck, right below the ears. These patches come symmetrically and their edges are clean, forming a large diamond shape on each side of the bird that shouldn’t stretch too far down.

CHEST: (10 points) Homsi are remarkably towering and heavy built, (reaching roughly 12” to 16” in height and 20 Oz.), but never sacrificed their kit flying abilities, therefore a wide chest is expected.



STATION: (10 points) Must be proud and imposing and the legs to stand on a wide angle but not apart from each other, the more upright and thicker the neck, the better.

WINGS: (5 points) Developed and strong, to rest tightly to the body and smoothly cloak the back and tail. Wing butts are prominent and protrude beyond the breast, all the primary flights are white.

LEGS: (10 points) Long and robust, they're proportional to the neck, showing a light grouse feathering that doesn't reach the feet. Nails are always white.

TAIL: (5 points) Relatively long but shall not break the illusion of a tall bird, it has an average number of 12 tail feathers and descends in a slope, it shouldn't lie horizontally nor drag on the ground.

COLOR: (10 points) Another hallmark in this breed is the influence of ice modifiers no matter the base color, resulting in an elegant pale colored plumage with a muted iridescence on the neck. Homsi are traditionally blue bar or blue checker, ash red bar and ash red checker birds are very rare but also accepted. The most sought after individuals in their home countries come in the lightest forms of these "powder" blues and reds, in which the contrasts between the neck and the chest are reduced to their minimal expression, giving the birds an overall silvery appeal but leaving the shield and tail markings unaffected.

CONDITION & FEATHER QUALITY: (5 points) They are loose feathered.

FAULTS: Absence of earrings. Colored beak. Crooked neck. Orange eyes. Colored primary feathers or white secondary feathers. Tail pointing upwards.

DISQUALIFICATIONS: Poor condition due to disease, illness or parasite infestation. Deformed feet, crooked keel, signs of crossbreeding. "Mongoli" birds (with lower jaw protruding beyond the top jaw) will be disqualified.

Drawings by N. Bogado.



ORIGIN: (Ee-nah-bee) A beautiful Levantine breed named after the Jujube fruit, its maroon color is reminiscent of said fruit when it is becoming ripe. This is a heavy built, tall “fleet” flier in a rich burgundy coat and beak crested; it is related to the Shikli, Mawardi and Koronfili.

HEAD: (15 points) To be large and round and taper smoothly into the back of the neck; the forehead flows into the beak.

The presence of a beak crest is fundamental in Inaabi. Said crest must have a defined rosette and its top edge should blend into the head. Since the forehead is so tall, the sides of the beak crest do not reach the eyes, whereas the bottom edge smoothly covers the base of the beak. The fullness and tidiness of the rosette are essential to the beauty of the bird.

BEAK: (10 points) Straight, clean and notoriously long but powerful.

WATTLE: (5 points) Well developed, smooth and white, to follow the contouring of the forehead and taper to the beak. Most of it shall be concealed by the beak crest.

EYES: (5 points) Relatively small when compared to the size of the skull but strictly pearl or gravel; the eye ceres are pale colored and prominent but still on the small side.

NECK: (10 points) Wide and long, laterally flattened due to the presence of a gullet that begins at the bottom of the beak and projects down the neck. The gullet must be noticeable but not overly developed, the length of the beak shall accompany this illusion. A nice Inaabi appears even thicker necked than a Shikli.

CHEST: (10 points) This is a “war” or “fleet” breed meant to be flown, the chest should reflect this and be well muscled and carried up, protruding above the wings.



WINGS: (10 points) Broad and strong, the wingbutts should not bulge beyond the chest. They should rest above the tail and fit tightly to the body.

TAIL: (5 points) Significantly long and of an average number of feathers, not too narrow and carried in a 45° angle.

LEGS: (5 points) Clean and robust, of medium length. Nails to be light colored.

STATION: (10 points) Enormous and with a strongly vertical standing; Inaabi must carry the neck upright in an elegant, alert stance but not too stiff. The back must appear wide and will slope into the tail. Birds may crouch moderately.

COLOR: (10 points) The distinctive feature of this breed is its intense, one-color plumage. It strictly comes in 2 forms:

RECESSIVE RED: The bronzing modifier turns it into a vivid burgundy toned red.

RECESSIVE YELLOW: The bronzing modifier turns it into a vivid reddish toned gold.

Color shall appear solid, homogeneous and shiny.

CONDITION AND FEATHER QUALITY: (5 points)

FAULTS: Small birds. Tail pointing upwards, droopy wings. Absence of gullet, narrow head, poor color definition. Eye colors other than pearl or gravel.

DISQUALIFICATIONS: Poor condition due to disease, illness or parasite infestation. Deformed feet, crooked keel, spread legs, signs of crossbreeding. Birds lacking beak crest will be disqualified.

Drawings by N. Bogado.



ORIGIN: (In-glee-zee) Its name in Arabic translates to “English”, hinting its possible origin in that country and being further developed in the Levant. It is a small, beautiful fleet breed of the Owl family of a uniform color and significantly ornamented. The name Bilindi is close to the name Blondinette, there could be an ancient connection there too since the birds share many similarities.

HEAD: (15 points) Medium sized and blunt, not taller than the diameter of the eye, the forehead shall show softened but defined planes and descend into the beak in a round slope. The presence of a peak crest is an important feature in Inglizi and it shall look subtle and trimmed, its mane to not overly widen the back of the neck. Said crest shall not rise above the top of the head; a bird when looked from the front shall appear plain headed.

BEAK: (10 points) Conical and short, delicately curved downwards. The curvature of the skull shall not affect the occlusion of the beak nor shorten the top jaw. The color matches the color of the bird.

NOSE WATTLE: (5 points) Tall, powerful and of chalky color, tapering nicely into the beak in harmony with the forehead and not protruding above it.

EYES: (10 points) Inglizi are typically large eyed. White birds are bull eyed, black birds show orange eyes and red birds are pearl or gravel eyed. The eye ceres are of a significant diameter, smooth and cherry red, spreading symmetrically in a tidy ring.

NECK: (15 points) To be on the long side and upright, the bird shows a small dewlap. Slightly narrow at the base and to taper smoothly into the back; it is typically ornamented with a well developed vertical frill that does not extend beyond the beginning of the chest.

BODY AND STATION: (10 points) Inglizi are among the smallest Middle Eastern breeds, even smaller than an Oriental Frill; the development of the chest and shoulders must indicate it is a flying bird. They are tightly feathered and svelte looking, the stance should not look stiff; the curvature of the neck grants a balanced, elegant posture.

WINGS: (5 points) To be held tightly against the body and carried above the tail.



LEGS: (10 points) Legs should be normal length and clean, and the toenails to match the color of the bird. There is a grouse legged version well established in the breed named Bilindi (Be-leen-dee) that shares the same physical attributes.

TAIL: (5 points) To be narrow and of average length, composed of 12 feathers, not to lie horizontally nor drag on the ground.

COLOR: (10 points) Inglizi are strictly self colored, being white and black the most common colors and recessive red, blue bar and red check rare varieties. They should look deep and shiny.

CONDITION AND FEATHER QUALITY: (5 points)

TEMPERAMENT: Inglizi are happy small birds devoid of shyness, these features make the breed highly attractive.

FAULTS: Beak being too long or too short. Pale eye ceres. Underdeveloped neck frill. White feathering in colored birds.

DISQUALIFICATIONS: Any sign of cross breeding, parasite damage, birds in poor health, signs of injury and poor overall condition. Oversized birds. Complete absence of neck frill. Plain headed birds. Lower jaw protruding beyond the top jaw.

Drawings by N. Bogado.



ORIGIN: Called “spir Ba dadi” in Turkish, Jelf (gel-if) are the outcome of a long trajectory of selective breeding, beginning at the Otatti Egyptian Swift being exported to the Levant and getting several modifications in its body proportions and culminating into the addition of Baghdadi blood in Turkey. Particularly popular in the “pigeon wars” of southern Anatolia and then spread to neighboring countries, it’s an enormous, slim breed in a unique fish scale pattern and granted with large, coarse fleshy wattles.

HEAD: (10 points): To be carried high and forming a right angle with the neck, the skull is elongated and narrow, round on the top but shows no curvature at the jaw.

BEAK: (10 points): Tall and strong looking, it will descend in a straight line and occlude tightly. To be black in color. Thin beaks are undesirable in this breed.

NOSE WATTLE: (5 points): A notoriously large, abundant chalk colored wattle will taper smoothly into the forehead and the point of the beak, without forming folds or creases.

EYE CERES: (10 points): A remarkable feature of Jelf is its round eye ceres, they are bright red and well developed but balanced, texture is expected while avoiding obstructing the eyes. They spread symmetrically in a radius at least larger than the eyes, comparable to the nose wattle length.

EYES: (5 points): Wide open and orange, not to be occluded by the eye ceres.

NECK: (10 points): Elongated and thin, the longer the better, cylindrical by the upper half and carried in a vertical manner but blending into the body smoothly. Broad or curved necks aren’t desired.

CHEST: (5 points): Well developed since this is a flying breed, the keel will protrude slightly and may be above the feathering.

WINGS: (10 points): Medium sized and angular but laterally broad, they will fold tightly above the knees and their wingbutts bulge beyond the chest. They should firmly taper to the tail.



TAIL: (5 points): Of an average number of quills and descends in a 45 degree angle, it should not lie horizontally nor drag on the ground.

LEGS: (10 points): Clean and overall slim, not broadly spread apart. The longer the better, they should accompany the neck length. Toes are remarkably long.

STATION: (5 points): This is a towering bird that may reach up to 16" in height; it should keep an upright and alert posture where both neck and legs are carried vertically.

COLOR: (10 points): The Gergati or "fish scale" pattern makes this breed stand out from the kit and must not be mistaken with other modifiers such as Andalusian or faded black. Regardless of its intensity, Gergati always forms 3 different phases or areas: A dark bluish hood that doesn't spread below the throat. A clean looking, light silver neck. Each neck feather has a dark color underneath that is effectively concealed. A bluish body with a

sharp, dark penciled feathering. Every feather should be affected and become clearly visible.

The sharpness and contrast of the scaling is much more valuable than the background color of the phases, since light Gergati may as well produce a desirable patterning.

Black is another color available in Jelf. Must be as dark and lustrous as it can and show rich iridescence.

CONDITION AND FEATHER QUALITY: (5 points)

FAULTS: Frail looking birds, curved beak, short legs, tail pointing upwards, presence of a neck knot, pale or eye ceres, white feathering in any part of the body.

DISQUALIFICATIONS: Poor condition due to disease, illness or parasite infestation. Deformed feet, crooked keel, spread legs, signs of crossbreeding. Birds with lower jaw protruding beyond the top jaw will be disqualified.

Drawings by N. Bogado.

KARAKANDI



ORIGIN: (Kah-rah-kahn-dee) Its name translates to “Lobster” in Arabic. This breed has received many other denominations such as Syrian Fantail, Gümüşkuyruk (“Silver Tail” in Turkish) and Nawari. Karakandi originated centuries ago in Aleppo, Syria and it is widely known and spread across the Middle East. Although it often has numerous tail feathers, Karakandi comes from a lineage of its own and must not be mistaken with classic structure type Fantail breeds; this is a Tumbler breed, a remarkable kit flyer that did not sacrifice skill for appearance. They are medium sized birds with pearl eyes and a broad white tail regardless of the body color. Karakandi are good flyers as well as tumblers.

HEAD: (15 points) Should be on the small side but proportional to the body. The skull should flow evenly from the wattle to the back of the head without being too flat or overly round.

Birds with ornamented heads are named Halabi and must exhibit a well developed, symmetrical shell crest that forms a smooth arch ending with rosettes at both sides. It should not be loose feathered nor to extend too high up.

BEAK: (10 points) Should be medium length with good substance, color to match color variety.

NOSE WATTLE: (5 points) To be delicate and chalk colored.

EYES: (10 points) To be bright pearl and not too large. The eye ceres are thin and dull colored.

NECK: (10 points) Medium in length and shiny, to start broad at the shoulders and taper to the throat giving a slight curve into the head.

BODY AND STATION: (10 points) The Karakandi is a flying bird of medium size and length and should appear well muscled and vivacious. The breast should be prominent, carried up and forward slightly. Back to be broad at the shoulders and tapering down into the tail. It must be remarked that the tail is to be carried horizontally.

WINGS: (5 points) As expected from a fleet breed they should be well developed, tight to the body and always lying above the tail.

TAIL: (15 points) An essential feature to Karakandi is its conspicuous white tail. Must be parallel to the ground and consist of 16-24 feathers creating a “scoop tail” in an inverted V shape, there are no preferences on whether the number should be odd or even. All the quills must be strictly white no matter the color of the bird but the undertail coverts will be colored, the latter are allowed to be white only on Mzahr birds. Recessive red and yellow birds are permitted to have a tail count of 12-14 tail feathers, but 16-24 are preferred. They lack an oil gland. A sweeping tail is not acceptable.

LEGS: (5 points) To be medium length, should hold the body and tail clear of the ground. Can be clean legged or grouse legged. The feet must lie flat on the ground and the nails to match the color of the beak.



COLOR: (10 points) Must be rich and cover the body completely except the tail rectrices; all colors are allowed, the following being the most common:

Black	Red
Black Mzahar	Red Mzahar
Blue Bar	Reduced
Blue Ice Bar	Yellow
Blue Check	Yellow Mzahar
Blue Mzahar	Kashmiri (Almond)
Gergati	Mzahar or mottled birds are a mixture of a color and white, similar to a pied bird.

CONDITION AND FEATHER QUALITY: (5 points)

FAULTS: Blue or black birds carrying a tail below 16 feathers on black and blue birds. Colored tail feathers, eyes other than pearl, Halabi lacking crest rosettes. Upturned or dragging tail. Droopy wings. "Hazzaz" or neck trembling is a severe fault. Split tail feathers are a fault.

DISQUALIFICATIONS: Poor condition due to disease, illness or parasite infestation, signs of crossbreeding.

Drawings by N. Bogado.

KISHKI



ORIGIN: (Keesh-kee) A small, jaunty and prolific flying bird in the owl family, very well known to have originated in the Levantine region of the Middle East (Syria, Lebanon and Jordan respectively). Its flamboyant, complex frill follows a unique distribution towards the neck.

HEAD: (20 points) Oval in shape, showing a clean unbroken arc from across the skull. Nasal tufts are preferred but plain headed birds are acceptable.

NASAL TUFT: Forward growing feathers over the wattle completely obscuring it from view. To be even as possible, terminating just below the base of the upper mandible. Any rosette on the forehead is a fault.

PLAIN HEADED: Same as nasal tufted birds in all aspects except with a clean, smooth forehead devoid of any reverse feathering.

BEAK: (10 points) Medium length and stout, in line with the bottom portion of the eye. Horn colored in recessive reds and recessive yellows, black in ash reds, blues and blacks, flesh colored in whites and Mzahar. The nose wattle is to be smooth and powdery white, showing no excessive growth or wrinkles.

EYES: (10 points) Eyes to be bright and unbroken in color surrounded with a neat smooth eye cere. Color depends on color of the bird. For recessive reds, recessive yellows and Mzahar birds of either color, a rose gravel color. For blue birds, red or orange and white birds will be bull eyed.

FRILL: (45 points) The frill consists of 3 portions working together in unison to create the distinctive feather ornaments of the neck. These parts are as follows:

MANE: (15 points) This portion of the neck frill originates from below the skull and consists of reversed neck feathering growing in a diagonal line down the neck and terminating at the base of the crop. The feathering curves slightly upwards, giving the front and sides of the neck a much fuller impression.

CRAVAT: (15 points) This section of reversed feathers mirrors the mane and spreads in a V shape from the center of the throat. The tips of the feathers are facing the sky.

COLLAR: (15 points) A horizontal line where the reversed feathers grow from, aligned with the wing butts and showing a clear separation between the neck and the chest.



COLORS: (5 points) Regardless of color or pattern all colors to be clean and clear as possible. The colors are as follows:

Mzahar: (Arabic for "flowered") Mottled, an even distribution of white to colored feathers (50% white/ 50% colored) concentrated mostly in the windshield, back and secondary flights while the head and neck to a lesser extent. **Faults:** too much white or too little white.

Whitesides: Wing shield white and free of any color, primaries to be fully colored as well as tail and the rest of the body.

Abyad Dnab: (White tail) A rather rare color pattern in which the entirety of the birds' plumage is colored including the upper and lower tail coverts, with the rectrices being completely white.

Kowaiz: (Colored tail) Upper and lower tail coverts colored along with the main tail feathers to be colored. The rest of the bird is snow white.

Abyad: (White) Entirely white with bull eyes, flesh colored beak and toenails.

RARE COLORS:

Azraq: (blue check/bar) and its diluted variations. Faded (any base color).

Kashmiri: (stipper). Ash red and its diluted variations. Kite.

Aswad: (black).

FEATHER QUALITY: (10 points) To be firm and close fitting to the body, including the frill and nasal tuft. **Major faults:** Loose feathering, long feathering and untidiness must be dealt with accordingly.

FAULTS: Pantaloons as seen in Chinese owls, overly large birds, poor feather quality, coarseness in feathers and features. Any rosette on the forehead is a fault.

DISQUALIFICATIONS: Obvious signs of cross breeding. Pinholes in feathers or any external visible parasites, sickness of any kind, physical deformities i.e. missing digits, toenails or evidence of paratyphoid scarring.

Drawings by N. Bogado.

KORONFILI



ORIGIN: (Koh-rohn-fee-lee) Its name in Arabic translates to “clove” due to the resemblance to the spice and it is one of the most iconic and colorful breeds in the Levant, characterized by an elongated and robust body, sloping carriage and a vertical neck. This breed shows a vibrant bronze shield in high contrast with a lustrous black body. It is related to Shikli, Inaabi and Mawardi.

HEAD: (10 points) To be large and round and taper smoothly into the back of the neck; the forehead flows into the beak without forming a dent.

Koronfili may show beak crest and it is always preferred above a plain headed bird. Said crest must have a defined rosette and its top edge should blend into the head. Since the forehead is so tall, the sides of the beak crest does not reach the eyes, whereas the bottom edge smoothly covers the base of the beak. The fullness and tidiness of the rosette are essential to the beauty of the bird.

BEAK: (10 points) Straight, black, notoriously long but powerful.

WATTLE: (5 points) Well developed, smooth and white, to follow the contouring of the forehead and taper to the beak.

EYES: (5 points) Relatively small when compared to the size of the skull but strictly red; the eye ceres are pale colored and prominent but still on the small side.

NECK: (10 points) Wide and long, laterally flattened due to the presence of a gullet that begins at the bottom of the beak and projects down the neck. The gullet is evident but less developed than in Shikli, Mishmishi and Bayoumli.

CHEST: (10 points) This is a “war” or “fleet” breed meant to be flown, the chest should reflect this and be well muscled and carried up, protruding above the wings.

WINGS: (10 points) Broad and strong, the wingbutts to not bulge beyond the chest. They should rest above the tail and fit tightly to the body.



TAIL: (5 points) Significantly long and of an average number of feathers, it shouldn't lie horizontally nor drag on the ground.

LEGS: (5 points) Clean and robust, of medium length. Nails to be black.

STATION: (10 points) Koronfili must exhibit an upright posture; the neck to be carried vertically in a proud, alert stance. The back to appear wide and to slope backwards. Birds may crouch moderately.

COLOR: (15 points) This is a fundamentally jet black bird. A variation in the expression of the toy stencil modifier grants Koronfili with impressively saturated bronze wing shield. This bronzing shall evenly cover the shield and show no penciled feathering. Color shall appear uniform, rich in sheen and depth and with great definition; markings other than the mentioned are not accepted.

CONDITION & FEATHER QUALITY: (5 points)

FAULTS: Tail pointing upwards, droopy wings. Absence of gullet, narrow head, poor color definition. Weak colored shield. Evidence of frill stencil.

DISQUALIFICATIONS: Poor condition due to disease, illness or parasite infestation. Deformed feet, crooked keel, spread legs, signs of crossbreeding. Birds with a crescent on the neck will be disqualified.

Drawings by N. Bogado.



ORIGIN: (Mahs-ree) Although known in the Western Hemisphere as “Syrian Swift”, its original name translates to “Egyptian”, acknowledging the birthplace of the ancestors of the breed. Otatti Egyptian Swifts were initially exported to the Levant and modified to the likes of the breeders of the region, acquiring taller bodies, a more developed skull and a gullet on the throat. In consequence, Masri are solid colored birds physically in between Egyptian Swifts and Msawad, graceful fliers not at all uncommon in Middle Eastern kits.

HEAD: (10 points) To be broad and elliptical and taper smoothly into the back of the neck, subtly curved downwards, affecting the angle of the jaws. There is no dip at the forehead nor a frontal protruding above the nose wattle. No frontal white snip should be present.

BEAK: (10 points) Tall and strong but slightly short, it shall follow the curvature of the skull and both jaws to occlude tightly. To be clear in red and yellow birds and stained in Gergati.

NOSE WATTLE: (5 points) Full and chalk colored, to accompany the forehead and taper to the point of the beak.

EYE CERES: (10 points) To be round, developed but balanced, not thicker than the eyeball. Must be bright red and not occlude the contour of the eye. Pale eye ceres are allowed in Gergati but not preferred.

EYES: (10 points) A distinctive feature in Masri is its white eyes making high contrast with the eye ceres, other colors will not be accepted. Gergati forms will be strictly orange-red eyed.



NECK: (10 points) Wide and long, laterally flattened due to the presence of a gullet that begins at the bottom of the beak and projects down the neck. The gullet must be noticeable but not overly developed.

CHEST: (5 points) This is a “war” or “fleet” breed meant to be flown, the chest should reflect this and be well muscled.

WINGS: (10 points) Broad and developed, the wingbutts to protrude beyond the chest. They should rest above the tail and fit tightly to the body.

TAIL: (5 points) Significantly long and of an average number of quills. To descend in a 45° angle, it should not lie horizontally nor drag on the ground.

LEGS: (5 points) Clean and robust, not too long. Nails to match the color of the beak.

STATION: (5 points) Since Masri has Msawad blood it adopted its upright posture, the neck must be carried vertically in a vivacious, attentive stance and the tail to be kept in an acute angle. Legs not to appear too tense.

COLOR: (10 points) Masri come in a wide array of colors, the following being the most widespread in the breed:

Ahmar: (Ah-h-mahr) Self recessive red, no white feathering should be present. Asfar: (Ahs-far) Self recessive yellow, no white feathering should be present. Msawad Ahmar: (Mo-sa-wad Ah-h-mahr) Named after the resemblance with the Msawad patterning. The bird shall be solid recessive red and exhibit 8-10 white primaries, 9 being the most preferred. White secondary flights

are not desirable. Msawad Asfar: (Mo-sa-wad Ahs-far) Shares the same features as Msawad Ahmar but in recessive yellow. Gergati: (Gur-gaw-tee) Also known as “fish scale” pattern, it is very frequent in this breed and a reminder of its Egyptian roots, it must not be mistaken with other modifiers such as Andalusian or faded black. Regardless of its intensity, Gergati always forms 3 different phases or areas: A dark bluish hood that doesn't spread below the throat. A clean looking, light silver neck. Each neck feather has a dark color underneath that is effectively concealed. A bluish body with a sharp, dark penciled feathering. Every feather should be affected and become clearly visible. The sharpness and contrast of the scaling is much more valuable than the background color of the phases, since light Gergati may as well produce a desirable patterning. Unlike red and yellow forms, Gergati is orange-red eyed and must not show white feathering of any kind, so it is of utmost importance not to cross it with birds outside the variety.

CONDITION & FEATHER QUALITY: (5 points)

FAULTS: Long beak, tail pointing upwards, white feathering in any part of the body, absence of gullet.

DISQUALIFICATIONS: Poor condition due to disease, illness or parasite infestation. Deformed feet, crooked keel, spread legs, signs of crossbreeding. Birds with lower jaw protruding beyond the top jaw, with eyes not matching the variety, or Gergati with white flights will be disqualified.

Drawings by N. Bogado.

MAWARDI



ORIGIN: (Mah-war-dee) A striking kit flier originated in the Levant. It shares the large body, sloping carriage and vertical neck of its sibling breeds Shikli, Inaabi and Koronfli; but its complexion is slimmer and its patterning always involves a white cap at the back of the head.

HEAD: (10 points) To be large, oblong and narrow and taper smoothly into the back of the neck; the forehead is significantly less raised than in Shikli and flows into the beak without forming a dent.

HEAD MARKINGS: (10 points) Mawardi are uniformly colored except for their tail, flights and white head markings, the latter become a focal point in the identity and beauty of the breed.

A subtle frontal blaze or snip that spreads from the base of the nose to the forehead. This is a rather small marking, so it will not grow longer than the length of the nose and it will appear as a line when observed from the front. A transversal, white head cap is the

main feature in this breed; it begins in the middle of the eyes and it spreads backwards towards the back of the head, contouring the cheeks but avoiding them. The back of it should ideally be aligned with the nose wattle. The edges shall show cleanliness and symmetry.

BEAK: (10 points) Straight, notoriously long but powerful, flesh colored.

WATTLE: (5 points) Well developed, smooth and white, to follow the contouring of the forehead and taper to the beak. The flatter head derives in an as well flatter wattle, when compared to Shikli.

EYES: (5 points) Relatively small when compared to the size of the skull but always dark toned regardless of the color of the bird; the eye ceres are pale colored and prominent but still on the small side. Orange or pearl eyes will not be permitted.



NECK: (10 points) Wide and long but significantly slimmer when compared to Shikli or Koronfili. The gullet at the throat should be always present but in a minimal expression.

CHEST: (10 points) This is a “war” or “fleet” breed meant to be flown, the chest should reflect this and be well muscled and carried up, not protruding above the wings.

WINGS: (5 points) Broad and strong, the wingbutts to slightly bulge beyond the chest. They should rest above the tail and fit tightly to the body. Flights are always white regardless of the color of the bird.

TAIL: (10 points) Very long and of an average number of feathers, it should not lie horizontally nor drag on the ground. May either be colored or white along with the rump and vent feathers; intermediate forms with partial white feathering will not be accepted.

LEGS: (5 points) Clean, moderately long and slim. Nails to be white.

STATION: (10 points) Mawardi must exhibit an upright posture; the neck to be carried vertically in a proud, alert stance. The back to appear wide and slope backwards. Birds may crouch moderately.

COLOR: (5 points) This is a breed that only comes in bar patterning. Checkered birds are a recent addition and still underrepresented:

Blue bar: Also called “Abu Tassi”, extremely rare. Ash red bar: The bronzing modifiers grant it a vivid burgundy tone at the neck, head and wing bars. Ash red yellow: The bronzing modifiers grant it a reddish gold tone at the neck, head and wing bars.

Colors shall appear uniform, rich in sheen and depth and with great definition in the patterning; markings other than the mentioned aren't accepted.

CONDITION & FEATHER QUALITY: (5 points)

FAULTS: Tail pointing upwards, droopy wings. Absence of gullet and snip, tall skull, light colored eyes, poor color definition.

DISQUALIFICATIONS: Poor condition due to disease, illness or parasite infestation. Deformed feet, crooked keel, spread legs, signs of crossbreeding. Birds lacking the head cap will be disqualified.

Drawings by N. Bogado.

MIZUNI



ORIGIN: (Mee-zoo-nee) A large, striking "war" breed originated in Syria and traditionally flown in mixed flocks; its notorious white moon in high contrast with its solid color undoubtedly makes this breed stand out from the crowd.

HEAD: (10 points) The skull features in Mizuni are easily distinctive from other Middle Eastern breeds. The head is broad and tall, round and smoothly tapering to the neck. The protruding forehead breaks the otherwise circular silhouette, forming a very pronounced dent right behind the nose.

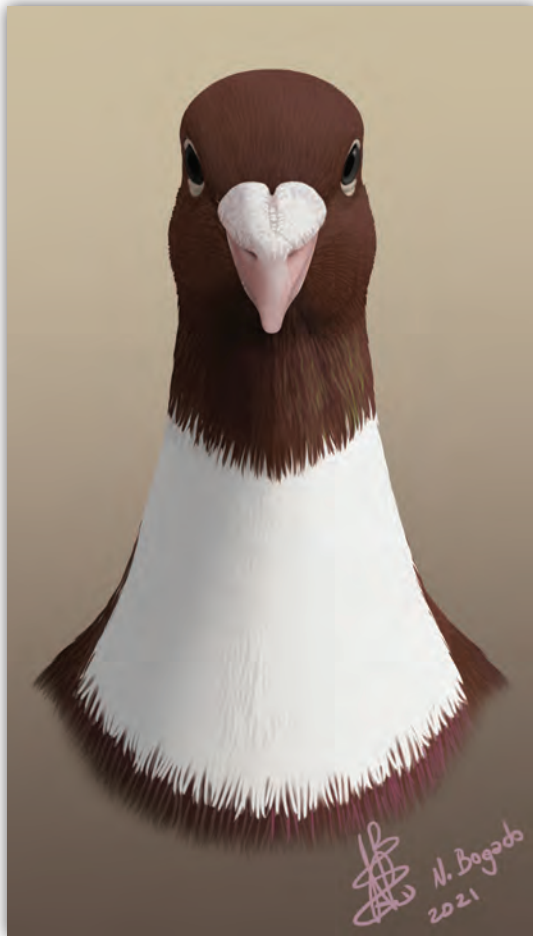
BEAK: (10 points) Broad and powerful, length shall always be paired up with thickness. To follow a straight line and to be flesh colored, although blue and black birds admit a slight pigmentation at the tip.

NOSE WATTLE: (5 points) White, smooth and well developed.

EYES: (10 points) Always dark toned regardless of the color of the bird, may have orange or greenish hues. Eye ceres to be dull colored and subtle.

NECK: (20 points) Wide and slightly long, laterally flattened due to the presence of a gullet that begins at the bottom of the beak and projects down the neck. The gullet must be well developed but tightened, granting the bird a youthful appearance.

What makes Mizuni so iconic is the presence of a white moon shaped bib right at the center of the neck, spreading laterally and longitudinally but never becoming a full ring nor reaching the chest or the throat. The dimensions of said bib are variable, long bibs are more appreciated than narrow bibs, but the definition and symmetry of it are imperative in the evaluation. It shall run parallel to the neck contour and avoid spreading beyond the cheeks.



CHEST: (10 points) This is a “war” or “fleet” breed meant to be flown and the chest should reflect this, to be well muscled and smoothly bulge above the line of the neck .

WINGS: (10 points) Broad and developed, wingbutts are wide when compared to Shikli’s but do not protrude beyond the chest. They should rest above the tail and fit tightly to the body.

TAIL: (10 points) Significantly long and of an average number of feathers, it should not lie horizontally nor drag on the ground. It may be either colored or completely white, the latter will retain colored rump and vent feathers; intermediate forms with partially colored tails will not be accepted.

LEGS: (5 points) Clean and robust, to accompany the neck length. Nails to be white regardless of the color of the bird.

STATION: (5 points) Mizuni shall stand upright but relaxed; the neck to be carried vertically and not leaning too forward, the tail to be kept at an acute angle with the ground. It should appear elegant, not showing much tension at the legs.

COLOR: (5 points) To be vivid and uniform, the following colors are the most established in the breed: Black, Blue bar, Blue check, Ash red bar, Ash yellow bar, Recessive red, Recessive yellow.

Recessive red and yellow are rather rare, therefore highly prized in their homeland.

CONDITION AND FEATHER QUALITY: (5 points)

FAULTS: Tail pointing upwards, white feathering elsewhere other than the bib, light colored eyes, absent gullet. Significantly mismarked bib.

DISQUALIFICATIONS: Poor condition due to disease, illness or parasite infestation. Deformed feet, crooked keel, spread legs, signs of crossbreeding. Birds lacking a bib will be disqualified.

Drawings by N. Bogado.

MRQA



ORIGIN: (Mer-a-ka) Its name translates to “patches” in Arabic. The historic records of this unmistakable member of the Egyptian Ghazar family are vague and scattered but its dominating presence in its homeland is undeniable. The Mrqa and the Ahmr Ghazar belong to the same subfamily or “door” —as they are called in Egypt— inside the Egyptian Ghazar. The Mrqa is typically rich red with white flights; it is also the red eye cered breed in its door and could naturally be appointed as the most Barb-like of all Ghazar.

HEAD: (10 points) Appareled with an elliptical head, small to medium in size, as many Egyptian birds are, its characteristic skull tapers smoothly toward the slightly down turned beak tip. The head appears almost flat over the top of the skull waning into a concise athletic neck.

BEAK: (10 points) To be clear in color, wide and sturdy. Jaws equal in nature.

WATTLE: (10 points) Commonly referred to as “nose” in Egypt, it should be white in color and substantial. The nose (wattle) forms slightly more creases than in Ahmr Ghazar and shall remain as developed as possible.

EYE CERES: (10 points) Bright red colored, coarse and notoriously thick, outgrowing Ahmr Ghazar’s eye ceres; it may spread inwards and occlude the contour of the eye slightly. Its overall roundness and symmetrical growth is also referred to “as wearing glasses” in Egypt.

EYES: (10 points) Eyes to be bright, unbroken in color and to be a salty gravel in color.

NECK: (5 points) To be moderately short, of medium thickness and to transition smoothly into the back. No frill should be present.



BODY AND STATION: (10 points) This is a medium bodied bird with exceptional length that portrays a wedge shaped appearance. They are nonetheless avid fliers with broad, well formed, chests and strong shoulders. They are of medium feather tightness. Their stance is upright in the head and chest and horizontal in the back.

WINGS: (10 points) Elongated and gently curved upwards as expected from a Ghobar, should be carried to the side of the tail. The Mrqa is adorned with 7 to 10 white flights.

LEGS: (5 points) To be short in length, with horn to white nails and the feet to lie flat.

TAIL: (5 points) Visibly long, spreading at least one inch further than the wing tips. Should be up off the ground, but due to its length it may lightly touch the ground. Tails not to be penalized for resting on the ground, but off the ground is preferred.

COLOR: (10 points) To be the deepest shade of red possible, must have 7 to 10 white flights, and may have random white "patches" on the body or head.

CONDITION AND FEATHER QUALITY: (5 points)

FAULTS: Overly upright birds, long legs, frill on chest, crossed beak, poor feather quality, absence of a well formed nose.

DISQUALIFICATIONS: Poor condition, due to disease, illness, or parasite infestation. Deformed feet, crooked keel. Obvious signs of crossbreeding, missing eye rings, long beaks, angular head. Lack of length.

Drawings by N. Bogado.

MSAWAD (DEWLAP)



ORIGIN: (Mo-sa-wad) Crowned “the King of pigeons”, Msawad is a centuries old Dewlap and the most emblematic and popular breed in the Middle East; its imposing upwards structure and its black body with white flights are unmatched in the pigeon world.

Its endless diversification into regional varieties inflicts a major challenge for the standardization and preservation of the breed, the two original lineages Shami from Syria and Beyrouti from Lebanon are virtually extinct and the current widespread forms are either a consolidation of both or a whole different entity that bears no resemblance to its ancestors.

HEAD: (10 points) A focal point in Msawad is the large, broad, deeply curved down head with an elliptical frontal. A white, 1” long frontal blaze or snip is present and it vertically extends from the base of the nose wattle, never going beyond the top of the head. The curvature of the skull will slightly thrust the area with said snip beyond the nose wattle. There is a short faced Msawad variety with overall similar features but it isn’t too common.

BEAK: (10 points) The beak must be clear, significantly thick and have a normal occlusion in spite of the skull shape. Top jaw must always be the same length as the lower jaw and the latter shouldn’t look pressed. Ajami birds will show more blush near the gape at the base of the bill.

WATTLE: (10 points) Chalk colored, must be as full as it can get and it shall be pushed sideways. The less blush it has in Ajami birds, the better.

EYES: (10 points) A powerful glance, they’re typically orange red and enclosed in abundant deep red eye ceres; the latter being round, smooth and approaching the thickness of the eyeball itself. Ivory or yellowish eye ceres aren’t permitted. Ajami birds are bull eyed.

TAIL: (5 points) Straight and of medium length, composed of 12 feathers and descends in a 45° angle, it shouldn’t lie horizontally nor drag on the ground.



NECK: (10 points) Essential in the silhouette of a Msawad, it's wide, laterally flattened and the most upright possible, avoiding leaning forward. A broad gullet widens the throat forming a straight line, it begins at the first rows of feathers below the beak and it projects down the furthest possible. Aswad birds should show rich iridescence.

CHEST: (10 points) Msawad are among the tallest and heaviest Middle Eastern breeds: (reaching up to 13" and 25 Oz.) yet they're avid kit fliers, therefore a muscular chest has to reflect that and conceal the keel.

STATION: (10 points) Must be proud and rampant and the legs to stand vertically but not apart from each other, the more upright the neck, the better. Msawad do not crouch when standing.

WINGS: (10 points) Seemingly short due to the overall height of the bird but developed and strong, they fit tightly to the body and smoothly taper to the back and tail. Wing butts are prominent and protrude beyond the chest, 8-10 primary flights are white, being 9 the most preferred.

LEGS: (5 points) Proportional to the neck, they're sturdy, long and clean. Nails come in white regardless of the color. White knees are not preferred but acceptable.

COLOR: (5 points) Msawad translates to "Blackish" in Arabic therefore it strictly comes in all shades of black, either solid or lightened due to the faded modifier and reaching as light as white.



ASWAD (Ahs-wad) The insignia color in the breed, to be in a deep, lustrous and homogeneous black, the snip and the flights are the only white elements.

GERGATI (Gur-gaw-tee) A misnomer that must not be mistaken with the true, "fish scale" Gergati present in Otatti Egyptian Swifts, Masri and Jelf. The Faded modifier grants a cloudy light patterning in which the tail and the head are darker than the rest of the body. There are both light and dark forms and they could even show a defined silver neck phase, but the marbled patterning of the feathers is diagnostic from true Gergati. It may exhibit a sparse flecking. The snip and the flights are the only white elements.

AJAMI (Ai-dzah-mee) An extreme expression of Faded black, in which the bird becomes spotless white. They're bull eyed.

KASHMIRI (Kash-mee-ree) A recent addition into the breed is tiger grizzled black Msawad. There may be black feathering on flights.

CONDITION AND FEATHER QUALITY: (5 points)

FAULTS: Pied feathers anywhere else than flights. Feet feathering. Stained beak. Slim body. White secondary feathers or less than 7 white primaries. Tail pointing upwards.

DISQUALIFICATIONS: Poor condition due to disease, illness or parasite infestation. Deformed feet, crooked keel, signs of crossbreeding. Birds lacking dewlap, with earring markings, wings resting below the tail or with lower jaw protruding beyond the top jaw will be disqualified.

Drawings by N. Bogado



HISTORY AND ORIGIN: (Naw-ghel) A svelte ice colored breed of relatively recent presence in the Levant, developed from Booz and Shafar; it retains the size and proportions of Shafar but its skull is a middle ground between both breeds. As a typical “fighter” or “fleet breed” it is a skilled kit flier and takes part in mixed flocks. In recent years a new, more powerful looking Naghel was developed in Northern Lebanon and namely the city of Tripoli, that shows a stronger and larger looking head.

HEAD: (10 points) To be round, sharp and angular, strong looking, yet tapering smoothly into the back of the skull. Feather adornments such as crests and tufts are not accepted.

BEAK: (10 points) Naghel must be unique from other Middle Eastern ice breeds at beak level. Albeit, it is of medium length, significantly thick, powerful looking and rich black in color.

NOSE WATTLE: (10 points) Chalky color and considerably full, it should accompany the slope of the head without a dip.

NAGHEL



EYE CERES: (10 points) To be the darkest shade of black and slightly coarse, extending for a radius as thick as the eyeball.

EYES: (10 points) Eyes should be prominent and not sunk into the head, the only acceptable color is a deep, dark ruby red that appears to merge into the eye cere.

NECK: (10 points) Upright, notoriously long and slender, white in color and devoid of any tint, green/purple sheen or crescent.

BODY AND STATION: (5 points) Naghel are rather large birds, powerful fliers so a well developed chest and shoulders are expected, they should stand erect and alert and keep the tail in a 45 degree angle.

WINGS: (5 points) As expected from a flying breed they should be strong looking, tight to the body and carried above the tail.

TAIL: (5 points) Of a medium length and average number of quills (12), it should taper to the back and descend in an acute angle, not touching the ground.

LEGS: (10 points) Strong in appearance and a little long but never too vertical. Cherry red in color and the toenails should be black. They may show a light, underdeveloped feathering on the tarsi that doesn't reach full grouse.

COLOR: (10 points) Naghel's most distinctive attribute is its beautiful ice color, it should be as light as possible and as close to white as possible, no graying, blueing or sheen around the neck is acceptable. The most common colors are ice blue and ice ash red, in either bar or checker patterns.

Ice blue birds have the patterning on the wings of a dark black color, the tail bar and flight feather tips should also be this way.

Ash red birds have a soft reddish or pinkish color to their bars or check pattern, they show no tail bar nor color on the wing tips.

CONDITION AND FEATHER QUALITY: (5 points) This is a bird with tight feathering.

FAULTS: Short neck, long beak, tail pointing upwards, thin eye ceres or in a color other than black. Blue ice birds with any white in flights or in tail feathers, eyes any other than ruby red and the presence of crests or frills are severe faults.

DISQUALIFICATIONS: Poor condition due to disease, illness or parasite infestation. Crooked beak, spread legs, crooked keel, signs of crossbreeding. Missing feathers.

Drawings by N. Bogado

PEJA NASAL TUFT



ORIGIN & GENERAL IMPRESSION: The peja nasal tuft pigeon is a very old breed of fancy pigeon developed over many years of selective breeding in the city of Peja (Republic of Kosovo).

Peja Nasal Tuft is a medium size pigeon that is very likeable and enjoys lots of attention. They are very smart and aware of their surroundings. It is a rare breed with impressive flying abilities and excellent homing skills. Peja nasal tufts are good about returning home if they get lost, will not land on strange lofts and try to return home before dark. If necessary they will spend the night on lonely roofs and return the next day.

HEAD: (10 points) Broad, roundish to slightly oval, proportion with body size.

NASAL TUFT (BEAK CREST): (10 points) Well developed, rising from the forehead as a rose when it blooms, perpendicular to the beak. Some also carry visible mustaches that go parallel with the beak from both sides.

EYES: (10 points) Big, light pearl (bull-eyed in whites only).

EYE CERE: (5 points) Refined, white colored.

BACK: (5 points) broad across the shoulders tapering towards the tail with a slightly sloping back.

BREAST: (5 points) Broad and well rounded.

BEAK: (15 points) Short, thick, wide, forming a line with the forehead, nose wattles medium, beak size 7-10 mm.

NECK: (5 points) Medium-thick, slightly curved.

BODY: (10 points) Proportional with head, body measurement from the chest to the end of the tail 26-28 cm.

WINGS: (5 points) Fitted close to the body, lightly lay on the tail.

LEGS: (5 points) Short and clean legged.

TAIL: (5 points) Most have 12 feathers only the tail should be held tightly.

COLORS: (10 points) Comes in many different colors, black, dun, red, blue, white. The colors are scattered throughout the body and have no specific marking except color of the tail and primary wing feathers should be white, colors should be rich and shiny. Comes in the following color markings:

Pied, mottled Black white-flight whitetail pied Red white-flight whitetail pied Dun white-flight whitetail pied Blue white-flight whitetail pied Self colored birds are rare but acceptable All colors should be rich and shiny.

FAULTS: Long body, standing too high on their legs, reddish or yellow eyes or eye cere, poor colors, an angular shape of the head, feather legs, colored tail or primary flight feathers.



Drawings by N. Bogado



ORIGIN: (Sah-fee) The Egyptian Ghobar (Swift) is a very broad term that covers numerous 'Families' of Egyptian birds. Historically, these birds were all thought to be the same breed in the West. Through the advent of global technology, communication with Egypt and Egyptian/Americans has allowed many breeders to return to proper breeding practices.

The historic records of this unmistakable member of the Egyptian Ghobar family are vague and scattered but its dominating presence in its homeland is undeniable; the Safi are one of the top three most powerful fliers in Egypt, along with the Msaweed and the Bolq.

Safi, being among the shortest faced breeds in the world are skillful on the wing; they show a classic low stationed body and a very faded pastel color, often accompanied by a deeper colored collar.

HEAD: (15 points) Safi have small heads which are as round as possible, tapering smoothly into the back of the neck. However this head does not resemble any of the owl breeds: its characteristic skull projects beyond the beak tip, widening the nose (wattle) and giving an impression of a blunt elliptical contour that follows uninterruptedly to the throat. The beak tip shall not break this shape. A local technique for defining the quality of the head is to make sure that the corner of the eye, throat line and the outermost point of the nose are tangent to a circle.

BEAK: (15 points) Another focal point in Safi. To be clear colored and notoriously short and wide, sturdy in nature. Jaws equal in length, it is essential that they do not extend beyond the nose.

WATTLE: (10 points) Commonly referred to as "Nose" in Egypt, it should be white in color and present a wide, substantial appearance, smooth and devoid of furrows. The nose (wattle) shall remain as gratuitous as possible.

EYES: (10 points) Strictly gravel with a grainy salt colored ring around the pupil; their tint matches the neck color, reaching a widearray of hues that ranges from green to orange. The unique skull structure of Safi always lifts the upper eyelid and exposes some of the sclerotic ring; this is colloquially described as a "fish eye". The eye ceres should be not overly thick and flesh colored.

NECK: (5 points) To be moderately short and of medium thickness and to transition smoothly into the back. No frill should be present.

BODY AND STATION: (10 points) This is a small to medium sized bird which portrays the characteristic length and "L" shape of the Egyptian Ghobar. Safi are nevertheless avid fliers with broad, well formed chests and strong shoulders. They range from tightly feathered to semi loose feathering. Their stance is upright in the head and chest and horizontal in the back.

WINGS: (10 points) Elongated and gently curved upwards as expected from a Ghobar, should be carried to the side of the tail.

LEGS: (5 points) To be short in length, with clear nails and the feet to lie flat. Lightly groused legs are acceptable.

TAIL: (5 points) Visibly long, spreading at least an inch further than the wing tips. Should be up off the ground, but due to its length, it may lightly touch the ground. Tails not to be penalized for resting in the ground but up off the ground is preferred.



COLOR: (10 points) Safi are delicately pastel colored and don't deviate much across Egypt. The faded modifier is often present and washes the feathering into light tinted hues. The naming of the most recurring phenotypes is incredibly diverse and linked to regional dialects, some of them being the following:

1. Seberbai: (Seh-bur-bee-yuh) A washed ash yellow. Eyes to approach light orange hues.
2. Azazy: (Ah-za-zee) Silver or dilute blue. Eyes ranging from medium gray to green.
3. Hagary: (Ha-gah-ree) An overall white bird with a barely visible silvery tint at the base of the neck. Eyes come in the darkest shade of gray in the breed.
4. Azrq: (Az-rak) Classic blue bar. Eyes ranging from medium gray to green.
5. Kashmiri: (Cash-mee-re) The color shows a combination of faded and stipper in which the body turns whitish and the flecking is mostly concentrated on the neck. Eyes on the light orange side.
6. Rahmany: (Rah-mah-nee) Faded blue bar, visibly lighter than Azazy. Eyes ranging from medium gray to green. The beauty of the bird resides in the smoothness and brilliance of the color.

CONDITION AND FEATHER QUALITY: (5 points)

FAULTS: Overly upright birds, oblong or Owl shaped heads, crossed beak, poor feather quality, absence of well formed nose (wattle).



DISQUALIFICATIONS: Poor condition, due to disease or illness or parasite infestation. Deformed feet, crooked keel. Obvious signs of crossbreeding. Long beak or angular head. Beak protruding past the contour of the head. Lack of length, long legs.

Drawings by N. Bogado.



ORIGIN: (Shah-far) A sleek, elongated breed originating in the Middle East, in the Levant. Typically flown in mixed kits, it's widely considered one of the strongest fliers in the pigeon wars; its height along with its deep ice color makes an unmistakable combination.

HEAD: (10 points) To be strong looking and oblong, a little long in the face, giving it a smooth elliptical shape but tapering into the back of the skull. Feather adornments such as crests and tufts are not accepted.

BEAK: (10 points) Shafar must be easily distinct from other Middle Eastern ice breeds at beak level; it's long and thick, powerful looking and rich black in color.

NOSE WATTLE: (5 points) Chalky color, to be well developed and should form a small dip at the junction of the beak and the head.

EYE CERES: (10 points) To be the darkest shade of black and slightly coarse, extending for a radius as thick as the eyeball.

EYES: (10 points) Eyes should be prominent and not sunk into the head, the only acceptable color is a deep, dark ruby red that appears to merge into the eye cere.

NECK: (10 points) Upright, notoriously long and slender, with the lightest possible ice color, giving a frosty look and devoid of any tint, green/purple sheen or crescent. Iridescence is permitted in black Shafar, but the more ice is taking over, the better.

BODY AND STATION: (5 points) Shafar are enormous, strong birds, heavy in hand, they should look muscular and balance between standing erect and relaxed, but never horizontal. They are a flying breed and should reflect this.



WINGS: (5 points) As expected from a flying breed they should be well developed, tight to the body and carried above the tail.

TAIL: (10 points) This breed is long tailed, it stretches up to 2 inches beyond the wingtips. The number of quills is 12, it should descend in an acute angle, not touching the ground.

LEGS: (10 points) Strong in appearance and a little long but never too vertical. Cherry red in color and the toenails should be black. Grouse feathering is a relatively new addition in Shafar that is gaining traction in the Middle East, so it will also be permitted.

COLOR: (10 points) The hallmark of Shafar is its beautiful ice color, it should be as light as possible and as close to white as possible, no graying, blueing or sheen around the neck is acceptable. The traditional colors are ice blue and ice ash red, in either bar or checker patterns. Lately, more colors have been developed such as black ice.

Ice blue birds have the patterning on the wings of a jet black color, the tail bar and flight feather tips should also be this way. Ash red birds have a soft reddish or pinkish color to their bars or check pattern, they show no tail bar nor color on the wing tips. Black ice birds are coarse colored and the patterning on wings and tail may slightly surface. They should show lighter colored feathering on head, chest and legs.

CONDITION AND FEATHER QUALITY: (5 points) This is a bird with tight feathering.

FAULTS: Short neck, short beak, tail pointing upwards, thin eye ceres or in a color other than black. Blue or black ice birds with white in flights or in tail feathers, eyes any other than ruby red and the presence of crests or frills are severe faults.

DISQUALIFICATIONS: Poor condition due to disease, illness or parasite infestation. Crooked beak, spread legs, crooked keel, signs of crossbreeding.



Drawings by N. Bogado

SHEIKSHALLI



(Sheek-shah-lee) The true name in Arabic is Sheikhshalli and translates to “the Sheikh of the flock”, due to its pattern showing a strong resemblance to the robes worn by Arabian royalty (Sheikhs). These birds perform low altitude flights for an hour or two and occasionally tumble, they are flown along with other “fighter” Middle Eastern breeds and in some areas they’re released to draw the attention of the flock back to the loft.

ORIGIN OF THE BREED: It’s certainly not from Iran as some might affirm, rendering “Shiraz Tumbler” as another misnomer. It is estimated that Sheikhshalli were developed in the city of Mosul, Iraq, and shared a common ancestor with the Mosolli breed from the same area. It has been flown in the Levant (Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, and Palestine) for centuries. The breed has not changed much in the past 50 years other than the introduction of a few new colors.

HEAD: (10 points) Refined and slender, it’s mostly round and with a small dip above the nose wattle. A nasal crest or rosette is present on some of the birds, especially the reds and yellows. Birds with the rosette are preferred over the ones without and it shall be evenly grown and will slightly cover the top of the eyes and wattle.

BEAK: (10 points) Narrow, clear colored and of normal length, accompanied by a delicate, chalky white wattle.

EYES: (5 points) Round and dark toned, preferably bull, the eye ceres are light colored and inconspicuous.

CHEST: (10 points) This is a fairly small breed, roughly the size of a roller. The chest should feel firm, and the wings to be kept above the tail.

STATION: (5 points) The bird should give an overall alert impression, standing at about a 45 degree angle and not letting the tail touch the ground.

LEGS: (10 points) Legs are of average length and grouse feathered or with small muffs; the tips of the toes should be covered in white regardless of the color of the bird.

COLOR: (10 points) Classic colors in Sheikhshalli involve black, blue, red and yellow, more options have surfaced lately such as dun, Andalusian, silver, bronze, etc. All colors are acceptable as long as the pattern is maintained. Blacks should be intense; blues on the other hand should be light and not carry sooty or smoky. Reds and yellows are expected to be vibrant, and the color should carry into the tail. Ash colored tails are not acceptable.



MARKINGS: (35 points) Special attention must be paid to the unique pattern of the Sheikhshalli. Birds are of solid color and ornamented with a white neck that comes to a V on the front of the chest; in early times birds were originally blue and black and had a colored circular cap, so when observing at them from the front they would evoke a Sheikh wearing a robe and a turban on the head. The definition of said pattern is crucial.

Old timers in the Middle East affirm that the birds were crossed with the Barbarrissi as a means to develop red and yellow birds, and in consequence cheek patches were also introduced. Therefore red and yellow Sheikhs wear the same V pattern and cap plus a set of cheek patches that project along each side of the neck, they may only cover the cheeks or spread further down, but they should always be symmetrical. Blacks and blues with cheek patches are also acceptable but they're underrepresented.

Both head and cheek patches must not meet, the head patch being restricted to above the eyes and the cheek patches below, the latter won't wrap around the eyes.

Therefore, the score would be split into the following:

V shaped marking (20 points) Head markings (15 points)

A small white patch on the rump is permitted.



CONDITION AND FEATHER QUALITY: (5 points)

FAULTS: Cracked eyes, white feathers on flights, tail or anywhere that is meant to be colored. No head patches. Any faults in the pattern. Colored beak. Peak or shell crest. Front frill instead of a rosette. Beak too thin and too long like in a feral pigeon.

DISQUALIFICATIONS: Poor condition due to disease, illness or parasite infestation. Deformed feet, signs of crossbreeding.

Drawings by N. Bogado.

TURKISH TAKLA (TURKISH TUMBLER)



ORIGIN: (Tah-klaw) Also known as “Turkish Tumbler”, a very iconic tumbling breed from Central Asia, allegedly originated in Mosul, Iraq and then spread to the Middle East by the Ottomans in the 10th century. Its name derives from the Turkish word “somersault,” since it’s in Turkey where this lineage has most flourished into an immense array of colors and feather ornaments, to the point that cities have developed their own Takla categories, with those in Urfa and Mardin being the most popular performers. Even though its performance at very low heights is the most scrutinized feature in its regional competitions, for practical reasons this standard shall focus on the external look of the birds.

HEAD: (10 points) A high frontal that rounds into the back of the head and can be slightly flat on the top. Hens tend to have slightly smaller foreheads and crests.

BEAK: (10 points) Must be medium in length and not too thin. The beak color matches the color variety.

WATTLE: (5 points) White and not too coarse.

CRESTS: (10 points) Takla may come double crested, single crested or in complete absence of crests. The beak crest must have a defined rosette and its top edge should blend into the head. Its sides should barely cover the eyes, whereas the bottom edge must smoothly covering half of the beak. The shell crest, on the other hand, may or not be composed of rosettes depending on the variety. It can either have a mane leading up to the crest from the base of the neck, or it could suddenly sprout from the neck.

EYE: (5 points) Pearl to gravel, pearl to be preferred in ice varieties. White birds traditionally come with bull eyes. Eye ceres are thin and in ivory color, granting the bird an alert glance.

BODY: (15 points) This is a flying breed and the body should reflect this. The body must be firm, well muscled, but not too long.

STATION: (15 points) Takla should be standing as if they’re ready to take flight. Back and tail should be angled acutely without dragging on the ground. The chest should be slightly pronounced with protruding wing butts.

NECK: (10 points) Should blend nicely into the shoulders providing a balanced look.

TURKISH TAKLA (TURKISH TUMBLER)



FLIGHTS: (10 points) Should be tightly flowing to the tail without forming sails. It's important to note that score should NEVER be deducted for broken primaries, these birds perform by clapping their wings during low flights and the wear of their flights will evince this.

LEGS: (10 points) They're medium in length and covered in feathers.

FEET: (10 points) They're always feathered, forming from grouse legs to 2 inch muffs depending on the variety. Muffs should not be overly long, they shower gracefully into a cone that doesn't spread beyond the 2nd, 3rd and 4th toes. Darker birds may show white feathering by the toes.

CONDITION AND FEATHER QUALITY: (5 points)

COLORS: Takla comes in all colors and the following list will elaborate on some of the most prevalent variations in the US, always respecting their corresponding original names:

1. MISHKI: (Miss-kee) Typically an ice checkered bird with a gold chest, it may or not have a white tail. The beak is flesh colored, and eyes are gravel in color.

2. SABUNI: (Sah-boo-ne) An ice barred bird with a gold chest that may or not have a white tail. Beak color to be flesh, eyes to be gravel.

3. GÜMÜŞ: (Gyu-myush) An ice bird with a completely black shield with a golden crescent across the chest. Beak to be flesh, eyes to be gravel.

4. BULUT: (Boo-loot) An ice bird without bars, the head and chest being a light lavender color. It always comes with a beak crest. The beak must be horn colored and the eyes to be gravel.

5. MERMERI: (Meh-meh-ree) Is the dilute version of Bulut with the description being the same, but with a light sandy color for the head and chest. Beak is horn and eyes are gravel.

6. MOR Kafa: (Mor Kah-fah) Blue T Check or Blue Bar with a white tail and deep purple head, neck and chest. A pure white tail is preferred, but the two outermost tail feathers may be colored. Tail coverts and cushion to be white as well. Beak is black and eyes are gravel.

7. SARI Kafa: (Sah-reh Kah-fah) Is the dilute version of the Mor Kafa. Variety description is the same, but the head, neck, and chest to be a sandy gold color. Beak to be horn and eyes to be gravel.

8. RISASI: (Ree-sah-see) Developed in Iraq, a dark blue T pattern with no checking visible. This variety is to have white muffs and a dark bronze gradient across the chest. May be shell crested or plain headed with gravel or pearl eyes and flesh colored beak.

9. MIRO: (Mee-roh) Also an Iraqi color, it's the pale version of Risasi. Variety description is the same except for the chest crescent, which should be bright golden and the limits to be crisp.

10. MAVI: (Mah-vee) Blue bar or blue check. Eyes to be gravel or red, beak color is black.

11. BEYAZ: (Beh-yahz) Completely white with bull eyes and flesh colored beak. May have beak rosette or shell crest or may be double crested.

FAULTS: Birds with overly curved necks. Eye colors other than pearl or gravel, being Mavi and Beyaz the only exceptions. Clean legged birds.

DISQUALIFICATIONS: Poor condition due to disease, illness or parasite infestation. Deformed feet, signs of crossbreeding.

Drawings by N. Bogado

ZEYTOUNI



ORIGIN: (Zay-too-nee) Its name in Arabic translates to "olive" and it's one of the most iconic and colorful breeds in the Levant, characterized by an elongated and robust body, sloping carriage and a vertical neck. This breed shows vibrant bronze red bars in high contrast with a blue body. It's related to Shikli, Inaabi and Mawardi.

BEAK: (10 points) Straight, black, notoriously long but powerful.

WATTLE: (5 points) Well developed, smooth and white, to follow the contouring of the forehead and taper to the beak.

HEAD: (10 points) To be large and round and taper smoothly into the back of the neck; the forehead flows into the beak without forming a dent.

Zeytouni may show beak crest and it is always preferred above a plain headed bird. Said crest must have a defined rosette and its top edge should blend into the head. Since the forehead is so tall, the sides of the beak crest don't reach the eyes, whereas the bottom edge smoothly covers the base of the beak. The fullness and tidiness of the rosette are essential to the beauty of the bird.

NECK: (10 points) Wide and long, laterally flattened due to the presence of a gullet that begins at the bottom of the beak and projects down the neck. The gullet is evident but less developed than in Shikli, Mishmishi and Bayoumli.



EYES: (5 points) Relatively small when compared to the size of the skull but strictly red; the eye ceres are pale colored and prominent but still on the small side.

CHEST: (10 points) This is a “war” or “fleet” breed meant to be flown. The chest should reflect this and be well muscled and carried up, protruding above the wings.

WINGS: (10 points) Broad and strong, the wingbutts to not bulge beyond the chest. They should rest above the tail and fit tightly to the body.

TAIL: (5 points) Significantly long and of an average number of feathers, it shouldn’t lie horizontally nor drag on the ground.

LEGS: (5 points) Clean and robust, of medium length. Nails to be black.

STATION: (10 points) Zeytouni must exhibit an upright posture; the neck to be carried vertically in a proud, alert stance. The back to appear wide and to slope backwards. Birds may crouch moderately.

COLOR: (15 points) This is a blue colored bird. A variation in the expression of the toy stencil modifier grants Zeytouni with impressively saturated bronze bars on the wing shields, of a considerable thickness and slightly outlined in black. Color shall appear uniform, rich in sheen and depth and with great definition; markings other than the mentioned are not accepted.

CONDITION AND FEATHER QUALITY: (5 points)

FAULTS: Tail pointing upwards, droopy wings. Absence of gullet, narrow head, poor color definition. Weak colored wing bars. Evidence of frill stencil.

DISQUALIFICATIONS: Poor condition due to disease, illness or parasite infestation. Deformed feet, crooked keel, spread legs, signs of crossbreeding. Birds with a crescent on the neck will be disqualified.

Drawings by N. Bogado.

Doves

DIAMOND DOVE



GENERAL CONDITION: The Diamond Dove (*Geopelia cuneata*), by its very nature, is a fast flier. It should have, when at rest on a perch or on the ground, a racy, streamlined and alert look to its carriage and body. Feathering should be smooth and tight over the entire body. Feet and legs should be free of feathering, clean, and the skin shiny and bright. A healthy bird should never sit hunched up, eyes closed with feathers rumped. The body should be firm and solid. Overall measurements should be about 7-1/2 to 7-3/4 inches long, from tip of beak to the end of the tail and about 2 inches wide at the wing butts. The widest part of the body should be across the wing butts, gracefully tapering to about a single feathers width, 7/16 inch, at the center of the tail. Care must be taken in handling the birds to avoid feather loss and damage. Colors of feathers are to be in accordance with the accepted standard.

POSTURE: The stance should be roughly at a forty-five-degree angle when the bird is standing quietly. The tail may touch the floor when not crouching. In this position the dove should be standing approximately 3-1/2 inches tall.

BEAK: The beak should be light gray, darker at the tip, with a small pale pink fleshy cere. The beak should be long, about 7/16 to 1/2 inch, rather than short, pointed at the tip flaring to about 3/16 inch at the base. Placement is even with the eye. There should be very little wattle protrusion on the beak of any dove.

EYES: The location of the eye should be very near the center of the head. The eye, measuring about 3/16 inch across, has a dark pupil with a deep red iris. An orange fleshy ring encircles the eye. Being narrower on the hens, about 5/16 inch across, more pronounced in the males, about 3/8 inch across. Both sexes' eye ring show to be about 5/16 inch in height. The ring can become quite pronounced in mature males.

HEAD: The head should be a little long, about 1 inch, rather than short, measuring about 1/2 inch across at the eyes and about 5/8 inch across at the widest. It should not be flat-headed, but with a smooth round curve. There should be a gradual break at the beak and graceful curve to the top of the head, then a graceful curve down the back neckline with no protruding feathers. The gullet should have a smooth and continual curve.

NECK: A shorter neck is more desirable than a long, rangy one. It should taper from the body to the head in a shallow, smooth curve. No frill feathers should be on the nape of the neck.

BODY: The body should be approximately 2 inches in length from the nape of the neck to the top of the rump, giving a long look, rather than short. The underside should measure about 2-1/4 to 2-1/2 inches in length and about 1-3/8 to 1-1/2 inches wide. There should be no bulging in the chest area, no frill feathers, and no wing butts protruding to break the smooth general curving of any part of the body conformation. In general, the body should be well proportioned and nicely streamlined to present a pleasing appearance to the eye. The bird should be a fully feathered and free from vermin, dirt and feather lice. Feathers should be tight and close to the body.

WINGS: The wings should be closely folded against the body with the coverts well overlapping the back and with no sideboards sticking up to mar the smooth covering on the back. The wing, when folded, measures about 3-3/4 inches from the top of the shoulder to the tip of the primary. Outstretched, it measures about 5 inches long from the body to the tip of the primary, about 2-1/2 inches from the front edge to the tip of the secondary, and should be slightly rounded at the end, not pointed. When it is folded against the body, the wing tip should be approximately 3 inches from the end of the tail and not drag below the tail. Flight feathers should number at least 18 on each wing, after a full molt.

DIAMOND DOVE

RUMP: The rump should be almost straight with no hump to disrupt the smooth line of the body contour from the nape of the neck to the end of the tail. It measures about 3/4 to 7/8 inch at the widest and about 1 inch long.

TAIL: The tail should have 14 strong feathers, about 4 to 4-1/4 inches in total length. Folded it should appear about one feather in width, about 7/16 inch, tapering to a soft rounded tip about 1/8 inch across. Tip of the tail should extend about 3 inches from the tip of the folded wings.

LEGS: The legs are a fleshy pink and should be short and sturdy, measuring about 3/4 inch from the body to the joint, about 1 inch from the joint to the tip of the toe. Legs and feet should be free of feathers or signs of leg mites. When the bird stands at ease, the feet should be slightly extended forward as if it is ready to take flight. From the side view, the legs should be parallel.

COLORS AND VARIETIES - SOME 18 COLORS AND VARIETIES ARE BRED AT THIS TIME TO INCLUDE: Blue or "Wild Type", Silver, Cinnamon, Red (a variety of Cinnamon), Brilliant, Yellow, Ocher (a combination of Yellow x Cinnamon), Peach (a combination of Yellow x Silver), Ultimate Red, Blue Pied and White Tails (and Laced White Tail) to include: Blue White Tail, Silver White Tail, Cinnamon White Tail, Brilliant White Tail, Yellow White Tail, Blue White Tail Pied and Snow-White (combination of Yellow, Silver and White Tail).

OFFICIAL DIAMOND DOVE COLOR MUTATIONS AND VARIETIES RECOGNIZED BY THE AMERICAN DOVE ASSOCIATION

Blue or "Wild Type"	Cinnamon	Brilliant
Blue Pied	Silver WT/WR	Blue Pied WT/WR
Cinnamon WT/WR (00)	Lace Wing (large spotted) WT/WR (00)	Peach ('01)
Silver	Red	Yellow
Blue WT/WR	Brilliant WT/WR	Yellow WT/WR (00)
Snow-White (00)	Ocher ('01)	Ultimate Red ('04)

(WR = White Rump WT = White Tail)

Art by Gary Romig

RINGNECK DOVE



There are several things to be considered in judging doves. The dove can be extremely tame. Its only means of defense is to try to escape from what it may consider as harmful, and will struggle to accomplish it. It is a well known fact that the wild dove can and will molt a lot of feathers instantly and try to slip from its captor's hands, leaving him with a handful of feathers. This may also happen with the domestic dove, tamed or not. So it is suggested, DO NOT handle them anymore than necessary. Always move slowly about to catch the bird. A fast move disturbs the entire group and it becomes more difficult to handle any of them. Likewise, wearing bright clothing will have a similar effect. This standard is offered with a viewpoint as a guide to judge all Ringneck Doves (*Streptopelia risoria*) and is not to be construed as universal for all doves.

GENERAL CONDITIONS: Since the dove by its very nature, is a fast flyer, it should have, when at rest on a perch or the floor, a racy, streamlined and alert look to its carriage and body. Feathering should be smooth and tight over the entire body. Feet and legs should be free of feathering, clean and the skin shiny and bright. A healthy bird never sits hunched up, eyes closed and feathers ruffled. The body should be firm and solid.

POSTURE: The stance should be roughly at a forty-five-degree angle when the bird is standing quietly. The tail may touch the door of the judging coop and not crouching. In this position the dove should be standing approximately six inches high and about ten to eleven inches long, from beak tip to the end of the tail.

HEAD: It should be a little long rather than short but not flat-headed, but with a smooth round curve. There should be a gradual break at the beak and graceful curve to the top of the head, then a graceful curve down the back neckline with no protruding feathers. The gullet should have a smooth and continual curve.

EYES: These may vary in color according to the color marking of the bird. Example: the Fawn will have orange eyes, the White, orange with a reddish tint, the Pied dove will have black eyes, often called "bull" eyes. The Wild dove will have orange eyes sometimes darker than the Fawn. Albinos (true) will have pink eyes. All doves will have very fine slate-colored eye cere. The location of the eye should be very near the center of the head.

BEAK: It should be long, short being undesirable, and even with the eye. Fawn doves will have a very dark beak, Wild almost black, Peach lighter, and White will have a flesh colored beak, while the Pied will have a light colored beak with a dark stain on the tip. There should be very little wattle protrusion on the beak of any dove.

NECK: A shorter neck is more desirable than a long, rangy one, tapering from the body to the head in a shallow, smooth curve. No frill feathers on the nape of the neck. On the Ringneck dove, the ring should start right below the eye and continue around the back of the neck to just below the othereye. On all colored doves this ring should be bordered by a fine line of white feathers. Some White doves will also show a semblance of this ring in white feathers, which may be somewhat at variation with the smooth pattern of the rest of the neck feathering.

BODY: The body should be up to ten or eleven inches in length overall from beak tip to the end of the tail, giving a long look rather than short. The widest part of the body should be across the wing butts, gracefully tapering to one feather width in the tail. There should be no bulging in the chest area, no ill feathers, no wing butts protruding to break the smooth general curving of any part of the body conformation. In general the body should be well proportioned and nicely streamlined to present a pleasing, appearance to the eye. The bird should be fully feathered and free of vermin, dirt and feather lice. Feathers should be tight and

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close to the body. Care must be used in handling the bird to avoid feather loss and damage. Color of feathers to be in accordance with the accepted standard.

WINGS: Wings should be closely folded against the body with the coverts well over-lapping the back and with no sideboards sticking up to mar the smooth covering on the back. The wing, when outstretched should not be pointed but should be slightly rounded at the extreme end. When it is folded against the body, the wing tip should be approximately two to three inches from the end of tail and not drag below it. Flight feathers should be at least ten on each wing, after a full molt.

LEGS: Legs should be short and sturdy, bright red in color and free of any feathers or signs of leg mites. When the bird stands at ease, the feet should be slightly extended forward as if it is ready to take off. From the side view, the legs should be parallel.

RUMP: This should be almost straight with no hump to mar the smooth line of the body contour from the nape of the neck to the end of the tail.

TAIL: It should have twelve strong feathers, extending beyond the wing tips by two to three inches. Split tails are not desirable.

SILKY: The body of the Silky dove is like any dove of the Ringneck variety; the only difference being the feathering, and that sideboards are acceptable. The inner web of the feather is connected to the feather shaft, but the outer web is not, causing the Silky effect.

TUFTED: The body of the (nasal) Tufted dove should be proportionate to all other areas of the Ringneck Standard except for the Tuft. The Tuft should begin directly above the center of the eyes on the top of the skull. The feathers of the tuft should grow forward toward the beak. The tuft should be uniform, even and symmetrical from all angles (front, above and sides). The Tuft can vary from rolling down the fore skull of the bird toward the break to fanning out vertically between the eyes. The feather of the Tuft may cover the bird's nose. The feathers of the Tuft should be (1/2 cm to 1 cm) in length.

CRESTED: The body of the (rear) Crested dove should be proportionate to all other areas of the Ringneck Standard except for the crest. The crest should be vertical peak along the back of the skull and begin on the back of the neck just above the neck ring. There the feathers should begin to curl upward toward the head. The curling or creating should continue up the back of the neck in an unbroken line toward the pinnacle of the Crest on the back skull. The pinnacle of the Crest should be even with the center of the eye. The Crest should appear even, uniform, and symmetrical from all angles (front, above and sides). The feathers of the Crest should be (1-1/2 cm) from the back of the skull it self. The feather mutation classes for the showing of Ringneck Doves will consist of: Tufted Ringneck (all colors) & Crested Ringneck (all colors). Also Silky Tufted (any color) and Silky Crested (any color) will be grouped with and judged against all other Silkies.

In order to clarify designations for the various colors, the American Dove Association recommends the following classifications for all Ringneck doves as guidelines to use for judging doves.

Wild ('52)	Cream ('86)	Frosty ('89)	Tangerine Pied ('94)
Fawn ('55)	Bull-eye White	Orange White back ('89)	Orange Neck ('94)
White	Orange Pearled ('86)	Orange Chinmoy ('91)	Violet Neck ('94)
Peach ('55)	Tangerine Pearled ('86)	Orange Pied ('91)	Lt. Frosty ('89)
Rosy ('55)	Wild Pied	Ash (92)	Frosty Ash Pearled ('93)
Ivory ('66)	Peach Pied	Dark Ivory ('93)	Frosty Ice ('94)
Albino ('67)	Fawn Pied ('55)	Pink ('93)	Dk. Frosty ('95)
Tangerine ('86)	Rosy Pied	Pink Pied ('93)	Tangerine White back ('95)
Orange ('86)	Cream Pied ('86)	Pink Pearled ('93)	Apricot (97)
Roan ('01)			Sunkist ('02)
All above colors may also be in the Tufted, Crested, Tufted Silky; and Crested Silky variety.			

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Art by Gary Romig

