

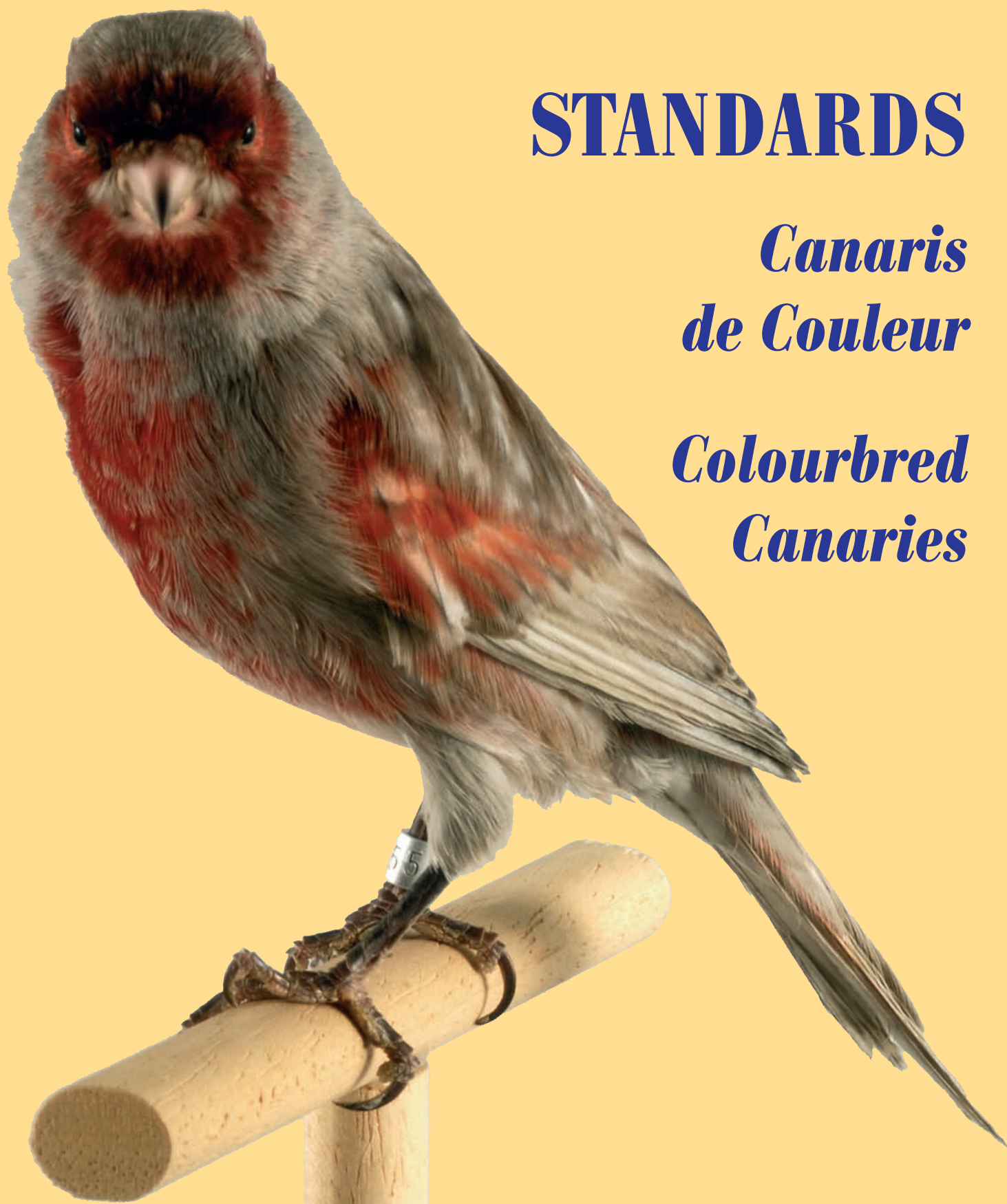


**Ordre Mondial des Juges**

**STANDARDS**

*Canaris  
de Couleur*

*Colourbred  
Canaries*





# INTRODUCTION

At the initiative of the President of the OMJ, Daniel SOMMER, experts from Belgium, France, Germany, Holland, Italy and Spain met in 1990 in PORRENTRUY (Switzerland) to establish the first version of:

## OMJ/COM STANDARDS FOR JUDGING COLOURED CANARIES

The appearance of new mutations and the constant evolution in certain classes of coloured canaries means that these standards needed to be revisited regularly.

Experts from the Northern Hemisphere met at Palaiseau in 2008 and proceeded to update the modernization of the standards achieved in 1997 in Porrentruy and 2004 in Palaiseau.

The work that was undertaken has allowed us to achieve a complete update to give an important reference document for all full and trainee judges.

We hope that this will allow for judging consistency across all member countries.

These updates become effective immediately.

OMJ President

Committee member responsible  
for Coloured Canaries

Pierre Groux

Roberto Rossi



# LIPOCHROMES

## GENERALITIES

As a result of an inactive enzyme factor, the melanin is not visible in the feathering.  
The beak, legs and nails must be flesh coloured.

Intensive, Non Intensive and Mosaic are the terms used to determine the feather type (category) with Red or Yellow ground colour. They equally apply to Yellow Ivory and Red Ivory.

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## INTENSIVE

Intensive birds should show no frosting. The lipochrome colour should extend to the end of the feather.

**Points Available 25 ( category)**

Evaluation	Description	Points
<b>EXCELLENT</b>	* No trace of frosting throughout the plumage	24
<b>GOOD</b>	* Light, hardly perceptible frosting limited to the back and abdominal areas.	23-22
<b>ACCEPTABLE</b>	*Frosting in several areas: the back, cheeks, rump, flanks , abdomen, but allowing the definition of the category	21-20
<b>POOR</b>	* Frosting extending throughout the whole plumage. Birds difficult to differentiate from Non Intensives	19-15

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## NON INTENSIVE

Non Intensive examples show a distinct, fine but even frosting throughout the plumage

**Points Available 25 (category)**

Evaluation	Description	Points
<b>EXCELLENT</b>	*Small but distinct frosting evident throughout all the plumage	24
<b>GOOD</b>	*Good distribution of light frosting accentuated or diminished on the back and rump or chest	23-22



<b>ACCEPTABLE</b>	*Frosting either excessive or reduced, not uniform but allowing the definition of the category	21-20
<b>POOR</b>	*Frosting absent or excessive so as to allow confusion with either an intensive or a mosaic example.	19-15

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## **MOSAIC**

- a) In lipochrome examples outside the defined areas, where the colour needs to be as intensive as possible, the feathers need to be chalky white.
- b) In melanin examples the standards are the same with regard to lipochrome. The plumage colouration will obviously vary depending upon the colour involved.

### **1. FEMALE MOSAIC (type1) See annex 1**

**HEAD MARKINGS** : must be composed of a small clear eyeline of good colour extending behind the eye.

**WING BUTTS**; the precise areas must be well marked and clearly defined. The lipochrome will be of good colour and must not extend into the wing feathers

**RUMP** : The lipochrome colour must be intense and well defined. Light colouring into the tail will be tolerated.

**CHEST** : should contain a small coloured area, which should not extend into the throat the flanks or the abdomen.

**Points available 25 ( category)**

Evaluation	Description	Points
<b>EXCELLENT</b>	*The specific areas to be intense and well defined. The remainder of the plumage to be chalky white	24
<b>GOOD</b>	*Back showing a light trace of colour *Rump slightly frosted, specific coloured areas slightly enlarged. Eye line extended either in front of the eye or extending towards the neck	23-22
<b>ACCEPTABLE</b>	*Specified areas over extended or restricted with colour extending towards the cheeks, brow, back throughout the chest, the flanks, thighs, stomach and flight feathers. Or eyebrows and chest with no colour. *Light frosting on the wing butts heavy on the rump.	21-20



<b>POOR</b>	*Subject deprived of lipochrome on the chest and eyebrows *Subject with a tendency to the Non Intensive category with a facial mask cheeks, neck, chest, flanks, legs and abdomen lipochrome coloured.	19-15
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**MALE MOSAIC. Type2) see annex 1**

**HEAD MARKINGS:** The mask will be restricted to the specified area, the lipochrome colour intense. The eyes must be situated in the interior of the mask so as to resemble a Goldfinch.

**WINGBUTTS:** The specified areas will be well defined the lipochrome intensive The secondary flight feathers will be as white as possible.

**RUMP:** The lipochrome on the rump will be intensive and restricted. Exceptionally a slight amount of colour will be acceptable.

**CHEST:** The chest must show a distinct well coloured triangular area, well separated from the mask and flanks. The lower abdomen must be white.

**BACK:** Faint traces of lipochrome colouration will be accepted

**Points available 25 ( category)**

<b>Evaluation</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Points</b>
<b>EXCELLENT</b>	*Subject with a well defined and limited facial mask. *Specified areas intense and well defined with the rest of the plumage a chalky white. A slight trace of colouring on the back. is tolerated.	24
<b>GOOD</b>	*Lipochrome heavier on the back or extending into the neck or flanks. *Light traces of frosting on the rump	23-22
<b>ACCEPTABLE</b>	*Specified areas reduced or over coloured with the mask reduced or extensive *Heavy colouration of the chest *The presence of lipochrome on the cheeks, flanks, legs. Frosting evident on the rump, with slight frosting on the wingbutts	21-20
<b>POOR</b>	*Broken mask or missing in the chin area. *The bird tending to be more like a non intensive with the defined areas extended. *Presence of lipochrome on the cheeks, neck,back,chest, flanks and legs. Or on the contrary specified areas under coloured.	19-15

**Note: Observe the specified designated areas (type1) and (type2) in annex 1**



### IVORY (YELLOW AND RED GROUND)

As a result of a modification within the feather structure, the lipochrome colour appears suffused. Thus we have the Ivory mutation This is called red ivory in red ground birds and yellow ivory in yellow ground birds.

**NOTE.** This needs to be specified within the description of each lipochrome or melanin group



# LIPOCHROME VARIETIES

Yellow, Yellow Ivory, red and Red Ivory pigmented Coloured Canaries come in two ( 2) types:

1. with coloured wings
2. with white wings

These birds are judged in separate classes. The standard for the bird with white wings is the same as for birds with coloured wings with regard to colour of the plumage and the category. The only change is that the wing and tail feathers must be totally white ( total absence of lipochrome)

## YELLOW

The requirements for yellow ground birds are for a pure, uniform lipochrome colour.

Intensive Yellow  
Non Intensive Yellow  
Mosaic Yellow  
Intensive Yellow Ivory  
Non Intensive Yellow Ivory  
Mosaic Yellow Ivory

## RED

The requirement for red ground birds are purity and uniformity of the lipochrome colour including the wing and tail feathers in Intensive and Non Intensive birds

Intensive Red  
Non Intensive Red  
Mosaic Red  
Intensive Red Ivory  
Non Intensive Red Ivory  
Mosaic Red Ivory

**NOTE:** With red and red ivory mosaic areas other than the specified areas should be chalky white

## RED WITH WHITE WINGS



The category and colour of the plumage should be identical to that required of birds with coloured wings and tail feathers, except that these feathers should be devoid of lipochrome pigment.

Intensive Red with white wings

Non Intensive Red with white wings

Intensive Red Ivory with white wings

Non Intensive Red Ivory with white wings.

**Points available 30 (lipochrome)**

<b>Evaluation</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Points</b>
<b>EXCELLENT</b>	* Purity of colour, perfectly uniform throughout the plumage	29
<b>GOOD</b>	* Good uniformity and evenness of colour	28-27
<b>ACCEPTABLE</b>	*Impurity of colour. Yellow birds appearing slightly red or conversely red birds looking orange or violet. In the case of red ivory unevenness of colour	26-24
<b>POOR</b>	*Obvious blending of colours *Uneven spread of colour *Dull lipochrome in yellow and red ivory examples	23-18

## **WHITE**

The ground colour must be a pure white

**DOMINANT WHITE:** the presence of a slight amount of yellow lipochrome is required in the wing feathers

Dominant White

**Points available 55 (lipochrome)**

<b>Evaluation</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Points</b>
<b>EXCELLENT</b>	*Absence of lipochrome throughout the plumage *reduced but evidence of yellow citron on the edges of the wing feathers	52



<b>GOOD</b>	*Absence of lipochrome throughout the plumage *the presence of lipochrome extended throughout the wing feathers	51-49
<b>ACCEPTABLE</b>	*The presence of lipochrome throughout the wing and tail feathers and on the wing butts	48-47
<b>POOR</b>	*Heavy traces of lipochrome on the wing and tail feathers and on the wingbutts *Dull colour white *Evidence of gold or orange lipochrome	46-44

**RECESSIVE WHITE:** the ground colour to be an immaculate white throughout all the plumage

Recessive White

**Points Available 55 (lipochrome)**

<b>Evaluation</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Points</b>
<b>EXCELLENT</b>	* Optimum brilliance and white luminosity	52
<b>GOOD</b>	* Slightly less luminous	51-49
<b>ACCEPTABLE</b>	* White less brilliant, not luminous but opaque	48-47
<b>POOR</b>	* White flat and opaque	46-44

**NOTE:** For white ground birds it is impossible to differentiate between Intensive, Non Intensive and Mosaic



## LIPOCHROMES WITH RED EYES

Lipochromes with red eyes in any of the three ground colours are judged exactly the same as those with dark eyes. The red eye should however be very evident.

Intensive Lutino	Intensive Rubino
Non Intensive Lutino	Non Intensive Rubino
Mosaic Lutino	Mosaic Rubino
Intensive Yellow Ivory	Intensive Red Ivory
Non Intensive Yellow Ivory	Non Intensive Red Ivory
Mosaic Yellow Ivory	Mosaic Red Ivory
Dominant Albino	
Albino	

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## FULLER PARTICULARS CONCERNING THE TERMINOLOGY USED FOR LIPOCHROMES ON THE JUDGING SHEETS

**Pigmented** lipochromes consist of birds with a yellow or red ground colour and includes the ivories

**Non Pigmented** lipochromes consist of birds with white ground colour, both dominant and recessive.



# MELANINS

## GENERALITIES

Contrary to the lipochromes the pigment on melanin canaries will be evident.

The following terms : Intensive Non Intensive and Mosaic designate the category of all melanin varieties with red or yellow ground colour and includes the ivories. For the lipochrome colour the requirements are the same as for lipochrome examples. The melanin striations will be influenced by the category and needs to be kept in mind.

**Points available 10 (lipochrome)**

<b>Evaluation</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Points</b>
<b>EXCELLENT</b>	* Purity of colour, perfectly uniform throughout the plumage	10
<b>GOOD</b>	* Good uniformity and evenness of colour	9
<b>ACCEPTABLE</b>	*Impurity of colour. Yellow birds appearing slightly red or conversely red birds looking orange or violet. In the case of red ivory unevenness of colour	8
<b>POOR</b>	*Obvious blending of colours *Uneven spread of colour *Dull lipochrome in yellow and red ivory examples	7-3

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## INTENSIVE

Intensive birds should show no frosting. The lipochrome colour should extend to the end of the feather.

### Points Available 15(category)

Evaluation	Description	Points
<b>EXCELLENT</b>	* No trace of frosting throughout the plumage	14
<b>GOOD</b>	* Light, hardly perceptible frosting limited to the back and abdominal areas.	13
<b>ACCEPTABLE</b>	*Frosting in several areas: the back, cheeks, rump, flanks , abdomen, but allowing the definition of the category	12-11
<b>POOR</b>	* Frosting extending throughout the whole plumage. Birds difficult to differentiate from Non Intensives	10-8

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## NON INTENSIVE

Non Intensive examples show a distinct, fine but even frosting throughout the plumage

### Points Available 15( category)

Evaluation	Description	Points
<b>EXCELLENT</b>	*Small but distinct frosting evident throughout all the plumage	14
<b>GOOD</b>	*Good distribution of light frosting accentuated or diminished on the back and rump or chest	13
<b>ACCEPTABLE</b>	*Frosting either excessive or reduced, not uniform but allowing the definition of the category	12-11
<b>POOR</b>	*Frosting absent or excessive so as to allow confusion with either an intensive or a mosaic example.	10-8

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## MOSAIC

The same characteristics as with the lipochromes

### Female

Points available 15 ( category)

Evaluation	Description	Points
<b>EXCELLENT</b>	*The specific areas to be intense and well defined. The remainder of the plumage to be chalky white	14
<b>GOOD</b>	*Back showing a light trace of colour *Rump slightly frosted, specific coloured areas slightly enlarged. Eye line extended either in front of the eye or extending towards the neck	13
<b>ACCEPTABLE</b>	*Specified areas over extended or restricted with colour extending towards the cheeks, brow, back throughout the chest, the flanks, thighs, stomach and flight feathers. Or eyebrows and chest with no colour. *Light frosting on the wing butts heavy on the rump.	12-11
<b>POOR</b>	*Subject deprived of lipochrome on the chest and eyebrows *Subject with a tendency to the Non Intensive category with a facial mask cheeks, neck, chest, flanks, legs and abdomen lipochrome coloured.	10-8

### Male.

Points available 15 ( category)

Evaluation	Description	Points
<b>EXCELLENT</b>	*Subject with a well defined and limited facial mask. *Specified areas intense and well defined with the rest of the plumage a chalky white. A slight trace of colouring on the back. is tolerated.	14
<b>GOOD</b>	*Lipochrome heavier on the back or extending into the neck or flanks. *Light traces of frosting on the rump	13
<b>ACCEPTABLE</b>	*Specified areas reduced or over coloured with the mask reduced or extensive *Heavy colouration of the chest *The presence of lipochrome on the cheeks, flanks, legs. Frosting evident on the rump, with slight frosting on the wingbutts	12-11



<b>POOR</b>	*Broken mask or missing in the chin area. *The bird tending to be more like a non intensive with the defined areas extended. *Presence of lipochrome on the cheeks, neck,back,chest, flanks and legs. Or on the contrary specified areas under coloured.	<b>10-8</b>
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### Dominant White Ground Melanin

Points available 25 (lipochrome)

<b>Evaluation</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Points</b>
<b>EXCELLENT</b>	*Absence of lipochrome throughout the plumage *reduced but evidence of yellow citron on the edges of the wing feathers	<b>24</b>
<b>GOOD</b>	*Absence of lipochrome throughout the plumage *the presence of lipochrome extended throughout the wing feathers	<b>23-22</b>
<b>ACCEPTABLE</b>	*The presence of lipochrome throughout the wing and tail feathers and on the wing butts	<b>21-20</b>
<b>POOR</b>	*Heavy traces of lipochrome on the wing and tail feathers and on the wingbutts *Dull colour white *Evidence of gold or orange lipochrome	<b>19-15</b>

### Recessive White Ground Melanin

Points available 25 ( lipochrome)

<b>Evaluation</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Points</b>
<b>EXCELLENT</b>	* Optimum brilliance and white luminosity	<b>24</b>
<b>GOOD</b>	* Slightly less luminous	<b>23-22</b>
<b>ACCEPTABLE</b>	* White less brilliant, not luminous but opaque	<b>21-20</b>
<b>POOR</b>	* White flat and opaque	<b>19-15</b>



## GENERALITIES

Classic Melanin varieties are divided into four types: **BLACK, BROWN, AGATE and ISABEL.**

These are subdivided into two groups.

### **OXIDIZED DILUTES**

#### OXIDIZED

- 1.Black
- 2.Brown

#### DILUTES

- 3.Agate
- 4.Isabel

\* \* \* \* \*

## OXIDIZED BIRDS

Oxidized birds ( the black and brown) show a maximum expression of eumelanin, which the central stem of the coverts, practically along the whole length of the feather. This gives a striation that will be long, wide and unbroken. The lipochrome colour that lies inbetween the striations will be proportionate . For the Intensive it should be Melanin 40% , Lipochrome 60%, with Non Intensive and Mosaic examples showing Melanin 60% and Lipochrome 40% The shoulders , wing and tail feathers are solely coloured with the relevant eumelanin, with the exception of a fine edging that shows the lipochrome ground colour.

The lipochrome colour must be clear and evenly distributed ( but in accordance with the category of the bird in question)

The birds will show no clear areas ( devoid of melanin pigment)

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## DILUTE BIRDS

The dilutes ( the agate and isabel) characteristically show a reduction of eumelanin. This provides a finer design than that of the oxidized birds , and should be fine, short and broken



# CANARIES

## BLACK

The oxidation of the black should extend throughout the feathering, legs, claws and beak. The back and flanks should exhibit well marked black striations showing a marked contrast against a strong ground colour. The bird should be devoid of phaeomelanin.

The melanin should begin above the beak.

Intensive Yellow Black	Intensive Red Black
Non Intensive Yellow Black	Non Intensive Red Black
Mosaic Yellow Black	Mosaic Red Black
Intensive Yellow Ivory Black	Intensive Red Ivory Black
Non Intensive Yellow Ivory Black	Non Intensive Red Ivory Black
Mosaic Yellow Ivory Black	Mosaic Red Ivory Black
Dominant White Black	
Recessive White Black	

Points available 30 (melanin)

Evaluation	Description	Points
<b>EXCELLENT</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Maximum oxidization of black ( general and flight and tail feathers) Absence of phaeomelanin</li> <li>*Maximum expression of the design which forms long and wide striations</li> <li>* With intensives the striations will be slightly less wide.</li> <li>*Beak, legs and nails to be black.</li> </ul>	29
<b>GOOD</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Good oxidation of black, uniform in colour and distribution</li> <li>*Beak, legs and claws slightly less dark</li> <li>*Slight traces of brown</li> </ul>	28-27
<b>ACCEPTABLE</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Generally black</li> <li>*Presence of brown</li> <li>*Back markings indistinct with those of the flanks irregular, too fine or too long.</li> <li>* Beak, legs and claws dark but not black</li> </ul>	26-24



<b>POOR</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Poor oxidation and the presence of brown</li> <li>* Back markings indistinct, with flank and head markings absent</li> <li>* Beak, legs and claws clear</li> <li>* Possibility of confusion with an agate</li> </ul>	23-18
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**NOTE** Mosaics will show a white vent area, but the striations of the head and flanks must remain.

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## **BROWN**

Striations to be long, wide and continuous the same as for the black, but consisting of brown melanin. The melanin to be distributed uniformly throughout the plumage.

All striations to be of a heavily oxidized brown.

Flank striations to be symmetrical and very evident and of the same colour as those of the back and head.

Beak, legs and claws to be brown.

With these birds because of the strong melanin the lipochrome can appear a little dull  
The contrast between striations and lipochrome must be evident.

Intensive Yellow Brown	Intensive Red Brown
Non Intensive Yellow Brown	Non Intensive Red Brown
Mosaic Yellow Brown	Mosaic Red Brown
Intensive Yellow Ivory Brown	Intensive Red Ivory Brown
Non Intensive Yellow Ivory Brown	Non Intensive Red Ivory Brown
Mosaic Yellow Ivory Brown	Mosaic Red Ivory Brown
Dominant White Brown	
Recessive White Brown	

**Points available ; 30 (melanin)**

<b>Evaluation</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Points</b>
<b>EXCELLENT</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Brown striations, continuous and wide throughout the back, head and the flanks. Colour to be very dark brown and consistently so throughout the plumage</li> <li>* Beak, legs and claws to be brown</li> </ul>	29
<b>GOOD</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Striations slightly less wide than an excellent example, but still of a dark brown colour</li> <li>* Beak, legs and claws brown</li> </ul>	28-27



<b>ACCEPTABLE</b>	*Paler brown *Striations slightly indistinct or diluted. Presence of some lightness	26-24
<b>POOR</b>	*Pale brown striations which are indistinct or broken. Flank markings missing. Reduction of width of striations allowing the bird to be confused with an Isabel	23-18

## AGATE

The agate is a dilute black. The legs, claws and beak should be flesh coloured. The back and flanks should exhibit fine, short striations showing a marked contrast against the ground colour and should be devoid of brown. ( Mosaics will show a silver grey colour between the striations)

The wing and tail feathers will show a pearl grey edge, which shows an evident dilution.

The agate has a specific head pattern; at the top of the beak and in the eyebrow area the pigment will be so diluted so as just to show the lipochrome colour. A well defined moustache will contrast against the clear area of the cheek.

Intensive Yellow Agate	Intensive Red Agate
Non Intensive Yellow Agate	Non Intensive Red Agate
Mosaic Yellow Agate	Mosaic Red Agate
Intensive Yellow Ivory Agate	Intensive Red Ivory Agate
Non Intensive Yellow Ivory Agate	Non Intensive Red Ivory agate
Mosaic Yellow Ivory Agate	Mosaic Red Ivory Agate
Dominant White Agate	
Recessive White Agate	

**Points available 30 ( melanin)**

<b>Evaluation</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Points</b>
<b>EXCELLENT</b>	*Absence of visible phaeomelanin brown. Strong concentration of black in the striations with an ample pearl grey border of the wing and tail feathers. *Well defined moustache . Beak, legs and claws clear *Abundant areas around the eyebrows devoid of pigment. ( Especially with intensive examples)	29



<b>GOOD</b>	*Striations of the head, back and flanks black with the edges of the feathers pearl grey. *Well defined moustache *eyebrow areas to show heavily diluted melanin. Beak, legs and claws clear	28-27
<b>ACCEPTABLE</b>	Striations on the head, back and flanks very long and wide *Flank markings missing. Eyebrow area melanised *Indistinct moustache. Evidence of phaeomelanin *Beak, legs and claws dark	26-24
<b>POOR</b>	*Lots of phaeomelanin *Striations long and unbroken. Moustache absent *Blurred striations. Eyebrow area melanised. *Example difficult to distinguish from a black	23-18

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### **ISABEL**

The Isabel is a dilute brown. The legs, claws and beak are flesh coloured.  
 The back and flanks show narrow, beige striations, which should show a marked contrast against the ground colour, allowing the ground colour to appear. (Mosaics will show a light beige colour between the striations)  
 The typical head design of an Isabel the area above the beak and around eyebrows will show a slight reduction in the lipochrome colour.  
 The wing and tail feathers will show a clear beige colour throughout the whole feather , with the exception of a fine lipochrome edging to the tip of the feather.  
 The lipochrome colour must be clear and evenly distributed , without pale areas, in such specific points as the flanks and the edging of the wing and tail feathers.

Intensive Yellow Isabel	Intensive Red Isabel
Non Intensive Yellow Isabel	Non Intensive Red Isabel
Mosaic Yellow Isabel	Mosaic Red Isabel
Intensive Yellow Ivory Isabel	Intensive Red Ivory Isabel
Non Intensive Yellow Ivory Isabel	Non Intensive Red Ivory Isabel
Mosaic Yellow Ivory Isabel	Mosaic Red Ivory Isabel
Dominant White Isabel	
Recessive White Isabel	

**Points available 30 (melanin)**



<b>Evaluation</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Points</b>
<b>EXCELLENT</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Striations of a clear bright beige colour extending throughout the plumage, these to be the same dimensions as the agate.</li> <li>* Absence of phaeomelanin brown</li> </ul>	<b>29</b>
<b>GOOD</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Good reduction of the width of the striations</li> <li>* Back markings either too evident or too pale</li> <li>* Good reduction of phaeomelanin</li> <li>* Obvious lightness in the colour of the striations</li> </ul>	<b>28-27</b>
<b>ACCEPTABLE</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Smaller reduction in the width of melanin striations</li> <li>* Striations of the back, flanks and head either too wide or difficult to detect.</li> <li>* Different colours throughout the plumage</li> </ul>	<b>26-24</b>
<b>POOR</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Striations too wide or absent</li> <li>* Excessive phaeomelanin.</li> <li>* Examples either resembling browns or conversely too diluted.</li> <li>* Flank markings missing</li> </ul>	<b>23-18</b>



# PASTEL MUTATION

## GENERALITIES

The pastel mutation is characterized by a reduction in melanin pigment

## BLACK PASTEL

The pastel causes a reduction that changes the whole design as well as changing the colour from black to charcoal grey, but causes no discolouration in the wing and tail feathers.

The legs, claws and beak must be as dark as possible, ideally black.

Intensive Yellow Black Pastel	Intensive Red Black Pastel
Non Intensive Yellow Black Pastel	Non Intensive Red Black Pastel
Mosaic Yellow Black Pastel	Mosaic Red Black Pastel
Intensive Yellow Ivory Black Pastel	Intensive Red Ivory Black Pastel
Non Intensive Yellow Ivory Black Pastel	Non Intensive Red Ivory Black Pastel
Mosaic Yellow Ivory Black Pastel	Mosaic Red Ivory Black Pastel
Dominant White Black Pastel	
Recessive White Black Pastel	

**Points available 30 (melanin)**

<b>Evaluation</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Points</b>
<b>EXCELLENT</b>	*Striations typical of a classic black but charcoal grey colour *Beak, legs and claws very oxidized *Absence of phaeomelanin brown	29
<b>GOOD</b>	*Slight reduction in width of striations than found in an excellent example, but correctly coloured *Beak, legs and claws slightly less oxidized *Slight traces of phaeomelanin	28-27
<b>ACCEPTABLE</b>	* Striations slightly broken, or thin and the charcoal grey colour reduced. *Presence of phaeomelanin *Beak, legs and claws less oxidized	26-24
<b>POOR</b>	*Striations broken or blurred with the colour more representative of an agate pastel. *Beak, legs and claws too pale	23-18



## **BROWN PASTEL**

The brown melanin forms a dense veil throughout the entire plumage. Lipochrome will always be visible. Very thin striations that are barely visible is required in intensive examples.

Beak, legs and claws will be uniformly brown,

Intensive Yellow Brown Pastel	Intensive Red Brown Pastel
Non Intensive Yellow Brown Pastel	Non Intensive Red Brown Pastel
Mosaic Yellow Brown Pastel	Mosaic Red Brown Pastel
Intensive Yellow Ivory Brown Pastel	Intensive Red Ivory Brown Pastel
Non Intensive Yellow Ivory Brown Pastel	Non Intensive Red Ivory Brown Pastel
Mosaic Yellow Ivory Brown Pastel	Mosaic Red Ivory Brown Pastel
Dominant White Brown Pastel	
Recessive White Brown Pastel	

### **Points available 30 (melanin)**

<b>Evaluation</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Points</b>
<b>EXCELLENT</b>	*Absence of striations leaving a dark brown melanin veil distributed throughout the plumage. *The brown pigment in the wing and tail feathers to show evidence of the pastel factor *Beak, legs and claws to be uniformly brown	29
<b>GOOD</b>	* Melanin pigment as with excellent examples but showing faint traces of striations *Beak legs and claws to be uniformly brown	28-27
<b>ACCEPTABLE</b>	* Less dense oxidation of the melanin pigment, but sufficient to determine the mutation. Traces of striations	26-24
<b>POOR</b>	* Depth of colour of the brown melanin too light * Examples resembling Isabel pastels or with a bad veil with striations very evident. *Birds resemble classic browns	23-18



## AGATE PASTEL

The agate pastel shows ash grey narrow short striations.

The edges of the wing and tail feathers will be of a pearl grey colour.

The characteristic head design and moustache is retained.

The legs , claws and beak must be an uniform flesh colour.

Intensive Yellow Agate Pastel	Intensive Red Agate Pastel
Non Intensive Yellow Agate Pastel	Non Intensive Red Agate Pastel
Mosaic Yellow Agate Pastel	Mosaic Red Agate Pastel
Intensive Yellow Ivory Agate Pastel	Intensive Red Ivory Agate Pastel
Non Intensive Yellow Ivory Agate Pastel	Non Intensive Red Ivory Agate Pastel
Mosaic Yellow Ivory Agate Pastel	Mosaic Red Ivory Agate Pastel
Dominant White Agate Pastel	
Recessive White Agate Pastel	

**Points available 30 ( melanin)**

<b>Evaluation</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Points</b>
<b>EXCELLENT</b>	*Striations to be dark grey *Striations on the head back and flanks to be very evident as with the moustache *Absence of phaeomelanin brown *Beak, legs and claws to be flesh coloured	29
<b>GOOD</b>	Good coloured striations evident but not overall well marked. *Light traces of phaeomelanin *Beak, claws and legs flesh coloured	28-27
<b>ACCEPTABLE</b>	* The colour of the striations sufficiently good to determine the mutation *evidence of phaeomelanin *Beak, legs and claws tending to be grey	26-24
<b>POOR</b>	* Melanin pigment tending to be brown *Difficult to differentiate between an agate pastel and a classic Isabel *Colour of striations too dark suggesting a classic agate. Beak, legs and claws dark	23-18



## ISABEL PASTEL

The Isabel pastel shows a diluted melanin pigment with the very light ( almost white) beige colour well distributed throughout the plumage.

Very faint striations will be allowed in the intensives

The legs, nails and claws will be flesh coloured

Intensive Yellow Isabel Pastel	Intensive Red Isabel Pastel
Non Intensive Yellow Isabel Pastel	Non Intensive Red Isabel Pastel
Mosaic Yellow Isabel Pastel	Mosaic Yellow Isabel Pastel
Intensive Yellow Ivory Isabel Pastel	Intensive Red Ivory Isabel Pastel
Non Intensive Yellow Ivory Isabel Pastel	Non Intensive Red Ivory Isabel Pastel
Mosaic Yellow Ivory Isabel Pastel	Mosaic Red Ivory Isabel Pastel
Dominant White Isabel Pastel	
Recessive White Isabel Pastel	

### Points available 30 ( melanin)

Evaluation	Description	Points
<b>EXCELLENT</b>	*Melanin to be very light beige *Melanin to be distributed equally throughout the plumage, very faint but evident in wing and tail feathers. *No trace of striations *Beak, legs and claws to be clear	29
<b>GOOD</b>	*Good reduction of melanin *Colour in wings and tail feathers to be reduced but evident *Absence of striations	28-27
<b>ACCEPTABLE</b>	*Melanin pigment to be beige , but sufficiently reduced so as to be able to determine the mutation *Slight traces of striations	26-24
<b>POOR</b>	* Melanin pigment too brown *Striations on the back and flanks visible * Examples looking like a classic isabel or brown pastel.	23-18



# GREYWING MUTATION

## BLACK GREYWING

The black, greywing mutation characterizes by a super dilution of the central part of the feather with a marked repression of grey black eumelanin towards the tip of the feather.

The main characteristics of the dilution can be seen on the wings, tail and coverts.

The feathering will show a pearl grey moon like design and the feather tips will show slightly marked grey black areas in the form of seed.

On the wing and tail feathers a dilution of the central part together with eumelanin on the tips of the feathers gives dark grey to black extremities with a pearl grey central area.

The dark grey tips of the wing feathers must be larger than those of the tail feathers ( maximum half of a centimeter) .

The beak, legs and claws must be of a universally dark colour, black being the ideal.

Intensive Yellow Greywing	Intensive Red Greywing
Non Intensive Yellow Greywing	Non Intensive Red Greywing
Mosaic Yellow Greywing	Mosaic Red Greywing
Intensive Yellow Ivory Greywing	Intensive Red Ivory Greywing
Non Intensive Yellow Ivory Greywing	Non Intensive Red Ivory Greywing
Mosaic Yellow Ivory Greywing	Mosaic Red Ivory Greywing
Dominant White Greywing	
Recessive White Greywing	

## Points available 30 (melanin)

Evaluation	Description	Points
<b>EXCELLENT</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Reduced melanin</li> <li>* Pearl grey new moon shaped markings throughout the plumage. Melanin on wings and tail to be pearl grey with dark grey tips</li> <li>*Absence of visible phaeomelanin</li> <li>*Beak, legs and claws very dark</li> </ul>	29
<b>GOOD</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Similar to an excellent example with the eumelanin slightly paler</li> <li>*Slight traces of phaeomelanin</li> <li>*Definition of wing and tail markings slightly indistinct</li> <li>*Beak, legs and claws very dark</li> </ul>	28-27



<b>ACCEPTABLE</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Melanin colour tending towards dark grey</li> <li>*Excessive reducing of melanin leading to the absence of the required pattern ( spangling)</li> <li>*Presence of an amount of phaeomelanin</li> <li>* Wing markings poor</li> <li>*Beak, legs and claws less dark</li> </ul>	26-24
<b>POOR</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*The bird intermediate in appearance between a black pastel and a greywing, or a bird that has poor melanin colouring</li> <li>*Heavy reduction of melanin</li> <li>*Clear coloured beak, legs and claws</li> </ul>	23-18



# OPAL MUTATION

## GENERALITIES

The opal mutation is one that causes a reduction of the melanines causing a concentration of eumelanin under the central stem of the feather. This combined with the optical effect gives a bird a bluish aspect. The colour of the underside of the wing and tail feathers will be darker than the top of these feathers

## BLACK OPAL

The oxidization must be maximum, leaving grey black striations on a bluish background.

The back, legs and claws must be of a uniform colour and as dark as possible. Black being ideal.

Intensive Yellow Black Opal	Intensive Red Black Opal
Non Intensive Yellow Black Opal	Non Intensive Red Black Opal
Mosaic Yellow Black Opal	Mosaic Red Black Opal
Intensive Yellow Ivory Black Opal	Intensive Red Ivory Black Opal
Non Intensive Yellow Ivory Black Opal	Non Intensive Red Ivory Black Opal
Mosaic Yellow Ivory Black Opal	Mosaic Red Ivory Black Opal
Dominant White Black Opal	
Recessive White Black Opal	

## Points available 30 (melanin)

Evaluation	Description	Points
<b>EXCELLENT</b>	*maximum manifestation of eumelanin black which with the modification of the feather structure assumes a blue grey colour. *Beak, legs and claws, black *Unbroken striations * absence of phaeomelanin	29
<b>GOOD</b>	*Striations less wide.* Good manifestation of 'blue' *Light traces of phaeomelanin *Beak, legs and claws dark	28-27
<b>ACCEPTABLE</b>	*Narrow striations * Reduction in the 'blue' effect *Phaeomelanin evident* Beak, legs and claws slightly dark.	26-24
<b>POOR</b>	*Striations indistinct or broken* Phaeomelanin evident * absence of the 'blue' effect. Beak, legs and claws clear *Subjects resembling agate opals	23-18

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## **BROWN OPAL**

Maximum oxidization, the striations are a grey blue brown colour.

Legs, claws and beak to be brown.

Intensive Yellow Brown Opal	Intensive Red Brown Opal
Non Intensive Yellow Brown Opal	Non Intensive Red Brown Opal
Mosaic Yellow Brown Opal	Mosaic Red Brown Opal
Intensive Yellow Ivory Brown Opal	Intensive Red Ivory Brown Opal
Non Intensive Yellow Ivory Brown Opal	Non Intensive Red Ivory Brown Opal
Mosaic Yellow Ivory Brown Opal	Mosaic Red Ivory Brown Opal
Dominant White Brown Opal	
Recessive White Brown Opal	

**Points available 30 ( melanin)**

<b>Evaluation</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Points</b>
<b>EXCELLENT</b>	*Striations similar to a classic brown but of a grey blue brown colour. The wing and tail feathers to exude brilliance. Beak, legs and claws to be brown	29
<b>GOOD</b>	*Similar to the excellent example, but all round markings slightly reduced *Beak legs and claws, brown	28-27
<b>ACCEPTABLE</b>	* Striations coloured just sufficiently to determine the mutation.* Striations hardly distinguishable *Absence of the grey blue effect	26-24
<b>POOR</b>	*Bad brown colour *Striations absent or diluted without the grey blue effect	23-18

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## AGATE OPAL

The agate opal shows a reduction of the black eumelanin design manifested in the form of a blue grey colour on a silver grey background.

The combination of agate and opal gives a feathering with blue grey striation on a clear background.

The legs, claws and beak must be of a uniformly clear colour.

Intensive Yellow Agate Opal	Intensive Red Agate Opal
Non Intensive Yellow Agate Opal	Non Intensive Red Agate Opal
Mosaic Yellow Agate Opal	Mosaic Red Agate Opal
Intensive Yellow Ivory Agate Opal	Intensive Red Ivory Agate Opal
Non Intensive Yellow Ivory Agate Opal	Non Intensive Red Ivory Agate Opal
Mosaic Yellow Ivory Agate Opal	Mosaic Red Ivory Agate Opal
Dominant White Agate Opal	
Recessive White Agate Opal	

### **Points available 30 ( melanin)**

<b>Evaluation</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Points</b>
<b>EXCELLENT</b>	*Change of colour of eumelanin from black to blue grey. * Beak, legs and claws flesh coloured. *Reduced width of striations characteristic of the agate which stand out from the background *Absence of phaeomelanin	29
<b>GOOD</b>	*Grey blue effect evident but less so than with an excellent example.* Beak. Legs and claws flesh coloured *Striations typical of an agate. *Good reduction of phaeomelanin	28-27
<b>ACCEPTABLE</b>	*Light presence of phaeomelanin *Striations coloured sufficiently so as to be able to determine the mutation. *Striations too narrow or too wide. *Beak, legs and claws with light traces of melanin	26-24
<b>POOR</b>	* Birds not typical of the mutation * Brown suffusion across the plumage similar to that of a brown opal. *Striations too wide and dark, similar to a black opal. *Beak, legs and claws showing melanin pigment *Striations absent	23-18

**NOTE; The Isabel opal is not a show bird and will not be judged**



# PHAEO MUTATION

## GENERALITIES

The phaeo mutation is characterized by the inhibition of the eumelanin and the appearance of very dark brown phaeomelanin and showing marked contrast within a spangled effect design. This spangle effect is the principle feature of the phaeo canary. On the back this spangled effect must be regular and well distributed extending from above the beak down to the rump and must not give the effect of clear white lines.

The melanin on the head and flanks will be the same.

On intensive feathered birds the spangled effect is always less well defined.

A brown suffusion accompanies the spangle effect.

In phaeo cock birds the brown eumelanin extends from above the beak but show a facial mask of lipochrome mixed with brown melanin. This also follows on the centre of the chest.

The edges of the wing and tail feathers must show as much brown as possible . No expression of eumelanin black is permitted. The legs, claws and beak will be clear.

The eyes are plum red.

Intensive Yellow Phaeo	Intensive Red Phaeo
Non Intensive Yellow Phaeo	Non Intensive Red Phaeo
Mosaic Yellow Phaeo	Mosaic Red Phaeo
Intensive Yellow Ivory Phaeo	Intensive Red Ivory Phaeo
Non Intensive Yellow Ivory Phaeo	Non Intensive Red Ivory Phaeo
Mosaic Yellow Ivory Phaeo	Mosaic Red Ivory Phaeo
Dominant White Phaeo	
Recessive White Phaeo	

## Points available 30 (melanin)

Evaluation	Description	Points
<b>EXCELLENT</b>	*Characteristic design ( spangling) defined by the distribution of phaeomelanin on the peripheries of the feather with central areas deprived of melanin *The brown colour to be very dark.* Eyes plum red	29
<b>GOOD</b>	*Brown colour slightly reduced *Overall spangled design less clear but still showing clear central areas of the feather. Eyes plum red	28-27



<b>ACCEPTABLE</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Reduction in the darkness of the brown</li> <li>* Spangling less evident or indistinct, but still able to determine the mutation.</li> <li>*Eyes plum red</li> </ul>	26-24
<b>POOR</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Brown very pale</li> <li>*Design completely broken up</li> </ul>	23-18



# SATINETTE MUTATION

## GENERALITIES

The satinette mutation is characterized by the total inhibition of eumelanin black and phaeomelanin. Only dilute eumelanin brown remains which is coloured reddish beige.

The design of the head, back and flanks is formed by distinctly fine and short striations . The colour reddish beige on a clear background gives a beautiful contrast. The beak, legs and claws will be flesh coloured.

The eyes are bright red.

Intensive Yellow Isabel Satinette	Intensive Red Isabel Satinette
Non Intensive Yellow Isabel Satinette	Non Intensive Red Isabel Satinette
Mosaic Yellow Isabel Satinette	Mosaic Red Isabel Satinette
Intensive Yellow Ivory Isabel Satinette	Intensive Red Ivory Isabel Satinette
Non Intensive Yellow Ivory Isabel Satinette	Non Intensive Red Ivory Isabel Satinette
Mosaic Yellow Ivory Isabel Satinette	Mosaic Red Ivory Isabel Satinette
Dominant White Isabel Satinette	
Recessive White Isabel Satinette	

## Points available 30 (melanin)

Evaluation	Description	Points
<b>EXCELLENT</b>	*Very evident contrast between the reddish beige of the striations and the clear background * Design similar to a classic Isabel, complete, light narrow and well distributed.* Eyes red	29
<b>GOOD</b>	* Good contrast between striations and background * Striations well defined and complete of a reddish beige colour. Eyes red.	28-27
<b>ACCEPTABLE</b>	* Contrast less evident with striations over large *Striations missing or irregular *Eyes dark red	26-24
<b>POOR</b>	*Striations either missing, too wide or indistinct *No contrast	23-18

**Note.** Agate Satinettes are not considered show birds and will not be judged



# TOPAZ MUTATION

## GENERALITIES

The topaz mutation is characterized by the modification of the colour of the eumelanin. There is a concentration of the latter along the central shaft of the feather, allowing large clear areas on the edge of the wing and tail feathers to be visible. The quill is devoid of pigment.

**NOTE:** The presence of the optical blue factor , especially with mosaics creates a better contrast.

## BLACK TOPAZ

The eumelanin will be similar to that of a classic black but of a dark chocolate black colour.

The absence of phaeomelanin allows for a marked contrast which is evident in the clear areas on the sides of all feathers and which is most evident in the wing and tail feathers.

Flanks will be well marked.

Legs, claws and beak will show slight traces of melanin

Eyes will be dark

Wings and tail feathers must be well marked

Intensive Yellow Black Topaz	Intensive Red Black Topaz
Non Intensive Yellow Black Topaz	Non Intensive Red Black Topaz
Mosaic Yellow Black Topaz	Mosaic Red Black Topaz
Intensive Yellow Ivory Black Topaz	Intensive Red Ivory Black Topaz
Non Intensive Yellow Ivory Black Topaz	Non Intensive Red Ivory Black Topaz
Mosaic Yellow Ivory Black Topaz	Mosaic Red Ivory Black Topaz
Dominant White Black Topaz	
Recessive White Black Topaz	

## Points available 30 (melanin)

Evaluation	Description	Points
<b>EXCELLENT</b>	*Striations well defined of a dark chocolate black colour and no evidence of phaeomelanin *Striations to be the same dimensions as a classic black * Quills to be very clear emphasizing the mutation *Beak, legs and claws lightly melanised	29



<b>GOOD</b>	*Good expression of eumelanin * Striations similar to a classic black *Light presence of phaeomelanin *Quills much clearer than those of a classic example *Beak, legs and claws lightly coloured	28-27
<b>ACCEPTABLE</b>	*Dark chocolate colour evident. *Striations broken, narrow or indistinct. Large presence of phaeomelanin. *Quills approaching the colour of classics *Beak, legs and claws devoid of pigment	26-24
<b>POOR</b>	*Melanin not chocolate brown *Striations narrow, irregular or missing. *Excessive presence of phaeomelanin. *Dark coloured quills.* Beak, legs and claws clear Examples looking like classic brown birds	23-18

### **BROWN TOPAZ**

The striations will carry the same colour as classic examples.

The absence of phaeomelanin allows for a good contrast between the eumelanin striations and the ground colour. Leaving 'clear' wing and tail feathers.

Flanks will be well marked. The beak, legs and claws will be flesh coloured.

Clear quills. Eyes will be dark red. Wings and tail to be well marked.

Intensive Yellow Brown Topaz	Intensive Red Brown Topaz
Non Intensive Yellow Brown Topaz	Non Intensive Red Brown Topaz
Mosaic Yellow Brown Topaz	Mosaic Red Brown Topaz
Intensive Yellow Ivory Brown Topaz	Intensive Red Ivory Brown Topaz
Non Intensive Yellow Ivory Brown Topaz	Non Intensive Red Ivory Brown Topaz
Mosaic Yellow Ivory Brown Topaz	Mosaic Red Ivory Brown Topaz
Dominant White Brown Topaz	
Recessive White Brown Topaz	

**Points available 30 (melanin)**

<b>Evaluation</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Points</b>
<b>EXCELLENT</b>	* Brown striations complete and well distributed with an absence of phaeomelanin brown *Striations resembling those of a classic brown in size. *Quills very clear. *Beak legs and claws flesh coloured	29



GOOD	*Good expression of eumelanin brown *Striations resembling a classic brown. *Light traces of phaeomelanin *Clear quills *Beak, legs and claws flesh coloured	28-27
ACCEPTABLE	*Brown insufficiently dark *Striations broken, indistinct or too narrow *Too much phaeomelanin. *Dark quills *Beak, legs and claws too light	26-24
POOR	*Bad brown colouration * Dark quills *Excessive phaeomelanin. *Striations narrow irregular or absent *Impossible to identify the mutation with certainty *Beak, legs and claws too light	23-18

### AGATE TOPAZ

The chestnut coloured striations will be very dark, approaching black. Fine short and distinct as in a classic agate. The flanks will be well marked . Legs, claws and beak will be clear. Eyes are dark, with the wing and tail feathers well marked.

**NOTE:** With mosaics the presence of the optical blue factor will increase the marked contrast with a pearl grey edging to the feather and between the striations

Intensive Yellow Agate Topaz	Intensive Red Agate Topaz
Non Intensive Yellow Agate Topaz	Non Intensive Red Agate Topaz
Mosaic Yellow Agate Topaz	Mosaic Red Agate Topaz
Intensive Yellow Ivory Agate Topaz	Intensive Red Ivory Agate Topaz
Non Intensive Yellow Ivory Agate Topaz	Non Intensive Red Ivory Agate Topaz
Mosaic Yellow Ivory Agate Topaz	Mosaic Red Ivory Agate Topaz
Dominant White Agate Topaz	
Recessive White Agate Topaz	

### **Points available 30 (melanin)**

Evaluation	Description	Points
<b>EXCELLENT</b>	*Striations sepia coloured *Striations as for a classic agate, lightly reduced with edges small and chalky. *Absence of phaeomelanin. *Clear quills *Beak, legs and claws flesh coloured,	<b>29</b>



<b>GOOD</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Good expression of sepia colouration</li> <li>*Striations similar top those of a classic agate</li> <li>*Edging to wing and tail feathers not too large</li> <li>*Quills clear. * Beak, legs and claws flesh coloured</li> </ul>	28-27
<b>ACCEPTABLE</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Sepia colour slightly faded</li> <li>*Striations unbroken and wide, or too narrow with a brown colour</li> <li>* Typical edging to feathers absent</li> <li>*Presence of phaeomelanin. Quills still clear</li> </ul>	26-24
<b>POOR</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Insufficient shade of sepia colouring</li> <li>*Striations too wide, indistinct or of the wrong colour- dark grey or light brown</li> <li>*Striations too large or missing</li> <li>*Excessive presence of phaeomelanin</li> <li>*Quills dark. Determination of the exact mutation difficult</li> </ul>	23-18

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**Note;** Too few examples of the Isabel Topaz have been bred to be able to establish a standard.



# EUMO MUTATION

## GENERALITIES

The eumo mutation is characterized by a reduction in the eumelanin black ( in black and agate examples) and in eumelanin brown in brown series birds. Absence of phaeomelanin allows the ground colour ( red, yellow or white) to show through. The eumo design is identical to that in classic colours but slightly narrower

## BLACK EUMO

The black eumelanin is reduced to a grey black accompanied by an absence of phaeomelanin.

The back and flanks show dark grey striations with the design being as the classic black, albeit narrower.

Beak, legs and claws will be flesh coloured. The eyes are dark red.

Intensive Yellow Black Eumo	Intensive Red Black Eumo
Non Intensive Yellow Black Eumo	Non Intensive Red Black Eumo
Mosaic Yellow Black Eumo	Mosaic Red Black Eumo
Intensive Yellow Ivory Black Eumo	Intensive Red Black Eumo
Non Intensive Yellow Ivory Black Eumo	Non Intensive Red Ivory Black Eumo
Mosaic Yellow Ivory Black Eumo	Mosaic Red Ivory Black Eumo
Dominant White Black Eumo	
Recessive White Black Eumo	

**Points available 30 ( melanin)**

Evaluation	Description	Points
<b>EXCELLENT</b>	Well defined striations which will be long and wide and coloured grey black *Absence of phaeomelanin. Eyes dark red	29
<b>GOOD</b>	*Striations well defined with a slight reduction in colour *Light traces of phaeomelanin. Eyes dark red	28-27
<b>ACCEPTABLE</b>	*Lightening of the sought after grey black colour. *Striations indistinct, too wide or narrow or missing *Light traces of phaeomelanin. *Eyes too dark or light	26-24



<b>POOR</b>	*Poor colour ( not grey black) *Striations missing or indistinct * Eyes too dark or light *Heavy phaeomelanin presence	23-18
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### **BROWN EUMO**

The brown eumelanin is reduced , there is an absence of phaeomelanin.

The back and flanks show brown striations looking like a classic brown only with narrower marks.

Wing and tail feathers will be well marked.

The legs, claws and beak will be flesh coloured Eyes will be dark red.

Intensive Yellow Brown Eumo	Intensive Red Brown Eumo
Non Intensive Yellow Brown Eumo	Non Intensive Red Brown Eumo
Mosaic Yellow Brown Eumo	Mosaic Red Brown Eumo
Intensive Yellow Ivory Brown Eumo	Intensive Red Ivory Brown Eumo
Non Intensive Yellow Ivory Brown Eumo	Non Intensive Red Ivory Brown Eumo
Mosaic Yellow Ivory Brown Eumo	Mosaic Red Ivory Brown Eumo
Dominant White Brown Eumo	
Recessive White Brown Eumo	

### **Points available 30 ( melanin)**

<b>Evaluation</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Points</b>
<b>EXCELLENT</b>	*Design typical of a classic brown with the striations slightly narrower and of brown colour *Striations to be well defined. *Absence of phaeomelanin. Eyes dark red	29
<b>GOOD</b>	*As with an excellent example but brown colouration less dark *Slight traces of phaeomelanin. Eyes dark red	28-27
<b>ACCEPTABLE</b>	*Striations of a light brown colour and either indistinct or missing. *Phaeomelanin evident. Eyes too dark or too light	26-24
<b>POOR</b>	*Brown colour too light *Dark eyes *Striations reduced, indistinct or absent. *Heavy phaeomelanin presence	23-18

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## AGATE EUMO

The black eumelanin is reduced to a dark grey not the usual black. Pheomelanin brown will be absent.

The wing and tail feathers will be well marked.

Beak, legs and claws will be flesh coloured. The eyes are red.

Intensive Yellow Agate Topaz	Intensive Red Agate Topaz
Non Intensive Yellow Agate Topaz	Non Intensive Red Agate Topaz
Mosaic Yellow Agate Topaz	Mosaic Red Agate Topaz
Intensive Yellow Ivory Agate Topaz	Intensive Red Ivory Agate Topaz
Non Intensive Yellow Ivory Agate Topaz	Non Intensive Red Ivory Agate Topaz
Mosaic Yellow Ivory Agate Topaz	Mosaic Red Ivory Agate Topaz
Dominant White Agate Topaz	
Recessive White Agate Topaz	

### Points available 30 (melanin)

Evaluation	Description	Points
<b>EXCELLENT</b>	*Striations to be dark grey *Striations to be narrow, well defined and distributed as a classic agate *Absence of pheomelanin. Eyes red	29
<b>GOOD</b>	*Dark grey striations , the same as with an excellent example, like a classic agate but finer. *Slight traces of pheomelanin. Red eyes	28-27
<b>ACCEPTABLE</b>	*Grey colour too light. *Striations indistinct, over or under marked. *Light presence of pheomelanin. Eyes too dark	26-24
<b>POOR</b>	*Grey colour either too light or too dark approaching black. *Striations absent or over marked. Heavy presence of pheomelanin. Eyes dark	23-18

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ISABEL EUMO For this series insufficient experience means that the compilation of a standard is impossible



# ONYX MUTATION

## GENERALITIES

The onyx mutation is characterized by a modification of the displacement of eumelanin towards the inside of the feathers . This enables the colour of the striations and the area in between to be modified and presented more matt. The striations always remain distinct and visible as in the classic series'

## BLACK ONYX

There will be an absence of phaeomelanin.

The design of the striations will be identical to the classic black but of a matt black colour on a sooty background.

The colour of the wings and tail must be as uniform as possible. The beak, legs and claws must also be a uniform colour and as black as possible.

Intensive Yellow Black Onyx	Intensive Red Black Onyx
Non Intensive Yellow Black Onyx	Non Intensive Red Black Onyx
Mosaic Yellow Black Onyx	Mosaic Red Black Onyx
Intensive Yellow Ivory Black Onyx	Intensive Red Ivory Black Onyx
Non Intensive Yellow Ivory Black Onyx	Non Intensive Red Ivory Black Onyx
Mosaic Yellow Ivory Black Onyx	Mosaic Red Ivory Black Onyx
Dominant White Black Onyx	
Recessive White Black Onyx	

**Points available 30 ( melanin)**

Evaluation	Description	Points
<b>EXCELLENT</b>	*Striations of a black colour less brilliant than those of a classic black, with a sooty effect spread throughout the plumage.*Absence of phaeomelanin brown.* Beak, legs and claws black	29
<b>GOOD</b>	*Good sooty effect. * Matt black Striations narrower than normal but well distributed * Legs, claws and beak black *Head, flank and back striations well defined and black. * Traces of phaeomelanin	28-27
<b>ACCEPTABLE</b>	*An obvious sooty colour but of reduced density. *Striations indistinct but still evident *Example with sufficient characteristics to be able to determine that it is an onyx *Beak., legs and claws less oxidized.	26-24



<b>POOR</b>	*Sooty effect insufficient. * Beak, legs and claws clear *Striations indistinct ,insufficient or not well defined *Examples looking like classic blacks	23-18
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## **BROWN ONYX**

There is an absence of phaeomelanin .

The striations will resemble those of a classic brown but will be of a matt brown colour. Wing and tail feathers to be uniformly coloured. Legs, claws and beak to be brown.

Intensive Yellow Brown Onyx	Intensive Red Brown Onyx
Non Intensive Yellow Brown Onyx	No Intensive Red Brown Onyx
Mosaic Yellow Brown Onyx	Mosaic Red Brown Onyx
Intensive Yellow Ivory Brown Onyx	Intensive Red Ivory Brown Onyx
Non Intensive Yellow Ivory Brown Onyx	Non Intensive Red Ivory Brown Onyx
Mosaic Yellow Ivory Brown Onyx	Mosaic Red Ivory Brown Onyx
Dominant White Brown Onyx	
Recessive White Brown Onyx	

## **Points available 30 (melanin)**

<b>Evaluation</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Points</b>
<b>EXCELLENT</b>	* Striations continuous and complete of a matt brown colour. *Beak, legs and claws brown * The onyx mutation gives a brighter colour than that seen on a classic brown. A 'sooty' effect is uniformly distributed throughout the plumage.	29
<b>GOOD</b>	* A good 'sooty' effect extended throughout the plumage. * Beak, legs and claws brown *Good presence and distribution of matt brown striations	28-27
<b>ACCEPTABLE</b>	*'sooty' effect just evident.* Beak, legs and claws clear * Striations reduced but evident, or very narrow *Striations matt brown but too clear	26-24
<b>POOR</b>	* 'Sooty' effect insufficient.*Beak, legs and claws clear *Brown colour tending to be beige. *Striations irregular or absent. *Examples with a large reduction of brown melanins	23-18



### AGATE ONYX

There is an absence of phaeomelanin. The striations will be identical to those of the classic agate but of a matt dark grey colour. The colour of the wings and tail must be as uniform as possible. Beak, legs and claws will be flesh coloured.

Intensive Yellow Agate Onyx	Intensive Red Agate Onyx
Non Intensive Yellow Agate Onyx	Non Intensive Red Agate Onyx
Mosaic Yellow Agate Onyx	Mosaic Red Agate Onyx
Intensive Yellow Ivory Agate Onyx	Intensive Red Ivory Agate Onyx
Non Intensive Yellow Ivory Agate Onyx	Non Intensive Red Ivory Agate Onyx
Mosaic Yellow Ivory Agate Onyx	Mosaic Red Ivory Agate Onyx
Dominant White Agate Onyx	
Recessive White Agate Onyx	

### Points available 30 (melanin)

Evaluation	Description	Points
<b>EXCELLENT</b>	*Design typical of a classic agate but striations of a dark grey colour **Absence of phaeomelanin *Beak, legs and claws flesh coloured * Background to be a pale cinder grey colour *A light sooty effect to be evident	<b>29</b>
<b>GOOD</b>	*Design as an excellent example. *Slight traces of phaeomelanin visible *A good global cinder grey colour with an appreciable sooty effect. *Beak, legs and claws flesh coloured	<b>28-27</b>
<b>ACCEPTABLE</b>	*Grey colour too pale. Striations indistinct broken or over wide. *Light traces of phaeomelanin *Wing and tail feathers to be properly coloured so as to be able to positively identify the bird as an agate onyx *Sooty effect too pale or too dark *Beak, legs and claws flesh coloured	<b>26-24</b>
<b>POOR</b>	*Striation colour either too dark or too light *Heavy phaeomelanin presence *Sooty effect either absent or too dark. Approaching the colour associated with a black onyx *Beak, legs and claws with traces of melanin	<b>23-18</b>

\*\*\*\*\*

ISABEL ONYX Insufficient examples have been bred to establish a standard



# COBALT MUTATION

## GENERALITIES

The cobalt mutation is the 9<sup>th</sup> recognized. It is a free recessive mutation.

It's action on the classic melanins is to enlarge the eumelanin areas throughout the plumage to the edge of the wing feathers. Whilst this gives an overall black colour (including the lower stomach and vent areas) the colour tends to be dull.

As with all coloured canaries, the cobalt is judged by Category, Lipochrome and Melanin . At the moment only black and brown examples are sufficiently well known for us to be able to issue standards. Eventually the agate and Isabel could follow.

## BLACK COBALT

The striations of eumelanin are similar to those of a classic black. Wide and continuous.

The extension to the melanin throughout the plumage gives a dark grey aspect , as dark as possible throughout the plumage through to the extremities of the feathers, particularly the vent area, independent of the category. Brown will be absent. Beak, legs and claws will be black.

Intensive Yellow Black Cobalt	Intensive Red Black Cobalt
Non Intensive Yellow Black Cobalt	Non Intensive Red Black Cobalt
Mosaic Yellow Black Cobalt	Mosaic Red Black Cobalt
Intensive Yellow Ivory Black Cobalt	Intensive Red Ivory Black Cobalt
Non Intensive Yellow Ivory Black Cobalt	Non Intensive Red Ivory Black Cobalt
Mosaic Yellow Ivory Black Cobalt	Mosaic Red Ivory Black Cobalt
Dominant White Black Cobalt	
Recessive White Black Cobalt	

**Points available 30 ( melanin)**

Evaluation	Description	Points
<b>EXCELLENT</b>	*Maximum oxidation throughout the bird *Striations long, wide and well defined. *Maximum dark grey colouration throughout the plumage. *Absence of phaeomelanin. Legs, claws and beak black.	29



<b>GOOD</b>	* The same as for an excellent example but with slight traces of phaeomelanin	28-27
<b>ACCEPTABLE</b>	* Less black oxidation * Good presence of grey but less dark * Striations too wide or too narrow * Light traces of phaeomelanin. * Beak legs and claws less dark	26-24
<b>POOR</b>	* Insufficient oxidation.* Lack of brightness in the striations. * Absence of head markings.* Flanks too clear. * Lack of melanin throughout the body and vent area. * Heavy presence of phaeomelanin * Legs, beak and claws clear	23-18

### **BROWN COBALT**

The design of the striations is the same as a classic example, wide and continuous. The extension of the dark brown ( as dark as possible) melanin throughout the plumage right to the extremities of all feathers including those of the wing, tail flanks and vent area, independent of the category.  
Beak, legs and claws will be brown.

Intensive Yellow Brown Cobalt	Intensive Red Brown Cobalt
Non Intensive Yellow Brown Cobalt	Non Intensive Red Brown Cobalt
Mosaic Yellow Brown Cobalt	Mosaic Red Brown Cobalt
Intensive Yellow Ivory Brown Cobalt	Intensive Red Ivory Brown Cobalt
Non Intensive Yellow Ivory Brown Cobalt	Non Intensive Red Ivory Brown Cobalt
Mosaic Yellow Ivory Brown Cobalt	Mosaic Red Ivory Brown Cobalt
Dominant White Brown Cobalt	
Recessive White Brown Cobalt	

### **Points available 30 (melanin)**

<b>Evaluation</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Points</b>
<b>EXCELLENT</b>	*Maximum oxidation throughout the plumage, including wings and tail * Dark brown striations long wide and well defined * Absence of phaeomelanin * Beak, legs and claws brown	29



<b>GOOD</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Brown oxidation throughout the plumage . Brown striations as with an excellent example</li> <li>*Light traces of pheomelanin</li> <li>*Beak, legs and claws brown</li> </ul>	28-27
<b>ACCEPTABLE</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Less oxidation of brown</li> <li>* Good distribution of brown but less dark</li> <li>*Striations either too narrow or too large</li> <li>*Light traces of phaeomelanin.</li> <li>Legs, claws and beak less oxidized</li> </ul>	26-24
<b>POOR</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Insufficient oxidation of the brown</li> <li>*No clarity in the design.</li> <li>*Absence of markings on the head.</li> <li>*Flanks too clear</li> <li>*Lack of melanin throughout the plumage including the vent area.</li> <li>*Heavy phaeomelanin presence</li> <li>*Beak, legs and claws clear.</li> </ul>	23-18

## AGATE COBALT

### Characteristics

Striations are similar to the classic agate. Beak, legs and claws to be flesh coloured. The effect of the diffusion of the black eumelanin is seen throughout the plumage, typical of the cobalt but reduces by the effect of the agate mutation. This is very visible specially through the throat, chest belly areas and in particular throughout the vent area, regardless of the feather type. The black eumelanin is diffused to give a charcoal grey effect Lipochrome colouring seems a little darker.

Intensive Yellow Agate Cobalt	Intensive Red Agate Cobalt
Non Intensive Yellow Agate Cobalt	Non Intensive Red Agate Cobalt
Mosaic Yellow Agate Cobalt	Mosaic Red Agate Cobalt
Intensive Yellow Ivory Agate Cobalt	Intensive Red Ivory Agate Cobalt
Non Intensive Yellow Ivory Agate Cobalt	Non Intensive Red Ivory Agate Cobalt
Mosaic Yellow Ivory Agate Cobalt	Mosaic Red Ivory Agate Cobalt
Dominant White Agate Cobalt	
White Agate Cobalt	



Points available 30 (melanin)

Evaluation	Description	Points
<b>EXCELLENT</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>.Striations as with An excellent classic example</li> <li>. Diffusion of the reduced eumelain, very visible from the throat through to the vent area.</li> <li>.Absence of phaeomelanin</li> <li>. Beak, legs and claws flesh coloured</li> </ul>	29
<b>GOOD</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. Striations corresponding to those of a good classic example</li> <li>.Diffusion of the reduced eumelanin visible but not as good as seen on an excellent example</li> <li>.Good reduction of phaeomelanin</li> <li>.Beak, legs and claws flesh coloured.</li> </ul>	28-27
<b>ACCEPTABLE</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. Striations about acceptable as a classic example</li> <li>. Reduced eumelanin diffused but either very pale or too dark</li> <li>.Phaeomelanin visible.</li> <li>. Beak legs and claws slightly dark</li> </ul>	26-24
<b>POOR</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>.Poor striations as would be seen in an inferior classic</li> <li>.Diffusion of melanin either very weak or so dark as to confuse with a black example.</li> <li>.Phaeomelanin visible</li> <li>.Beak, claws and legs dark</li> </ul>	23-18



# FEATHER QUALITY

## Characteristics

The plumage consists of body, wing and tail feathers. They must be complete , uniform, smooth compact, tight and bright.

The body wing and tail feathers must overlap each other in a perfectly aligned pattern. The tail and wing feathers must be compact, close fitting and without blemish.

## Common faults

Very long and over abundant feathering which makes the back seem less compact

Over abundant feathering on the flanks, over hanging eyebrows. Horns.

Rough feathering on the throat or chest

Loose feathers one or both flanks, or on the abdomen or chest

‘Cock’ feathers

Feathers on the back opening to leave a ‘parting’

Short, thin or dull feathers

Incomplete moult

Uneven wing and/or tail feathers

Incomplete or misaligned wing feathers.

Open, fish or swallow tail

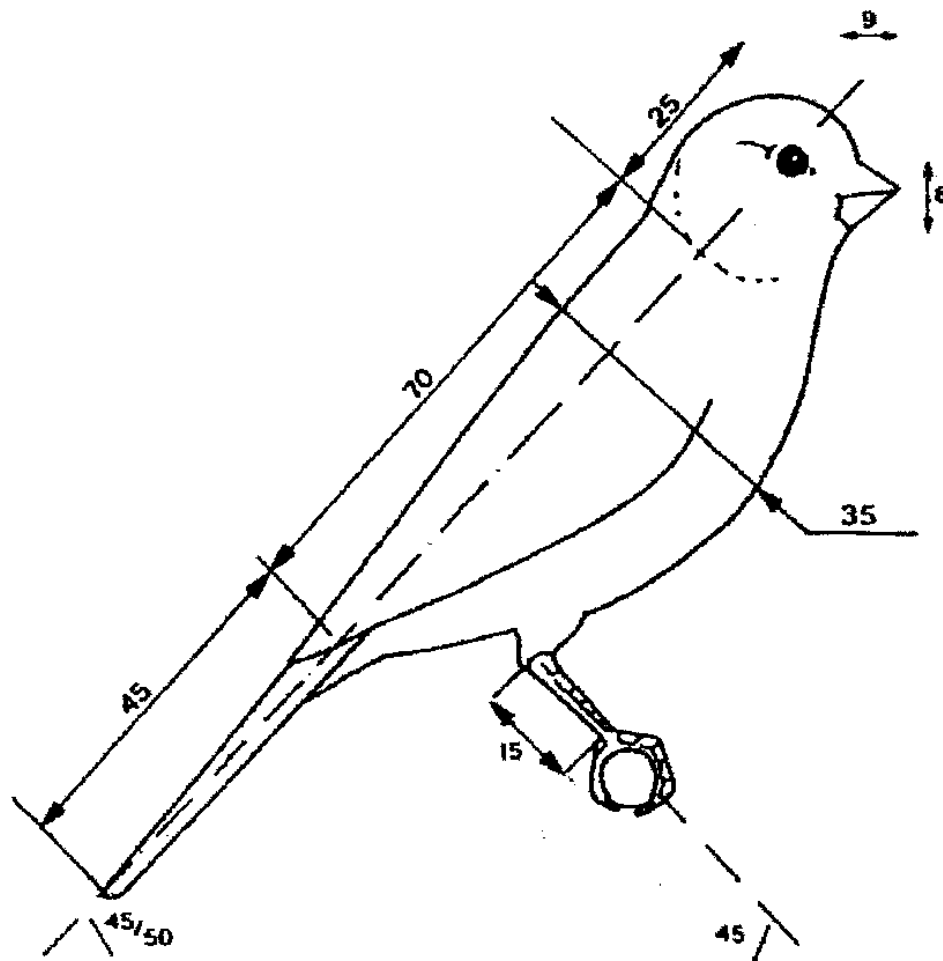
If any of these faults are particularly pronounced then they will be considered as serious faults.

## **Points available 15 ( feather)**

<b>Evaluation</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Points</b>
<b>EXCELLENT</b>	*Perfect	14
<b>GOOD</b>	*One or two faults	13
<b>ACCEPTABLE</b>	*Three small or one major fault	12
<b>POOR</b>	*More than three faults,. Bird heavily in moult	11-9



## TYPE AND SIZE



### Characteristics

Size is between 13 and 14 cm from the top of the head to the tip of the tail

The head is round and broad, the beak is short and cone shaped with a broad base.

The eye is central. Well proportioned neck in keeping with the body.

The back is broad and flat forming a one piece block. The wings are symmetrical and well carried with the tips meeting at the tip of the tail.

The chest is broad and rounded.

The body is neither too stocky or too fine and thin. It should join the neck and head gracefully to give an impression of elegance and beauty

The tail is neither too long nor too short (two thirds of the length of the body) in balance with the rest of the body.

The legs are robust and sturdy with strong claws that grip the perch tightly



### Common faults

Length: either above or below standard

Head : Flat or too small or conversely too large and heavy in relation to the body.

Beak : Thin, long, crossed, abnormal growth of one mandible

Back; Concave or convex

Chest ; Flat or narrow or prominent and heavy

Body: Too thin or too heavy

Legs : Too long and fine with visible thighs or too short or portly covered by feathers from the abdomen

**Points available 15**

<b>Evaluation</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Points</b>
<b>EXCELLENT</b>	*Without a fault	14
<b>GOOD</b>	*One fault	13
<b>ACCEPTABLE</b>	*Two or three faults	12
<b>POOR</b>	*Very serious faults or a bird that by it's shape or size resembles other breeds (e.g.Border, Gloster, Norwich etc	11-9



# POSITION

## Characteristics

The general presentation skills of a bird together with how it perches etc are what is meant by the term 'Position.' In practical terms this is nothing more than the body shape and the condition of the canary.

In this respect the Type and the Position contrast and influence each other. A canary that lacks type will hardly show good position, and vice versa.

An excellent position can be summarized by : arrogance, boldness and agility.

When in a resting position the bird must present a straight and continuous line that extends throughout the body to the tip of the tail, and maintain a position of approximately 45degrees in relation to the perch.

## Common faults are of two types

### 1.Character

- wild and nervous
- timid and frightened

### 2.Structural

- dropped or loosely carried wings
- crossed wings
- tail carried too low, showing a concave or convex body to tail line
- stiffness lacking flexibility of movement
- shoulders projecting

**Points available 10**

Evaluation	Description	Points
EXCELLENT	*Faultless	9
GOOD	*One fault	8
ACCEPTABLE	*Two faults	7
POOR	* Faults evident from both areas	6



# GENERAL IMPRESSION

## Characteristics

Only the state of health or the birds cleanliness are considered under this heading.

A bird will only present itself to a maximum if , apart from it's beauty it is shown in a clean and healthy state.

This heading must not be used to adjust a final score especially if the score is high in the other sections.

### Common defects

- a bird has been heavily penalized in other areas
- poor state of health
- nails too long, or deformed
- scaly legs
- a dirty body, tail or legs.

However it will be necessary to consider whether signs of dirtiness are a result of the bird spending time on the cage floor.

### Points available 5

Evaluation	Description	Points
EXCELLENT	*Without a fault	5
GOOD	* One fault	4
ACCEPTABLE	* Two faults	3
POOR	* More than three faults	2



# HARMONY

## General considerations

A stam is composed of 4 (four) examples which in the context of an exhibition are of the same variety, in all respects ( feather type, lipochrome colour, classic colour and mutation , if applicable). In addition, with Mosaic examples the same sex.

If a judge does not find this to be the case, he must judge all the examples individually, but will not award any points for harmony, and the stam will be excluded from competition.

## Harmony – Criteria for allocation of points

A judge has 6 ( six) points available and these have to be allocated using the following arithmetic equation

### Points available 6

Description	Points For Harmony
Identical points For all 4 birds	6
Difference of 1 point Between the bird with the highest points and that with the least	5
Difference of 2 points Between the bird with the highest points and that with the least	4
Difference of 3 points Between the bird with the highest points and that with the least	3
Difference of 4 points Between the bird with the highest points and that with the least	2
Difference of 5 points Between the bird with the highest points and that with the least	1
Difference of 6 points or more Between the bird with the highest points and that with the least	0



## SUMMARY TABLE FOR POINTS DEDUCTION

POINTS AVAILABLE	DISTRIBUTION OF POINTS			
	EXCELLENT	GOOD	ACCEPTABLE	POOR
<b>55</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>51-49</b>	<b>48-47</b>	<b>46-44</b>
<b>30</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>28-27</b>	<b>26-24</b>	<b>23-18</b>
<b>25</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>23-22</b>	<b>21-20</b>	<b>19-15</b>
<b>15</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12-11</b>	<b>10-8</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7-3</b>
<b>15 (Feather)</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11-9</b>
<b>10 (Position)</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>



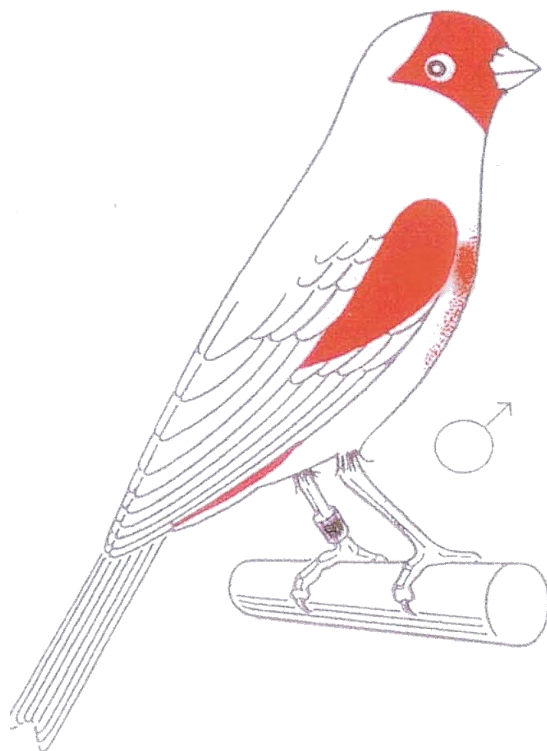
## REASONS FOR REFUSING TO JUDGE A BIRD

- \*Missing, total or partial, limbs, toes or claws
- \*Total or partial blindness
- \*Obvious absence of wing or tail feathers
- \*The presence of non pigmented feathers in a melanin canary
- \*The presence of white claws in a melanin canary
- \*The presence of melanin pigment in the plumage, beak, legs or claws of a lipochrome canary
- \*Evidence of a feather cyst (lump)
- \*A non typical bird
- \*Bird bleeding or sick
- \*A bird without a closed ring
- \*A bird showing the residue of cleaning agents
- \* Birds that exhibit the phenotype of two or more mutations . 9 e.g. Opal + Pastel or Cobalt and Onyx)
- \* Any other situation not covered must be referred to the Commission of Control



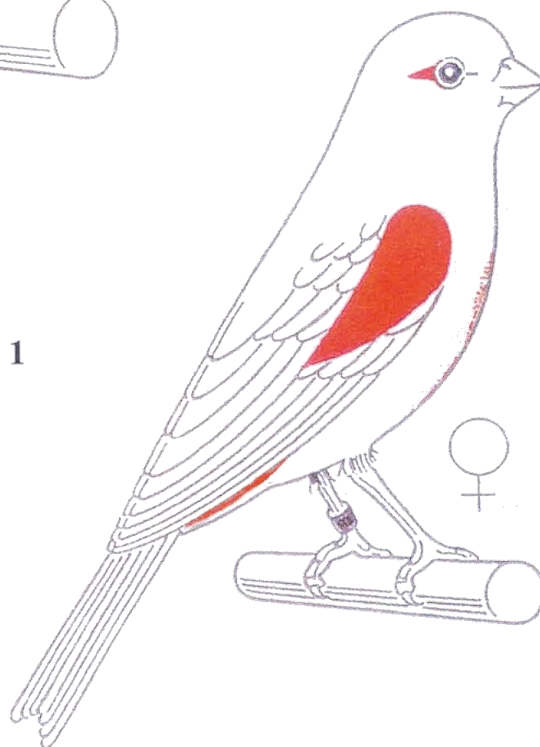
## Annexe 1

### MOSAIQUE



Type 2

Type 1









# Annexe 2

## JUDGING SLIP : COLOURED CANARIES

Breeder : ..... Country : .....

Breeders Number : .....

### DENOMINATION

COM CODE FOR COLOURED CANARIES					Non coloured lipochromes	Coloured lipochromes	Melanins non coloured	Melanins coloured				
Series	Melanins	Lipochromes	Category	Other factors					Ring(s)			
A black	1 normal	I yellow	A intensive	R ino								
	2 pastel	II red		- albino								
b agate	3 grey wing	III dominant white		- lutino								
	4 opal	IV recessive white	B non intensive	- rubino								
C brown	5 phaeo	V yellow ivory										
	6 satinette	VI red ivory										
d isabel	7 topaz		C mosaic									
	8 eumo		- male (2)									
	9 onyx		- Female (1)									
	10 cobalt											
Melanin					--	--	30	30				
Lipochrome					55	30	25	10				
Category : Intensive, Non Intensive, Mosaic					--	25	--	15				
Feather quality					15	15	15	15				
Type and Size					15	15	15	15				
Position					10	10	10	10				
Impression					5	5	5	5				
Total												
Total for the stam												
Harmony												
Total for the collection												

REMARKS: .....

JUDGES : .....

DATE : .....



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***Remember : Size of the bird must be 13 to 14 centimètres.***