



SOUTHERN AFRICAN SHOW POULTRY ORGANISATION BREED STANDARDS

CAMPINE



ORIGIN:	Belgium
CLASSIFICATION:	Light breed: Soft feather
EGG COLOUR:	White (Non-Sitters)
MASSES:	
LARGE FOWL	
Male:	2.7 kg
Female:	2.3 kg
BANTAM	
Male:	680 g
Female:	570 g

The Campine (pronounced kam-peen) is of ancient Belgium lineage, famous for producing the finest winter chickens and is closely related to the Brakel (also Belgium), Chaamse Hoen (The Netherlands) and the Hergines Fowl (Northern France). In 1885, Campine chickens were imported into England. Although not so widely kept for egg production as formerly, it has achieved some notoriety in that it has played a major role in the work of autosex-linkage. The curiosity of the genetic workers at Cambridge was aroused by the fact that the Campine is not, as might be supposed, a barred breed like the Barred Rock. This has led to the making of the autosexing Cambar. The first Campine chickens were imported into America in 1893, but their popularity dwindled and were re-imported from English breeders in 1907. Rose-combed Campines briefly appeared in the 1920's and 1930's. Campine bantams have appeared from time to time since the 1950's.

Campine males are easily distinguished from the normal cock-feathered Brakel males, as they have hen feathering. The females of both breeds are very similar, but the Brakel hens are heavier and stockier, with the back of the single comb falling over to one side.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

THE MALE

- Carriage:** Alert and graceful.
- Type/Body:** Body: broad, close and compact. Back: rather long, narrowing to the tail. Breast: full and round. Wings: large and neatly tucked. Tail: carried fairly high and well spread and with broad. The top two tail feathers slightly curved. Campine males are without sickles or pointed neck and saddle hackles. The two top feathers slightly curved.
- Head:** Moderately long, deep, and inclined to width. Beak: rather short. Eyes: prominent. Comb: single (preferred) or rose (seldom found). Single comb: upright, of medium size, evenly serrated, the back of the comb carried well out and clear of the neck, free from excrescences. Face: smooth. Ear-lobes: inclined to almond shape, medium sized, free from wrinkles. Wattles: long and fine.
- Neck:** Moderately long and well covered with hackle feathers. The formation of the neck hackle feathers in the Campine is called the cape.
- Legs and feet:** Legs: moderately long. Shanks and feet: free from feathers. Toes: four, slender and well spread.
- Rose comb:** Firmly and evenly set, medium size and height, square front, tapering towards the back, leader straight and level with the surface, the top full of fine work and free from hollows.

THE FEMALE

The general characteristics are similar to those of the male, allowing for the natural sexual differences. Single comb: upright and as small as possible. Feathers of the tail straight and slightly spread.

SERIOUS DEFECTS

Sickle feathers or pointed hackles on the males. Bars and groundcolour of equal width. Groundcolour pencilled. Side spikes (or sprigs) on comb. Legs other than leaden-blue. White in face. Red eyes. Feather or fluff on shanks. Any deformity.

COLOURS

In both sexes and colours:

Beak: horn. Eyes: dark brown with black pupil. Comb, face, and wattles: bright red. Ear-lobes: white. Legs and feet: leaden-blue. Toe nails: horn.

THE GOLDEN

THE MALE AND FEMALE

Plumage: Head and neck hackle: rich gold, not a washed out yellow, remainder beetle-green black barring on rich golden bay or golden brown ground. Every feather must be barred in a transverse direction with the end gold, the bars being clear and with well-defined edges, running across the feather so as to form, as near as possible, rings around the body and three times as wide as the groundcolour (gold). On the breast and underparts of the body the barring should be straight or slightly curved. On the back, shoulders, saddle and tail they may be of a V-shaped pattern, but preferably straight.

THE SILVER

THE MALE AND FEMALE

Plumage: Head and neck hackle: pure white, remainder beetle-green black barring on pure white ground, the markings being as in the gold.

Interpretation: The ideal is a bird clearly, distinctly and evenly barred all over, with the sole exception of its neck hackle, which should be of the groundcolour of the body. The five main points of the bird, that is the neck hackle, top (including back, shoulders and saddle), tail, wing and breast, is of as much importance as the another and judges are requested to bear in mind that a specimen excelling in one or two but defective in others, should stand no chance against one of fair average merit throughout. Special attention should be paid to size, type, and fullness of front in breeding and judging Campines.

BANTAMS

The Bantams are to be exact miniatures of their large fowl counterparts and so standard, colour and scale of points apply.

SCALE OF POINTS	
Size	10
Head (comb 5, eyes 5, lobes 5)	15
Colour (neck hackle 10, sheen 10)	20
Tail (development and carriage)	10
Legs and feet	5
Type and markings	30
Condition	10
TOTAL	100