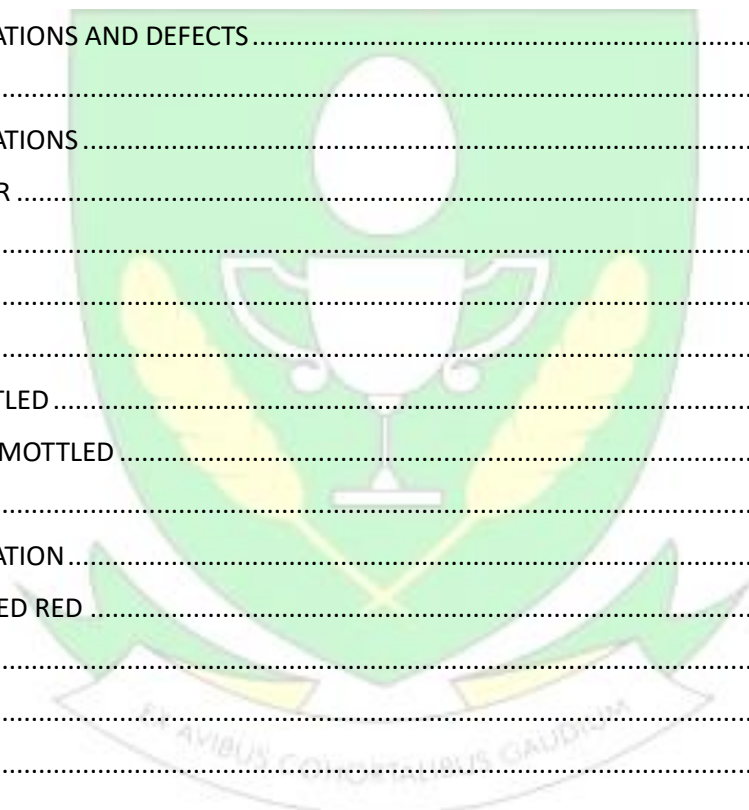

PEKIN BANTAM/COCHIN BANTAM

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Classifications

ORIGIN:	China/Asia
CLASSIFICATION:	True Bantam: Soft feather
EGG COLOUR:	White to brown (Sitters)

MASSES

Male:	1050g
Female:	950g

A genuine bantam breed, very old, and probably bearing no relationship to the large breed of Cochins. Pekins came to England from China in 1860 when English soldiers brought the first ones (Bufs) from the Summer Palace of the Emperor of China in Peking. In 1884 W.F. Entwistle brought in more Bufs and in 1886 Max Richard Liepsch from Dresden imported Buff Pekins to Germany. In the following years this charming breed was improved by breeders in England, the USA and on the European Continent.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

THE MALE

Carriage:	Bold, rather forward but low, the head not much higher than the tail. Ideal type: like a round "featherball".
Body:	Short and broad. Breast: deep and full. Back: increasing in breadth to the saddle, which should be very full, rise well from between the shoulders, and be furnished with long soft feathers. Small short wings tightly tucked, the

ends hidden by the saddle hackle. Very short full tail, soft and without hard quill feathers, abundant coverts almost hiding the main feathers, the whole tail forming one unbroken curve with the back and saddle.

Head: Skull: small and fine. Beak: rather short but stout, slightly curved. Eyes: large, bright. Comb: single, small, firm, perfectly straight and erect, well separated, curved from front to back. Face: smooth and fine. Ear-lobes smooth and fine, nearly as long as the wattles. Wattles: long, ample and smooth, neatly rounded.

Neck: Short, carried rather forward, with abundant and long hackle reaching well on the back.

Legs: Short and well apart, stout thighs hidden by the fluff that grows between the saddle and the thighs. Hocks completely covered with soft feathers curling around the joint and standing well out. (Note: Stiff feathers, "vulture hocks" are objectionable, but not a disqualification.) Short thick shanks abundantly covered with soft outstanding feathers. Toes (four) strong and straight, the middle and the outer plentifully covered with soft feathers to their ends.

Plumage: Very abundant, long and quite soft with full fluff.

THE FEMALE

With the exception of the back (rising into a full and round cushion) the general characteristics are similar to those of the cock, allowing for the natural sexual differences. Pekin hens are exceptional good mothers.

DISQUALIFICATIONS

Twisted or drooping comb; legs other than yellow except where allowed; bare middle and/or outer toe; missing toe or toes; missing toenail or nails; split wings.

COLOUR

In all colours the following apply:

Comb, face, wattles and ear-lobes: Bright red

Legs and feet: Yellow (except where specifically stated as different, but, in all cases soles of feet MUST BE YELLOW).

THE BLACK

Eyes: Yellow to brown red.

Beak: Dark horn or black edged with yellow.

Legs and feet: Yellow, but dark legs with yellow soles are allowed. Note: soles of feet must be yellow.

Plumage in both sexes: Lustrous beetle-green to the skin, free from white or coloured feathers. The head, hackle, back, saddle, sickles and wingbows of the male should have a rich beetle-green sheen. The female should also show some brilliance of feather in the head, hackle, back cushion and wingbow

Under colour Dull black

DISQUALIFICATIONS

Positive white in any section of the plumage, any appearance of any other colour, excepting varying shades of grey in the under-colour.

Note: Purple sheen or barring of plumage is to be avoided.

THE BIRCHEN

Eyes: Brown to red.
Beak: Dark horn to yellow.
Legs and feet: Yellow or lead colour with yellow soles. Ground colour black.
Plumage: Ground colour black.

THE MALE

Head: White.
Neck: Hackle: white with slender black stripe through middle of each feather, terminating in a point short of its lower extremity, to match the saddle.
Back: White with some lustre.
Saddle: Same as hackle.
Tail: Main tail: black. Sickles and lesser sickles: black with brilliant greenish sheen. Coverts: brilliant black with white lacing.
Wings: Shoulders and fronts: black. Bows: white with some lustre. Coverts: brilliant black, forming a distinct bar across wing. Primaries: black. Secondaries: black, exposed portion of outer web forming wing bay, brilliant black.
Breast and front of neck: Upper breast: black, each feather finely laced with white to approximately the middle of the breast. Lower breast: black with some lustre.
Body, stern lower thighs and feet: Black.
Under-colour: Black legged varieties: dull black. Yellow and dusky legged varieties: slaty grey.

THE FEMALE

Back and cushion: Black with some lustre
Tail: Main tail: black, coverts: black with some lustre.
Wings: Shoulders, fronts and bows: black. Coverts: black with some lustre. Primaries: dull black. Secondaries: black, exposed portion of outer web, forming wing bay, black with some lustre.
Note: Lacing on the back and wings is not allowed. The rest is the same as the male allowing for the natural sexual differences.

DISQUALIFICATIONS

Positive white in any section of the plumage except where white is specified in the lacing.

THE BLACK TAILED WHEATEN Colour Code: 141

Eyes:	Orange to red.
Beak:	Yellowish horn.
Legs and feet:	Yellow. Soles of the feet must be yellow.
Head:	Orange red.

MALE

Plumage:	Neck hackle: light orange, free from striping. Back and saddle: orange to crimson. Wing bow: orange. Wing bar: lustrous greenish black. Primaries: black. Secondaries: black on inner and tips, rich bay on outer edge – only the rich bay showing when the wings are closed. Altogether showing a brighter top colour than the Partridge Black-red male. Tail: black.
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FEMALE

Plumage:	Neck hackle: golden orange, free from striping. Breast: light salmon, diminishing to fawn or cream on thighs. Body colour: pale cinnamon or wheaten. Primaries: black with wheaten on outer edge. Secondaries: black with dark wheaten on outer edge. Tail: black except top feathers, with tail coverts, are darker wheaten.
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DISQUALIFICATIONS AND DEFECTS

Disqualifications: willow legs. Any other colour variation to that described above.

Defects: Black ticking or striping in female neck hackle. Lack of black separation in primaries or secondaries.

THE BLUE TAILED WHEATEN Colour Code: 208



Eyes: Orange to red.
Beak: Yellowish horn.
Legs and feet: Yellow. Soles of the feet must be yellow.
Head: Orange red.

MALE

Plumage: Neck hackle: light orange, free from striping. Back and saddle: orange to crimson. Wing bow: orange. Wing bar: soft even blue. Primaries: soft even blue. Secondaries: soft even blue on inner and tips, rich bay on outer edge – only the rich bay showing when the wings are closed. Tail: soft even blue.

FEMALE

Plumage: Neck hackle: golden orange, free from striping. Breast: light salmon, diminishing to fawn or cream on thighs. Body colour: pale cinnamon or wheaten. Primaries: soft even blue with wheaten on outer edge. Secondaries: soft even blue with darker wheaten on outer edge. Tail: soft even blue except top feathers, with tail coverts, are darker wheaten.

DISQUALIFICATIONS AND DEFECTS

Disqualifications: Willow legs. Any other colour variation to that described above. Defects: Blue to black ticking or striping in female neck hackle. Lack of blue separation in primaries or secondaries.

THE CHOCOLATE Colour Code: 254



Eyes: Yellow to brown red.
Beak: Dark horn or black edged with yellow.
Legs and feet: Yellow, but dark legs are allowed. Note: soles of the feet must be yellow.
Plumage: Chocolate (darkish brown), free from white or coloured feathers. Neck, saddle hackles and tail sickles to display a lustrous, darker shade of chocolate brown
Under-colour: Light to dark chocolate.

DISQUALIFICATIONS AND DEFECT

Positive white in any section of the plumage and any appearance of any other colour, excepting varying shades of chocolate in the under-colour. Defect: Barring of plumage.

THE GOLDEN BIRCHEN (BROWN RED)

Eyes: Reddish bay.
Beak: Dark horn to yellow.
Legs and feet: Yellow to black, yellow soles.
Plumage in both sexes: Similar marking as the Birchen but substituting the silvery white colour and silver lacing with a deep orange colour and golden orange lacing. Ground colour is black.
Note: Positive white in any section of the plumage is not allowed.

THE BLUE GOLDEN BIRCHEN

Eyes: Reddish bay.
Beak: Dark horn to yellow.
Legs and feet: Yellow.
Plumage in both sexes: Similar markings as the Birchen, but substituting the black ground colour with blue and substituting the silvery white with a goldish red and golden lacing.
Note: This colour variety is very seldom seen in Southern Africa.

THE BLUE SILVER BIRCHEN

Plumage in both sexes: Similar markings as in the Birchen, but with a blue ground colour.

THE BLUE

Eyes: Red to brown red.
Beak: Orange yellow or yellow slightly marked with horn.
Legs and feet: Yellow, but lead coloured legs allowed. Soles must be yellow.
Plumage in both sexes: Hackles, back and tail: level shade of rich, dark blue, free from rusty, sandy, straw or bronze markings. Remainder a rich clear blue. Lacing is allowed but not preferable. Plumage of the female is an even shade of rich blue (Pigeon blue is preferred), but a darker hackle is permissible. Lacing is also allowed.

THE SPLASHED (BLUE)

This colour is genetically related to the blue

Eyes: Orange to brown red.
Beak: Yellow or yellow marked with horn.
Legs and feet: Yellow.

Plumage in both sexes: Slaty blue and white that has a faint bluish grey tinge. Blue in feathers in the form of large, irregular, shaped blobs or splashes. Main tail and primary wing feathers with a lesser amount of blue than the rest of the plumage. Under-colour slaty blue and sooty white.

Note: The feathers are not to be more than 50% blue.

THE CRELE (CUCKOO PARTRIDGE)

Eyes: Red to orange.

Beak: Orange yellow or yellow slightly marked with horn.

Legs and feet: Yellow.

THE MALE

Plumage:

Head: Pale golden, finely barred with orange red.

Neck: Hackle: pale straw, finely barred with orange red. Front of neck: dark grey and white barred.

Back: Pale straw with orange red barring. Saddle: pale straw, finely barred with orange red.

Tail: Main tail: wide, alternate bars of dark grey and white. Coverts: grey and white barring, the white barring gradually turning to orange red approaching the saddle.

Wings: Shoulders and fronts: barred with dark grey and white. Bows: pale straw with orange red barring. Coverts: dark grey with white barring, forming two distinct bars across wings. Primaries: barred with dark grey and white, intermixed with bay. Secondaries: barred with dark grey and white, exposed portion of outer web forming wing bay, rich bay.

Breast, legs and feet: Evenly barred with dark grey and white.

Body and stern: Body: barred with dark grey and white. Stern: irregular and indistinct barring of grey and white.

Under-colour of all sections: Light slate

THE FEMALE

Plumage:

Head: Pale golden, with a slight barring of greyish brown.

Neck: Hackle: pale golden with irregular mottling of greyish brown.

Back: Dark slaty greyish brown, with indistinct lighter greyish barring.

Tail: Main tail: dark greyish black, with a slight indication of lighter broad barring. Coverts: same as back.

Wings: Shoulders and fronts: pale straw with orange red barring. Bows: same as shoulders and fronts. Coverts: same as shoulders, feathering forming two distinct bars across the wings. Primaries: barred with dark grey and white with an intermixture of bay. Secondaries: same as primaries. Breast: legs and feet: Evenly barred with dark grey and white.

Body and stern: Body: pale grey with surface colour gradually blending into that of back and wings. Stern: barred with irregular and indistinct grey and white.

Under-colour of all sections: Light slate.

THE CUCKOO

Eyes: Red to orange.

Beak: Orange yellow, or yellow slightly marked with horn.

Legs and feet: Yellow.

Plumage in both sexes: Light French grey, each feather evenly and distinctly barred across several times with dark slate, the markings fine and regular. The plumage free from any white or straw tinge.

DISQUALIFICATION

Solid white or black feathers.

THE BARRED

The British and American Standards' description for the Barred, is similar to the Cuckoo.

Note: This plumage colour is similar to the Barred Plymouth Rock.

Eyes: Red to orange.

Beak: Yellow.

Legs and feet: Yellow.

Plumage in both sexes: Each feather barred across with black bands having a beetle-green sheen on a white background. The bands or barring to be equal proportions of black and white. The colours to be sharply defined and not blurred or shaded off. Barring should continue through the shaft and into the under fluff, and each feather must have a black tip. Plumage should present a bluish steely appearance free from brassiness and of a uniform shade throughout.

THE BARRED BUFF (WHITE BARRED BUFF)

Eyes: Orange to red brown.

Beak: Rich yellow.

Legs and feet: Yellow.

Plumage: In the case of the cock, a clear creamy white barring, of even width is required on a sound buff background. In the case of the hen, the buff bars are wider and the fluff more faint. The under-colour ranges from buff to white. Slight reddish barring in the male is permissible.

Note: Grey under-colour and rust in the cushions of hens must be avoided.

THE BUFF

Eyes:	Red.
Beak:	Rich yellow.
Legs and feet:	Yellow.
Plumage in both sexes:	Rich Golden Buff in the cock and rich sound Buff in the hen, of a perfectly even shade throughout and down to the root of the feathers, and free from black, white or bronze feathers.
Note:	Buff has three recognised shades viz. Light Buff, (or lemon buff) Buff and Cinnamon. All are permissible, but whichever shade the bird is, it should be as clear and even as possible. The second shade, Buff, is somewhat indefinite and is presumed to mean Golden Buff.

DISQUALIFICATIONS

Positive solid white or red feathers in any part of the plumage.

Defects:	Any deviation, other than an orange cast, to be considered in variation. Dark brown or peppering in tail and wings. Grey feathers in any section of plumage. Mealiness in surface and under-colour. Reddish lemon and/or light yellow surface colour. White in under-colour. White or pale feather shafts from base well up to the feather, especially in main tail, wing primaries and secondaries.
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THE COLUMBIAN (ERMINE / LIGHT)

Eyes:	Orange to red.
Beak:	Deep yellow.
Legs and feet:	Yellow.
Plumage in both sexes:	Pearl white with black markings.
Head and neck hackle:	White with dense black stripe down middle of each feather, free from black edging or black tips.
Back:	Silver white.
Saddle:	Pearl white.
Tail:	Main tail feathers and tail coverts: glossy green black, the coverts either laced or not with white.
Wings:	Primaries: black, or black edged with white. Secondaries: black on inner edge, white on outer. Remainder of plumage entirely white, free from ticking.
Under-colour:	Slaty blue (grey), pearl white and white in all sections are accepted, but it must not be visible on the surface of the plumage.

DISQUALIFICATIONS

Any red, brown or buff coloured feathers in any part of the plumage.

THE BUFF COLUMBIAN

Eyes:	Reddish bay.
Beak:	Dark yellow.
Legs and feet:	Yellow.
Plumage in both sexes:	Markings similar to that of the Columbian, but substituting the white with rich buff.
Under-colour:	Buff with some slaty tinge, but it must not be visible on the surface of the plumage.

DISQUALIFICATIONS AND DEFECTS

White or red feathers anywhere in the plumage. Broken striping in hackle of both sexes.

THE RED COLUMBIAN

Eyes:	Reddish Bay
Beak:	Dark yellow to horn.
Legs and feet:	Yellow.
Plumage in both sexes:	Markings similar to that of the Columbian but substituting the white with rich red.
Under-colour:	Red with some slaty tinge, but it must not be visible on the surface of the plumage.

DISQUALIFICATIONS AND DEFECTS

White feathers anywhere in the plumage. Broken striping in the hackle of both sexes.

THE LAVENDER

Eyes:	Orange to red brown.
Beak:	Yellow or horn.
Legs and feet:	Yellow or lead grey.
Plumage:	Lavender is not a lighter shade of blue. It is different genetically and is of a lighter more silver tint without the darker shade associated with the normal blue. The silver tint is most obvious in the neck and saddle hackle feathers of the cock. Lavender is a silvery grey colour, also described as soft lilac. (Reynold's blue).

DISQUALIFICATIONS

An uneven top colour, however minor black spots in the hackle of the male is permissible. Lacing in the plumage and/or a yellowish tinge, especially in the cocks is not allowed.

THE MILLEFLEUR

MALE

Eyes:	Orange to red.
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Beak:	Reddish horn to yellow.
Head:	Orange red with white points.
Neck:	Hackle: black with golden shafts and broadly bordered with orange red, each feather having a black end, tipped with a white point. The neck makes the main colour appear wholly orange, red, the black parts being scarcely visible.
Breast:	Foot feathering and remainder of plumage throughout of golden chamois ground colour, each feather having a light chamois shaft and finishing with a black pea-shaped spot tipped with a white triangle.
Back:	Red shading to orange towards the saddle hackle.
Wings:	Bows: mahogany red, each feather tipped with white. Bars: russet red with lustrous green black pea-shaped spots at ends, finishing with silvery white triangular tips, the whole forming regular bars across the wings. Primaries: black with a thin edging of chamois, upper two thirds black. Remainder of wing a uniform chamois, each feather ending in a large pea shaped white spot on a black triangle; the tips spaced evenly to conform to shape and outline of wing. (Note: the reversal of these pattern markings from the normal arrangement). Two pure white feathers in each wing will be allowed, as well as in the feet feathers (2 per foot).
Tail:	Black with a beetle-green lustre, having a fine edging or lacing of dark chamois, and terminating with a white triangle.
Legs and feet:	Yellow.

FEMALE

Plumage:	Ground colour uniform golden chamois, each feather terminating with a black pea-shaped spot tipped with a white triangle.
Tail:	Feathers black, finely laced with chamois and with white tip. Wing markings and rest of plumage as described for cock, allowing for natural sexual difference.
In both sexes:	Excessive white markings to be avoided.
Note:	This colour description is the description of the Millefleur Belgian Bearded bantam. In the Pekin Bantam the perfection of this attractive colour scheme has not yet been achieved and in judging, this fact should be kept in mind.

THE MOTTLED

Eyes:	Brown red to yellow.
Beak:	Yellow to horn.
Legs and feet:	Yellow.
Plumage in both sexes:	All feathers black with a beetle green sheen, regularly tipped with white, the more half-moon shaped the better. Excessive white markings or uneven distribution to be avoided. Two pure white feathers in each wing will be allowed, as well as two pure white feathers on each foot. White fluff feathers, white head feathers as well as white feathers underneath the wings will not be regarded as a disqualification. The ratio of feathers being tipped with white to untipped feathers are approximately as follows: Head 1:3, neck 1:2, back 1:4, saddle 1:2, tail 1:1, wings 1:3, breast 1:2, thighs and feet 1:2.
Under-colour:	Slaty black.

THE BLUE MOTTLED

Eyes: Brown red to yellow.
Beak: Yellow to horn.
Legs and feet: Yellow.
Plumage in both sexes: As the mottled, but a blue ground colour instead of black.

THE LAVENDER MOTTLED

Eyes: Brown red to yellow.
Beak: Yellow to horn.
Plumage in both sexes: As the mottled, but an even lavender (silvery grey) ground colour instead of black.

THE RED

Eyes:	Orange to red.
Beak:	Reddish horn.
Legs and feet:	Yellow.
Plumage in both sexes:	Entire surface an even shade of rich, brilliant deep red, free from mealiness, shaftiness, cloudiness or mottle appearance. Head, back, saddle and wingbows: richly glossed, intense, deep red.
Under-colour:	Similar to surface colour. Free from mealiness or any foreign colour.

DISQUALIFICATION

White or black feathers in any section of the plumage

THE BLACK TAILED RED

MALE

Eyes: Orange to red.
Beak: Reddish horn.
Plumage: The whole of the plumage is a glossy intense deep red but with the following exceptions:
Tail: Main tail black. Sickles and lesser sickles: lustrous greenish black. Coverts: lustrous greenish black, becoming intense deep red as they join the saddle.
Wings: Shoulders, fronts, bows and coverts: intense deep red. Primaries upper webs: intense deep red; lower web: black fringed with intense deep red. Primary coverts: black edged with red. Secondaries upper web: black fringed with intense deep red, the deep red, growing wider in shorter secondaries to form wing bay of glossy deep red when wing is folded; lower web: intense deep red,

FEMALE

Plumage: Intense deep red as in the cock but, with the following exceptions:

- Neck:** Hackle: glossy, intense deep red with slight black ticking confined to the lower neck feathers. Front of neck: intense deep red.
- Tail:** Main tail: black, the two top feathers may be edged with deep red. Coverts: glossy, intense deep red.
- Note:** This colour is similar to the Rhode Island Red. White feather in the plumage is a disqualification.

THE PARTRIDGE

MALE

- Eyes:** Brown red to orange.
- Beak:** Yellow shading to horn.
- Legs and feet:** Rich yellow.
- Plumage:** Head: dark orange red.
- Neck:** Hackle: bright orange or golden red, becoming lighter towards the shoulders, each feather distinctly striped down the centre with black.
- Back:** Shoulder coverts and wingbows: rich crimson.
- Wings:** Primaries and secondaries: bay outer web, black inner. Rest of the plumage: lustrous green black, free from grey, white or rust. (Tail, breast, thighs, shanks and feet)

FEMALE

- Plumage:** Head and neck hackle: light gold or straw, each feather distinctly striped down the centre with black.
- Remainder:** Clear light golden brown, finely and evenly pencilled all over with concentric rings of a dark shade, (lustrous green-black preferred), the whole to be uniform shade and markings.
- Under-colour:** Slate.
- Note:** In the American Standard a BROWN variety is mentioned. It is much like the Partridge variety, but the plumage of the female is brown without concentric pencilling and the tail is black.

THE BLUE RED

All black in the Partridge is substituted by blue. (Afrikaans: Bloupatrys)

THE SALMON

- Eyes:** Reddish Bay.
- Beak:** Yellow shading to horn.
- Legs and feet:** Yellow.

THE MALE

Plumage: Hackles and side hangers: light straw or cream. Back, shoulders and wingbows: a somewhat irregular cherry mahogany. Breast, thighs and under fluff: black. Tail and shank feathering black. Wing bar black. Primaries: black; secondaries: white outer edge, black inner edge and at tips.

THE FEMALE

Plumage: Head: silver, white or cream. Breast, thighs and fluff: cream. Remainder wheaten brown; head and neck: striped with dark shade of the same colour (free from black) and the wings softer and lighter than back. Primaries, secondaries and tail: wheaten brown.

THE SILVER PARTRIDGE (SILVER PENCILLED)

MALE

Eyes: Reddish bay.
Beak: Dark yellow.
Legs and feet: Dark yellow.
Plumage:
Head: Silvery white.
Neck: Hackle and sickles: silvery white with full black striping down the centre.
Breast: Thighs and tail: black with lustrous green sheen.
Back: Shoulder coverts and wingbows: black with narrow edging of silvery white.
Wings: Primaries: inner web black, outer web white. Secondaries: inner web black, outer web white with black end so that the closed wing shows a white triangle.
Tail: Main tail: black with green sheen. Leg feathers: black.
Under-colour: Dark grey or slate.
Note: Brown or rust in wingbow and silver markings on breast and thighs must be avoided.

FEMALE

Plumage:
Head: Silvery white.
Neck: Silvery white with broad black striping with green sheen.
Body: Steel grey, each feather pencilled with even black concentric circles.
Note: Rust in any part of the plumage is a disqualification.

THE SILVER LACED

A common fault with silver laced varieties is a type of feather that is so thin and transparent as to permit the underlying lacing to show through the surface colour. The silver laced is not truly "silver", it is, in the ultimate form, white with black, a brilliant expression of lacing and ground. An even shade of pure white throughout the entire surface is of great importance and it should be of sufficient density to conceal the underlying lacing. The black appearing upon the surface, or exposed portion of the feather, is to have a rich sheen, keeping in mind that contrast is important. NOTE: This same principle applies to all laced varieties.

MALE

Eyes:	Orange to red.
Beak:	Deep yellow.
Legs and feet:	Yellow.
Plumage:	
Head:	Silvery white, with each feather having a black stripe tapering to a point near its extremity.
Neck:	Hackle: surface of feather a lustrous greenish black, with a narrow lacing of silvery white, uniform in width, extending around the point of the feather. Shaft white.
Back:	Lustrous silvery white.
Saddle:	Having appearance of silvery white, a black stripe through each feather, laced with white, conforming to shape of feather, the black having a long diamond shaped centre of white.
Tail:	Main tail black. Sickles, lesser sickles and coverts: lustrous greenish black. Lesser coverts same as saddle.
Wings:	Fronts: black with white centres. Bows: silvery white matching back. Coverts: exposed portion of surface of feather white, forming a broad, oval, white centre in each feather, with a narrow, sharply defined lacing of lustrous greenish black, the whole feather forming a double bar of laced feathers across the wings. Primaries: black, lower edges white. Secondaries: black, lower half of lower webs, white with narrow black edging, wider at the tips. Upper webs: edged with white.
Breast:	Front of neck, body, thighs and feet, exposed portion of feather white, forming a broad, oval, white centre in each feather, with a narrow, sharply defined lacing of lustrous greenish black.
Under-colour:	Slate, shading lighter at base.

FEMALE

Plumage:	
Head:	Silvery grey.
Neck:	Hackle having the appearance of silvery white with a black centre through each feather, laced with white. Shaft white.
Back and cushion:	Exposed portion of surface of feather white forming a broad, oval, white centre in each feather, with a narrow, sharply defined, lacing of lustrous greenish black.
Tail:	Main tail black. Coverts same as back
Wings:	Shoulders, fronts, bows and coverts same as back. Primaries: black lower edges white. Secondaries: black, lower half of outer webs white with narrow black edging, wider at tips, upper webs edged with white. The rest is the same as the male allowing for the natural sexual difference.
Note:	Failure of lacing in plumage is a defect, as well as unevenness of ground colour in any section of the plumage.

THE GOLDEN LACED

Eyes:	Orange to red..
Beak:	Rich yellow.
Legs and feet:	Yellow.
Plumage in both sexes:	Similar in markings as the silver laced, but replacing the silver white ground colour with a rich golden bay colour.

THE BLUE LACED RED

MALE

Eyes:	Orange to red.
Beak:	Yellow.
Legs and feet:	Yellow.
Plumage:	
Head:	Rich red, each feather tipped with blue.
Neck:	Hackle: brilliant rich red each feather laced with blue.
Back:	Brilliant, rich red, each feather ending in blue V-shaped lacing.
Saddle:	Brilliant lustrous, rich red, each feather laced with blue.
Tail:	Main tail: blue with shafts and extreme centre red. Sickles, lesser sickles and coverts: blue with red shaft and centre.
Wings:	Shoulders, fronts and bows: brilliant rich red, each feather regularly laced with a narrow lacing of blue. Coverts: brilliant rich red, regularly laced with blue, forming two distinct bars across the wing. Primaries: rich red. Secondaries: rich red with well-defined, regular lacings of blue. Flight coverts: red laced with blue, the whole having a neatly laced wing bay when wing is closed.
Breast:	Front of neck: rich red, each feather laced with a narrow, regular blue lacing.
Body:	Stern thighs legs and toes same as breast.
Under-colour:	Slaty blue.

FEMALE

Plumage:	The same as the Golden Laced hen but blue lacing instead of black. Sheen in the lacing of the neck cape is aimed at.
Note:	Diminishing lacing in the top part of the breast is a serious fault.

THE WHITE LACED RED

MALE

Eyes:	Orange to red.
Beak:	Rich yellow.
Legs and feet:	Yellow.
Plumage:	Same as the Blue Laced Red except that the blue lacing is replaced with white and the under-colour is pure white.

FEMALE

Plumage: Same as the Blue Laced Red except that the blue lacing is replaced with white and the under-colour is pure white.

Defects: Pure white in plumage. White striping in hackle and saddle. Light lacing on breast. Half moon or crescent lacing. Smut or ticking in plumage. Uneven or mealy appearance of lacing in any section. Unevenness of ground colour in any section of plumage.

THE WHITE

Eyes: Red or orange, red preferred.

Beak: Rich yellow.

Legs and feet: Rich yellow

Plumage: Pure snow white, free from cream or yellow tinge, or splashes of black or peppering

SCALE OF POINTS

Colour	25
Type and carriage	15
Fluff and cushion	15
Head	10
Leg and foot feather	10
Leg, length	10
Condition	10
Size and weight	10
TOTAL	100