

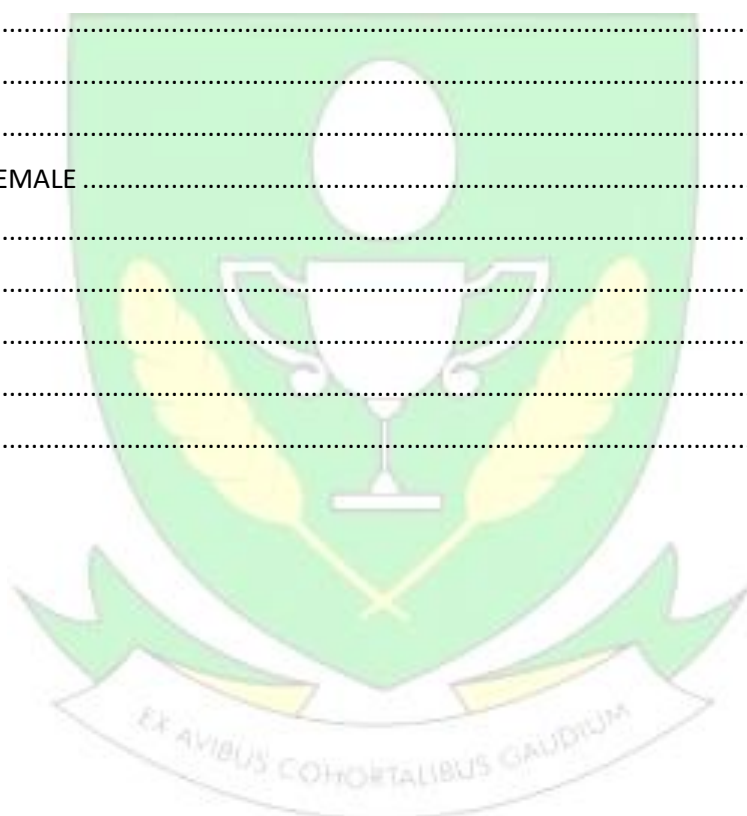
---

# ASEEL (ASIL)

---

## TABLE OF CONTENT

MASSES.....	2
Large Breed.....	2
Bantam Breed.....	2
GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS.....	2
THE MALE.....	2
THE FEMALE.....	3
DISQUALIFICATIONS.....	3
COLOUR.....	3
DARK RED.....	3
LIGHT RED.....	4
THE “LIGHT RED” FEMALE.....	4
NOTE.....	4
SPANGLE.....	4
OTHER COLOURS.....	4
BANTAMS.....	4
NOTE:.....	4





---

**ORIGIN:** Indian Subcontinent (Asia)  
**CLASSIFICATION:** Light breed: Asian Hard Feather  
**EGG COLOUR:** Tinted (Sitters)

## **MASSES**

### **Large Breed**

Male 1.8 to 2.7kg  
Female 1.3 to 2.3kg

### **Bantam Breed**

Male 900 to 1360g  
Female 720 to 1100g

This original standard refers to the small Asil (often called "Reza" Asil, which term actually applies only to birds of 1.6 – 1.8kg or 'Rajah' Asil – which is a term not used at all in India).

The Aseel or Asil is one of the oldest game fowl breeds in the world and mainly found on the Indian subcontinent. India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka are considered as the homelands of the Aseel. The name Aseel or Asil is of Persian-Arabic origin and means "of long pedigree" or "purebred". Aseel are mainly bred for endurance fights with either natural spurs or shortened natural spurs, the stubs covered with linen bandage. This style known as the "Dora Dirza" produced a compact, muscular and powerful bird with a strong beak, thick, muscular neck, powerful legs and thighs. Its character is very pugnacious. The female has the same characteristics. They are poor layers, very good sitters and mothers.

## **GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS**

### **The Male**

- Carriage:** Upright (but not as extreme as the Shamo), standing firmly and well on its legs, shapely and sprightly and of quick movements. When viewed from the side, the eye and point of middle toe is almost in a perpendicular line.
- Body:** Muscular and compact, hard and not fat. Broad shoulders (not pointing upwards like the Japanese Shamo).
- Back:** Broad, flat, betel nut (hazelnut-like) shaped from above, narrowing towards the tail.
- Wings:** Prominent but carried near to the body (not away from the body like the Shamo), muscular and fleshless with hard feathers and quills. The wing tips pointing towards the vent.

- Breast:** Full, wide, hard and muscular, the flesh red where it shows through on the breast, thighs and wing joints.
- Stern:** The belly small. The pygostle bone or tailbone also known as “parson’s nose” long, strong and firm. The sickle feathers narrow, scimitar shaped, pointed, wiry, drooping from the base, less curved than usual, not carried above horizontal, saddle pointing downwards.
- Head:** Rather small, compact and square, strong, broad with prominent eyebrows and cheek bones embedding the eyes. The face should be dry not fleshy. Throat loose and skinny, not prominent, the hackle beginning low down in front. The throat clean cut with bare skin extending well down the neck.
- Eyes:** Bright, rather prominent, the iris like lustrous pearls being slightly yellowish, greenish, bluish, cream or white. The presence of slightly bloodshot (red veins) in the eyes is acceptable.
- Eyelids:** Pointed, oval.
- Comb:** Triple or pea, small, short and low.
- Wattles:** Absent.
- Face and earlobes:** Bright red.
- Beak:** Short, thick and powerful. Colour white or yellow horn.
- Neck:** Medium to short. The “tutan” or neck bone next to the skull prominent (like a horse neck), neck bones small, the ridges fleshless and thick especially near the head. The whole neck hard and strong covered with wiry feathers which are shorter and less pointed than that of the Old English Game.
- Thighs:** Large and round, not long, muscular and sparsely feathered, in line with the body. Narrower at the thighs than at the shoulders.
- Shanks and feet:** Shanks thick and square with a noticeable indent line where the front scales meet white or yellow or dark in blacks, however they must always show whitish or yellow under the feet. The legs get lighter with age. Orange or red-coloured spots are acceptable. Toes fairly short, strong and straight with tapering nails. Two rows of scales are acceptable, but three rows are desired.
- Plumage:** Almost devoid of under fluff. Some neck hackle feathers permitted to curl towards back of neck.
- The Crow:** Differs from other breeds, being short and cut off at the end.

### **The Female**

Similar to the male, allowing for the natural sexual differences.

## **DISQUALIFICATIONS**

Lack of attitude. Any evidence of alien blood, e.g. red or dark eyes. Round shanks. Duck feet. High tail carriage. Wry tail. Roach back. Stork legged or in-kneed. Any other deformity

## **COLOUR**

### **Dark Red**

The cocks often marked with black in the hackles and with beesy shoulders, breasts black, or black with brown markings. Dark hens, dark grouse colour or, with black necks and bodies marked something like Indian Game, but darker. Called Bajra in India,.

## Light Red

Black breasted, or streaky breasted reds with red or wheaten hens. Adult cocks usually show some white feathers or partially white feathers in the sickles or primaries and is not a disqualification. Known as the Sonatol.

Another strain is the Kaptan (or Kalkatiya) and is dark red with a few white specks, not spangled or mottled, they also have a slightly larger and thinner comb and are slightly more slender in build.

## The “Light Red” Female

**Plumage:** Different shades exist, namely, wheaten, partridge, clay and grouse.

**Wheaten:** A pale cream body colour (like wheat) with a brown head and blackish hackle with purple sheen. Tail dark brown to black, with brown and black in the flights. Fluff creamy white.

**Partridge:** An even dark brown body colour, with a brown hackle, striped with black. Blackish tails and flights. Fluff brownish grey.

**Clay:** An admixture of the above two colours. The head is dark brown with a brown hackle, striped with black. Blackish tails and flights. Rest of plumage wheaten, gayly marked with dark brown.

**Grouse:** A mixture of black and brown somewhat resembling a grouse colour

### Note

For showing purposes, these females should all be entered under one class and one colour, namely Black Red. This will ensure that they will stand next to the Black Red males and that they will be judged as one class.

### Spangle

In Aseels a colour similar to the millefleur colour; Mahogany/reddish brown feathers having black ends tipped with white points. Hackle and saddle hackle reddish gold with white tips. The tail in male birds black with some lustre. Pure white feathers in wings and tails are however permissible.

### Other Colours

Grey, Black, White, Duckwing, Pile and Mottle. See the colour descriptions of Old English Game.

## BANTAMS

Bantams should be exact miniatures of the large birds, and the same standard, colour and scale of points apply.

### Note:

1. In judging, the colour is of a lesser importance than the type and carriage.
2. Judges are not to discriminate against old scales on legs as this is often left to enhance the desired square shanks with the groove.

3. Judges must not discriminate against slightly twisted neck hackle. In some varieties the neck hackle naturally twists backwards.

<b><u>SCALE OF POINTS</u></b>	
Head (skull and beak 10, eyes 5, comb 5)	20
Neck	10
Wings	5
Thighs, shanks, feet	15
Body shape and stern	15
Plumage	10
Carriage	15
Condition	10
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>

