

---

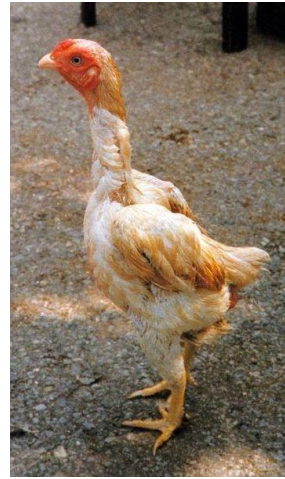
# KO-SHAMO

---

## TABLE OF CONTENT

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS.....	2
The Male.....	2
The Female .....	3
SERIOUS DEFECTS .....	3
COLOUR .....	3
ANY COLOUR.....	3
The Black-Red Male: Wheaten Female:.....	4
The Blue-Red Male: Blue Tail Wheaten Female:.....	4
The Ginger .....	4
The Buff .....	4
The Spangled .....	4
The White .....	4
The Cinnamon Tinted .....	4
JUDGING NOTES: .....	4
SCALE OF POINTS.....	5





---

<b>ORIGIN:</b>	Japan
<b>CATEGORY:</b>	Bantam: Asian Hard Feather. Rare
<b>EGG COLOUR:</b>	Cream or tinted
<b>MASSES</b>	
Cock	1,2kg maximum
Hen	0,9kg maximum
Stag	1,0kg maximum
Pullet	0,8kg maximum
<b>RING SIZES</b>	
Cock	C
Hen	B
Stag	C
Pullet	B

In and outside Japan the small Ko-Shamo is a very favourite Japanese bantam breed. The KoShamo is easy to keep and to handle, and the breeding results are more than satisfactory. Some typical hallmarks of the breed: a very upright carriage, prominent and upwards pointing shoulders, the shrimp tail, the scanty plumage and for its size a muscular build. The aim is to have as much character as possible within the weight limits. To gain a good body definition it is important to breed the Ko-Shamo within the weight limits of the breed. The body of a Ko-Shamo should not look bulky but well defined.

## **GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS**

### **The Male**

**Type:** A well-built Ko-Shamo's body comprises three equal parts: head and neck; breast; legs. Stance, very upright, shoulders prominent (clearly pointing upwards). Alert, confident bearing, full of character and attitude. Back, medium length and broad, widest at the shoulders, gradually narrowing from above the thighs. The back should be straight and sloping down to the tail. Wing tips should stop at the base of the saddle hackles, not carried low or high over the back. Breast and belly wide, deep and well rounded. The back: "Looking from behind, the shoulders are very broad and five parts ("five hills") are visible on the back. Those five parts arise like a mountain. This is called the five pieces shoulders. The best animals should have this feature.

Narrow shoulders, shoulders with less than five pieces and too long back are serious faults." Bear in mind that standards do vary from prefecture to prefecture and the feature will be more important in some areas than others - with the usual Japanese contradiction and flexibility!

- Head:** Comb, face, earlobes, wattles and any exposed skin – red. The head is large, round, broad with prominent eyebrows, suggesting ferocity. Beak thick and deep from top to bottom, short and well curved. Comb walnut, pea or chrysanthemum. The surface of the comb should show a fine grain structure resembling the heart of a chrysanthemum flower. All types should be small, closely set to the head. Eyes: large and penetrating. Wattles: absent or very small. Earlobes and throat skin thick and rather wrinkled with a small dewlap of bare red skin. The wrinkled skin is not developed on Ko-Shamo as much as in the Yamato-Gunkei.
- Neck:** Long, strong, curved slightly and almost erect, slightly thicker near the head than at the base. The bare red skin of the dewlap extends well down the front of the neck.
- Legs and feet:** Thighs of medium length and well muscled. Legs well apart, accentuated by the general sparse plumage.
- Shanks and Ankles:** Thick medium length shanks, with four or more straight rows of scales. Four toes, straight and well spread. The scales should be very small.
- Plumage:** Very hard and sparse, bare skin showing at the wing joints on back, around the vent and along the keel. It must be noted that the split or open wing is acceptable and considered superior in Japan. Neck hackle feathers are thin and short, hardly reaching the base of the neck. Saddle hackle feathers should be sparse, thin and short.
- Tail:** Short, the structure should resemble a shrimp tail (ebio in Japanese) Sickle and tail coverts are short, folding in good order, covering the main tail feathers, of which the points are bending slightly inside. A tubular structured tail (tutuo in Japanese) is also acceptable.
- Handling:** Extremely firm fleshed, muscular and well-balanced. Strong contraction of wings to body.

### **The Female**

The general characteristics are similar to those of the male, allowing for the natural sexual differences.

### **SERIOUS DEFECTS**

Poor carriage. Overlarge comb. Poor leg colour. Duck feet. Long tail. Narrow shoulders, shoulders with less than five pieces ("five hills") and too long back are serious faults.

### **COLOUR**

- In both sexes and all colours:** Eyes: white (pearl) or yellow. Beak: yellow or horn, with dark markings on some varieties. Legs and feet yellow, dusky on darker varieties. Skin where exposed red.
- Important:** Any colour or combination of colours is acceptable in Ko Shamo. The colours given below serve mainly to allow show entries to be divided into manageable classes.

### **ANY COLOUR**

As noted, there is no unacceptable colour pattern in Ko-Shamo. Colours that do not conform to any of the descriptions below should be entered under any colour.

### **The Black-Red Male: Wheaten Female:**

**Male:** The red may be any shade from yellow to dark red. Breast, thighs and tail are black; wing bar blue. Secondaries may be bay, forming a triangle, or they may be black.

**Female:** Any shade of wheaten or grouse colour with or without black markings.

### **The Blue-Red Male: Blue Tail Wheaten Female:**

**Male:** The red may be any shade from yellow to dark red. Breast, thighs and tail are blue; wing bar blue. Secondaries may be bay, forming a triangle, or they may be blue.

**Female:** Any shade of wheaten with or without blue markings in wings and tail.

### **The Ginger**

**Male:** The ginger-red may be any shade from yellow to dark ginger-red. Varying amounts of black or brown in wings tail, breast or neck.

**Female:** Normally a wheaten-ginger colour with slight black in main wing and tail feathers.

### **The Buff**

**Male:** Similar to the ginger but lighter shades or the red may be any shade from yellow to dark red without any black in main tail or wing feathers.

**Female:** Normally a light wheaten shade without any black in main tail and wing feathers called "orang-utang" in Japan.

### **The Spangled**

**In Both Sexes:** Any mixture of black and shades of red with white tips to the feathers.

### **The White**

**In Both Sexes:** Pure white

### **The Cinnamon Tinted**

**Cocks:** Breast, thighs, belly, tail, primary and secondary feathers white. Hackle, saddle and shoulders light cinnamon tinted.

**Hens:** White with a sprinkling of cinnamon. Primary, secondary and tail feathers white. The shade is not similar to a wheaten

## **JUDGING NOTES:**

1. Judges are reminded that the main objective is to achieve the desired type within weight limits.
2. Birds of the best type are usually found to have a neatly tucked split wing. In Ko-Shamo this should never be judged a fault.
3. A characteristic feature of this breed is that they walk on their front toes with the back toe elevated. This is not a disqualification.

<b><u>SCALE OF POINTS</u></b>	
Carriage and type	30
Head and Neck	20
Condition and plumage quality	20
Legs and feet	10
Eye colour	10
Head and Neck	20
Legs and feet colour	5
Plumage colour	5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>

