
BARBU d'UCCLE & BARBU d'EVERBERG

Table of content

BARBU d'UCCLE & BARBU d'EVERBERG.....	1
CLASSIFICATION	2
GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS.....	2
THE MALE	2
THE FEMALE	3
DEFECTS	3
DISQUALIFICATIONS.....	4
COLOURS.....	4
THE MILLEFLEUR / GOLDEN PORCELAIN	4
THE MALE	4
THE FEMALE	4
THE ISABEL PORCELAIN.....	5
MALE AND FEMALE.....	5
THE CITRON PORCELAIN.....	5
MALE AND FEMALE.....	5
THE CUCKOO.....	5
MALE AND FEMALE.....	5
THE BLACK MOTTLED.....	5
MALE AND FEMALE.....	5
THE BLACK.....	6
MALE AND FEMALE.....	6
THE WHITE	6
MALE AND FEMALE.....	6
OTHER COLOURS	6
BARBU d'EVERBERG	7



CLASSIFICATION

ORIGIN:	Belgium,
CLASSIFICATION:	True Bantam: Soft feather
EGG COLOUR:	White to light brown (Sitters)
MASSES:	
Male:	700 to 850 g
Female:	550 to 650 g

Barbu d'Uccles are known in Europe since the beginning of the 20th century. In England they were known as "garden fowl" and in Germany they were referred to as "Mille fleurs", a French name that means 'thousand flowers'. Belgium is named as the place of origin and more specifically the village Ukkel. Barbu d'Uccle means the bearded one from Uccle (Ukkel). The merchant of Brussels, Michel van Gelder, is said to be the man who developed this breed by crossing the Sabelpoot with the Barbu d'Anvers. The d'Uccle is always single combed and feather legged, but in type quite like the d'Anvers, with a high carried tail.

Barbu d'Uccle and Barbu d'Everberg is always single combed, feather legged with a beard, but the Barbu d'Everberg is rumpless.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

THE MALE

Carriage & Appearance: Typically male with a majestic manner, short and broad, with characteristic heavy development of plumage.

Type: Body: broad and deep. Back: very broad and short, almost hidden by enormous neck hackle. Breast: extremely broad, the upper part well developed and carried forward, the lower resembling a breast plate. Wings: close, fitting tight to the body, sloping downwards and incurved towards, but not beyond, the abdomen. Wing butts: covered by neck hackle and tips or ends of flights covered by saddle hackle, which should be abundant and long. Tail: well furnished, close and carried almost perpendicularly to line of back, the two main sickles slightly curved, the remainder in regular tiers and fan-like down to the junction with saddle hackle.

- Head:** Slender and small, with a longitudinal depression towards the neck.
Beak: short and slightly curved.
Comb: single, fine, upright, less than average size, evenly serrated, rounded in outline, blade following the line of the neck.
Eyes: round, surrounded with bare skin. Brow heavily covered with feathers becoming gradually longer towards the rear, with a tendency to join behind the neck.
Beard: as full and developed as possible, composed of long feathers turned horizontally from the two sides of beak, and vertically under the beak downwards. The whole beard is thus forming three ovals in a triangular group (tri-lobe).
Ear-lobes: inconspicuous. Light pink tone is permitted. red lobes preferred
Wattles: as small as possible.
- Neck:** Furnished with silky feathers starting behind the beard at sides of throat, with a tendency to join behind the neck to form a mane. Hackle very thick and convexly arched, reaching to shoulder and saddle and covering whole back.
- Legs & Feet:** Legs strong, short and well apart, the hocks having clusters of long stiff feathers close together, starting from the lower outer thigh, inclined downwards and following outline of wings. Front and outside of shanks must be covered with feathers, short at top of shanks and gradually increasing in length towards the foot feather; footings turned outwards horizontally, with ends slightly curved backwards. Outer toe and outside of middle toe: covered with feathers similar to shank feather.

THE FEMALE

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

- Carriage & Appearance:** A quiet little bird, short, thick and cobby.
- Beard:** Resembling that of the male but formed with softer and more open feathers
- Neck:** Hackles very thick and convexly arched, composed of broad and rounded feathers, the shape of the mane resembling that of the male.
- Tail:** Short, flat in width and not high, the lower tail feathers diminishing evenly in length.
- Size:** Dwarf, as small as possible.
- Note:** The Sabelpoot and the Belgium Barbu d'Uccle bantam are closely related. The main difference between the breeds is that the Sabelpoot usually has no muffling whatsoever, showing large round wattles and having a narrower neck characteristic. The Barbu d'Uccle appears broader and smaller with a very short back, but the abundance of beard shows a fuller neck hackle. In the Belgium National Club Standard the beard is required to form a tri-lobe. The tail of the d'Uccle is usually carried at a higher angle, like the Barbu d'Anvers.

DEFECTS

Strongly developed wattles. Conspicuous ear-lobes. Excessive length of leg.

DISQUALIFICATIONS

Any trace of faking. Wattles cut or removed. Comb other than single. Absence of beard or whiskers. Poorly feathered shanks or feet. More than four toes. Yellow legs, feet and skin. Absence of vulture hocks.

COLOURS

Only the main colours are described. Barbu d'Uccles exist in an extraordinary choice of colours, probably unequalled in any other breed, and too numerous to be given in detail.

Comb, ear-lobes and rudimentary wattles: Red in all colour varieties.

THE MILLEFLEUR / GOLDEN PORCELAIN

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In both sexes

Eyes: Orange-red with black pupils

Beak, nails, legs and feet: Slate-blue.

THE MALE

Plumage:

This is a very intricate and attractive colour scheme. Briefly, the head is orange-red with white points. The beard is of black feathers laced with very light chamois, each feather ending with a round black spot with a white triangular tip. Neck hackle black with golden shafts, and broadly bordered with orange-red, each feather having a black end tipped with a white point. The extraordinary abundance of neck hackle makes the main colour appear wholly orange-red, the black parts being scarcely visible. Back red, shading to orange towards saddle hackle. Wing bows Mahogany red, each feather tipped with white. Wing 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 on the outside. The visible lower third of each secondary feather chamois, upper two-thirds black. Remainder of wing a uniform chamois, each feather having at end a large pea-shaped white spot on a black triangle, the tips spaced evenly to conform with shape and outline of wing. (Note: The reversal of these pattern-markings from the normal arrangement). Tail feathers black with a metallic green lustre, having a fine edging or lacing of dark chamois, and terminating with a white triangle. Breast, foot-feathering and remainder of plumage throughout of golden chamois ground colour, each feather having a light chamois shaft and finished with a black pea-shaped spot tipped with a white triangle.

THE 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 tips. Wing markings and other plumage as described for male, allowing for the natural sexual differences.

Defects to be avoided:

Ground colour too light or washed out. White markings excessively gay or unevenly distributed.

THE ISABEL PORCELAIN

(In Germany & Belgium also called Blue-Porcelain.)

MALE AND FEMALE

In both sexes:

Orange-red with black pupil.

Eyes:

Beak, nails, legs and feet:

Slate-blue.

Plumage:

This is an extraordinarily delicate colour pattern. Markings and patterns generally are as described for Millefleurs in both sexes, with the exception that the ground colour is light straw and the pea-shaped spots are pale blue (lavender), tipped with white triangles. Pale blue is substituted for the black of the Millefleurs in both sexes and the straw colour for the rich Chamois/Mahogany brown colour.

Defects to be avoided:

Ground colour too light or washed out. White markings too gay or unevenly distributed.

THE CITRON PORCELAIN

MALE AND FEMALE

In both sexes:

Orange-red.

Eyes:

Beak, nails, legs and feet:

Slate-blue.

Plumage:

The same colour pattern as the Millefleur, but the golden chamois ground colour is replaced by a Citron yellow (lemon yellow).

THE CUCKOO

MALE AND FEMALE

In both sexes

Orange-red.

Eyes:

Beak, nails, legs and feet:

White, often spotted with bluish-grey in young birds.

Plumage:

Uniformly cuckoo coloured with transverse bars of dark bluish-grey on light grey ground. Each feather must have at least three bars.

Defects to be avoided:

Feathers white or spotted with white, excessive number of black feathers, red on shoulders, wings and hackle

THE BLACK MOTTLED

MALE AND FEMALE

In both sexes:

Eyes dark red. Legs and feet: slate-blue or blackish. Beak and nails: dark horn.

Plumage: All feathers black with green metallic lustre, regularly tipped with white, tips varying in size with the feather.

Defects to be avoided: Excessive white markings or uneven distribution.

THE BLACK **MALE AND FEMALE**

In both sexes Black or red.

Eyes:

Legs and feet: Blue (blackish in young birds).

Beak and nails: Black or very dark horn.

Plumage: Black all over with metallic green lustre, avoiding false colouring.

THE WHITE **MALE AND FEMALE**

In both sexes: Orange red.

Eyes:

Legs and feet: White or light slate.

Beak and nails: White.

Plumage: Clear white throughout, avoiding false colours, straw tinge or yellow on back.

OTHER COLOURS

Laced Blue (Andalusian type - a diffusion of black and white). Blue, Buff, Lavender, Blue Mottled (similarly marked as Black Mottled). Ermine (Black Pointed Whites or Columbian). Fawn Ermine (Black Pointed Fawns or Buff Columbians). Partridge, Silver and Golden Duckwing, Birchen, Red, Buff Mottled, Lavender Mottled, Pile, Silver Porcelain, Ochre Mottled and Blue Millefleur/Golden Porcelain - Blue Marked.

Not all of these colours are regularly seen in this country, but there is practically no limit to the sub-varieties capable of being produced in this very charming breed.

Note: Some of these colours mentioned above, are fully described in the standard for the Sabelpoot.

BARBU d'EVERBERG

This is the rumpless version of the Barbu d'Uccle and should follow the type in every respect except for the rumplessness.

SCALE OF POINTS	
Head, comb and beak	10
Beard	15
Neck hackle	10
Feet and hocks	15
Wings and tail	10
Colour	15
Size	10
General appearance	15
TOTAL	100

