
HOLLANDSE KRIEL / DUTCH BANTAM

Table of content

CLASSIFICATION.....	3
GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS	3
THE MALE	3
THE FEMALE	4
DISQUALIFICATIONS	4
COLOURS.....	4
THE GOLDEN PARTRIDGE	4
THE MALE.....	4
THE FEMALE	4
THE SILVER PARTRIDGE	5
THE MALE.....	5
THE FEMALE	5
THE YELLOW PARTRIDGE.....	5
THE MALE.....	5
THE FEMALE	5
THE BLUE PARTRIDGE.....	5
THE MALE.....	5
THE FEMALE	6
THE RED SHOULDERED SILVER PARTRIDGE.....	6
THE MALE.....	6
THE FEMALE	6
THE RED SHOULDERED BLUE SILVER PARTRIDGE.....	6
MALE AND FEMALE	6
THE SALMON.....	7
THE MALE.....	7
FEMALE	7
THE BLUE SILVER PARTRIDGE	8
THE MALE.....	8
THE FEMALE	8
THE PILE	8
THE MALE.....	8
THE FEMALE	9

THE CUCKOO PARTRIDGE	9
MALE AND FEMALE	9
THE MALE	9
THE FEMALE	9
THE CUCKOO	10
MALE AND FEMALE	10
THE BLACK	10
MALE AND FEMALE	10
THE WHITE	10
MALE AND FEMALE	10
THE BLUE	11
MALE AND FEMALE	11
THE LAVENDER	11
MALE AND FEMALE	11
THE WHEATEN	11
THE MALE	11
THE FEMALE	12
MILLEFLEUR / PORCELAIN	12
THE MALE	12
THE FEMALE	12
THE BUFF	13
MALE AND FEMALE	13
THE BUFF COLUMBIAN	13
MALE AND FEMALE	13
THE BLUE BUFF COLUMBIAN	14
THE COLUMBIAN	14
THE GOLDEN BIRCHEN	14
MALE	14
FEMALE	15
THE BLUE GOLDEN BIRCHEN	15
THE BIRCHEN	15
THE BLUE SILVER BIRCHEN	15
THE SPLASH (BLUE)	15
THE SPLASH (BLACK)	15
OTHER RECOGNISED COLOURS	16



CLASSIFICATION

ORIGIN:	The Netherlands
CLASSIFICATION:	True Bantam: Soft feather
EGG COLOUR:	Tinted (Sitters)
MASSES:	
Cock:	500 g – 600 g
Hen:	400 g – 500 g

The Dutch Bantam or Hollandse Kriel as they are known here in SA, originated in Holland round about 1882 and is recognised in the Netherlands Book of Standards since 1906. They first appeared in the UK about 1970 where they were initially called the Old Dutch Bantam. In South Africa they were shown for the first time in Pietersburg in 1996. They are possibly one of the smallest bantams around and look in some way like the Rosecomb Bantam, although it has a distinct type of its own. They are found in several colours and are really beautiful little birds.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

THE MALE

Carriage:	Upright and jaunty.
Body and Type:	Back: very short, broad at shoulder, slightly sloping, saddle short and broad with abundant hackle running smoothly into tail coverts. Breast: carried high, full and well forward. Wings: relatively large and long but not too pointed, carried low and close. Tail: nearly upright, full and well spread, with well-developed and curved sickles.
Head:	Small: face smooth. Comb: single, but small with five serrations tending towards flyaway type. Beak: very short and strong, slightly curved. Eyes: very large and lively. Wattles: fine, short and round. Ear-lobes: very small and fine, oval to almond shape.
Neck:	Very short, curved and finely tapered with plentiful hackle.
Legs and Feet:	Legs: well-spaced and straight, thighs short, shanks very short and free of feather. Toes: four, well spread
Plumage:	Luxuriant and lying close to body with plentiful sickles, side hangers and coverts.

THE FEMALE

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

DISQUALIFICATIONS

Long narrow build. Carriage too sloping. Large glossy white or very red ear-lobes. White in face of cockerels. Wrong coloured legs or eyes. Whipped tail. Undeveloped ornamental feathers in males. Any splashing or spotting in plumage. Too long legs. Long back. Short tail. In females: breast not carried forward enough and too long in back.

COLOURS

In both sexes and all colours:

Eyes:	Orange-red to brownish red.
Comb, face and wattles:	Red.
Ear-lobes:	Pure white.
Legs and feet:	Slate blue, except where it is stated otherwise.
Beak:	Horn coloured to light blush

THE GOLDEN PARTRIDGE

THE MALE

Plumage: Head: orange red. Neck hackle: a gradual transition from orange to light orange-yellow, each feather having a greenish black middle stripe. Back: deep reddish brown; side hangers corresponding with the neck hackle, a little darker permitted, Breast: black with green sheen, free from markings or spots. Wing bow: black, shoulders deep reddish brown, wing bar iridescent greenish black; inner web black; outer web chestnut brown; internal web and tip black, tip being brown when the wing is closed (wing bay). Flanks and thighs: deep black with green sheen, free of markings and spots. Under part and rear: black. Tail: main feathers, sickles and tail coverts green iridescent black; the tail coverts nearest the side hangers with a brownish edge underneath at the tip. Under-colour: greyish.

THE FEMALE

Plumage: Head: golden brown. Throat: greyish white. Neck hackle: gradually changes from golden brown at the top to golden yellow at the bottom. Each feather has a shiny black middle stripe. Wings, back, saddle and tail coverts: greyish brown with fine black pencilling, as even as possible, free of rust or red. Tail: main feathers blackish, the top feather on each side with brown pencilling. Breast feathers as well as their shafts are a warm salmon, red-brown colour, which is a shade darker on the throat. Thighs, flanks and down: ash grey.

Faults: Any mismarked feathers. Any splashing or coloured feathers in the black parts of the male. Rusty colour in the wings of the female.

THE SILVER PARTRIDGE

THE MALE

Plumage:

Exactly the same as the golden partridge coloured male in the black feathered parts and in the markings on the neck and saddle hangers. Hackle: silver white, each feather having a black middle stripe. The orange and light orange-yellow and the brown are completely replaced by silvery white.

THE FEMALE

Plumage:

Head: silver white. Hackle: silver white, each feather having a black middle stripe. Wing coverts, back, saddle and tail coverts: muted silver or slate grey with fine black pencilling as even as possible, free of flecks, rust brown or yellow. Tail feathers: blackish, the top feather on each side silver pencilled. Breast: light salmon-coloured brown fading to ash grey underneath. Rump and rear, under part and flanks: ash grey. Thighs: ash grey with some pencilling.

Faults:

Any mismarked feathers. Any splashing or coloured feathers in the black parts of the male. Red in the plumage of the male. Rusty colour in the wings of the female.

THE YELLOW PARTRIDGE

THE MALE

Plumage:

Exactly the same as the golden partridge male, except head: rich straw yellow. Hackle: straw yellow, each feather having a black middle stripe. Same markings in hackle and side hangers, neck light straw yellow, saddle a little darker. Back and shoulders: deep orange-red. Wing bay: straw yellow.

THE FEMALE

Plumage:

Exactly the same as the golden partridge female in all parts. Hackle: straw yellow, each feather having a black middle stripe. They should however, have a slightly warmer and mainly lighter shade in the back, wing and saddle.

Faults:

Any mismatched feathers. Any splashing or coloured feathers in the black parts of the male. Silver in the plumage of the male. Any rust or silver in the wings of the female.

THE BLUE PARTRIDGE

THE MALE

Plumage:

Exactly the same as the golden partridge male with the exception that all black parts are replaced with clear, even blue colour, free from lacing. Hackle: orange to light orange-yellow, each feather having a black middle stripe

THE FEMALE

Plumage: Exactly the same as the golden partridge female with the exception that all black parts are replaced with a clear, even blue colour. This includes peppering. Hackle: orange to light orange, each feather having a black middle stripe.

Faults: Any mismatched feathers. Any splashing, lacing or coloured feathers in the blue parts of the male. Rusty colour in the wings of the female.

THE RED SHOULDERED SILVER PARTRIDGE

The colour is a result of combining gold and silver partridge, the pattern is like that of the partridge with different colour.

THE MALE

Plumage: The colour of the head, neck and saddle hackle is creamy-white, the back and shoulders are orange. The outer web of the secondaries is creamy-white which has a narrow brown edge near the shaft that becomes slightly wider towards the tip of the feather, making the wing triangle appear totally creamy-white with a visible brown edge when the wing is folded.

Faults: Yellow colour in neck and saddle hackle. Back and shoulders too dark or unevenly coloured. A completely white wing triangle.

THE FEMALE

Plumage: The colour and pattern resembles that of the silver partridge female. The breast colour is like the golden partridge, i.e. salmon red-brown to light salmon red-brown. A slightly darker colour on back and shoulders is permissible.

Faults: A breast colour other than salmon red-brown. Light grains in breast. Rustiness in silver colour, notably on the shoulders. Peppering too coarse and under-colour too dark

THE RED SHOULDERED BLUE SILVER PARTRIDGE

MALE AND FEMALE

Plumage: The colour and pattern are the same as in the Red Shouldered Silver Partridge, the only being that the black colour is replaced by blue.

Faults: The same as for the Red Shouldered Silver Partridge. The breast colour of the female is usually slightly lighter than that of the Red Shouldered Silver Partridge hen.

THE SALMON

THE MALE

Plumage: The salmon male resembles the Red Shouldered Silver Partridge in colour and pattern; the only difference being the marbled effect of the colour on the back and shoulders. The neck and saddle feathers are creamy-yellow with a visible middle stripe. The breast colour is black. The primaries are black with a small, narrow brown edge on the outside. The inner web of the secondaries is also black. The outer web is white and the wing triangle is completely white when the wing is folded. The little brown edge at the top is hardly visible.

Faults: Evenly coloured back, shoulder and wing feathers.
Much brown in the wing triangle.
Distinct middle stripe of the neck and saddle feathers and an orange-yellow colour of the feathers.

FEMALE

Plumage: The head is a creamy, ivory colour that gradually changes to ivorywhite further down. Each feather has a black middle stripe which becomes more of a broken black-brown middle stripe with an ivory grain and ivory silvery shiny lacing. The black, shoulders, wingbows and saddle are light salmon with some dull black peppering with an ivory grain and light salmon lacing. The breast is salmon with a light grain and lacing. The underside and back is mostly creamy wheaten coloured. The outer web of the primaries is wheaten coloured, the inner web is wheaten grey with a blackish-brown peppering. The outer web of the secondaries is wheaten coloured and the inner web is ash grey with a blackish-brown pattern. The tail is a dull black with or without a wheaten edge on the underside of the feather which reaches to the tip. The down colour is ash grey.

Faults:

- Colour of the head and neck feathers either too light or too dark.
- Too little or complete absence of middle stripe in neck feathers.
- Breast colour other than salmon.
- No peppering.
- The under-colour coming through.
- Little or no lacing and grain pattern where this is required.

THE BLUE SILVER PARTRIDGE

THE MALE

The feathers have the same markings as the silver partridge. The colour black of the silver partridge is replaced by blue in the blue silver partridge and must be as even as possible. The sickles, coverts and side hangers may be slightly darker and the breast is an even blue colour.

Faults: Yellow tinge in neck and saddle hackle. Rusty or red colour on shoulders. Dark lacing of the breast feathers. Other faults in markings or colour as in the blue partridge.

THE FEMALE

The markings are identical to the silver partridge, but all colours black are replaced by blue. The breast is light salmon coloured.

Faults: Please refer to silver partridge standards for faults in markings. Other faults are: Dark patches in wings and the tail. Lacking an even blue colour. Blue colour too dark in neck hackle. Blue colour too light in wings and tail.

THE PILE

In this colour variety all the black colour of the Golden Partridge has been replaced by a creamy-white colour. This variety could also be called white partridge. A compromise has to be made in the female with regard to the colour of the breast and the shoulders; in other words if the breast is the required warm salmon brown colour, the colour of the back and shoulders will not be creamy-white.

THE MALE

Plumage: The head is orange red. The neck hackle changes gradually from orange at the top to light orange-yellow at the bottom. The middle stripe as well as the shaft is white to creamy-white. The back and shoulders are carmine red and the wing bars are creamy white. The wing triangle is chestnut brown. Saddle hackle is the same colour as the neck hackle, although a slightly darker tinge is acceptable. The down colour is creamy-white.

Faults: Faults in pattern are the same as for gold partridge.

- Orange colour of neck hackle and saddle too even.
- Red colour of back and shoulders too light. Black splashes in white areas
- Wing triangle not completely coloured

THE FEMALE

Plumage: The pattern resembles that of the gold partridge. The colour of the neck hackle is gold-yellow with a white center stripe and the breast colour is a soft salmon red-brown. The colour for the back, wings and shoulders must be creamy-white; a slight golden-brown overlay is permissible if it does not detract too much. Equally a complete white back must be avoided.

Faults: Too much golden-brown on the back and shoulder feathers. A breast colour that is too light or uneven occurs quite often.

THE CUCKOO PARTRIDGE

MALE AND FEMALE

The first impression of this colour is that it is not a partridge variety at all, as the cuckoo factor makes a big difference. It causes the colour black to be condensed in crosswise bands of black-grey and grey-white colour. The bands are not clearly defined as the blackgrey runs into the grey-white colour. The ends of the sickles coverts and side hangers are narrower and resemble an upturned V. The cuckoo factor is best distinguishable on the body parts that are black in the golden partridge. The breast colour of the female is not banded. The shank and toes are light blue, but white shanks are not unduly penalised.

THE MALE

Plumage All brown, orange, orange yellow and red parts are the same as in the golden partridge. The cuckoo factor makes them a shade lighter. All these parts as well as the wing bars, wings, breast and tail have distinct cuckoo banding.

Faults:

- Little or no cuckoo markings in those feathers that are black in gold partridge.
- White in wings and tail.
- Cuckoo markings or insufficient colouring of wing triangle. The cuckoo factor will lighten the colour slightly.
- Too light in colour on the lower parts of the neck hackle.
- Brown colour in breast.

THE FEMALE

Plumage: The gold partridge female serves as a starting point. The cuckoo factor has a lightening effect on all feathers. The golden yellow colour of the neck hackle contains cuckoo markings. Shoulders, wing coverts, wing bars and back are golden grey-brown with little dark grey patches and peppering. These little patches are something referred to as clouding. The breast colour is salmon without any visible trace of cuckoo markings.

Faults:

- Too little middle stripes resulting in too little cuckoo markings in the neck hackle.
- The grey clouding may not look like white patches; it must be distinctly grey.
- Lacking in peppering, more often than not the back and shoulders are too dark in colour and to blame for this.

- Breast colour other than salmon orange.
- Light grains in breast.
- Too little cuckoo markings in tail and flight feathers.
- Straw yellow neck hackle.

THE CUCKOO

MALE AND FEMALE

The bar factor causes the black colour to break up into light bands across the feathers. These light blue-grey bands are slightly V-shaped. Pure males are definitely lighter coloured than cuckoo females; the bar factor is present twice in males whilst it is only present once in females. The bar factor is attached to the male chromosome, of which each male has two and the female only one. The light bands of pure cuckoo male are twice as wide as the dark blue-grey bands; females are the opposite, their dark blue-grey bands are twice as wide as the light bands. The tips of the feathers of the female are always black, whereas they are light in males. There is quite a variety in colour. All feathers should have the same markings; the bands on narrow feathers should be narrower than those of broader feathers. The sickles in males should have bands to the very end of the feather. White shanks and toes are not unduly penalised.

Faults Male: True bred males are much lighter in colour than females; these males very often lack markings in the sickles, making these feathers almost white. This is not permissible in a show specimen, but very important in the breeding pen. Males can also have a brown overlay, called rust. Such birds will not gain high awards at shows. Black or white feathers.

Faults Female: The wing triangle of the female is mostly too dark in colour. The light bands are absent and almost black in colour. The light bands are absent and almost black in colour. The colour can also be too dark on other parts of the body. The aim must always be light well-defined banding. The down may not be patterned. Birds with patterned down very often have sharp markings and darker legs. Black or white feathers.

THE BLACK

MALE AND FEMALE

Plumage: Rich glossy black with beetle-green sheen throughout. Under-colour dark.

In both sexes: Dark horn or bluish.

Beak:

Legs and feet: Dark slate.

Faults: Any white feathers. Purple banding. Light under-colour. Red in hackle of males. Tendency to gypsy face. Wrong leg colour.

THE WHITE

MALE AND FEMALE

Plumage: Pure snow-white throughout, free from any yellow or straw tinge or any black splashes.

In both sexes	White or bluish.
Beak:	
Legs:	Slate-blue or light slate-blue.
Faults:	Any yellow or straw tinge or any black splashes or peppering. Serious fault is white legs.

THE BLUE

MALE AND FEMALE

Plumage: Of a clear, even medium blue, free from lacing. Neck and saddle hackle in male a shade darker.

In both sexes: Bluish or dark horn.

Beak:

Legs: Dark slate-blue.

Faults: Unevenness of colour, black or white feathers in plumage. Any lacing. Wrong leg colour.

THE LAVENDER

MALE AND FEMALE

Plumage: The Lavender is not a lighter shade of the Blue, it is true breeding and genetically different. Lavender is a light even blue with a very slight silver tint without the darker shading associated with the normal blue. The silver tint is most obvious in the male.

In both sexes: Bluish or light horn.

Beak:

Legs: Slate-blue

Faults: Colour too dark or uneven. Gold or red in neck or saddle hackle in male. Wrong leg colour.

THE WHEATEN

This colour is not a variant but rather a mutant of the golden Partridge colour, the main characteristics of the Golden Partridge colour and its variants are completely absent.

THE MALE

Plumage: The colour of the head is orange. The colour of the neck hackle changes gradually from orange at the top to light orange-yellow at the bottom free from black striping. The back and shoulders are carmine red. The saddle hackle is identical to the neck hackle, although a slightly darker tinge is permissible. Evenness in depth of colour in either must be aimed for. Main tail feathers are black and sickles, side hangers and tail coverts are black with a beetle-green sheen. The shoulder is black; the wing bars are black with a beetle-green sheen. Primaries are black with a narrow gold-yellow edge along the outer web. The inner webs of the secondaries are black; the outer web chestnut brown, forming a chestnut brown wing triangle when the wing is folded. The breast is greenish black, sparsely laced with red, pure black preferred. The under-colour is light greyish-slate.

Faults: Too much red in neck and saddle feathers. Wing triangle partially or entirely lacking in chestnut brown colour. White in sickles, tail and wing feathers.

THE FEMALE

Plumage: Head and neck feathers are light golden-brown with no middle stripe. The breast is creamy-yellow wheaten in colour and the back and wings are a shade darker. The upper tail feathers are deep wheaten coloured and faintly sprinkled with black. The other tail feathers are a dull black or black or black with a narrow wheaten coloured edge. The outer web of the primaries and secondaries is wheaten coloured, the inner webs are wheaten grey with brownish black dots. The down colour is white or creamy.

Faults: Uneven top colour. Wheaten colour too dark, a slightly lighter or darker colour on back and shoulders is permissible. Neck hackle too light. Visible markings in the neck hackle. Few markings in tail and wings. Grey down colour.



MILLEFLEUR / PORCELAIN

THE MALE

Plumage: Head: Light-red with white points. Neck: Hackle black with golden shafts, and broadly bordered with orange-red, each feather having a black and tipped with a white point. The abundance of neck hackle makes the main colour appear wholly deep red, the black parts being scarcely visible. Back: Red, shading to light red towards saddle hackle. Wings: 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, with the whole forming regular bars across the wings. Primaries black with a thin edging of red, upper two-thirds black. Remainder of wing a uniform red, 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) Breast: Plumage throughout of a reddish ground colour, each feather having a light red shaft and finished with a black peashaped spot tipped with a white triangle. Tail: Feathers black with a metallic green lustre, having a fine edging or lacing or dark red, and terminating with a white triangle.

THE FEMALE

Plumage: Ground colour uniformed, each feather terminating with a black peashaped spot tipped with a white triangle. Tail feathers black, finely laced with red 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 BUFF

MALE AND FEMALE

Beak:	Horn coloured to light blush
Shanks and Toes:	Flesh coloured to Light Grey. Light Grey preferred.
Plumage:	A medium and even shade of orange-yellow colour with a rich golden cast, not so intense as to show reddish cast. Nor so pale as to appear lemon or light yellow. The term is generally used in referring to the plumage colour of the standard "Buff" varieties of poultry. Some black peppering on the tail is permitted. Male: head, neck, hackle, back wing bows and saddle showing a greater lustre.
Under Colour:	Preferably buff, slight grey permitted.
Faults:	Distinctly different depths of colour in parts of the plumage, too red or too mealy ground colour, white in any part of the plumage or in the down. Many visible black coatings on the tail as well as black in neck hackle

THE BUFF COLUMBIAN

MALE AND FEMALE

Plumage:

Both sexes are primarily buff coloured and the buff needs to be as even as possible. The wings, the back, the breast and the saddle have the same shade of buff. The down colour varies between light buff or blue grey, the latter being the preferred option as it is better for breeding purposes. Much blue-grey means that there is a lot of pigment that is needed for distinct black colour on the body where it is required. The neck hackle feathers must have a green iridescent middle stripe and clearly defined buff lacing. The saddle hackle of the male may not have any trace of markings. The flight feathers are marked. The primaries have a buff coloured edge on the outside of the outer web and the rest of the feathers are black. The outer web of the secondaries are buff coloured and the inner web is black with buff a coloured outside edge (on the body side) covering the tip of the feather. The outer web has to have enough buff colour along the edge, so that the visible part of the secondaries is buff coloured when the wing is closed. The main tail feathers of the female are mostly black, only the upper most feathers are laced with buff. The tail coverts are all laced with a distinct buff edge. The sickles and side hangers of the male are black with metallic green lustre and the tail coverts are edged with buff.

Faults in Male:

The main colour can be too red, resulting in the back and shoulders having a mahogany colour. The saddle hackle may have no markings. The middle stripe of the neck hackle is sharply defined by buff lacing. The middle stripe usually runs through the tip of the feather and therefore the lacing, this denotes too much pigment. Males with this feature usually have fantastic wing markings. Perfect flight feather markings are seldom encountered, very often there is not enough black. As a result of this the inner and outer webs are usually buff

coloured instead of black. Sporadically white patches are found on the flight and tail feathers, this is a serious fault.

Faults in Female: The same problems are encountered with regard to the wing markings as with the males, only worse. The ground colour is not always even, but shows light patches. The unevenness in colour can be caused by the wind and weather if the animals are kept outside. The combination of rain followed by fierce sunlight can make the feathers fade. Females have abundant down which sometimes is not covered adequately by buff coloured feather tips, making the under-colour show through. This is a serious fault. It is advisable to have at least one female like that in the breeding program as she carries much pigment. Ideally the black main tail feathers with green sheen should have buff lacing, this is usually the case with the upper most feathers, but the lower ones have very wide lacing and the black shows through. This problem can also be seen on the neck feathers, although the opposite is also seen where there is not enough pigment. A correct amount of pigment will make sure that the black marked neck feathers will touch underneath the throat.

THE BLUE BUFF COLUMBIAN

This colour is exactly the same as the Buff Columbian but for the fact that all black feathers are replaced by blue ones. The blue needs to be very even, it may neither be too dark nor too light.

Faults: Please refer to Buff Columbian colour for faults and markings plus the following specifically for the blue colour. The under-colour is never usually too red, this is caused by the dilution from black to blue which also lightens up the gold colour. The blue can be too dark, especially the sickles and side hangers in the male.

THE COLUMBIAN

Plumage in both sexes: Similar markings as in the Buff Columbian but, substituting the buff with pure silvery white.

THE GOLDEN BIRCHEN **MALE**

Plumage: Head: deep orange. Neck hackle: deep orange with slender black stripe through middle of each feather, terminating in a point short of its lower extremity, to match saddle. Back: deep orange with some lustre. Saddle same as hackle. Tail: Main tail black. Sickles and lesser sickles black with brilliant greenish sheen. Coverts: brilliant black with golden orange lacing. Wings: Shoulders and fronts black. Bows: deep orange with some lustre. Coverts: brilliant black, forming a distinct bar across the 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 golden orange to approximately the middle of the breast. Lower breast: black with some lustre. Under-colour: Dull black. Ground colour: Black.

FEMALE

- Plumage:** Back: 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 are not allowed. The rest is the same as for the male allowing for the sexual differences.
- Faults:** Positive white in any section of the plumage is not allowed.

THE BLUE GOLDEN BIRCHEN

- Plumage in both sexes:** Similar markings as in the Golden Birchen but, substituting the black ground colour with blue and substituting the deep orange and golden orange lacing with a golden red and golden lacing.
- Faults:** Positive white in any section of the plumage is not allowed.

THE BIRCHEN

- Plumage in both sexes:** Similar markings as in the Golden Birchen but, substituting the deep orange and golden orange lacing with white to silvery white lacing.

THE BLUE SILVER BIRCHEN

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

THE SPLASH (BLUE)

- Plumage in both sexes:** Slaty blue and white that has a faint bluish tinge. Blue in feathers in the form of large, irregular shaped blobs/dots 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.
- Faults:** The feathers are not to be more than 50% blue. Any appearance of rust in plumage.

THE SPLASH (BLACK)

- Plumage in both sexes:** Slaty black and white that has a faint blackish grey tinge. Black in feathers in the form of large, irregular shaped blobs/dots or splashes. Main tail and primary wing feathers with a lesser amount of black than the rest of the plumage. Under-colour: slaty black and sooty white.
- Faults:** The feathers are not to be more than 50% black. Any appearance of rust in plumage.

OTHER RECOGNISED COLOURS

Buff, Cuckoo Silver Partridge, Lavender Cuckoo, Lavender Silver Quail, Quail, Silver Quail and Buff Cuckoo (White Barred Buff).

SCALE OF POINTS	
Type and carriage	35
Colour and markings	25
Head points	20
Legs and feet	10
Condition	10
TOTAL	100

