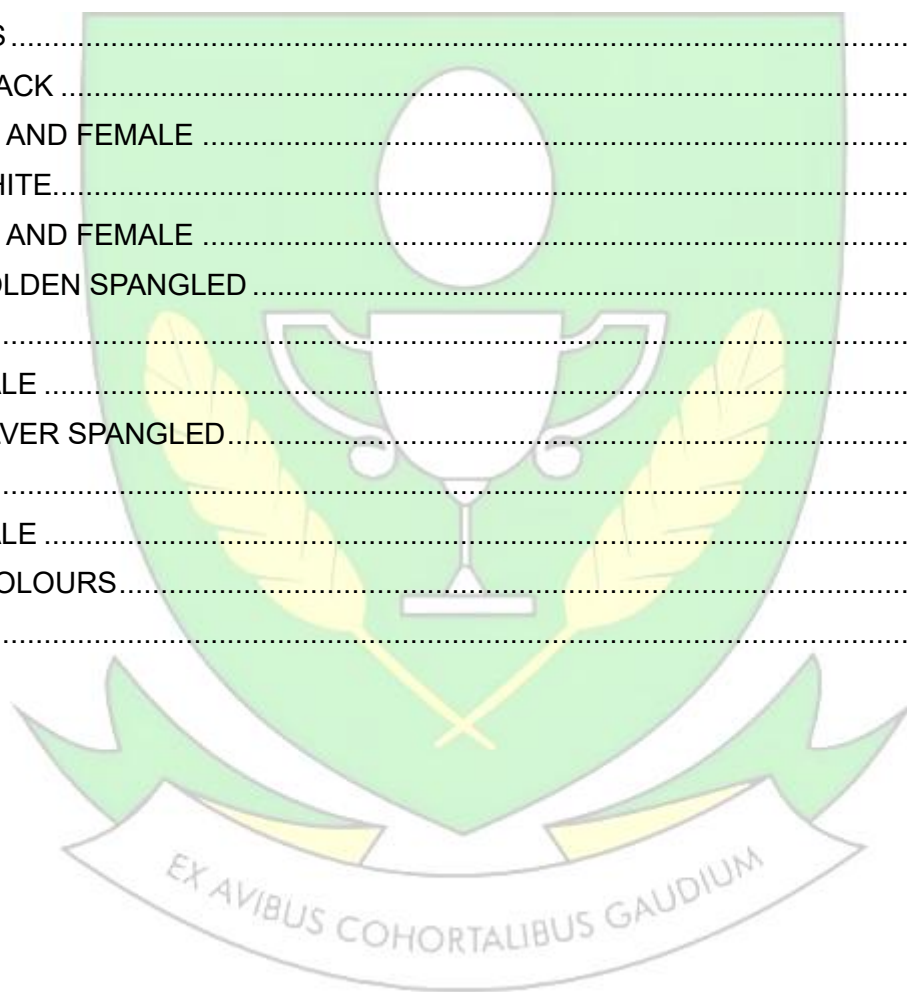

PAVLOV

Table of Contents

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS	3
THE MALE	3
THE FEMALE	4
SERIOUS DEFECTS	4
DISQUALIFICATIONS	4
COLOURS	5
THE BLACK	5
MALE AND FEMALE	5
THE WHITE	5
MALE AND FEMALE	5
THE GOLDEN SPANGLED	5
MALE	5
FEMALE	5
THE SILVER SPANGLED	6
MALE	6
FEMALE	6
OTHER COLOURS	6
BANTAMS	6





AREA OF ORIGIN: Central Europe, Russia
CLASSIFICATION: Light breed: Soft feather
EGG COLOUR: White to light cream (Sitter)
EGG WEIGHT: 48 – 51g

MASSES:**LARGE:**

Cock	1.7 – 1.9 kg
Hen	1.3 – 1.5 kg

The first account of the Pavlovskaya or Pavlov breed was by the Russian scientist and traveler P. Pallas in his book “The Journey Around Different Provinces Of Russia (1768-1773)”. He described crested chickens with feathered legs, in both Silver Spangled and Golden Spangled colours, which he found in the Pavlovo village, now known as Pavlovo-na-Oka (on the Oka river), in the Nizhny Novgorod Province. They were perfectly adapted to the harsh climatic conditions in Russia. The Pavlovskaya fanciers passed the secrets of its breeding from generation to generation and guarded against unsystematic interbreeding. The first evidence of the breed on exhibit was in 1878 at an exhibition held in Moscow, where the golden spangled and a black Pavlovskaya were exhibited. In “The Guide Book of Poultry Yards” published in Russia in 1909, a number of Pavlovskaya breeders were mentioned. In 1894 the breed appeared in exhibitions in Germany and Austria.

In 1899 the Organising Committee of the International Exhibition drafted a concise Standard of the Pavlovskaya. In the same year the “Russian Standards of Perfection” were published and the Pavlovskaya breed standard became official. The breed became known as the National Breed of Russia. The colours described were Golden and Silver Spangled, Black with White crest, Blue with White Crest and White. The rarest was Black with White crest and yellow legs. In 1905 the breed was officially named as the national Russian breed.

By the end of the 19th century, the breed had disappeared from exhibitions, probably because breeders bred more fashionable foreign breeds. In 1991, at a conference held by the “Association of Hobby Breeders of Backyard Poultry”, the breeders took it on themselves to start looking for and restoring rare and disappearing breeds of which the Pavlovskaya was one. At the end of November 2001, the 6th Russian Poultry Exhibition was held in Moscow where a Golden Spangled Pavlovskaya was exhibited. A new EE Standard was drawn up in 2013 and in May 2014 the standard was approved by the European Standard Committee on Poultry. The Southern African Standard consists of both the Russian and the EE standard. The breed is known as Pavlovskaya, Pavlov or Pavloff, but for convenience the name Pavlov will be used.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

THE MALE

Carriage:	Alert and lively, but elegant and graceful.
Body:	Short and carried nearly horizontal. Chest: full, broad, well-rounded and carried slightly forward. Abdomen: poorly developed.
Head:	Medium size, rather broad and rounded.
Face:	Red, almost completely covered by the muffs and the beard.
Eyes:	Bold, dark red to dark brown.

Beak:	Medium length, slightly curved with cavernous nostrils, colour: light horn to slate blue.
Crest:	Medium sized, poorly developed, the individual feathers pointed up, not obscuring vision, firmer at the base (sheaf-like).
Comb:	Small, V-shaped double horn comb, crescent-shaped.
Ear-lobes and wattles:	Earlobes white, small, covered by the beard. Wattles red.
Beard:	Full beard and muffs.
Neck:	Short, slightly arched with full hackle.
Back:	Short, broad and flat, narrowing to the tail.
Wings:	Large and broad, carried slightly downwards.
Tail:	Fully feathered, carried very high but not over the back; main sickles long, broad, well-curved; saddle hackle: abundant.
Legs:	Short. Thighs: densely covered with close fitting feathers, slightly curved inwards vulture hocks. Shanks: completely covered with short curved feathers, inside and outside; shank colour: slate-blue.
Toes:	Four, top slightly covered with soft down-like feathers. Slate-blue.
Plumage:	Dense and close to the body.

THE FEMALE

The general characteristics are similar to those of the male, allowing for the natural sexual differences. Body: more horizontal. Crest: helmet or sheaf-like and dense. Muffs and beard: well-developed. Comb: poorly developed and small.

Interesting is that both light and dark chicks are hatched from a single clutch of eggs.

SERIOUS DEFECTS

Weak, thin or long body. Flat chest. Legs too long. Wry or split crest. Tail carried too low. Ear-lobes red.

DISQUALIFICATIONS

No or under-developed crest, beard or muffs. Crest obscuring vision as in Paduaner, Polish or Silkies. Serebral hernia of the head (vaulted skull) as in Polish and Silkies. No leg or toe feathering. Five toes as in Silkies. Any other deformity.

COLOURS

THE BLACK

MALE AND FEMALE

Plumage: Rich black, with a distinct green sheen from head to tail, especially on sickle feathers and tail coverts. Any approach to bronze or purple tinge or barring to be avoided. Any other coloured feathers, especially in the crest, to be seen as a defect.

In both sexes:

Beak: Black or dark horn.

Legs and feet: Dark slate. Nails dark horn.

THE WHITE

MALE AND FEMALE

Plumage: Silvery white throughout. Any other coloured feathers to be seen as a defect.

In both sexes:

Beak: Light horn.

Legs and feet: Light slate-blue; nails white to light horn.

THE GOLDEN SPANGLED

MALE

Plumage: Ground colour rich golden brown, with at the end of the feathers a black tip with green lustre. Tips in the male are V-shaped in the saddle hackles. Primaries with golden brown outer webs and black inner webs; secondaries golden brown with black tips (spangles). Muffs and beard rich green-black. Crest: golden brown with black stippling. Neck hackle: golden brown, black stippling allowed. Tail with black tips, but densely black stippled main tail feathers and sickles are accepted. Completely black tail is a serious defect.

FEMALE

Plumage: Ground colour and spangling are similar to those of the male. Crest, muffs, beard and neck hackle black with green lustre. Tail coverts golden brown with large black tips.

In both sexes:

Beak: Dark horn.

Eyes: Dark red to dark brown.

Legs and feet: Slate-blue. Nails horn.

THE SILVER SPANGLED

MALE

Plumage: Ground colour pure silvery white; spangling and tipping rich greenblack. Muffs and beard black. Crest, neck hackle and saddle hackle: mainly silvery white; stippling allowed. Tail: sickles ending with bold Vshaped spangles; coverts similar, though spangles not so big.

FEMALE

Plumage: Ground colour and spangling similar to those of the male. Crest, muffs and beard black. Tail: each feather with a bold spangle at the end.

In both sexes:

Beak: Horn.

Eyes: Dark red to dark brown.

Legs and feet: Slate-blue. Nails horn.

OTHER COLOURS

White Crested Blue, White Crested Black, Lemon Porcelain (Smoky).

BANTAMS

Pavlov bantams have never been seen or bred. As it is an ancient breed and the National Breed of Russia, bantamisation must be discouraged at all cost.

SCALE OF POINTS	
Crest, muffs, beard	60
Leg feathering	20
Comb, colour	10
Type, style and condition	10
TOTAL	100