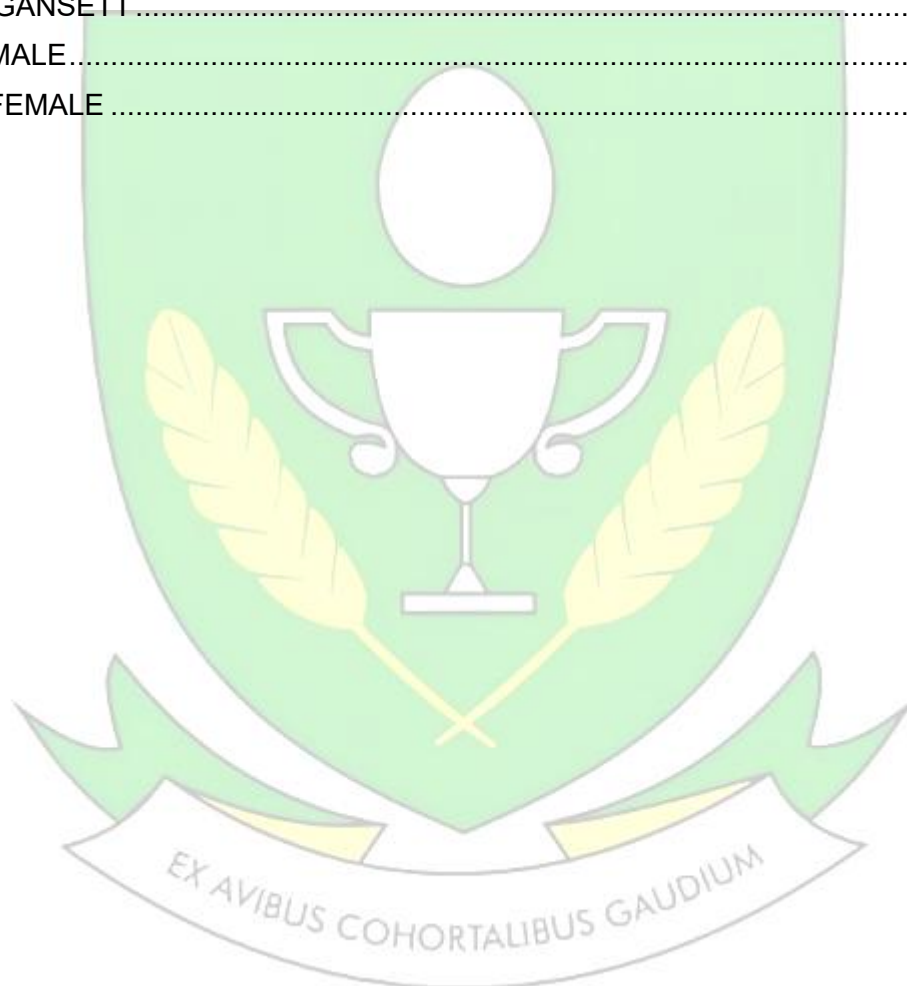

NARRAGANSETT TURKEY

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ORIGIN:	America
CLASSIFICATION:	Heavy
MASSES:	
Mature Tom:	11.0 to 18.0kg
Mature Hen:	8.0 to 12.0kg
Young Stag:	8.0 to 12.0kg
Pullet	5.0 to 10.0kg

The Narragansett turkey is named after the Narragansett Bay region in Rhode Island, USA. It is believed that it was bred from the Black turkey from England and the Eastern Wild turkey. The Breed was admitted to the American Standards of Perfection in 1874.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

MALE AND FEMALE

Head:	Medium in length, deep broad, carunculated, with tubular leader at base of beak, its size subject to extension or contraction according to the mood of the specimen.
Beak:	Medium length, strong, curved, well set in head.
Eyes	Full, oval and prominent.
Throat and Wattle:	Throat: heavily carunculated in males. Wattles: male and female, large pendant, extending from lower base of lower mandible to point down front of neck.
Neck:	Medium in length, erect, gracefully curved blending into back.
Beard:	Long, bristly, prominent in adult males, not required in females.
Back:	Broad, sloping from neck in a slightly convex curve to tail. Flat between the wings with width carried well back toward base of tail.
Tail:	Moderately long. Feathers: broad carried low in a continued graceful line with back. Coverts: broad and abundant extending well onto tail.

Wings:	Powerful, smoothly folded, carried well up on sides. Feathers: broad and overlapping.
Breast and Keel:	The frontal part broad, deep, full, well rounded, carried well forward and slightly above horizontal. The breast at the face of the keel should be wide with a flat appearance, keel medium in length, slightly convex, full fleshed, throughout its entire length.
Body:	Broad, deep, compact. Carriage: sufficiently upright to show back angle of approximately forty-five degrees above horizontal from base of tail to shoulders.
Fluff:	Moderately short.
Legs and Toes:	Legs: medium length, strong, straight, set well apart. Thighs: well filled out with flesh down to the hocks. Shanks: strong, of good substance and as approximately as long as the keel. Toes: four on each foot, straight, strong and well-spread.
Skin:	Fine in texture.

SERIOUS DEFECTS

Wry tail. Pronounced debeaking.

DISQUALIFICATIONS

Wings showing one or more primary or secondary feathers clear black or brown, except key feathers in young birds, or absence of white or grey bars more than one-half of the length of primaries; white or grey bars showing on main tail feathers beyond greater main tail coverts, except terminating wide edging of white. Absence of black bands on greater tail coverts. Crooked or other deformity of the breastbone. Any other deformity.

COLOUR

NARRAGANSETT

THE MALE

Head:	Red, changeable to bluish white.
Beak:	Horn
Eyes:	Brown.
Throat wattle:	Red, changeable to bluish white.
Neck:	Unexposed part of feather black, the exposed surface of each feather steel grey approaching white, terminating in a narrow, black band across the feather, the band increasing in width as the back is approached.

- Back:** Rich, metallic black free from bronze cast. Saddle: black, each feather ending in a broad, steel-grey band approaching white, the light band increasing in width as the tail coverts are approached.
- Tail:** Main tail: dull black, each feather regularly pencilled with parallel lines of tan, ending in a broad band of metallic black, free from bronze cast, edged with steel-grey approaching white. Coverts and Lesser Coverts: dull black, each feather regularly pencilled with parallel lines of tan, having a wide band of metallic black, free from bronze cast, extending across it near the end, terminating in a wide edging of light steel-grey approaching white.
- Wings:** Fronts and Bows: light steel-grey ending in a narrow band of black. Coverts: a light steel-grey forming a beautiful broad steel-grey band across wings when folded, feathers terminating in a distinct black band, forming glossy, ribbon-like mark, which separates them from secondaries. Primaries: each feather, throughout its entire length, alternately crossed with distinct, parallel black and white bars of equal width. Flight Coverts: barred similar to primaries. Secondaries: alternately crossed with distinct parallel black and white bars, the black bar taking on a light steel-grey cast on the shorter top secondaries, the white bar becoming less distinct; edging of brown in secondaries being very objectionable.
- Breast:** Unexposed part of each feather black, ending in a broad, light steelgrey band which becomes darker as the under body is approached; each feather ending with a distinct black band, narrow at the throat and becoming wider at lower breast.
- Body & Fluff:** Body: dull black, feathers ending with a distinct band of white. Fluff: black, terminating in white.
- Legs & Feet:** Lower Thighs: intense black edged with light steel grey. Shanks and Toes: in mature specimens, deep salmon; in young specimens, dark approaching salmon.
- Under-colour:** All sections: very dark slate.

THE FEMALE

Similar to that of the male in all sections except that the plumage on back should end with a distinct white edging of medium width, the black edging terminating at cape, and breast gradually changing to a white edging, which gradually widens as it approaches the rear.

SCALE OF POINTS	
Shape (type)	20
Head, neck and wattle	15
Legs and feet	10
Weight	25
Colour	25
Condition	5
TOTAL	100

