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STANDARDS O.M.J./C.O.M. COLOUR CANARIES

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INTRODUCTION



On the initiative of the Interim President of the O.M.J. Jean Pierre Rotzetter, under the direction of section manager José Fernandes, a meeting was held of expert judges of coloured canaries. The following countries were physically present: France, Netherlands, Portugal, Switzerland, Serbia, Türkiye and Uruguay. By ZOOM: Argentina, Belgium, Germany, Brazil, Greece, Italy, Slovenia and Spain. These 15 countries are united in special conditions imposed by the covid 19 pandemic, on **December 3, 2021** in Istanbul (Türkiye) to establish the update of these standards:

STANDARDS O.M.J. / C.O.M. OF COLOUR CANARIES

The work they have done has allowed us to establish this document which must be an important reference for all O.M.J. judges and for all breeders.

We hope that it will lead to good harmonization among all member countries.

Next update planned in 2023

Acting President of the O.M.J.

Jean Pierre Rotzetter (Switzerland)

Head of Section D

José Fernandes (Portugal)



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LIPOCHROMES

GENERAL

In the absence of the work of the enzyme factor, melanin is not visible in the feathering. The beak, legs and nails should be flesh-coloured.

The following terms: intensive, schimmel and mosaic, designating the category of all subjects with a yellow or red background, as well as the ivory colour in yellow or red background, are described in first place as the lipochrome colours.

INTENSIVE

Intensive feathered birds show absolutely no trace of frosting. The lipochrom colour should reach the end of each feather.

Available points 30 (category)

Evaluation	Description	Points
Excellent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No presence of frosting on entire plumage. 	29
Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Light and barely noticeable presence of frosting limited to the back and abdominal area. 	28-27
Sufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presence of frosting visible throughout several parts of the plumage: back, cheeks, collar, flanks, abdomen, to define the category 	26-24
Insufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obvious presence of frosting spread all over the plumage. Subject could be confused with non intensives. 	23-18

SCHIMMEL (Frost)

Non Intensive birds present a frosting that is distinct, small and uniformly distributed throughout the plumage.

Available points 30 (category)

Evaluations	Descriptions	Points
Excellent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obvious frosted, small, conspicuous scales evenly distributed throughout the plumage. 	29
Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good distribution of frosting slightly accentuated on the backs and on the collar or slightly attenuated especially on the chest. 	28-27
Sufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excessive or reduced non-uniform frosting to define the category. 	26-24
Insufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excessive and highly localized or too dispersed frosted to confuse subjects with mosaic or intensive categories. 	23-18

MOSAIC

- a) In lipochrome: outside the defined areas, which should be as intensive as possible, the plumage will be chalky white.
- b) In melanin: the standards are the same as for lipochromes.

FEMALE MOSAIC (type 1) see Annex 1

HEAD DRAFLIGHT: it must consist of a narrow and clear eye line well coloured, finely drawn and clearly visible in the extension of the eye.

SHOULDERS: The precise areas will be well marked and well defined, the lipochrome will be intense. Gradient tone in the flight covers. The flight feathers will be as white as possible.

RUMP: The lipochrome of the rump will be intense and well defined.
Exceptionally a slight colouration at the base is tolerated

CHEST: The chest must show a slight colouration that should not, under any circumstances, continue towards the throat, flanks or lower abdomen.

Available points 30 (category)

Evaluation	Description	Points
Excellent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intense, clear, well-defined precise areas. The rest of the plumage should be chalky white in colour. 	29
Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Back with slight trace of lipochrom presence Slightly schimmel rump, extended precise areas, ocular line tending to extend to the frontal region or extend to the nape of the neck. 	28-27
Sufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Areas of precise too large or too small with lipochrome presence tending to extend on the cheeks, forehead, back, entire chest, flanks, thighs, abdomen and remiges. One or more coloured rectors and/or remiges Barely marked eyebrows or chest Slight schimmel on the shoulders but obvious on the rump. Lipochrome presence on the cheeks, flanks, thighs as well as on the flight and tail feathers (inlays). 	26-24
Insufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Private subject of lipochrome on the chest, eyebrows. Subject tending to the category of schimmels with presence of a face mask, cheeks neck, back, chest, flanks, thighs and abdomen marked by lipochromes as well as on flight and tail feathers (inlays). 	23-18

MALE MOSAIC (type 2) see Annex 1

HEAD DRAFLIGHT: The mask must be well defined, the lipochrome intense. The eyes will be located inside the mask which must recall that of the goldfinch.

SHOULDERS: The precise areas will be well marked and well defined, the lipochrome will be intense and the flight covers will be coloured entirely. The remiges will be as white as possible.

RUMP: The lipochrome of the rump will be intense and well defined.
Exceptionally a slight colouration at the base is tolerated

CHEST: The chest should show an obvious, well-coloured triangular area, well separated from the mask and flanks. The lower abdomen should be very white.

BACK: Tolerance of slight lipochrome sweating

Available points 30 (category)

Evaluation	Description	Points
Excellent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subject with very sharp and well-defined face mask • Intense and well-defined precise areas with contours that stand out markedly from the rest of the chalky white coat with slight sweating on the backs tolerated. 	29
Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lipochrome tending to interest the back too much, or the neck and flanks • Slight traces of schimmel on the rump. 	28-27
Sufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced or abundant precise areas with reduced or excessively extended masks. • Too much chest colouring. • One or more coloured rectoris and/or remiges • Lipochrome presence on the cheeks, flanks, thighs as well as on the flight and tail feathers (inlays). • Presence of obvious schimmel on the rump and slightly on the shoulders. 	26-24
Insufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broken or missing chin mask • Subject tending to the category of schimmels with too large and obvious precise areas • Lipochrome presence on the cheeks, neck, back, chest, flanks and thighs or on the contrary with areas of precises too small as well as on the flight and tail feathers (inlays). 	23-18

See draflight (type 1) and (type 2) in Annex 1.

- For females or for males in lipochrome no tolerance, the flight feathers and tail feathers must be completely white. In case of presence of coloured flight or tail feathers = *penalization of 2 points in «category»* in addition to those already entrenched.

Particular attention should be paid to the detachment (spacing) of the shoulders which will have to be penalized under the rubric «maintenance» (attitude).

IVORY (YELLOW OR RED BACKGROUND)

Because of the change in the structure of the feathers, the lipochrome colour appears more diffuse, so we get ivory. The same phenomenon occurs in yellow which becomes ivory yellow and in red which becomes ivory red.

NOTE:

Ivories will be mentioned in the nomenclature of each type, both in the lipochrome and melanin groups.

- **For intensive subjects or schimmel white wings and mosaics, the previous rule applies.**
- **Birds with a confusion of the tone of lipochrome with non-ivory will be heavily penalized.**

VARIETY OF LIPOCHROME

Lipochromic canaries pigmented Yellow, Ivory Yellow, Red and Ivory Red are of two (2) types:

- 1. With colourful wings**
- 2. With white wings**

These birds are judged in separate classes. The standard for birds with white wings is, with regard to the colour of the plumage and the category, identical to that of fully coloured birds, but must have the flight and tail feathers totally white (total absence of lipochrome).

25 points available (lipochrome) for all yellow and red lipochromes

Evaluation	Description	Points
Excellent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Purity of colour, perfect uniformity and maximum quantitative content on all interested areas. 	24
Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good purity, good uniformity and good lipochrome quantity. 	23-22
Sufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impurity of barely noteable colour, yellow slightly influenced by red and vice versa red tending to orange or purplish. Lack of colour homogeneity (in ivory) 	21-20
Insufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reciprocal interference of the two basic lipochrome colours. Variously coloured areas with more or less important lightening and concentration. Dull lipochrome tending to ivory yellow and/or ivory red. 	19-15

YELLOW

For the yellow colour, the standard requires the purity and uniformity of lipochrome over the entire plumage including flight and tail feathers for schimmels and intensive

Yellow Intensive
Yellow Schimmel
Yellow Mosaic
Yellow Ivory Intensive
Yellow Ivory Schimmel
Yellow Ivory Mosaic
Yellow Intensive Yellow Beak
Yellow Schimmel Yellow Beak
Lutino Intensive
Lutino Schimmel
Lutino Mosaic
Lutino Intensive Yellow Beak
Lutino Schimmel Yellow Beak

YELLOW WHITE WINGS

The colour of the feathers and the category, are identical to those of the birds totally coloured but they must present the flight and tail feathers totally white (total absence of lipochrome)

The same principles as for the red white wings should be applied

Yellow Intensive White wings
Yellow Schimmel White wings
Yellow Ivory Intensive White wings
Yellow Ivory Schimmel White wings

NOTE

In yellow and yellow ivory, a certain amount of "citron" factor (optical) will be favorable to the total colour. In Yellow Mosaic and yellow ivory mosaic, the plumage will be chalky white apart from the coloured distinct areas.

In case of presence of flight and tail feathers with inlays of different colours other than yellow, it will also be penalized a point **in addition** to those already entrenched both in «category» and in «lipochrome».



YELLOW BEAK

It is a free autosomal recessive mutation (not related to sex) that is characterized only by having the beak, legs (parts) and skin of yellow tone.

In schimmels the frosting becomes yellow and non-white as in normal unmutated schimmel birds, which ostensibly decreases the contrast with the schimmel area and it is difficult to clearly see the flaking. This effect is also perfectly visible in the cloaca area.

The yellow beak mutation gives in lipochrome the same effect as the cobalt mutation in melanins, it increases the extent and concentration of the pigment. It is possible to transmit the mutation to almost all canaries of yellow background.

By all this we could also consider this mutation as a complementary character in melanin canaries. But its major interest comes down to lipochromes: Yellow Intensive, Yellow Schimmel, Intensive lutino and Schimmel lutino, the four colours in which already the "red beak Urucum" are recognized.

The intensive copies lutino beak yellow and Schimmel lutino beak yellow, have a phenotype identical to the yellow with yellow beak, but with the particularity of presenting red eyes. They are inserted into red-eyed lipochromes.

Yellow Intensive Yellow Beak	
Yellow Schimmel Yellow Beak	
Lutino Intensive Yellow Beak	
Lutino Schimmel Yellow Beak	

YELLOW INTENSIVE YELLOW BEAK

Points available 30 (CATEGORY)

Evaluations	Descriptions	Points
Excellent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Same standard as yellow lipochrome and intensive lutino. • Total colouration of the feathers to the ends, including flight and tail feathers. • Beak and legs of excellent bright yellow colour and uniform. 	29
Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discrete appearance of frost in any part of the plumage. • Beak and legs of yellow colour. 	28–27
Sufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appearance of frosting evident including in the tips of the flight and tail. Beak and legs with limited expression of yellow. 	26–24
Insufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appearance of generalized frosting. • Beak and legs with little expression of the yellow colour. 	23–18

Available points 25 (lipochrome)

Evaluation	Description	Points
Excellent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purity of colour, perfect uniformity and maximum quantitative content on all interested areas. 	24
Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good purity, good uniformity and lipochrome quantity. 	23-22
Sufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impurity of barely liftable colour, yellow slightly influenced by red. Yellow tending to straw yellow. Lack of colour homogeneity. 	21-20
Insufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reciprocal interference of the two basic lipochrome colours. • Variously coloured areas with more or less important lightening and concentration. • Dull lipochrome tending to ivory yellow. 	19-15

YELLOW SCHIMMEL YELLOW BEAK

Available points 30 (CATEGORY)

Evaluations	Descriptions	Points
Excellent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obvious frosted, small scales evenly distributed over the entire plumage. The colour of the scales is straw-yellow in tone, which decreases contrast and interferes with the expression of lipochrome and category. Beak and legs of bright yellow and uniform colour. 	29
Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good distribution of frost slightly accentuated on the back and / or on the collar or slightly attenuated on the chest. The colour of the scales is of a straw yellow tone. Yellow beak and legs 	28-27
Sufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excessive or very small frosting, not uniform but alloflight to define the category. Lack of diffusion of lipochrome, at the level of the lower abdomen. The colour of the scales is too light in tone. Beak and legs with limited expression of yellow. 	26-24
Insufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excessive and highly localized or too dispersed frost to confuse subjects with mosaic or intensive categories. No colouration in the lower abdomen. The colour of the scales is white. Beak and legs with little expression of the yellow colour. 	23-18

Available points 25 (lipochrome)

Evaluation	Description	Points
Excellent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Purity of colour, perfect uniformity and maximum quantitative content on all interested areas. 	24
Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good purity, good uniformity and lipochrome quantity. 	23-22
Sufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impurity of barely liftable colour, yellow slightly influenced by red. Yellow tending to straw yellow. Lack of colour homogeneity. 	21-20
Insufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reciprocal interference of the two basic lipochrome colours. Variously coloured areas with more or less important lightening and concentration. Dull lipochrome tending to ivory yellow. 	19-15

RED

For the red colour, the standard requires the purity and uniformity of lipochrome over the entire plumage including flight and tail feathers for schimmels and intensive

Red Intensive
Red Schimmel
Red Mosaic
Red Ivory Intensive
Red Ivory Schimmel
Red Ivory Mosaic
Red Intensive Red Beak
Red Schimmel Red Beak
Rubino Intensive
Rubino Schimmel
Rubino Mosaic
Rubino Intensive Red Beak
Rubino Schimmel Red Beak

NOTE

In Red Mosaic and Ivory Red Mosaic the plumage will be chalky white apart from the coloured distinct areas.

RED WHITE WINGS

The colour of the plumage and the category, are identical to those of the birds totally coloured but they must present the flight and tail feathers totally white (total absence of lipochrome).

Red Intensive White wings
Red Schimmel White wings
Red Ivory Intensive White wings
Red Ivory Schimmel White wings

In case of presence of yellow flight or tail feathers, it is necessary to penalize in «category» but also in «lipochrome» with 1 point to subtract more than those already penalized.

RED BEAK (URUCUM)

The red beak Urucum is essentially characterized by having a red beak, legs and skin. In "schimmels" the frost becomes pink and not white as in normal reds.

The Urucum Red Beak mutation has the effect of diffusing lipochrome differently in the feather. It is possible to transmit the mutation to almost all canaries with red factor, but its major interest comes down to lipochromes : Red Intensive, Red Schimmel, Rubino Intensive and Rubino Schimmel, the 4 colours where it is recognized. Rubino Intensive and Rubino Schimmel are inserted into the red-eyed lipochromes.

Red Intensive Red Beak	
Red Schimmel Red Beak	
Rubino Intensive Red Beak	
Rubino Schimmel Red Beak	

RED INTENSIVE RED BEAK (URUCUM)

Points available 30 (CATEGORY)

Evaluations	Descriptions	Points
Excellent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Same standard as red lipochrome and Red Intensive Rubino. • Total colouration of the feathers to the ends, including flight and tail feathers and all over the plumage. • Beak and legs of excellent red colour 	29
Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discrete appearance of frosting in any part of the plumage. • Beak and legs of red colour. 	28–27
Sufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The appearance of frosting evident even in the tips of the wing en tail feathers. Beak and legs with limited expression of red. 	26–24
Insufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appearance of generalized frosting. • Beak and legs with little expression of the red colour. 	23–18

Available points 25 (lipochrome)

Evaluation	Description	Points
Excellent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purity of colour, perfect uniformity and maximum quantitative content on all interested areas. 	24
Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good purity, good uniformity and lipochrome quantity. 	23-22
Sufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impurity of barely noteable colour, red tending to orange or purplish. Lack of colour homogeneity. 	21-20
Insufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reciprocal interference of the two basic lipochrome colours. • Variously coloured areas with more or less important lightening and concentration. • Dull lipochrome tending to ivory red. 	19-15

RED SCHIMMEL RED BEAK (URUCUM)

Available points 30 (CATEGORY)

Evaluations	Descriptions	Points
Excellent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obvious presence of frost, small scales evenly distributed throughout the plumage. Diffusion of lipochrome, clearly visible, especially in the lower part especially on the lower abdomen. The colour of the scales is of a pink tone. Beak and legs of excellent red colour. 	29
Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good distribution of frost slightly accentuated on the back and / or on the collar or slightly attenuated on the chest. Diffusion of lipochrome, clearly visible, especially in the lower part especially on the lower abdomen. The colour of the scales is of a pink tone. Beak and legs of red colour. 	28-27
Sufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excessive or very small frosting, not uniform but alloflight to define the category. Lack of diffusion of lipochrome, at the level of the lower abdomen. The colour of the scales is too light in tone. Beak and legs with limited expression of red. 	26-24
Insufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excessive and highly localized or too dispersed frosting to confuse subjects with mosaic or intensive categories. No colouration in the lower abdomen. The colour of the scales is of a white tone. Beak and legs with little expression of the red colour. 	23-18

Available points 25 (lipochrome)

Evaluation	Description	Points
Excellent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Purity of colour, perfect uniformity and maximum quantitative content on all interested areas. 	24
Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good purity, good uniformity and lipochrome quantity. 	23-22
Sufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impurity of barely noteable colour, red tending to orange or purplish. Lack of colour homogeneity. 	21-20
Insufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reciprocal interference of the two basic lipochrome colours. Variously coloured areas with more or less important lightening and concentration. Dull lipochrome tending to ivory red. 	19-15

WHITE

The colour should be very pure white

WHITE DOMINANT

A lipochrome inlay with a minimal yellow background in the flight feathers is required.

Available points 55 (lipochrome)

Evaluation	Description	Points
Excellent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Absence of lipochrome throughout the body plumage Reduced but obvious presence of citron yellow on the extreme edges of the flight feathers. 	53
Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Absence of lipochrome throughout the body plumage More extensive lipochrome presence only on the flight feathers. 	52-50
Sufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lipochrome presence on the flight and tail feathers and slight presence on the shoulders. 	49-48
Insufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant presence of lipochrome on the flight and tail feathers and shoulders. Lipochrome insufficiency tending to the white variety. Gold or red lipochrome visible 	47-45

WHITE

A pristine natural white colour is required on the entire plumage

Available points 55 (lipochrome)

Evaluation	Description	Points
Excellent	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Brightness and optimal brightness of white	53
Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Slight opacity of white	52-50
Sufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Not very bright white, not bright and opaque	49-48
Insufisant	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Opaque white, dull	47-45

RED-EYED LIPOCHROMES

Lipochromes with "red eyes" in a yellow, red or white background, same descriptive as that of normal lipochromes, but with obvious "RED EYES".

Lutino Intensive	Rubino Intensive
Lutino Intensive White wings	Rubino Intensive White wings
Lutino Schimmel	Rubino Schimmel
Lutino Schimmel White wings	Rubino Schimmel White wings
Lutino Mosaic	Rubino mosaic
Lutino Ivory Intensive	Rubino Ivory Intensive
Lutino Ivory Intensive White wings	Rubino Ivory Intensive White wings
Lutino Ivory Schimmel	Rubino Ivory Schimmel
Lutino Ivory Schimmel White wings	Rubino Ivory Schimmel White wings
Lutino Ivory mosaic	Rubino Ivory Mosaic
Lutino Intensive Yellow Beak	Rubino Intensive Red Beak
Lutino Schimmel Yellow Beak	Rubino Schimmel Red Beak
Albino	Albino Dominant

DETAILS CONCERNING THE DESIGNATIONS USED FOR LIPOCHROMES AND FOCUSED ON THE JUDGMENT SHEETS

Pigmented lipochromes include subjects with the colour yellow or red, with or without the ivory factor.

Apigmented lipochromes include subjects with the white colour (White dominant or white).

MELANIN

GENERAL

Unlike lipochromes, the melanin pigment must be apparent on these canaries.

The following terms: intensive, schimmel, and mosaic, designating the category of all melanins with a yellow or red background, are described in the first place as the lipochrome colours.

For the colour of lipochrome, with or without the ivory factor, the description is identical to that of lipochromes. The melanic design is influenced by the category and must be taken into account.

In melanin mosaic canaries, the lipochrome pigment must always be clearly visible in the precise areas otherwise there will be penalization of the category rating.

The presence of melanin (diffuse or in the form of a draflight) in the precise areas is tolerated provided that the lipochrome is clearly visible.

In the type (melanin) are evaluated:

- Quality of melanin pigment
- Melanic draflight
- Distribution of melanin on birds
- Beak, legs and nails pigment

INTENSIVE

Intensive subjects show absolutely no trace of schimmel. The lipochrome colour should reach the end of each feather.

Available points 15 (category)

Evaluation	Description	Points
Excellent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No presence of frost on the entire plumage. 	14
Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mild and barely noticeable presence of frosting limited to the back and abdominal area. 	13
Sufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presence of frost that may interest several parts of the plumage: back, cheeks, collar, flanks, abdomen, to define the category 	12–11
Insufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obvious presence of frost spread all over the plumage. Topics tending to the category schimmel. 	10–8

SCHIMMEL / FROST

Schimmel subjects have a sharp, small and uniform frosting on the plumage.

Available points 15 (category)

Evaluations	Descriptions	Points
Excellent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obvious presence of frost, small scales evenly distributed throughout the plumage. 	14
Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good distribution of the frosting slightly accentuated on the backs and on the collar or slightly attenuated especially on the chest. 	13
Sufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excessive or reduced non-uniform frosting to define the category. 	12–11
Insufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excessive and highly localized or too dispersed frost to confuse subjects with mosaic or intensive categories. 	10–8

MOSAIC

Same characteristics as lipochromes.

FEMALE

Available points 15 (category)

Evaluation	Description	Points
Excellent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intense, clear, well-defined precise areas. The rest of the plumage should be without visible lipochrome 	14
Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Back with slight trace of lipochrome presence Slightly schimmel rump, extended precise areas, ocular line tending to extend to the frontal region or extend to the nape of the neck. 	13
Sufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Areas of precise too extensive or too small with lipochrome presence tending to extend on the cheeks, forehead, backs, entire chest, flanks, thighs, abdomen, flight and tail feathers. Barely marked eyebrows or chest Slight schimmel on the shoulders but obvious on the rump. 	12–11
Insufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Private subject of lipochrome on the chest, eyebrows. Subject tending to the category of schimmels with the presence of a face mask, cheeks neck, back, chest, flanks, thighs and abdomen marked by lipochromes. 	10–8

MALE

Available points 15 (category)

Evaluation	Description	Points
Excellent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subject with very sharp and well-defined face mask • Intense and well-defined precise areas with contours that stand out clearly from the rest of the plumage without visible lipochrome. (Slight colour sweating on the backs is tolerated) 	14
Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lipochrome tending to interest the back too much, or the neck and flanks • Slight traces of schimmel on the rump. 	13
Sufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced or abundant precise areas with reduced or excessively extended masks. • Too much breast colouring • Lipochrome presence on the cheeks, flanks, thighs, flight and tail feathers. • Presence of obvious schimmel on the rump and slightly on the shoulders 	12–11
Insufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broken or missing chin mask • Topic tending to the category of schimmels with too large and obvious precise areas • Lipochrome presence on the cheeks, neck, back, chest, flanks and thighs or on the contrary with too small precise areas. 	10–8

For melanin mosaics, it is tolerated 1 or 2 coloured flight or tail feathers: no penalization.
In case of equality it is the bird without coloured flight or tail feathers that will have the preference.
If more than 2 coloured flight or tail feathers, it is necessary to penalize in «category» with 1 point more than those already entrenched.
The flight and tail feathers encrusted with orange colour will be penalized in «lipochrome» with 1 point more than those already entrenched.

10 points available (lipochrome)

Evaluation	Description	Points
Excellent	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Purity of colour, perfect uniformity and maximum quantitative content on all interested areas.	10
Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Good purity, good uniformity and lipochrome quantity.	9
Sufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Impurity of barely noteable colour, yellow slightly influenced by red and vice versa red tending to orange or purplish. Lack of colour homogeneity (In Ivory)	8
Insufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Reciprocal interference of the two basic lipochrome colours.Variously coloured areas with more or less important lightening and concentration.Dull lipochrome tending to ivory yellow and/or ivory red.	7-3

For intensive melanins or schimmels (except opal, grey wing and jaspes for which flight and tail feathers must be without colouring), it will be penalized in «lipochrome» with 1 point more than those already entrenched.

MELANIN WHITE DOMINANT

25 points available (lipochrome)

Evaluation	Description	Points
Excellent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of lipochrome throughout the body • Reduced but obvious presence of citron yellow on the extreme edges of the flight feathers. 	24
Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of lipochrome throughout the body • More extensive lipochrome presence only on the flight feathers. 	23-22
Sufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lipochrome presence on the flight and tail feathers and slight presence on the shoulders. 	21-20
Insufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant presence of lipochrome on the flight and tail feathers and shoulders. • Lipochrome insufficiency tending to the white variety. • Gold or orange inlay 	19-15

MELANIN WHITE

25 points available (lipochrome)

Evaluation	Description	Points
Excellent	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Brightness and optimal brightness of white	24
Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Slight opacity of white	23-22
Sufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Not very bright white, not bright and opaque	21-20
Insufisant	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Opaque white, dull.	19-15

CLASSIC MELANINS

GENERAL

Classic melanins include four types: BLACK, AGATE, BROWN and ISABEL.

Divided into two groups:

Oxides	Diluted
Black	Agate
Brown	Isabel

Observation:

For a question of feather structure, the width of the design of the intensives, schimmels and mosaics presents a difference.

- Mosaics draflight wider than schimmels and intensive.
- Schimmels draflight wider than the intensive.

For OXIDES

The "OXYDATES" (BLACK and BROWN) have a maximum tone of eumelanin which occupies the central axis of the coverts, along the entire length of the feather. This results in a long, wide and uninterrupted striated draflight perfectly aligned, revealing the interstria clearly.

The large feathers (shoulders, flight and tail) are strongly eumelanized with the exception of a thin border which has the colour of the lipochrome background.

The background colour will be clear and evenly distributed (but related to the category of the subject).

For DILUTED

The "DILUTES" (AGATE and ISABEL) are characterized by a reduction in the tone of eumelanins. This gives a thinner draflight than in oxidized, so it will be short and interrupted as well as thin in intensive.

The bottom of the bird contains diluted eumelanin without visible phaeomelanin.

MELANIN STANDARDS AND NOMENCLATURE

BLACK

- The oxidation of black must manifest itself to the maximum on the plumage.
- The blacks have a maximum tone of eumelanin which occupies the central axis of the feathers, along the entire length of the feather.
- This results in a long, wide and uninterrupted striated draflight perfectly aligned, revealing the interstria clearly.
- Presence of striping in the chest will be a quality, if the streaks match the type well.
- The legs, nails and beak are black.
- The back and flanks have well-marked black streaks standing out on a very oxidized background colour and without visible phaeomelanin.
- The background colour will be bright and dark, evenly distributed (but related to the category of the subject).
- The bird should not have clear areas.
- Melanin must start from the base of the beak (below and above).

Black Yellow Intensive	Black Red Intensive
Black Yellow Schimmel	Black Red Schimmel
Black Yellow Mosaic	Black Red Mosaic
Black Yellow Ivory Intensive	Black Red Ivory Intensive
Black Yellow Ivory Schimmel	Black Red Ivory Schimmel
Black Yellow Ivory Mosaic	Black Red Ivory Mosaic
Black White dominant	
Black White	

Available points 30 (TYPE)

Evaluation	Description	Points
Excellent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximum oxidation of black (plumage and large feathers) Absence of visible phaeomelanin. • Maximum expression of the draflight which must be formed of long, wide and sharp streaks and perfectly aligned. • In the intensive the draflight will be slightly less wide • Black beak, legs and nails. 	29
Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good oxidation of black, complete and uniform. • Beak, legs and nails a little less oxidized. • Slight traces of brown. 	28–27
Sufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sufficient oxidation of black • Presence of brown. • Confused back design and irregular flanks too thin or too wide or misaligned. • Slight presence of scales (depigmentation at the tip of the feather). • Beak, legs and nails barely oxidized but still highlighting the type. 	26–24
Insufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor oxidation of black with the presence of brown. • Draflight of the back too confused, absence of streaks on the flanks and on the head. • Beak, legs and nails not oxidized. • Obvious sign of reduction. Subjects tending to the agate type. • Obvious presence of scales (depigmentation at the tip of the feather). 	23–18

For the mosaic category a white lower abdomen is required. The streaks of the flanks and head must remain.

BROWN

- Long, wide and continuous design as for the black type but consisting of brown eumelanin. Maximum expression of eumelanin. Very dark background of the bird with the presence of melanin (eumelanin and phaeomelanin) evenly distributed without affecting the contrast of the draflight.
- The browns have a maximum tone of eumelanin which occupies the central axis of the feathers, along the entire length of the feather. This results in a long, wide and uninterrupted striated draflight perfectly aligned, revealing the interstria clearly.
- Presence of streaks in the chest will be a quality, if the streaks match the type well.
- The large feathers (shoulders, rectrices and remiges) are strongly eumelanized with the exception of a thin border which has the colour of the lipochrome background.
- All streaks are oxidized brown in tone.
- The streaks of the flanks must be symmetrical, well in obvious, of the same melanic tone of the back and head.
- The background colour will be bright and dark, evenly distributed (but related to the category of the subject).
- The bird should not have clear areas.
- Beak, legs and nails brownish and uniform.
- In these canaries, by the strong presence of melanin, lipochrome appears darker.
- The contrast between the draflight and the background colour should be obvious
- Melanin must start from the base of the beak (below and above).

Brown Yellow Intensive	Brown Red Intensive
Brown Yellow Schimmel	Brown Red Schimmel
Brown Yellow Mosaic	Brown Red Mosaic
Brown Yellow Ivory Intensive	Brown Red Ivory Intensive
Brown Yellow Ivory Schimmel	Brown Red Ivory Schimmel
Brown Yellow Ivory Mosaic	Brown Red Ivory Mosaic
Brown White dominant	
Brown White	

Available points: 30 (TYPE)

Evaluation	Description	Points
Excellent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wide brown streaks continuous and perfectly aligned on the back, head, and flanks very obvious and symmetrical, with the melanic tone evenly distributed throughout the coat. • Brownish beak, legs and nails. 	29
Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Symmetrical continuous sharp streaks on the head, on the backs and on the flanks of good melanic tone without lightening. • Brownish beak, legs and nails. 	28–27
Sufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medium melanic tone but sufficient to determine the Type. • Draflight slightly confused or diluted or misaligned. Presence of slight clear areas. • Slight presence of scales (depigmentation at the tip of the feather). 	26–24
Insufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bad melanic tone, interrupted or confused draflight, lack of streaks on the flanks that present obvious lightening. Melanic reduction that tends towards the Isabel. • Obvious presence of scales (depigmentation at the tip of the feather). 	23–18

AGATE

Agate is a black with reduced melanins.

The legs, nails and beak are flesh-coloured (uniform).

The back, flanks and head have black, thin, short and numerous streaks, standing out against a background of diluted melanin, devoid of brown, revealing lipochrome (except on mosaics which must have a light gray interstria). This gives a finer draflight than in oxidized, so it will be thin, short and interrupted, thinner for intensive

Presence of streaks in the chest will be a quality, if the streaks match the type well.

The large feathers, flight and tail, have pearl gray edge, a sign of an obvious dilution.

The bottom of the bird contains diluted eumelanin without visible phaeomelanin.

Head draflight: above the beak the melanin is slightly diluted.

In the eyebrow area, the pigment reduced due to dilution, reveals the lipochrome colour.

Whiskers, well marked, contrast with the light area of the cheek.

Agate Yellow Intensive	Agate Red Intensive
Agate Yellow Schimmel	Agate Red Schimmel
Agate Yellow Mosaic	Agate Red Mosaic
Agate Yellow Ivory Intensive	Agate Red Ivory Intensive
Agate Yellow Ivory Schimmel	Agate Red Ivory Schimmel
Agate Yellow Ivory Mosaic	Agate Red Ivory Mosaic
Agate White dominant	
Agate White	

Available points 30 (TYPE)

Evaluation	Description	Points
Excellent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Absence of visible phaeomelanin, high concentration of black in the streaks (draflight) with a wide border of pearl gray colour on the flight and tail. Striations of the head, back and thin and interrupted flanks. Sharp and well-drawn whiskers. Abundant eyebrow areas deprived of melanin (especially in the intensive). Beak, legs and nails flesh colour. 	29
Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Streaks on the head, back and flanks of good black tone, edges of obvious pearl gray feathers. Well-defined whiskers Eyebrow area deprived of slightly reduced melanins - beak, legs and flesh-coloured nails. 	28–27
Sufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Streaks of the head, back and flanks that are excessively long or wide. Slight presence of scales (depigmentation at the tip of the feather). Lack of streaks on the flanks. Moustaches not very pronounced Melanized eyebrow area. Visible presence of phaeomelanin. Dark beak, legs and nails. 	26–24
Insufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Too much phaeomelanin. Long and uninterrupted streaks. Blurred or asymmetrical draflight. Absent whiskers. Eyebrow area too melanized. Subject tending towards the black type. Obvious presence of scales (depigmentation at the tip of the feather). Interstriations too light (white). 	23–18

ISABEL

Isabel is a brown with reduced melanins.

The legs, nails and beak are clear.

The back, flanks and head have thin beige (hazelnut) streaks, short, numerous and sharp standing out on a very light beige background, revealing lipochrome (except on mosaics which must have a very light beige coverts).

This gives a finer draflight than in oxidized, so it will be thin, short and interrupted, thinner for intensive

The large feathers, flight and tail, will be light beige on the entire feather with the exception of a thin lipochrome border on the outer border.

Presence of streaks in the chest will be a quality, if the streaks match the type well.

The bottom of the bird contains diluted eumelanin without visible phaeomelanin.

Head draflight: above the beak the melanin is slightly diluted and in the eyebrow area, the pigment reduced due to the dilution reveals the lipochrome colour.

Isabel Yellow Intensive	Isabel Red Intensive
Isabel Yellow Schimmel	Isabel Red Schimmel
Isabel Yellow Mosaic	Isabel Red Mosaic
Isabel Yellow Ivory Intensive	Isabel Red Ivory Intensive
Isabel Yellow Ivory Schimmel	Isabel Red Ivory Schimmel
Isabel Yellow Ivory Mosaic	Isabel Red Ivory Mosaic
Isabel White dominant	
Isabel White	

Available points 30 (TYPE)

Evaluations	Descriptions	Points
Excellent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sharp, thin and interrupted draflight, beige tone, evenly distributed throughout the plumage of dimensions corresponding to those of the agate • Absence of visible phaeomelanin. 	29
Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good melanin reduction. • Typical back draflight but a little too marked or not obvious enough. • Good reduction of phaeomelanin. • Slight difference in tone in the draflight. 	28–27
Sufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of melanic reduction and presence of phaeomelanin. • Draflight of the back, flanks and head too marked, or not very obvious. • Slight presence of scales (depigmentation at the tip of the feather). • Difference in tone in the draflight. 	26–24
Insufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction of melanic dilution. • Draflight too obvious or absent. • Excessive presence of phaeomelanin. • Subjects tending to the brown type or too diluted. • Draflight of the missing flanks. • Obvious presence of scales (depigmentation at the tip of the feather). 	23–18

MUTATION PASTEL

GENERAL

The PASTEL mutation is characterized by the reduction of the tone of eumelanins.



BLACK PASTEL

The PASTEL causes a reduction that modifies the entire design and transforms the black into anthracite gray, there can be no discolouration in the flight and tail feathers.

Draflight identical to the classic.

Presence of streaks in the chest will be a quality, if the streaks match the type well.

Legs, nails and beak should be unicoloured and as dark as possible.

Black Pastel Yellow Intensive	Black Pastel Red Intensive
Black Pastel Yellow Schimmel	Black Pastel Red Schimmel
Black Pastel Yellow Mosaic	Black Pastel Red Mosaic
Black Pastel Yellow Ivory Intensive	Black Pastel Red Ivory Intensive
Black Pastel Yellow Ivory Schimmel	Black Pastel Red Ivory Schimmel
Black Pastel Yellow Ivory Mosaic	Black Pastel Red Ivory Mosaic
Black Pastel White dominant	
Black Pastel White	

Points available 30 (TYPE)

Evaluations	Descriptions	Points
Excellent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Typical draflight of classic Black, well marked and linear anthracite gray tone. • Black beak, legs and nails. • Absence of visible phaeomelanin. 	29
Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eumelanic design less marked and less linear than that of the excellent but anthracite gray tone. • Beak, legs and nails slightly less black. • Slight traces of phaeomelanin. 	28–27
Sufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eumelanic draflight a little confused and reduced anthracite gray tone. • Presence of phaeomelanin. • Not very black beak, legs and nails • Slight presence of scales (depigmentation at the tip of the feather). 	26–24
Insufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interrupted or confused eumelanic draflight, with a tone tending to the pastel agate type. • Obvious presence of scales (depigmentation at the tip of the feather) • Beak, legs and nails too light. 	23–18

BROWN PASTEL

Brown melanin forms a dark dense veil without draflight over the entire plumage, including flight and tail feathers. Lipochrome will always be visible.

Legs, nails and beak should be unicoloured and brownish.

Brown Pastel Yellow Intensive	Brown Pastel Red Intensive
Brown Pastel Yellow Schimmel	Brown Pastel Red Schimmel
Brown Pastel Yellow Mosaic	Brown Pastel Red Mosaic
Brown Pastel Yellow Ivory Intensive	Brown Pastel Red Ivory Intensive
Brown Pastel Yellow Ivory Schimmel	Brown Pastel Red Ivory Schimmel
Brown Pastel Yellow Ivory Mosaic	Brown Pastel Red Ivory Mosaic
Brown Pastel White dominant	
Brown Pastel White	

Points available 30 (TYPE)

Evaluations	Description	Points
Excellent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disappearance of the design with dense oxidized brown melanin and uniform tone throughout the coat. Brown marks with flight and tail feathers well pastellized. Beak, legs and nails, unicoloured brownish. 	29
Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oxidized brown melanins of good tone and intensity evenly distributed Light traces of draflight. Beak, legs nails, brownish. 	28–27
Sufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discrete oxidation of brown melanin with sufficient tonality uniformity characterizing the type. Traces of draflight. Slight presence of scales (depigmentation at the tip of the feather). 	26–24
Insufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insufficient tone of brown melanin. Subjects tending to the type Isabel Pastel or with a bad pastellization of melanin with an obvious draflight. Obvious presence of scales (depigmentation at the tip of the feather) Subjects tending to the Classic type. 	23–18

AGATE PASTEL

The PASTEL AGATE will have thin, short and numerous streaks of iron gray colour.

On the large feathers, a pearl gray peripheral area will be observed. It will retain its head draflight features and whiskers

Presence of streaks in the chest will be a quality, if the streaks match the type well.

Legs, nails and beak should be flesh-coloured and uniform.

Agate Pastel Yellow Intensive	Agate Pastel Red Intensive
Agate Pastel Yellow Schimmel	Agate Pastel Red Schimmel
Agate Pastel Yellow Mosaic	Agate Pastel Red Mosaic
Agate Pastel Yellow Ivory Intensive	Agate Pastel Red Ivory Intensive
Agate Pastel Yellow Ivory Schimmel	Agate Pastel Red Ivory Schimmel
Agate Pastel Yellow Ivory Mosaic	Agate Pastel Red Ivory Mosaic
Agate Pastel White dominant	
Agate Pastel White	

Points available 30 (TYPE)

Evaluations	Descriptions	Points
Excellent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Iron grey tone draflight • Streaks on the head, on the back and on the flanks well drawn - obvious whiskers • Absence of visible phaeomelanin • Beak, legs and nails flesh. 	29
Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obvious draflight of good iron gray tone, slightly or insufficient marked • Slight presence of phaeomelanin • Beak, legs nails flesh. 	28–27
Sufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Iron gray tone sufficient to determine the type • Draflight too hard or insufficient tending towards the agate type • Obvious traces of phaeomelanin. • Dark beak, legs and nails. • Slight presence of scales (depigmentation at the tip of the feather). 	26–24
Insufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brownish tone on the coat, on the flight and tail • Draflight not typical of agate tending to the type of the classic isabella • Subjects with too hard draflight tending to the classic Agate type • Obvious presence of scales (depigmentation at the tip of the feather) • Very dark beak, legs and nails 	23–18

ISABEL PASTEL

The ISABEL PASTEL will have a reduced and spread melanic pigmentation of very light beige colour. Legs, nails and beak should be light in colour.

Isabel Pastel Yellow Intensive	Isabel Pastel Red Intensive
Isabel Pastel Yellow Schimmel	Isabel Pastel Red Schimmel
Isabel Pastel Yellow Mosaic	Isabel Pastel Red Mosaic
Isabel Pastel Yellow Ivory Intensive	Isabel Pastel Red Ivory Intensive
Isabel Pastel Yellow Ivory Schimmel	Isabel Pastel Red Ivory Schimmel
Isabel Pastel Yellow Ivory Mosaic	Isabel Pastel Red Ivory Mosaic
Isabel Pastel White dominant	
Isabel Pastel White	

Points available 30 (TYPE)

Evaluations	Descriptions	Points
Excellent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full beige tone very light. • Melanin pigmentation distributed evenly throughout the plumage, reduced and spread, clearly visible on the flight and tail feathers • Absence of any draflight. • Light-coloured beak, legs and nails 	29
Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good melanin reduction • Rectrices and remiges of reduced and spread beige tone • No draflight. 	28–27
Sufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coat, flight and tail feathers of beige tone, sufficient to determine the type • Slight traces of draflight. • Slight presence of scales (depigmentation at the tip of the feather). 	26–24
Insufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coat, flight and tail feathers of brownish tone • Draflight on the back and on the visible flanks • Subjects tending to the classic Isabel type or pastel brown type • Obvious presence of scales (depigmentation at the tip of the feather) • Excessive melanic degradation. 	23–18

MUTATION 'GREY WING'

BLACK "GREY WING"

The black "Grey Wing" is characterized by a greater dilution of the middle part of the feather with localized discharges of gray-black eumelanin to the ends.

Clear marks of dilution are located on the flight and tail feathers, which will not be coloured. In order to appreciate the flight draflight of the intensive and schimmels, no colouration at the nest (no visible lipochrome). In this case, the penalties provided for will be the same as for mosaics.

Feathers will come in pearl-gray "moons" and weak dark-gray grain-shaped localizations at the ends.

On the flight and tail, the dilution of the middle part and the concentration of eumelanin at the ends of the feathers reveal an obvious gray-black associated with a pearl gray. The dark gray end of the flight feathers (Edges of up to half a centimeter) will be larger than that of the tail feathers.

The legs, nails and beak should be unicoloured and as black as possible.

Black "Grey Wing" Yellow Intensive	Black "Grey Wing" Red Red Intensive
Black "Grey Wing" Yellow Schimmel	Black "Grey Wing" Red Red Schimmel
Black "Grey Wing" Yellow Mosaic	Black "Grey Wing" Red Mosaic
Black "Grey Wing" Yellow Ivory Intensive	Black "Grey Wing" Red Ivory Intensive
Black "Grey Wing" Yellow Ivory Schimmel	Black "Grey Wing" Red Ivory Schimmel
Black "Grey Wing" Yellow Ivory Mosaic	Black "Grey Wing" Red Ivory Mosaic
Black "Grey Wing" White dominant	
Black "Grey Wing" white	

Points available 30 (TYPE)

Evaluations	Descriptions	Points
Excellent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced eumelanin • Draflight with pearl gray tone “moons” all over the feathers. Flight and tail feathers of gray tone slightly darker than the “moons”. • Absence of visible phaeomelanin. • Black beak, legs and nails. 	29
Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draflight analogous to the "Excellent" type with light presence of eumelanin of anthracite gray tone. • Slight traces of phaeomelanin. • More obscure traces tolerable at the tip of flight and tail. • Black beak, legs and nails. 	28–27
Sufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obvious traces of dark gray tone draflight. • Excessively reduced eumelanin up to the absence of the typical design (flaking) • Phaeomelanin diffuses. • More obscure traces with flight and tail. • Beak, legs and nails not very black. 	26–24
Insufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intermediate subject with the classic Pastel Black type or poor in pearl gray expression. • Reduced eumelanin too diffuse. • Beak, legs and nails too light. 	23–18

MUTATION OPAL

GENERAL

The OPAL mutation is a factor in the reduction of melanins and concentrates eumelanin under the central stem of the feathers which, with the optical effect, gives a gray-bluish appearance to the bird in blacks and agates and brownish gray in browns and pearl gray in Isabel. The underside of the flight and tail feathers are darker than the top.

In order to appreciate the opal melanic tone of the intensive and schimmels, no colouration at the nest (no visible lipochrome). In this case, the penalties provided for will be the same as for melanin mosaics.

BLACK OPAL

Oxidation is maximum, the streaks are dark gray bluish on a gray-bluish background.

Draflight identical to the classic.

The legs, nails and beak are black.

Presence of streaks in the chest will be a quality, if the streaks match the type well.

Black Opal Yellow Intensive	Black Opal Red Intensive
Black Opal Yellow Schimmel	Black Opal Red Schimmel
Black Opal Yellow Mosaic	Black Opal Red Mosaic
Black Opal Yellow Ivory Intensive	Black Opal Red Ivory Intensive
Black Opal Yellow Ivory Schimmel	Black Opal Red Ivory Schimmel
Black Opal Yellow Ivory Mosaic	Black Opal Red Ivory Mosaic
Black Opal White dominant	
Black Opal White	

Points available 30 (TYPE)

Evaluations	Descriptions	Points
Excellent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximum manifestation of black eumelanin, which, together with the modification of the structure of the feather, assumes a dark bluish gray tone. • Complete draflight. • Absence of visible phaomelanin. • Black beak, legs and nails. 	29
Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small, but obvious draflight • Good manifestation of the gray-bluish effect. • Slight traces of phaeomelanin • Less black beak, legs and nails. 	28–27
Sufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced draflight • Reduction of the bluish gray effect. • Too clear. • Presence of phaeomelanin • Beak, legs and nails not very black. • Slight presence of scales (depigmentation at the tip of the feather). • Disappearance of the darker appearance of the underside of the flight and tail feathers 	26–24
Insufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confused or interrupted draflight • Obvious presence of phaeomelanin • Absence of the bluish gray effect. • Subject tending to the type Agate Opal • Obvious presence of scales (depigmentation at the tip of the feather) • Disappearance of the darker appearance of the underside of the flight and tail • Beak, legs and nails too light. 	23–18

BROWN OPAL

The oxidation of brown melanin, donne light brownish gray streaks which stand out clearly on a slightly lighter melanized background. Opal escence clearly visible.

Long, wide and aligned draflight.

Presence of streaks in the chest will be a quality, if the streaks match the type well.

The legs, nails and beak are brownish.

Brown Opal Yellow Intensive	Brown Opal Red Intensive
Brown Opal Yellow Schimmel	Brown Opal Red Schimmel
Brown Opal Yellow Mosaic	Brown Opal Red Mosaic
Brown Opal Yellow Ivory Intensive	Brown Opal Red Ivory Intensive
Brown Opal Yellow Ivory Schimmel	Brown Opal Red Ivory Schimmel
Brown Opal Yellow Ivory Mosaic	Brown Opal Red Ivory Mosaic
Brown Opal White dominant	
Brown Opal White	

Points available 30 (TYPE)

Evaluations	Descriptions	Points
Excellent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draflight similar to the classic brown of slightly reduced dimension light brownish gray colour, on a lighter melanized background. Clearly visible opalescence. Beak, legs and nails of brownish tone. 	29
Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good light brownish gray tone. Draflight still obvious with a good expression of gray. Beak, legs and nails of brownish tone. 	28–27
Sufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tone of streaks sufficient to emphasize the type. Barely perceptible draflight Low opalescence visibility.. Slight presence of scales (depigmentation at the tip of the feather). Disappearance of the darker appearance of the underside of the flight and tail 	26–24
Insufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bad gray tone, too much brown or too much clear. Total opalescence loss. Obvious presence of scales (depigmentation at the tip of the feather) Disappearance of the darker appearance of the underside of the flight and tail Absent or minimal draflight with lack of opal typicity. 	23–18

AGATE OPAL

The OPALE AGATE presents a reduction in the design of black eumelanins that manifest themselves in a blue gray colour on a very light gray background.

Presence of streaks in the chest will be a quality, if the streaks match the type well.

The legs, nails and beak are flesh-coloured.

Agate Opal Yellow Intensive	Agate Opal Red Red Intensive
Agate Opal Yellow Schimmel	Agate Opal Red Red Schimmel
Agate Opal Yellow Mosaic	Agate Opal Red Mosaic
Agate Opal Yellow Ivory Intensive	Agate Opal Red Ivory Intensive
Agate Opal Yellow Ivory Schimmel	Agate Opal Red Ivory Schimmel
Agate Opal Yellow Ivory Mosaic	Agate Opal Red Ivory Mosaic
Agate Opal White dominant	
Agate Opal White	

Points available 30 (TYPE)

Evaluations	Descriptions	Points
Excellent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction of black eumelanin that appears bluish gray tone • Draflight a little reduced but characteristic of the Agate type, which stands out clearly from the very light background colour. • Absence of visible phaeomelanin • Beak, legs and nails of flesh colour. 	29
Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bluish gray effect also obvious but lower in tone compared to the excellent • Typical draflight of agate • Good reduction of phaeomelanin. • Beak, legs and nails flesh colour. 	28–27
Sufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slight presence of phaeomelanin. • Sufficient typicity to define the type. • Draflight reduced or too marked. • Beak legs and nails with slight traces of melanin • Slight presence of scales (depigmentation at the tip of the feather). • Disappearance of the darker appearance of the underside of the flight and tail 	26–24
Insufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Atypical subjects • Brownish tone all over the plumage, tending towards opal brown • Long and too marked draflight, tending towards opal black. • Lack of draflight. • Disappearance of the darker appearance of the underside of the flight and tail • Obvious presence of scales (depigmentation at the tip of the feather) • Beak legs and nails with traces of melanin. 	23–18

ISABEL OPAL

In the Isabel the Opal factor greatly reduces melanins and streaks are light but visible throughout the plumage. The melanins on the flight and tail feathers are more visible, have a slight pearl gray tone. The eyes are like the classic Isabel.

The nails, legs and beak are flesh-coloured.

Presence of streaks in the chest will be a quality, if the streaks match the type well.

Isabel Opal Yellow Intensive	Isabel Opal Red Intensive
Isabel Opal Yellow Schimmel	Isabel Opal Red Schimmel
Isabel Opal Yellow Mosaic	Isabel Opal Red Mosaic
Isabel Opal Yellow Ivory Intensive	Isabel Opal Red Ivory Intensive
Isabel Opal Yellow Ivory Schimmel	Isabel Opal Red Ivory Schimmel
Isabel Opal Yellow Ivory Mosaic	Isabel Opal Red Ivory Mosaic
Isabel Opal White dominant	
Isabel Opal White	

Points available 30 (TYPE)

Evaluations	Descriptions	Points
Excellent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eumelanin greatly reduced, with visible streaks throughout the plumage, with a slight pearl gray tone especially on flight and tail. Absence of visible phaeomelanin. Beak, legs and nails of flesh colour. 	29
Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Melanin greatly reduced throughout the plumage but barely visible. Pearl gray tone on flight and tail feathers still clearly visible. Good reduction of phaeomelanin. Beak, legs and nails flesh colour. 	28 – 27
Sufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sufficient typicity to define the type. Streaks too marked. Slight presence of phaeomelanin. Beak legs and nails flesh. 	26 – 24
Insufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Atypical subjects Brownish tone all over the feathers. Obvious presence of scales (depigmentation at the tip of the feather) Beak, legs and nails with traces of melanin. 	23 – 18

MUTATION "PHAEO"

GENERAL:

The PHAEO mutation is characterized by the total inhibition of eumelanin and the expression of phaeomelanin in a maximum brown tone and well contrasted, in the form of a scaled draflight. This chipped design is the main quality of the phaeo canary.

On the back, flaking will be regular and well distributed and will not form white lines. The melanized head and flanks let out the draflight from the top of the beak to the rump.

However in the intensive the scaled draflight is tighter.

The brown tone is manifested on the whole bird.

The flight and tail feathers must be surrounded by a border (border, hem) as brown as possible.

The legs, nails and beak are clear.

The eyes are ruby.

We distinguish in judgment the males and the females because the phenotype is not the same.

In males phaeomelanin approaches the beak but shows a full face mask with lipochrome mixed with brown melanin and the central part of the chest also shows visible lipochrome mixed with brown melanin.

In females the maximum melanin is present from the edge of the beak. The brown tone is darker in males while brown hems (borders) are wider in females.

The prescribed penalties remain the same taking into account whether they are males or females.

In mosaic phaeos, the lower abdomen should not show lipochrome (beware of the confusion between phaeo schimmel and phaeo mosaic).

Phaeo Yellow Intensive male	Pheao White female
Phaeo Yellow Intensive female	Phaeo Red Intensive male
Phaeo Yellow Schimmel male	Pheao Red Intensive female
Phaeo Yellow Schimmel female	Phaeo Red Schimmel male
Phaeo Yellow Mosaic male	Phaeo Red Schimmel female
Phaeo Yellow Mosaic female	Phaeo Red Mosaic male
Phaeo Yellow Ivory Intensive male	Phaeo Red Mosaic female
Phaeo Yellow Ivory Intensive female	Phaeo Red Ivory Intensive male
Phaeo Yellow Ivory Schimmel male	Phaeo Red Ivory Intensive female
Phaeo Yellow Ivory Schimmel female	Phaeo Red Ivory Schimmel male
Phaeo Yellow Ivory Mosaic male	Phaeo Red Ivory Schimmel female
Phaeo Yellow Ivory Mosaic female	Phaeo Red Ivory Schimmel male
Phaeo White dominant males	Phaeo Red Ivory Schimmel female
Phaeo White dominant females	Phaeo Red Ivory Mosaic male
Phaeo White males	Phaeo Red Ivory Mosaic female

Points available 30 (TYPE)

Evaluations	Descriptions	Points
Excellent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Characteristic draflight (chipping) defined by the distribution of phaeomelanin at the periphery of the feathers that delimits the central areas deprived of melanins. • The brown tone must express itself to the maximum. • Reddish eyes. 	29
Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good brown tone slightly reduced. • Draflight and border less obvious and slightly confused but with central areas deprived of melanins • Reddish eyes. 	28–27
Sufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction of brown tone. • Confusing or insufficient draflight with limited border to determine the type. • Reddish eyes. 	26–24
Insufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient brown melanin expression. • Excessively confused (spread) draflight. • Traces of eumelanin visible 	23–18

MUTATION SATINETTE

GENERAL:

The "SATINETTE" mutation is characterized by the total disappearance of black eumelanin and phaeomelanin. Only diluted brown eumelanin remains (reddish beige in tone).

The design of the head, back and flanks consists of sharp, thin and short streaks.

The reddish beige colour on a very light background brings out a beautiful contrast.

Presence of streaks in the chest will be a quality, if the streaks match the type well.

The legs, nails and beak are clear.

The eyes are red.

Satinette Yellow Intensive	Satinette Red Intensive
Satinette Yellow Schimmel	Satinette Red Schimmel
Satinette Yellow Mosaic	Satinette Red Mosaic
Satinette Yellow Ivory Intensive	Satinette Red Ivory Intensive
Satinette Yellow Ivory Schimmel	Satinette Red Ivory Schimmel
Satinette Yellow Ivory Mosaic	Satinette Red Ivory Mosaic
Satinette White dominant	
Satinette White	

Points available 30 (TYPE)

Evaluations	Descriptions	Points
Excellent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very obvious contrast between the reddish beige colour draflight and the very light background colour. • Fine, sharp, short, aligned and interrupted or discontinuous draflight • Red eyes. 	29
Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good contrast between draflight and background. • Obvious and complete draflight of more charged tone in reddish beige. • Red eyes. 	28–27
Sufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less obvious contrast with less typical draflight. • Missing or irregular streaks. Too wide or continuous. • Eyes little depigmented. 	26–24
Insufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of draflight, confused or too marked. • Absence of contrast. • Atypical. 	23–18

MUTATION TOPAZ

GENERAL:

The TOPAZ mutation is characterized by the change in the tone of eumelanin. There is a concentration of it around the central shaft of the feathers thus revealing wide clear contours on the large feathers as well as on the cover feathers.

The spine of feathers appears depigmented.

NOTE: the presence of the optical factor will favor in particular in the mosaics a better contrast at the level of the draflight

BLACK TOPAZ

GENERAL:

The long, wide and aligned design is blackish in colour (dark chocolate).

The absence of visible phaeomelanin will allow a good contrast on a melamine background and will highlight the clear contours of the feathers of the wings, tail and cover.

The spine of feathers is clearer compared to the classic type.

The flanks will be well marked.

Presence of streaks in the chest will be a quality, if the streaks match the type well.

The beak, legs and nails are flesh-coloured or slightly evenly melanized.

The eyes are dark.

The wing and tail feathers will be well marked.

Black Topaz Yellow Intensive	Black Topaz Red Intensive
Black Topaz Yellow Schimmel	Black Topaz Red Schimmel
Black Topaz Yellow Mosaic	Black Topaz Red Mosaic
Black Topaz Yellow Ivory Intensive	Black Topaz Red Ivory Intensive
Black Topaz Yellow Ivory Schimmel	Black Topaz Red Ivory Schimmel
Black Topaz Yellow Ivory Mosaic	Black Topaz Red Ivory Mosaic
Black Topaz White dominant	
Black Topaz White	

Points available 30 (TYPE)

Evaluations	Description	Points
Excellent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete draflight, of "dark chocolate" tone with no visible phaeomelanin • Clear contours of the wing and tail feathers must be evident. • Long, wide and aligned draflight sharp and well defined • Feather spine is clearer compared to the classic type. • Beak, legs and nails of flesh colour or slightly melanized evenly. 	29
Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good eumelanin expression. • Clear contours of the wing and tail feathers must be still clearly visible. • Feather spine is clearer compared to the classic type. • Draflight analogous to classic black • Slight presence of phaeomelanin • Beak, legs and nails of flesh colour or slightly melanized evenly. 	28–27
Sufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sufficient "dark chocolate" tone • Reduced, confused or diminished draflight • Significant presence of phaeomelanin • Less visible contrast with wing and tail feather contours • Feather spine is clearer compared to the classic type. • Beak, legs and nails of flesh colour or slightly melanized evenly. • Slight presence of scales (depigmentation at the tip of the feather). 	26–24
Insufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wrong tone "dark chocolate" • Thin, irregular or missing draflight • Excessive presence of phaeomelanin • Subject tending to the classic Brown type • Absence of clear contours in the feathers of the wings and tail. • Clearly melanized feather spine. • Obvious presence of scales (depigmentation at the tip of the feather) • Clear lack of uniformity in the melanization of legs and nails. 	23–18

BROWN TOPAZ

GENERAL:

Long, wide and aligned draflight of brown colour with light feather spine on a reduced brown background, which gives it a good contrast.

The feathers of the wings and tail have a wide, clear outline.

The flanks are well marked.

Presence of streaks in the chest will be a quality, if the streaks match the type well.

The beak, legs and nails are flesh-coloured.

Clear feather spine.

The eyes are dark red.

Brown Topaz Yellow Intensive	Brown Topaz Red Intensive
Brown Topaz Yellow Schimmel	Brown Topaz Red Schimmel
Brown Topaz Yellow Mosaic	Brown Topaz Red Mosaic
Brown Topaz Yellow Ivory	Brown Topaz Red Ivory Intensive
Brown Topaz Yellow Ivory Schimmel	Brown Topaz Red Ivory Schimmel
Brown Topaz Yellow Ivory Mosaic	Brown Topaz Red Ivory Mosaic
Brown Topaz White dominant	
Brown Topaz White	

Points available 30 (TYPE)

Evaluations	Description	Points
Excellent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete, long, wide and aligned draflight of brown tone with light spine on a reduced brown background. • Draflight long, wide and aligned sharp and well defined. • Flesh-coloured beak, legs and nails 	29
Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good reduced brown eumelanic expression of the draflight. • Long, wide and aligned draflight • Slight presence of phaeomelanin. • Flesh-coloured beak, legs and nails 	28–27
Sufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sufficient brown tone • Reduced, confusing or thin draflight • Significant presence of phaeomelanin • Reduced marks. • Beak legs and nails too light. • Slight presence of scales (depigmentation at the tip of the feather) 	26–24
Insufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wrong tone of brown • Fine, irregular or absent draflight • Topics that can be confused with other types. • Beak, legs and nails too light 	23–18

AGATE TOPAZ

GENERAL:

The streaks of very dark brown colour pulling on the sepia black are thin and short and numerous as in the classic agate and stand out on a very light background.

Absence of phaeomelanin.

The contours of the feathers are ample and very clear.

The flanks will be marked.

Presence of streaks in the chest will be a quality, if the streaks match the type well.

The beak, legs and nails are clear.

Clear feather spine.

The eyes are dark.

NOTE: In mosaics, the presence of the optical factor makes it possible to highlight pearl gray feather edges as well as the interstria.

Agate Topaz Yellow Intensive	Agate Topaz Red Intensive
Agate Topaz Yellow Schimmel	Agate Topaz Red Schimmel
Agate Topaz Yellow Mosaic	Agate Topaz Red Mosaic
Agate Topaz Yellow Ivory Intensive	Agate Topaz Red Ivory Intensive
Agate Topaz Yellow Ivory Schimmel	Agate Topaz Red Ivory Schimmel
Agate Topaz Yellow Ivory Mosaic	Agate Topaz Red Ivory mosaic
Agate Topaz White dominant	
Agate Topaz White	

Points available 30 (TYPE)

Evaluations	Description	Points
Excellent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete draflight of "black-sepia" tone • Thin, short, sharp and discontinuous streaks, slightly reduced with sharp and clear edges • Flight and tail feathers with wide edges • Absence of visible phaeomelanin • Clear feather spine. • Toothbill and flesh-coloured nails 	29
Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good expression of the "black-sepia" tone • Thin, short, clean and discontinuous streaks. • Flight and tail feathers with less wide edges • Very slight presence of phaeomelanin • Clear feather spine. • Flesh-coloured beak, legs and nails 	28–27
Sufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discreet "black-sepia" tone • Continuous, wide or insufficient streaks or of light brown tone • Obvious draflight and little edged • Presence of phaeomelanin • Feather spine still clear. • Slight presence of scales (depigmentation at the tip of the feather). 	26–24
Insufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient tone of the colour "black-sepia" • Draflight too marked, confused or of bad tone tending to anthracite or light brown • Very obvious or almost absent streaks • Excessive presence of phaeomelanin • Dark feather spine. • Obvious presence of scales (depigmentation at the tip of the feather) • Subjects tending to another type. 	23–18

ISABEL TOPAZ

GENERAL:

The typical eumelanin design of the classical Isabella, strongly reduced, is of light hazelnut colour.
 The absence of phaeomelanin allows contrast and highlights the clear contours of the cover (plumage), feathers of the wings and tail.
 The beak, legs and nails are flesh-coloured.
 Clear feather spine..
 Presence of streaks in the chest will be a quality, if the streaks match the type well.
 The eyes are reddish.
 The wing and tail feathers are well diluted with a well-marked hem.

Isabel Topaz Yellow Intensive	Isabel Topaz Red Intensive
Isabel Topaz Yellow Schimmel	Isabel Topaz Red Schimmel
Isabel Topaz Yellow Mosaic	Isabel Topaz Red Mosaic
Isabel Topaz Yellow Ivory Intensive	Isabel Topaz Red Ivory Intensive
Isabel Topaz Yellow Ivory Schimmel	Isabel Topaz Red Ivory Schimmel
Isabel Topaz Yellow Ivory mosaic	Isabel Topaz Red Ivory Mosaic
Isabel Topaz White dominant	
Isabel Topaz White	

Points available 30

Evaluations	Description	Points
Excellent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete draflight, of light hazelnut tone with absence of phaeomelanin, well defined analogous to the classic Isabel reduced. • Clear feather spine. • Reddish eyes. • Beak, legs and nails of flesh colour. 	29
Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good hazelnut eumelan expression. • Draflight analogous to the classic Isabel reduced. • Slight presence of phaeomelanin. • Clear feather spine. • Reddish eyes. • Beak, legs and nails flesh colour. 	28–27
Sufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hazelnut tone slightly dark. • Weak and/or confusing, incomplete and/or hard draflight. • Considerable present of phaeomelanin. • Reddish eyes. Possibly dark spine. • Beak legs and light nails. • Slight presence of scales (depigmentation at the tip of the feather). 	26–24
Insufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bad hazelnut tone too light or tend to brown tipe. • Long, irregular or absent draflight • Very significant presence of phaeomelanin • Dark feather spine. Dark red eyes. • Topics that can be confused with other types. • Obvious presence of scales (depigmentation at the tip of the feather). • Beak legs and light nails. 	23–18

MUTATION EUMO

GENERAL:

The "EUMO" factor is characterized by a reduction in black eumelanin (in blacks and agates), brown eumelanin (in browns).

Absence of phaeomelanin so as to allow a clear appreciation of the background colour (yellow, red or white).

The design of the Eumo is identical to that of the classics but slightly less wide.

The eyes are red.

BLACK EUMO

Reduced black eumelanin becomes "anthracite", there is an absence of phaeomelanin.

The back and flanks have anthracite streaks, long, wide and aligned design.

The beak, legs and nails are flesh-coloured or slightly evenly melanized.

The interstria is slightly melanized in colour.

Presence of streaks in the chest will be a quality, if the streaks match the type well.

The eyes are dark red.

Black Eumo Yellow Intensive	Black Eumo Red Intensive
Black Eumo Yellow Schimmel	Black Eumo Red Schimmel
Black Eumo Yellow Mosaic	Black Eumo Red Mosaic
Black Eumo Yellow Ivory Intensive	Black Eumo Red Ivory Intensive
Black Eumo Yellow Ivory Schimmel	Black Eumo Red Ivory Schimmel
Black Eumo Yellow Ivory Mosaic	Black Eumo Red Ivory Mosaic
Black Eumo White dominant	
Black Eumo White	

Points available 30 (TYPE)

Evaluations	Description	Points
Excellent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sharp and well-defined draflight and streaks typical of classic black, slightly reduced in anthracite tone. Absence of phaeomelanin. Dark red eye. 	29
Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Streaks, and sharp drawings, well defined slightly reduced by good anthracite tone. Very slight traces of phaeomelanin Dark red eye 	28–27
Sufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insufficient anthracite tone. Confused, reduced, incomplete or missing draflight Slight traces of phaeomelanin Dark eye e/o too light. Slight presence of scales (depigmentation at the tip of the feather). 	26–24
Insufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bad anthracite tone. Missing or confusing draflight. Manifest presence of phaeomelanin. Obvious presence of scales (depigmentation at the tip of the feather). Dark eye e/o too light. 	23–18

BROWN EUMO

GENERAL:

Brown eumelanin is reduced, there is an absence of phaeomelanin.

The back and flanks have dark brown streaks, long, wide and well-aligned design.

Clearly visible inter-streak of light beige colour.

Presence of streaks in the chest will be a quality, if the streaks match the type well.

The beak, legs and nails are flesh-coloured.

Dark red eyes should be seen.

Brown Eumo Yellow Intensive	Brown Eumo Red Intensive
Brown Eumo Yellow Schimmel	Brown Eumo Red Schimmel
Brown Eumo Yellow Mosaic	Brown Eumo Red Mosaic
Brown Eumo Yellow Ivory Intensive	Brown Eumo Red Ivory Intensive
Brown Eumo Yellow Ivory Schimmel	Brown Eumo Red Ivory Schimmel
Brown Eumo Yellow Ivory Mosaic	Brown Eumo Red Ivory Mosaic
Brown Eumo White dominant	
Brown Eumo White	

Points available 30 (TYPE)

Evaluations	Description	Points
Excellent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Typical design of classic Brown, slightly reduced, complete and continuous brown tone. • Sharp and well-defined streaks. • Absence of phaeomelanin. • Dark red eye. 	29
Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced, complete and continuous draflight of less dark brown tone. • Very slight traces of phaeomelanin. • Dark red eye. 	28–27
Sufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confused draflight reduced or absent lower brown tone. • Slight traces of phaeomelanin. • Eye barely or too depigmented. • Slight presence of scales (depigmentation at the tip of the feather).. 	26–24
Insufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bad tone of brown. • Reduced, confused, absent or asymmetrical draflight. • Manifest presence of phaeomelanin. • Obvious presence of scales (depigmentation at the tip of the feather). • Dark eye. 	23–18

AGATE EUMO

GENERAL:

Reduced black eumelanin turns gray, no phaeomelanin.

The back and flanks have gray streaks, very thin and very short and interrupted draflight.

The inter-streak is very slightly melanized in colour, with maximum contrast.

Presence of streaks in the chest will be a quality, if the streaks match the type well.

The beak, legs and nails are flesh-coloured.

The eyes are red.

Agate Eumo Yellow Intensive	Agate Eumo Red Intensive
Agate Eumo Yellow Schimmel	Agate Eumo Red Schimmel
Agate Eumo Yellow Mosaic	Agate Eumo Red Mosaic
Agate Eumo Yellow Ivory Intensive	Agate Eumo Red Ivory Intensive
Agate Eumo Yellow Ivory Schimmel	Agate Eumo Red Ivory Schimmel
Agate Eumo Yellow Ivory Mosaic	Agate Eumo Red Ivory Mosaic
Agate Eumo White dominant	
Agate Eumo White	

Points available 30 (TYPE)

Evaluations	Description	Points
Excellent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tone draflight " gray " • Very thin, short, clean and discontinuous streaks. • Absence of phaeomelanin. • Red eye. 	29
Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good "gray" tone of the draflight. • Very thin, short, clean and discontinuous streaks but slightly less typical. • Very slight traces of phaeomelanin. • Red eye. 	28–27
Sufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient "gray" tone. • Confusing draflight, too marked or not very obvious. • Slight presence of phaeomelanin. • Eye little depigmented. • Slight presence of scales (depigmentation at the tip of the feather). 	26–24
Insufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tone of gray very insufficient or gray tending on black. • Draflight absent or excessively marked. • Obvious presence of phaeomelanin. • Obvious presence of scales (depigmentation at the tip of the feather). • Dark eye. 	23–18

ISABEL EUMO (under study)

GENERAL:

- Diluted brown eumelanine, of light hazelnut tone (a little lighter than in the Isabel).
- Very clear bird bottom without diluted eumelanin and without visible phaeomelanin.
- The back, flanks and head have an interrupted pattern drilled with short and very thin (very narrow) beige streaks (light hazelnut).
- These streaks should have a good contrast with the bottom of the bird.
- Presence of streaks in the chest will be a quality, if the streaks match the type well.
- Light beak, legs and nails.
- The eyes are obvious red.
- Note: Isabel Eumo has a melanistic shaft.

Isabel Eumo Yellow Intensive	Isabel Eumo Red Intensive
Isabel Eumo Yellow Schimmel	Isabel Eumo Red Schimmel
Isabel Eumo Yellow Mosaic	Isabel Eumo Red Mosaic
Isabel Eumo Yellow Ivory Intensive	Isabel Eumo Red Ivory Intensive
Isabel Eumo Yellow Ivory Schimmel	Isabel Eumo Red Ivory Schimmel
Isabel Eumo Yellow Ivory Mosaic	Isabel Eumo Red Ivory Mosaic
Isabel Eumo White dominant	
Isabel Eumo White	

Points available 30 (TYPE)

Evaluations	Description	Points
Excellent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draflight of light hazelnut tone. • Very thin, short, sharp and discontinuous streaks on the back, head and flanks. • Very clear bird background, good contrast and absence of phaomelanin. • Eyes of an obvious red colour. 	29
Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good light hazelnut tone of the draflight. • Draflight of the streaks slightly less typical (streaks a little less sharp or slightly enlarged). • Bottom of the bird less clear, very slight traces of phaomelanin. • Red eyes. 	28–27
Sufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient light hazelnut tonalite = too diluted or too dark (slightly greyish). • Confusing draflight, too mark or not very obvious. • Bottom of the bird not clear enough, slight presence of phaomelanin. • Eyes little depigmented. • Slight presence of scales (depigmentation at the end of the feathers). 	26–24
Insufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tone of beige very insufficient or tending on the reddish. • Draflight absent or excessively mark. • Background of the melnized bird obvious presence of phaomelanin. • Dark eyes (not depigmented). • Obvious presence of scales (depigmentation at the tip of the feather). 	23–18

MUTATION ONYX

GENERAL:

The ONYX mutation is characterized by a change in the arrangement of eumelanin inside the feathers. This means that the tone of the streaks and interstriations is changed and more masted, on a soot-coloured background which must be perfectly visible.

However, the striation must remain clearly visible.

BLACK ONYX

GENERAL:

There is no phaeomelanin.

The design will be identical to that of the classic blacks but of a black mast tone, on a sooty background.

The colour of the flight and tail feathers must be as uniform as possible.

Presence of streaks in the chest will be a quality, if the streaks match the type well.

Beak, legs and nails should be black.

Black Onyx Yellow Intensive	Black Onyx Red Intensive
Black Onyx Yellow Schimmel	Black Onyx Red Schimmel
Black Onyx Yellow Mosaic	Black Onyx Red Mosaic
Black Onyx Yellow Ivory Intensive	Black Onyx Red Ivory Intensive
Black Onyx Yellow Ivory Schimmel	Black Onyx Red Ivory Schimmel
Black Onyx Yellow Ivory Mosaic	Black Onyx Red Ivory Mosaic
Black Onyx White dominant	
Black Onyx White	

Points available 30 (TYPE)

Evaluations	Description	Points
Excellent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete design, of "black" colour less glossy than that of classic black, with "sooty" effect evenly distributed throughout the mantle. • Well-defined streaks. • Absence of phaeomelanin. • Black beak, legs and nails. 	29
Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good expression of the "sooty" effect. • Reduced but complete draflight, black mast tone. • Streaks of the head, back and well-defined flanks of black colour. • Very slight traces of phaeomelanin. • Black beak, legs and nails. 	28–27
Sufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effect "sooty" well visible but a little reduced. • Confusing draflight, but still obvious. • Subjects with characteristics to sufficiently define the type "Onyx." • Less black beak, legs and nails. • Slight presence of scales (depigmentation at the tip of the feather). 	26–24
Insufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient "sooty" effect. • Confusing draflight not well defined or insufficient. • Subject tending towards the classic black type. • Obvious presence of scales (depigmentation at the tip of the feather) • Clear beak and legs. 	23–18

BROWN ONYX

GENERAL:

The striated design will be identical to that of the classic browns but of a mast brown tone, on a sooty background. The colour of the flight and tail feathers must be as uniform as possible.

Presence of streaks in the chest will be a quality, if the streaks match the type well.

Legs, nails and beaks should be brownish in colour.

Brown Onyx Yellow Intensive	Brown Onyx Red Intensive
Brown Onyx Yellow Schimmel	Brown Onyx Red Schimmel
Brown Onyx Yellow Mosaic	Brown Onyx Red Mosaic
Brown Onyx Yellow Ivory Intensive	Brown Onyx Red Ivory Intensive
Brown Onyx Yellow Ivory Schimmel	Brown Onyx Red Ivory Schimmel
Brown Onyx Yellow Ivory Mosaic	Brown Onyx ivory Red Mosaic
Brown Onyx White dominant	
Brown Onyx White	

Points available 30 (TYPE)

Evaluations	Description	Points
Excellent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuous and complete draflight of brown tone. Well-defined streaks. The Onyx mutation by its characteristics gives the subject a lighter tone compared to the classic brown type. "Sooty" effect evenly distributed throughout the coat. Brownish beak, legs and nails. 	29
Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good "sooty" effect extended to the entire coat. Obvious and complete draflight of brown tone mast less loaded Streaks, well defined brown mast colour. Brownish beak, legs and nails. 	28–27
Sufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sufficient "sooty" effect. Reduced but obvious or too insufficient draflight Streaks, brown tone lighter mast. Light beak, legs and nails. Slight presence of scales (depigmentation at the tip of the feather). 	26–24
Insufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insufficient "sooty" effect. Brown tone tending to beige. Irregular or absent draflight. Subjects with manifest reduction of brown melanin expression. Obvious presence of scales (depigmentation at the tip of the feather) Light beak, legs and nails. 	23–18

AGATE ONYX

GENERAL:

There is no phaeomelanin.

The design will be identical to that of the classic agates but of a dark gray mast tone, on a soot-coloured background.

The colour of the flight and tail feathers must be as uniform as possible

Presence of streaks in the chest will be a quality, if the streaks match the type well.

Legs, nails and beaks should be flesh-coloured.

Agate Onyx Yellow Intensive	Agate Onyx Red Intensive
Agate Onyx Yellow Schimmel	Agate Onyx Red Schimmel
Agate Onyx Yellow Mosaic	Agate Onyx Red Mosaic
Agate Onyx Yellow Ivory Intensive	Agate Onyx Red Ivory Intensive
Agate Onyx Yellow Ivory Schimmel	Agate Onyx Red Ivory Schimmel
Agate Onyx Yellow Ivory Mosaic	Agate Onyx Red Ivory Mosaic
Agate Onyx White dominant	
Agate Onyx White	

Points available 30 (TYPE)

Evaluations	Description	Points
Excellent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short and thin and interrupted draflight, dark gray tone • Absence of phaeomelanin. • Background of pale ash gray colour. • Light "sooty" effect on the entire coat. • Beak, legs and nails of flesh colour. 	29
Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete draflight of good dark gray tone. • Very slight traces of phaeomelanin. • Good overall tone of ashy gray colour with appreciable "sooty" effect. • Beak, legs and nails flesh colour. 	28–27
Sufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient tone of gray with confused, irregular or too marked draflight. • Slight traces of phaeomelanin. • Subjects with light gray rewinds and rectrices to define the type "Agate Onyx." • "Sooty" effect not very obvious or excessive. • Beak, legs and nails flesh colour. • Slight presence of scales (depigmentation at the tip of the feather). 	26–24
Insufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tone of the eumelanin draflight light gray or too dark, irregular or absent. • Manifest presence of phaeomelanin. • "Sooty" effect almost absent or excessive, tending to the black type or opal agate. • Obvious presence of scales (depigmentation at the tip of the feather). • Beak, legs and nails with melanin traces. 	23–18

GENERAL:

For this series the lack of experience does not allow to establish the standard.

MUTATION COBALT

GENERAL:

The cobalt mutation changes the disposition and increases the amount of melanins on the background of the bird. Modification of the interstria and extension of melanization over the entire plumage, which causes a dark background colour on the entire body (including the lower abdomen).

BLACK COBALT

GENERAL:

The draflight is, long, wide, continuous and well aligned.

The extension of melanin over the entire plumage gives a dark appearance pulling on the black all over the body, up to the tips of the feathers. Accentuated on the chest, flanks and lower abdomen, regardless of category.

Invisible phaeomelanin.

Presence of streaks in the chest will be a quality, if the streaks match the type well.

The beak, legs and nails are black.

Black Cobalt Yellow Intensive	Black Cobalt Red Intensive
Black Cobalt Yellow schimmel	Black Cobalt Red Schimmel
Black Cobalt Yellow Mosaic	Black Cobalt Red Mosaic
Black Cobalt Yellow Ivory Intensive	Black Cobalt Red Ivory Intensive
Black Cobalt Yellow Ivory Schimmel	Black Cobalt Red Ivory Schimmel
Black Cobalt Yellow Ivory Mosaic	Black Cobalt Red Ivory Mosaic
Black Cobalt White dominant	
Black Cobalt White	

Available points: 30 (TYPE)

Evaluations	Description	Points
Excellent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximum black oxidation of the plumage, flight and tail. • Long, wide and well aligned black design. • Lack of clarification. A maximum manifestation of dark melanin pulling on the black on the entire plumage, including ventral. • Absence of visible phaeomelanin. • Black beak, legs and nails. 	29
Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A good oxidation of black, complete and uniform. Complete black draflight as in the excellent. • Good manifestation of dark pulling on the black on the entire mantle. • Very slight traces of phaeomelanin. • Black beak, legs and nails. 	28–27
Sufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less oxidation of black. • Good manifestation of the dark pulling on the black but less dark on the entire mantle. • Black draflight minus e/o too wide or interrupted. • Slight traces of phaeomelanin. • Beak, legs and nails little oxidized. • Slight presence of scales (depigmentation at the tip of the feather). 	26–24
Insufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient oxidation of black. • Confusing draflight. • No draflight on the head. • Flanks too clear. • Lack of melanin on the mantle and on the lower abdomen. • Obvious presence of phaeomelanin. • Obvious presence of scales (depigmentation at the tip of the feather). • Beak, legs and nails too little oxidized. 	23–18

BROWN COBALT

GENERAL:

The draflight is, long, wide, continuous and well aligned.

The extension of melanin over the entire plumage gives a dark appearance pulling on the brown all over the body, up to the tips of the feathers, accentuated on the chest, flanks and lower abdomen, regardless of the category.

Presence of streaks in the chest will be a quality, if the streaks match the type well.

The beak, legs and nails are brownish.

Brown Cobalt Yellow Intensive	Brown Cobalt Red Intensive
Brown Cobalt Yellow Schimmel	Brown Cobalt Red Schimmel
Brown Cobalt Yellow Mosaic	Brown Cobalt Red Mosaic
Brown Cobalt Yellow Ivory Intensive	Brown Cobalt Red Ivory Intensive
Brown Cobalt Yellow Ivory Schimmel	Brown Cobalt Red Ivory Schimmel
Brown Cobalt Yellow Ivory Mosaic	Brown Cobalt Red Ivory Mosaic
Brown Cobalt White dominant	
Brown Cobalt White	

Available points: 30 (TYPE)

Evaluations	Description	Points
Excellent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximum oxidation of brown on the plumage, flight and tail feathers. • Long brown design, wide and well aligned. Lack of clarification. A maximum manifestation of "brown" melanin on the entire plumage, including ventral. • Beak, legs and brownish nails. 	29
Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A good oxidation of brown, complete and uniform. Complete brown draflight as in the excellent. • Good manifestation of brown on the entire mantle. • Brownish beak, legs and nails. 	28–27
Sufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less oxidation of brown. • Good manifestation of brown but less dark on the entire mantle. • Brown draflight minus e/o too wide or interrupted. • Light beak, legs and nails. • Slight presence of scales (depigmentation at the tip of the feather). 	26–24
Insufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient oxidation of brown. • Confusing draflight. • No draflight on the head. • Flanks too clear. • Lack of melanin on the coat and on the lower abdomen. • Obvious presence of scales (depigmentation at the tip of the feather). • Beak, legs and nails too light. 	23–18

AGATE COBALT

GENERAL:

Short, thin, aligned and interrupted draflight.

The diffusion effect of black eumelanin outside the draflight on the entire plumage, typical of cobalt reduces the work of agate dilution, but is very visible especially on the lower parts and more particularly on the lower abdomen, regardless of the category. Diffuse black eumelanin tends to assume a graphite effect. The veiled lipochrome will remain visible, the effect is minimized because of the agate dilution. Presence of streaks in the chest will be a quality, if the streaks match the type well.

Beak, legs and nails of flesh colour.

Agate Cobalt Yellow Intensive	Agate Cobalt Red Intensive
Agate Cobalt Yellow Schimmel	Agate Cobalt Red Schimmel
Agate Cobalt Yellow Mosaic	Agate Cobalt Red Mosaic
Agate Cobalt Yellow Ivory Intensive	Agate Cobalt Red Ivory Intensive
Agate Cobalt Yellow Ivory Schimmel	Agate Cobalt Red Ivory Schimmel
Agate Cobalt Yellow Ivory Mosaic	Agate Cobalt Red Ivory Mosaic
Agate Cobalt White dominant	
Agate Cobalt White	

Available points: 30

Reviews	Description	Points
Excellent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short, thin, aligned and interrupted draflight. • Diffusion of eumelanin reduced, clearly visible, especially in the lower part especially on the belly. • Absence of phaeomelanin. • Beak, legs and nails flesh colour. 	29
Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short, thin, aligned and interrupted draflight. • Diffusion of eumelanin reduced, visible but in totality below the excellent. • Good reduction of phaeomelanin. • Beak, legs and nails flesh colour. 	28–27
Sufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draflight with defects. • Diffusion of eumelanin reduced, too weak or too accentuated by insufficient dilution. • Visible presence of phaeomelanin. • Slightly oxidized beak, legs and nails. • Slight presence of scales (depigmentation at the tip of the feather). 	26–24
Insufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Atypical draflight. • Diffusion of melanin reduced, too weak, difficult to see or too accentuated tending towards the Black Cobalt type. • Evident presence of phaeomelanin. • Obvious presence of scales (depigmentation at the tip of the feather). • Oxidized beak, legs and nails. 	23–18

ISABEL COBALT

GENERAL:

The design of eumelanin is similar to that of the classical type. A diffusion effect of hazelnut-brown eumelanin will be visible on the entire plumage up to the end of the feathers, typical of cobalt, reduced folloflight the dilution of the Isabel, but clearly visible especially in the lower parts and in particular the belly, regardless of the category. Eumelanin, already diffuse in other cobalt types, tends to assume a nutty effect. Lipochromes will be visible although veiled (the effect is less folloflight the Isabel dilution).

Presence of streaks in the chest will be a quality, if the streaks match the type well.

Beak, legs and nails of chair colour.

Isabel Cobalt Yellow Intensive	Isabel Cobalt Red Intensive
Isabel Cobalt Yellow Schimmel	Isabel Cobalt Red Schimmel
Isabel Cobalt Yellow Mosaic	Isabel Cobalt Red Mosaic
Isabel Cobalt Yellow Ivory Intensive	Isabel Cobalt Red Ivory Intensive
Isabel Cobalt Yellow Ivory Schimmel	Isabel Cobalt Red Ivory Schimmel
Isabel Cobalt Yellow Ivory Mosaic	Isabel Cobalt Red Ivory Mosaic
Isabel Cobalt White dominant	
Isabel Cobalt White	

Points available 30

Reviews	Descriptions	Points
Excellent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draflight corresponding to the maximum of the classic type. • Diffusion of eumelanin reduced, clearly visible, especially in the lower part and in particular the belly. • No visible phaeomelanin. • Beak, legs and nails of flesh colour. 	29
Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draflight corresponding to the classic type. • Diffusion of eumelanin reduced, visible but inferior to excellence. • Good reduction of phaeomelanin. • Beak, legs and nails of flesh colour. 	28-27
Sufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draflight sufficiently corresponding to the classic type. • Diffusion of eumelanin reduced, weak or too accentuated, with insufficient dilution. • Obvious presence of phaeomelanin. • Beak, legs and nails of flesh colour. 	26-24
Insufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draflight does not sufficiently match the classic type. • Diffusion of melanin reduced, very weak and difficult to see, or too accentuated. • Excessive presence of phaeomelanin. • Beak, legs and nails of flesh colour. 	23-18

MUTATION JASPE S/D

GENERAL:

With the name Jaspe simple dilution (Jaspe S.D.), we designate the heterozygous specimens of the canary Jaspe. The homozygous specimens are the Jaspe D.D. (see corresponding standard).

This causes a dilution of the tone of melanin that varies according to the areas of the feather. The four melanic types have a central (axial) design.

In oxidized (Black and Brown), this drawing will be clearer than the melanins scattered from the periphery of the feathers.

In diluted (Agate and Isabel), this design will be darker than the melanins scattered from the periphery of the feathers.

The Jaspe S.D. canaries must have the flight pattern = the great reduction of melanin by part of the length of the outer edge and the central part of flight and tail feathers.

This characteristic must be visible in the primary flight feathers and also for the external tail feathers.

This dilution called "flight pattern" will be clearly visible, with an extension starting from the base of the feathers of the order of 60% of the length for the primary flight feathers and 40% of the length for the external tail feathers.

In no case the presence of visible phaeomelanin is allowed.

In order to appreciate the "flight pattern" of intensive and schimmels, no colouration at the nest (no visible lipochrome). In this case, the penalties provided for will be the same as for melanin mosaics.

The canary JASPE S.D. is incorporated into the four melanin types BLACK, BROWN, AGATE and ISABEL.

BLACK JASPE S/D

GENERAL:

On the back, the specimens have a long, wide and continuous diluted central striated drawing of gray (steel) color in contrast with the edges and shaft of the feather which will be anthracite gray.

The bird must appear dark.

We see wide and continuous gray bands bordered by a dark melanin.

On the head and flanks a similar drawing should be visible.

Absence of visible phaeomelanin.

The flight pattern is well defined but not too extensive (maximum of 60% of the visible length of the primary flight feathers and 40% of the external tail feathers).

Presence of streaks in the chest will be a quality, if the streaks match the type well.

Black beak, legs and nails.

Black Jaspe S/D Yellow Intensive	Black Jaspe S/D Yellow Ivory Intensive
Black Jaspe S/D Yellow Schimmel	Black Jaspe S/D Yellow Ivory Schimmel
Black Jaspe S/D Yellow Mosaic	Black Jaspe S/D Yellow Ivory Mosaic
Black Jaspe S/D Red Intensive	Black Jaspe S/D Red Ivory Intensive
Black Jaspe S/D Red Schimmel	Black Jaspe S/D Red Ivory Schimmel
Black Jaspe S/D Red Mosaic	Black Jaspe S/D Red Ivory Mosaic
Black Jaspe S/D White dominant	
Black Jaspe S/D White	

Available points: 30

Evaluation	Description	Points
Excellent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On the back, presenting a long, wide and continuous diluted central striated drawing of gray (steel) color in contrast with the edges and rachis of the feather anthracite gray. The bird must appear dark. We see wide and continuous gray bands bordered by a dark melanin. On the head and flanks we see a similar drawing.. The flight pattern is well defined but not too extensive. Absence of visible phaeomelanin. Black beak, legs and nails. 	29
Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visible drawing of good tones but a little less long, wide and continuous. Good drawing but a little too clear tone.. Slight presence of phaeomelanin. Flight pattern reduced or a little too extensive. Beak, legs and nails a little less black. 	28-27
Sufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drawing not long enough or not wide enough. Drawing not visible enough on the back, head or flanks. Tones slightly too clear but sufficient to characterize the SD type. Presence of phaeomelanin. Flight pattern not very marked or too extensive Slight presence of scales (depigmentation at the tip of the feather). Beak, legs and nails not dark enough. 	26-24
Insufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Absence of eumelan drawing. Overall tone too diluted (confusion with black jaspe DD or with other types or mutations). Mantle not homogeneous, not very obvious and/or distributed of irregular shape. Excess of phaeomelanin. Melanic feathers not affected by the mutation. Depigmented areas (flanks, under the beak etc.). Draflight approaching "moons" Flight pattern extended to secondary and tertiary flight feathers or too extensive in the tail. Or the absence of the primair flight feather. Evident presence of scales (depigmentation at the tip of the feather). Light beak, legs and nails. 	23-18

BROWN JASPE S/D

GENERAL:

On the back, the specimens have a long, wide and continuous diluted central striated drawing of light grayish-brown color in contrast with the edges and shaft of the feather which will be darker grayish-brown in color.

We see wide and continuous grayish-brown bands bordered by a darker melanin.

The drawing should not be formed by phaeomelanin (absence of visible phaeomelanin). On the head and flanks a similar drawing should be visible.

The flight pattern is well defined but not too extensive (maximum of 60% of the visible length of the primary flight feathers and 40% of the external tail feathers).

Presence of streaks in the chest will be a quality, if the streaks match the type well.

Beak, legs and nails of flesh colour and uniforms.

Brown Jaspe S/D Yellow Intensive	Brown Jaspe S/D Yellow Ivory Intensive
Brown Jaspe S/D Yellow Schimmel	Brown Jaspe S/D Yellow Ivory Schimmel
Brown Jaspe S/D Yellow Mosaic	Brown Jaspe S/D Yellow Ivory Mosaic
Brown Jaspe S/D Red Intensive	Brown Jaspe S/D Red Ivory Intensive
Brown Jaspe S/D Red Schimmel	Brown Jaspe S/D Red Ivory Schimmel
Brown Jaspe S/D Red Mosaic	Brown Jaspe S/D Red Ivory Mosaic
Brown Jaspe S/D White dominant	
Brown Jaspe S/D White	

Available points: 30 (TYPE)

Evaluation	Description	Points
Excellent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On the back, presenting a long, wide and continuous diluted central striated drawing of light grayish-brown color in contrast with the edges and shaft of the feather which will be darker grayish-brown in color. We see wide and continuous grayish-brown bands bordered by a darker melanin. • On the head and flanks we see a similar drawing. • Absence of visible phaeomelanin. • The flight pattern is well defined but not too extensive. • Beak, legs and nails of flesh colour and uniforms. 	29
Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visible drawing of good tones but a little less long, wide and continuous. • Good drawing but a little too clear tone. • Flight pattern reduced or a little too extensive. • Slight presence of phaeomelanin. • Beak, legs and nails of flesh colour and uniforms 	28-27
Sufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drawing not long enough or not wide enough. • Drawing not visible enough on the back, head or flanks • Tones slightly too clear but sufficient to characterize the SD type. • Flight pattern not very marked or too extensive • Presence of phaeomelanin. • Slight presence of scales (depigmentation at the tip of the feather). • Beak, legs and nails of flesh colour and uniforms. 	26-24
Insufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of eumelan drawing. • Overall tone too diluted (confusion with brown jaspe DD or with other types or mutations). • Mantle not homogeneous, not very obvious and/or distributed of irregular shape. • Excess of phaeomelanin. • Melanic feathers not affected by the mutation. • Depigmented areas (flanks, under the beak etc.). • Draflight approaching “moons” • Flight pattern extended to secondary and tertiary remiges or too extensive in the tail. Or the absence of the primair flight feather. • Evident presence of scales (depigmentation at the tip of the feather). • Beak, legs and nails of flesh colour and uniforms. 	23-18

AGATE JASPE S/D

GENERAL:

On the body, the spine and the axis of the feathers is dark bluish gray causing a thin, short and discontinuous striated drawing visible on the back, head and flanks. The periphery of the feathers is diluted, very light gray.

Absence of visible phaeomelanin.

The "flight pattern" is well defined but not too extensive (maximum 60% of the visible length of the primary flight feathers and 40% of the external tail feathers).

Presence of streaks in the chest will be a quality, if the streaks match the type well.

Light beak, legs and nails.

Agate Jaspe S/D Yellow Intensive	Agate Jaspe S/D Yellow Ivory Intensive
Agate Jaspe S/D Yellow Schimmel	Agate Jaspe S/D Yellow Ivory Schimmel
Agate Jaspe S/D Yellow Mosaic	Agate Jaspe S/D Yellow Ivory Mosaic
Agate Jaspe S/D Red Intensive	Agate Jaspe S/D Red Ivory Intensive
Agate Jaspe S/D Red Schimmel	Agate Jaspe S/D Red Ivory Schimmel
Agate Jaspe S/D Red Mosaic	Agate Jaspe S/D Red Ivory Mosaic
Agate Jaspe S/D White dominant	
Agate Jaspe S/D White	

Available points: 30 (TYPE)

Evaluation	Description	Points
Excellent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On the body, the spine and the axis of the feathers is dark bluish gray causing a thin, short and discontinuous striated drawing visible on the back, head and flanks. The periphery of the feathers is diluted, very light gray. • Absence of visible phaeomelanin. • The "flight pattern" is well defined but not too extensive. • Light beak, legs and nails. 	29
Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visible drawing, good tones but a little less thin and discontinuous. • Slight presence of phaeomelanin. • Flight pattern reduced or a little too extensive. • Light beak, legs and nails. 	28-27
Sufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drawing too wide, too long or descontinuous. • Drawing not visible enough on the back, head or flanks. • Tones slightly too clear but sufficient to characterize the SD type or too dark, almost black. • Presence of phaeomelanin. • Flight pattern not very marked or too extensive. • Slight presence of scales (depigmentation at the tip of the feather). • Shaded beak, legs and nails. 	26-24
Insufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of eumelan drawing. • Very wide and long eumelan striations. • Overall tone too diluted or too dark (confusion with Agate jaspe DD or with other types or mutations). • Excess of phaeomelanin. • Mantle not homogeneous, not very obvious and/or distributed of irregular shape. • Melanic feathers not affected by the mutation. • Depigmented areas (flanks, under the beak etc.). • Draflight approaching "moons". • Flight pattern extended to secondary and tertiary remiges or too extensive in the tail. Or the absence of the primary flight. • Evident presence of scales (depigmentation at the tip of the feather). • Dark beak, legs and nails. 	23-18

ISABEL JASPE S/D

GENERAL:

On the body, the spine and the axis of the feathers is grayish beige causing a thin, short and discontinuous striated drawing visible on the back, head and flanks. The periphery of the feathers is diluted, very light beige.

Absence of visible phaeomelanin. The bird must appear clear.

The "flight pattern" is well defined but not too extensive (maximum 60% of the visible length of the primary remiges and 40% of the external rectrices).

Presence of streaks in the chest will be a quality, if the streaks match the type well.

Light beak, legs and nails.

Isabel Jaspe S/D Yellow Intensive	Isabel Jaspe S/D Yellow Ivory Intensive
Isabel Jaspe S/D Yellow Schimmel	Isabel Jaspe S/D Yellow Ivory Schimmel
Isabel Jaspe S/D Yellow Mosaic	Isabel Jaspe S/D Yellow Ivory Mosaic
Isabel Jaspe S/D Red Intensive	Isabel Jaspe S/D Red Ivory Intensive
Isabel Jaspe S/D Red Schimmel	Isabel Jaspe S/D Red Ivory Schimmel
Isabel Jaspe S/D Red Mosaic	Isabel Jaspe S/D Red Ivory Mosaic
Isabel Jaspe S/D White dominant	
Isabel Jaspe S/D White	

Available points: 30 (TYPE)

Evaluation	Description	Points
Excellent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On the body, the spine and the axis of the feathers is grayish beige causing a thin, short and discontinuous striated drawing visible on the back, head and flanks. The periphery of the feathers is diluted, very light beige Absence of visible phaeomelanin. The flight pattern is well defined. Light beak, legs and nails. 	29
Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visible drawing, good tones but a little less thin and discontinuous. Drawing visible on the back but not very visible on head and flanks. Slight presence of phaeomelanin. Flight pattern reduced or a little too extensive. Light beak, legs and nails. 	28-27
Sufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drawing too wide, too long or descontinuous. Drawing almost not visible. Tones slightly too clear but sufficient to characterize the SD type. Slight presence of phaeomelanin. Flight pattern not very marked or too extensive. Slight presence of scales (depigmentation at the tip of the feather). Light beak, legs and nails. 	26-24
Insufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Absence of eumelan drawing. Very wide and long eumelan striations. Overall tone too diluted or too dark (confusion with Isabel jaspe DD or with other types or mutations). Excess of phaeomelanin. Mantle not homogeneous, not very obvious and/or distributed of irregular shape. Melanic feathers not affected by the mutation. Depigmented areas (flanks, under the beak etc.). Draflight approaching "moons". Flight pattern extended to secondary and tertiary remiges or too extensive in the tail. Or the absence of the primary flight. Evident presence of scales (depigmentation at the tip of the feather). Dark beak, legs and nails. 	23-18

MUTATION MOGNO

GENERAL:

The MOGNO is characterized by a change in black and brown melanins and a visible absence of phaeomelanin.

Eumelanin remains located on the upper (top) part of the feather unlike opal which passes eumelanin on the lower (bottom) part of the feather. Thus the Mogno it must have the top of the flight and tail feathers darker than the bottom.

BLACK MOGNO

GENERAL:

The MOGNO factor in these birds, is characterized by an absence of visible phaeomelanin and changes the tone of black eumelanin, but has no action on the colour of the beak, legs and nails that must remain highly oxidized.

A very dark lead gray draflight without blue reflections.

Since these are blacks, once the presence of the mutation has been identified, we must give preference to birds that express the best conditions of classical black.

The design must be identical to the classics, as wide and continuous as possible, always lead gray colour also on the head.

Presence of streaks in the chest will be a quality, if the streaks match the type well.

Black Mogno Yellow Intensive	Black Mogno Red Intensive
Black Mogno Yellow Schimmel	Black Mogno Red Schimmel
Black Mogno Yellow Mosaic	Black Mogno Red Mosaic
Black Mogno Yellow Ivory Intensive	Black Mogno Red Ivory Intensive
Black Mogno Yellow Ivory Schimmel	Black Mogno Red Ivory Schimmel
Black Mogno Yellow Ivory Mosaic	Black Mogno Red Ivory Mosaic
Black Mogno White dominant	
Black Mogno White	

Available points 30 (TYPE)

Evaluations	Descriptions	Points
Excellent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draflight and distribution of melanin identical to the classic, with a very dark lead gray tone without blues reflections. • Absence of visible phaeomelanin. • Strongly oxidized beak, legs and nails. 	29
Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small but obvious draflight. • Slightly lighter tone draflight. • Absence of visible phaeomelanin. • Oxidized beak, legs and nails. 	28—27
Sufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interrupted or fine draflight with little oxidation. • Slight presence of scales (depigmentation of the tips of the feathers). • Beak, legs and nails little oxidized. 	26—24
Insufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confusing or very fine draflight of tone tending to the agate type. • Subject tending to the type Agate Classic or Opal Black • Obvious presence of scales (depigmentation of the tips of the feathers)." • Light beak, legs and nails. 	23—18

BROWN MOGNO

GENERAL:

The MOGNO factor in these birds, is characterized by an absence of visible phaeomelanin and changes the tone of brown eumelanin. The bird takes on a very dark grayish-brown tone. It is therefore essential that in Mogno browns, that melanins have a dark grayish-brown appearance.

The design must be identical to that of classic browns, with the tone described above.

Head with a strong melanic expression.

Flight and tail feathers have the same colour of the draflight.

Presence of streaks in the chest will be a quality, if the streaks match the type well.

Beak, legs and nails are brownish in colour.

Brown Mogno Yellow Intensive	Brown Mogno Red Intensive
Brown Mogno Yellow Schimmel	Brown Mogno Red Schimmel
Brown Mogno Yellow Mosaic	Brown Mogno Red Mosaic
Brown Mogno Yellow Ivory Intensive	Brown Mogno Red Ivory Intensive
Brown Mogno Yellow Ivory Schimmel	Brown Mogno Red Ivory Schimmel
Brown Mogno Yellow Ivory Mosaic	Brown Mogno Red Ivory Mosaic
Brown Mogno White dominant	
Brown Mogno White	

Available points 30 (type)

Evaluations	Descriptions	Points
Excellent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identical design to the classic, however of very dark brown-grayish colour. • Flight and tail feathers of the same colouration as that of the draflight. • Dark coloured head with obvious draflight. • Brownish beak, legs and nails. 	29
Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced design, however of oxidized brown-grayish colour. • General colour oxidized grayish-brown. • Flight and tail feathers of the same colouring of the draflight. • Head less dark with draflight month obvious. • Brownish beak, legs and nails. 	28—27
Sufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draflight not very obvious. • Brown tone sufficient for the recognition of the type or tendency to reddish not far from the tone of the Satinette. • General colour lower than good or with bluish reflections. • Head with too little or no draflight. • Slight presence of scales (depigmentation of the tips of the feathers). • Brownish beak, legs and nails. 	26—24
Insufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak or absent draflight, brown-gray effect absent. • Incorrect brown tone. • General light colour, tending to Isabel classic or opal brown. • Bluish reflections. • Obvious presence of scales (depigmentation of the tips of the feathers) • Brownish beak, legs and nails. 	23—18

PLUMAGE

Characteristics

The plumage consists of feathers and fins. It should be complete, intact, uniform, smooth, compact, tight and shiny.

The fins and feathers will have to overlap each other like well-ordered tiles.

The tail and wing feathers should be compact, closed and intact.

The followings shall be considered as defects:

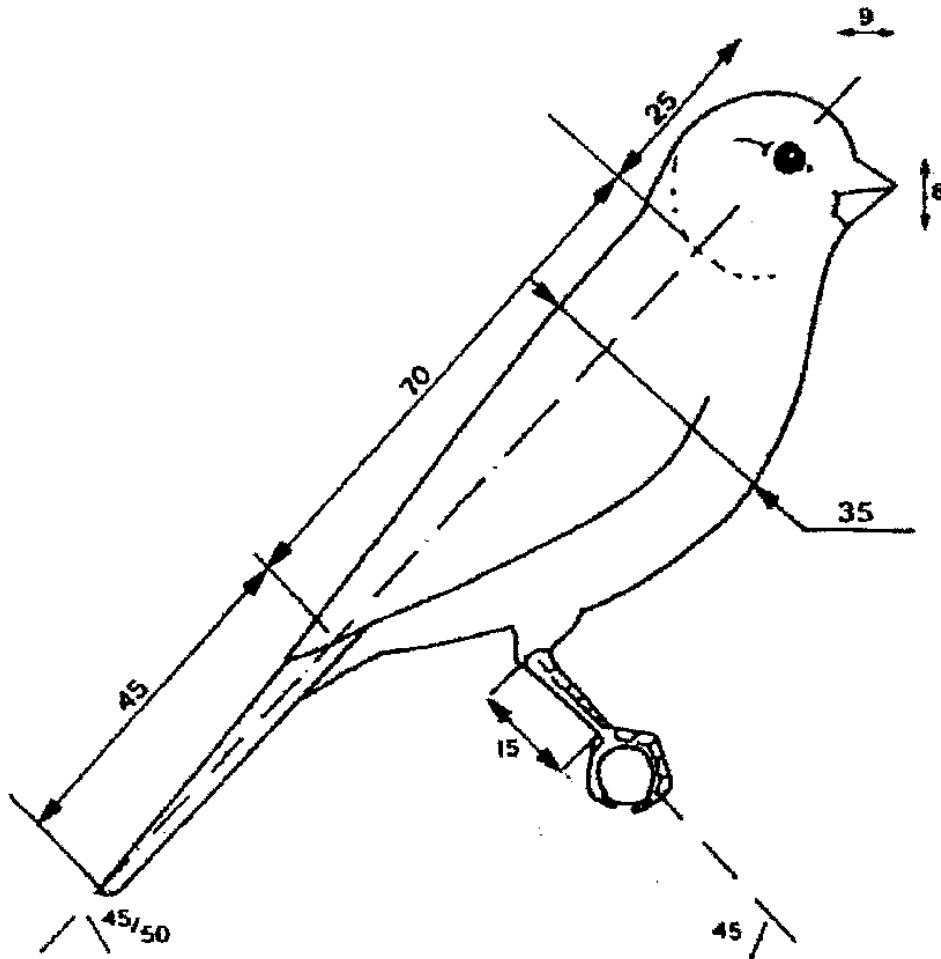
- Plumage too long and abundant, which makes the plumage less compact.
- Plumage too abundant on the flanks, eyebrows too bushy and marked.
- Gap in the throat and on the chest
- Loose plumage on one or both flanks, abdomen or chest
- Rooster feathers
- Back with feathers that tend to separate
- Short, rare and dry plumage
- Moulting not finished
- Flight and tail feathers not uniform (with feathers in regrowth)
- Broken flight and tail
- Uncomplete and not uniformly online remiges
- Fan tail and/or swallow tail

Available points 15

Evaluations	Penalties	points
Excellent	• No defects	14
Good	• One or two defects	13
Sufficient	• Three defects or serious defects.	12
Insufficient	• More than three defects in a conspicuous way e/o molting plumage on the entire plumage	11-9

"Serious defects" are those which are particularly accentuated.

SHAPE & SIZE



Characteristics

- Length between 13 and 14 cm / 5.1 and 5.5 Inch from the top of the head to the tip of the tail, this limit must be respected. Birds that are too large or small should be penalized.
- Round and wide head, short beak, wide conical at the base, bright and well-centered eye, neck well proportioned and in harmony with the body.
- Wide and full back that forms a single block, the wings are harmonious and close symmetrically at the base of the tail.
- Rounded and wide chest.
- Not stocky nor fluent and thin that will be harmoniously attached to the neck and head and will give an impression of elegance and beauty.
- Tail neither too long nor too short (2/3 of the length of the Body) in harmony with the length of the body.
- Sturdy and strong legs, with strong toes that securely take the perch.

Penalizing defects:

- Length : Less than or greater than standard
- Head : Flattened or too small, or on the contrary too large and heavy in proportion to the body
- Beak : Thin, long and crossed, abnormal growth of a mandible
- Neck : Thin and long, too short and massive with the head that gives the impression of being attached directly to the Body
- Back : Holow or curved
- Chest : Flat or narrow or prominent and massive
- Body : Too thin or too massive
- Legs : Too long with a thin tibia and thighs visible or too short or covered with the plumage of the abdomen.

Available points 15

Evaluations	Penalties	points
Excellent	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No defects	14
Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• One defect	13
Sufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Two or three defects	12
Insufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• More serious or subject defects, which, by its proportions and shape, clearly shows the characteristics or morphology of other breeds (Gloster, Border, Norwich etc.)	11-9

ATTITUDE / ELEGANCE

Characteristics

Excellent support can be summed up in: strength, pride and calm.

At rest, the subject must present to a straight and continuous body-tail line; and have a position of about 45 degrees relative to the perch.

Penalty defaults are of two types:

1. Character
 - Wild or worried
 - Shy and fearful
2. Structural
 - Wings worn too low and loose along the body
 - Crossed wings
 - Tail worn too low with a concave or convex tail body line
 - Protruding shoulders

Available points 10

Evaluations	Penalties	Points
Excellent	<ul style="list-style-type: none">No defects	10
Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none">One defect	9
Sufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Two flaws	8
Insufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Apparent defect in the 2 types	7

CONDITION & WELL-BEING

Characteristics

A subject will give a good impression if it presents itself clean and healthy.

Causes of penalization

- Poor health condition
- Nails and beaks too long
- Flaking legs
- Presence of dirt on the body, on the tail or on the legs.

However, it is necessary to know if any dirt of the legs, nails or the tip of the tail, would be due to the fact that the canary would have landed on the bottom of the cage.

Available points 5

Evaluations	Penalties	points
Excellent	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No defects	5
Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A defect	4
Sufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Two defect / flaws	3
Insufficient	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Only three flaws left.	2

HARMONY

General considerations

A stam is composed of 4 (four) birds who, as part of the competition, must be of the same phenotype "Type, Category, Variety, Sex".

If the Judge does not find these considerations, he must in any case judge all the subjects, which will not be considered as a stam and therefore will not assign a point of harmony to this stam and he will be excluded from the competition.

Harmony and award criteria

The points available to the Judge are 6 (six) and must be awarded in the folloflight arithmetic manner:

Points available: 6

DESCRIPTION	Points Harmony
Identical score Of the four topics	6
Difference of 1 point Between the subject with the highest score and the lowest score.	5
Difference of 2 points Between the subject with the highest score and the lowest score.	4
Difference of 3 points Between the subject with the highest score and the lowest score.	3
Difference of 4 points Between the subject with the highest score and the lowest score.	2
Difference of 5 points Between the subject with the highest score and the lowest score.	1
Difference of 6 points and beyond Between the subject with the highest score and the lowest score.	0

SUMMARY TABLE OF PENALIZATIONS BASED ON THE POINTS AVAILABLE

POINTS AVAILABLE	SCORING ASSIGNMENT			
	Excellent	Good	Sufficient	Insufficient
55 (white lipo)	53	52-50	49-48	47-45
30	29	28-27	26-24	23-18
25	24	23-22	21-20	19-15
15	14	13	12-11	10-8
10	10	9	8	7-3
15 (Plumage)	14	13	12	11-9
15 (Shape - Size)	14	13	12	11-9
10 (Attitude)	10	9	8	7
5 (Condition...)	5	4	3	2

CRITERIA FOR NON-JUDGEMENT

Criteria for non-judgement (NJ):

- Partial or total lack of a limb, one or more toes, one or more nails.
- Deformed leg (s), stiff toes.
- Significant lack of flight and/or tail feathers.
- Presence of clear feathers (lipochrome) in a melanin canary.
- Presence of one or more white nails in a canary of the "Black" or "Brown" type.
- Presence of melanic traces on the plumage, on the beak and / or on the legs in a lipochrome canary.
- Obvious presence of melanin depigmentation of feathers (flight and tail) in a melanin canary.
- Obvious presence of plumage cyst ("lumps").
- Atypical bird.
- Injured and/or sick subject.
- Subject that has obvious reflections resulting in other washing
- Any subject with a combination of several melanic mutations (for example opal + pastel, onyx + cobalt, etc.)
- Any cases not listed or not provided for above will be submitted to the Control Commission.

CRITERIA FOR WRONG CLASS

Criteria for Wrong Class (Declassé - DC):

Any bird presented for judgment in the wrong class must be downgraded (DC). It will be necessary for the judge to indicate the right class in which the bird should have been registered.

The bird is judged on the basis of the criteria of the right class where it should have been registered.

The bird in this situation, even if it has an assigned rating, will not receive any award.

If one or more birds are in the wrong class in a stam, then they are not considered a stam.

All birds will be judged, there is no total rating referring to the stam nor the note of the harmony of the stam, there are only the individual notes of the birds (in the judgment sheet must be indicated the correct class of the bird/s registered incorrectly).

In the event that all the birds of the stam are of the same class and are incorrectly registered in another class, they actually constitute a stam and the final notation of the stam is added as well as the harmony, but they will be considered wrong class (DC).

In both cases, regardless of the final rating, no prize will be awarded to these birds.



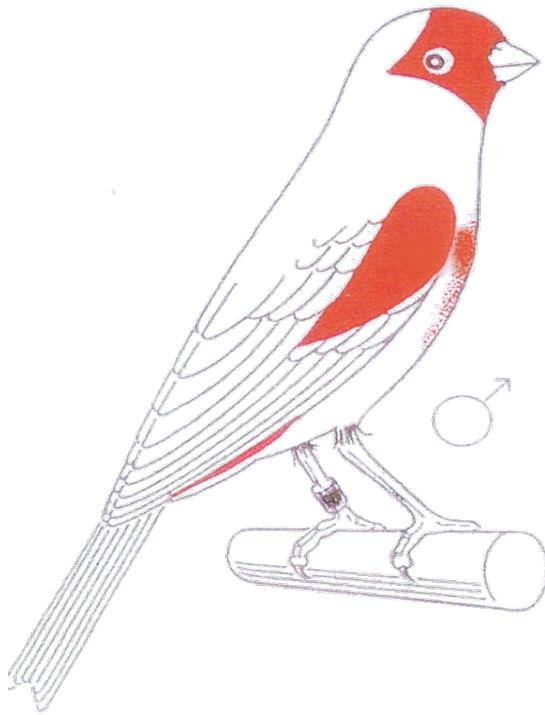
CRITERIA FOR DISQUALIFICATION

Any indication in the bird or cage that is relevant to be understood as a situation of manipulation or attempt to identify that bird. The bird will not be judged and the acronym - DQ will be placed on the judgment sheet.

Criteria for disqualification (DQ):

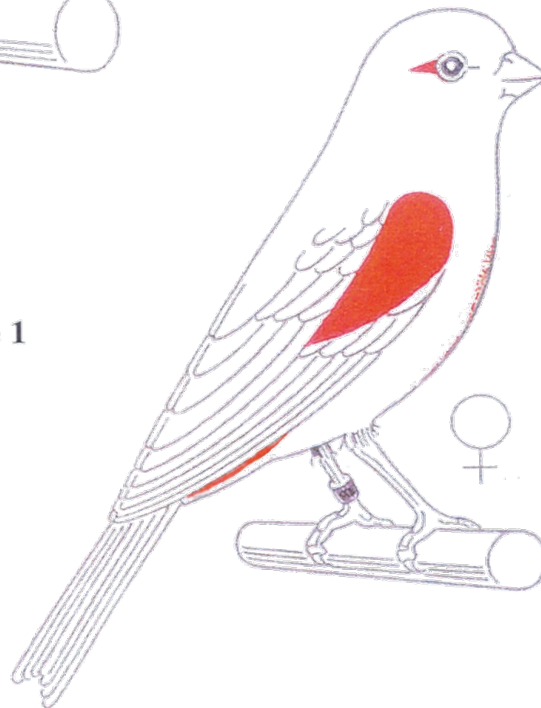
- Whenever a sign or marking of a bird or cage is visible. For example: bird with more than one ring, absence of the ring, ring with irregularity (open, unofficial, etc.)
- Any exogenous alteration/manipulation of the bird that involves tampering with its characteristics influencing its sporting performance. For example, manipulated, glued, cut and/or painted feathers, as well as adulterated corneal parts.

MOSAIQUE



Type 2

Type 1



ANNEX 2

JUDGMENT SHEET - COLOUR CANARIES												
EXPONENT:					COUNTRY:							
DENOMINATION					BREEDER'S NUMBER:							
C.O.M. KEY FOR COLOUR CANARIES					Apigmented lipochromes	Pigmented lipochromes	Apigmented melanins	Pigmented melanins	Class n°			
Series	Melanins	Lipochromes	Category	Other factors					D			
a black	1 pastel	I yellow	A intensive	albino					Cage N°			
b agate	2 gray wing			lutino								
c brown	3 opal			II red					rubino			
d isabel	4 phaeo			III white dom	white wings							
	5 satinette	B schimmel	C mosaic male (2) female (1)	red beak	A	B	C	D				
	6 topaz			IV white	yellow beak							
	7 eumo			V ivory yellow								
	8 onyx			VI ivory red								
	9 cobalt											
	10 jaspe s/d											
	11 mogno											
Melanin / Type							30	30				
Category : <i>Intensive - mosaic - schimmel</i>						30		15				
Lipochrome					55	25	25	10				
Plumage					15	15	15	15				
Shape and size					15	15	15	15				
Maintenance (Attitude)					10	10	10	10				
Condition & well-being of the bird					5	5	5	5				
Total:					100	100	100	100				
Total for stam:												
Harmony:												
Total for the collection:												
Remarks:												
Judges								Date:				
REMINDER: Bird size = 13 to 14 cm												



