

**COLOUR MUTATIONS**

Lipochrome -	This is the ground colour of the bird, i.e. Yellow, White, Red.
Melanin	This is the pigment (variegation) of the bird, i.e. Green, Blue, Bronze, Cinnamon, Fawn, Brown.
Self	Is a bird with all its feathers pigmented and with a dark under flue.
Clear	Is a bird with no pigment (variegation) feathers and has a white underflue.

**Scale of Points:**

Lipochrome (Red Orange):	
Li pochrome .....	60
Plumage.....	15
Condition.....	15
Staging.....	10
Total .....	100

**Scale of Points:**

Lipochrome (Apricot, Dimorphic):	
Li pochrome .....	40
Evenness of Frosting.....	20
Plumage.....	15
Condition.....	15
Staging.....	10
Total .....	100

**Scale of Points:**

Melanin (Bronze, Cinnamon, Dilute Red Factors, White & Yellow Ground, Green Blues, & Cinnamon):	
Melanin .....	40
Ground Colour.....	20
Plumage.....	15
Condition.....	15
Staging.....	10
Total .....	100

**Scale of Points:**

Non-Colour Fed Section (as per Classes in the Year Book):	
Plumage.....	50
Ground Colour.....	25
Condition.....	15
Staging.....	10
Total .....	100

**STANDARDS FOR COLOUR FED SECTIONS**

**LIPOCHROME SERIES:**

RED ORANGE	(intensive or non-frost)To be of a bright deep rich fiery red hue, evenly distributed throughout, plumage showing no frost and good sheen. Over one year birds to have flight and tail feathers as near to body colour as possible. Unflighted birds must be lighter in hue on wings and tail feathers. Legs and beak of uniform very light hue.
Faults:	Uneven distribution of colour. Frosting (particularly on back). Flight and tail feathers too light in hue.
APRICOT	(non-intensive or frosted) To be of a bright deep rich fiery red hue combined with near, distinct frosting equally divided over the whole plumage, particularly on back, breast and flanks. Light vent area to be kept to a minimum. Over one year birds to have flight and tail feathers of a colour hue as near to body colour as possible. Unflighted birds must be lighter in hue on wing and tail feathers. Legs and beak of uniform very light hue.

- Faults: Uneven colour and irregular distribution of frosting. Over-large light vent area.
- DIMORPHIC** (clear to lightly variegated) To show deep rich red lipochrome pigment on the following locations only: Face: To show 'eyebrows' only, colour not to run from eye to eye nor down to cheeks. Shoulders: Small distinct area on shoulders only, colour not to extend to flights. Rump: Small distinct patch on top of rump, not to extend to back or underbody. Chest: Slight area centrally on chest, not to extend up or down to head or underbody. Remainder of body plumage, wings and tail to show bright clean white. Feet, nails, legs and beak all light coloured, uniform hue.
- Faults: Red above beak, on forehead, between beak and breast and visible in flights. Rough Feathering.
- ROSE** (intensive or non-frost) Colour to be pleasing, clear bright, intensive Rose Pink to be evenly distributed throughout plumage. No tendency to red or orange to be exhibited. Flight and tail feathers to blend rather than contrast with body plumage. Legs, feet, nails and beak to be one colour - very light hue.
- Faults: Patchy colouring, too deep in colour, brownish overlay on plumage, frosting.
- ROSE** (non-intensive or frosted) To be of a bright natural pink hue combined with neat distinct frosting equally divided over the whole plumage, particularly on the back, breast and flanks. Flight and tail feathers to blend rather than contrast with body plumage. Legs, feet, nails and beak to be one colour - very light hue.
- Faults: Uneven colour and irregular distribution of frosting.

## **MELANIN SERIES:**

- RED ORANGE BRONZE** (intensive or non-frost) Colour hue of bright rich red bronze evenly distributed over the whole plumage. Maximum amount of pencilling to be distinct, narrow and short on back and flanks. Flight and tail feathers of good dark, near black hue. Legs, toes and beak to be of uniform dark near black hue. General appearance to be that of a rich combination of red and black with no tendency to smokey or brown appearance. Light areas on flank and vent to be avoided.
- Faults: Dullness in colour hue, frosting, pigment too coarse. Light areas on flanks and vent, legs too light with white nails, pencilling sparse or missing from flanks.
- APRICOT BRONZE** (non-intensive or frosted) Colour hue of bright rich red bronze combined with neat distinct frosting even throughout whole plumage, though slight intensive area permissible on breast. Maximum amount of pencilling may be slightly broader than an intensive (due to frost factor), but distinct and short on back and flanks. Flight and tail feathers of good near black hue. Legs, toes and beak to be of uniform dark near black hue. General appearance to be that of a rich combination of red and black with moderate frost factor throughout with no tendency to a smokey or brown appearance.
- Faults: Dullness in colour hue, light flanks and vent, breast too intensive, pencilling sparse or missing from flanks. Legs and beak too light. Feathers too long and coarse.
- RED ORANGE DILUTE GREEN** (intensive or non-frost) Colour to be of a red bronze of lighter, brighter hue than that of the red orange bronze, especially on the back which should give a clean bright impression. Maximum amount of pencilling to be extremely fine, narrow and short, but distinct on back and flanks. Beak, legs, feet and toes of uniform colour (moderate dark). 'Beard' design to be regular and symmetrical.
- Faults: Not bright in colour. Pencilling too sparse or too coarse, missing on flanks. Flanks and underbody too light in hue, uneven colour distribution.
- APRICOT DILUTE GREEN** (non-intensive or frosted) Colour of rich red bronze of lighter hue than red orange counter-part. Maximum amount of pencilling which may be slightly broader than the intensive, but not immoderately coarse, and distinct on back and flanks. Frosting to be neat, distinct and equally divided over whole plumage but slightly more intensive area on breast permissible. Beak, legs, feet and nails of uniform colour (medium dark). 'Beard' design to be regular and symmetrical but may not

show so clearly as on the intensive variety.

Faults: Not bright in colour. Breast too intensive. Lack of pencilling. Light flanks and underbody. Irregular frosting. Legs and beak too light. Uneven colour and distribution.

RED ORANGE CINNAMON (intensive or non-frost) Maximum cinnamon factor, colour to be a bright rich red cinnamon hue evenly distributed with no frost on back especially to show a good full colour hue, with no light areas on flanks and vent area. Colour to extend evenly throughout flight and tail feathers, blending, not contrasting with body plumage. Maximum amount of pencilling to be distinct, narrow, short especially on back and flanks. Legs, feet, toes and beak one colour (moderately dark brown).

Faults: Cinnamon hue not full enough or patchy. Pencilling too coarse and missing from flanks. Too light legs and beak.

APRICOT CINNAMON (non-intensive or frosted) Maximum cinnamon factor, combined with neat distinct frosting, even throughout the whole plumage, though slight intensive area permissible on the breast. Maximum amount of pencilling, may be slightly broader than on the intensive variety (due to frost factor), but distinct and short on back and flanks. Colour to extend evenly throughout, flight and tail feathers blending, not contrasting with body plumage. Legs, feet, toes and beak one colour (moderate dark brown).

Faults: Pencilling too coarse or patchy, or missing from flanks. Feathers too long, uneven frosting. Legs and beak too light.

RED ORANGE DILUTE CINNAMON (intensive or non-frost) Full intensive factor, showing colour of bright red rich cinnamon hue evenly distributed with no frost. Back especially to show good full colour hue with no light areas on flanks and vent. Maximum amount of pencilling to be extremely fine but distinct on back and flanks. Colour to extend evenly throughout flight and tail feathers, blending, not contrasting with body plumage. Legs, feet, toes and beak one colour (very light hue).

Faults: Cinnamon not intensive or patchy, pencilling too coarse or missing from flanks. Frosting, particularly on back.

APRICOT DILUTE CINNAMON (non-intensive or frosted) Colour of bright rich red cinnamon hue combined with neat distinct frosting, even throughout whole plumage. Maximum amount of pencilling to be extremely fine but distinct on back and flanks. Colour to extend evenly throughout wing and tail feathers, blending, not contrasting with body plumage. Legs, feet, toes and beak one colour (very light hue).

Faults: Pencilling too coarse. Back too brown. Too light in flanks and vent area. Uneven frosting.

WHITE GROUND - DILUTE BLUE Good equal division of bright colour over the whole body. Maximum amount of pencilling to be extremely fine, but distinct and visible on back and flanks. Flight and tail feathers to be near black, other cover feathers to be blackish blue. Legs, feet, toes and nails to be darkish hue, also beak.

Faults: Visible brownish hue in plumage, pencilling too broad or too long or missing from flanks. White areas too extensive on underbody, light flanks, too much yellow on flights.

## STANDARDS FOR NON COLOUR FED SECTION

ANY RED ORANGE LIPOCHROME To be of a red to orange hue, evenly distributed throughout plumage showing no frost and good sheen. Over one year birds to have flight and tail feathers as near to body colour as possible. Unflighted birds must be lighter in hue on wing and tail feathers. Legs and beak of uniform very light hue.

Faults: Uneven distribution of colour. Frosting (particularly on back). Flight and tail feathers too light in hue.

ANY APRICOT LIPOCHROME To be of a red to orange hue, combined with near, distinct frosting

	equally divided over the whole plumage, particularly on back, breast and flanks. Light vent area to be kept to a minimum. Over one year birds to have flight and tail feathers of a colour hue as near to body colour as possible. Unflighted birds must be lighter in hue on wing and tail feathers. Legs and Beak of uniform very light hue.
Faults:	Uneven colour and irregular distribution of frosting. Over-large light vent area
GREEN, BLUE BRONZE	Good equal division of bright colour over the whole body. Maximum amount of pencilling to be extremely fine, but distinct and visible on back and flanks. Flight feathers to be near black, over cover feathers to be darkish. Legs, feet, toes and nails to be darkish hue, also beak.
Faults:	Visible, brownish hue in plumage, pencilling too broad or too long or missing from flanks. White areas too extensive on underbody, light flanks, too much yellow on flights.
SILVER OR ORANGE AGATE	Good equal division of bright colour over the whole body. Maximum amount of pencilling to be extremely fine, but distinct and visible on back and flanks. Flight and tail feathers to be near black, other cover feathers to be blackish blue. Legs, feet, toes and nails to be darkish hue, also beak.
Faults:	Visible brownish hue in plumage, pencilling too broad or too long or missing from flanks. White areas too extensive on underbody, light flanks, too much yellow on flights.
GOLD AGATE	Ground colour of high grade gold combined with maximum blue (citron) factor. Good equal division over the whole body. Maximum amount of pencilling, to be extremely fine, but distinct and visible on back and flanks. Flight and tail feathers to be near black, other cover features blackish blue. Legs, feet, toes, nails, and beak to be of darkish hue.
Faults:	Visible brownish hue on plumage, pencilling too broad or too long or missing from flanks. Yellow areas are too extensive on underbody and light on flanks.
SILVER or ORANGE ISABEL	To be pleasing pale fawn hue evenly distributed throughout the whole body plumage. Maximum amount of pencilling to be short, narrow, faint but visible on back and flanks. Colour of wings and tail to blend, not contrasting with body plumage and to be even over these areas. Minimum or no yellow (or red) hue to appear on flights. No blue (citron) factor. Beak, Legs, Feet and nails one colour - very light hue.
Faults:	Too dark in hue, pencilling too coarse or missing from flanks, breast and underbody lacking colour, bleached appearance of flights and tail.
GOLD ISABEL	Colour to be deep rich gold, combined with pale brown to be evenly distributed over the whole body plumage, no blue (citron) factor. Maximum amount of pencilling, faint but visible on flanks and back. Wing and tail feathers to blend, not contrast with body plumage. Beak, legs, toes and nails to be uniform colour of very light hue.
Faults:	Pencilling too dark, coarse or missing from flanks. Breast and under body lacking colour, flights too light.
FAWN, or GOLD, or BROWN	To be pleasing pale fawn hue evenly distributed throughout the whole body plumage. Maximum amount of pencilling to be short, narrow, faint but visible on back and flanks. Colour of wings and tail feathers to blend, not contrasting with body plumage and to be even over these areas. Minimum or no yellow (or red) hue to appear on flights.
Faults:	Too dark in hue, pencilling too coarse or missing from flanks, breast and underbody lacking colour, bleached appearance of flights and tail.
AGATE	This factor dilutes normal eumelanin black and phaeomelanin brown present within the feather. The pencilling should be narrower, well pronounced, with the colour ranging from between charcoal to black. The fine pencilling on the back, flanks and into the chest should be well spaced and unbroken in length, allowing lipochrome colouring to show through. No trace of brown pigment to be seen. Homey areas to

	be flesh coloured. The moustache, a necessary characteristic of the agate, should be evident.
Faults:	Presence of brown, thickening of pencilling leading to confusion with a badly marked green series bird.
ISABEL	The Isabel should express chocolate brown pigmentation, this having been diluted in width to give narrower pencilling. Fine pencilling to be well pronounced throughout the head, back, flanks and into the chest. The degree of dilution is of paramount consideration. Note: No evidence of phaeomelanin should be present.
Faults:	Insufficient dilution, leading to confusion with bad brown; pencilling missing especially from the flanks.
ANY IVORY, GOLD, SILVER OR ROSE IVORY(Gold)	To be pale lemon yellow uniformly distributed throughout the plumage. (This is a mutated version of yellow, the quality of dilution colour should be taken into account. One should be able to clearly identify the colour as a mutated version and not just a poorly coloured yellow ground)
Faults:	Tendency towards orange-yellow colour.
IVORY (Silver)	This is a mutated version of the white, with the colour evenly distributed throughout the plumage. Faults: Whilst the Ivory factor will normally mask the yellow often seen in the flight feathers of dominant birds, it does tend to accentuate any red or yellow colour present in the body feathers.
IVORY (Rose)	This is a mutated version of the rose, with the colour evenly distributed throughout the plumage.
DOMINANT WHITE	Of rich white clear feather, unblemished by as little Yellow lipochrome as possible. Legs and feet as light as possible.
RECESSIVE WHITE	Clear rich white feather unblemished, no yellow lipochrome markings. The skin, legs and feet to be a lilac colour.
OPAL	Colours, White ground (Silver), Yellow ground (Gold), Brown, Green also Red Orange. One of the main features is pencilling dilated to silvery grey. Feet and legs are to be dark.
Faults:	Curling in the body feathers and in secondary flights mainly in the green series. Legs and beak too light in colour.
SATINETTE	Coming in colours, Yellow ground (Gold), White ground (Silver) in both frosted and non frosted, a Melanin bird also coming in other colours. In the Agate satinette the striations turn dark grey, in the Gold the markings are much lowered in density. The underflue on all colours are the same, Beige, feet and legs flesh coloured. The eye an outstanding feature, is bright red.
Faults:	Lack of markings on back and flanks, also lack of bright red of the eye.
INO	Dark pigment in the feathers are on the outer edge, wing and tail feathers showing deepest colour on the tips of each feather, while breast feathers showing a more smokey effect, the green series is even more noticeable, instead of the usual black Melanins, we are left with only brown markings as the Ino factor eliminates black, in either the green or brown Inos the brown pigmentation must be as dense as possible giving an overall hammered copper effect which is pleasing to the eye and is totally different to any other mutation. Seen also in the Gold, Silver and Rose. The cocks never carry the same amount of pigmentation around the head, breast and flanks as the hen and are at a disadvantage on the show bench. A very outstanding feature of the Inos is the eye which is very bright red. Faults: Lack of markings in wings, head and body, also lack of bright red of the eye.
PASTEL	The effect of this mutation on the dark pigments is one of suffusion in the Brown series, breaking down the stripes of the Melanins and leaving smokey brown overlay. The effect in the Green series is not as noticeable, as the dark pigment stays in stripes, but hasn't the sharpness and brightness of the normal Green. The Melanins are reduced in width and length and a smokey appearance is given over most of the bird. The underflues range from Silver Grey, to a Mid-Grey. This mutation can be bred on all ground colours, White, Yellow, Rose and Red Orange. Terms used to describe this bird are Silver Pastel, Rose Pastel and Red Orange Pastel. The outstanding feature

of this bird is the feather quality and it is usually of good type.

Faults: Any foul feathers and light areas on the body.

ANY OTHER COLOUR Any other bird not catered for in the series.

GENERAL Melanin birds are essentially self-coloured birds and should be free of any foul feathers. The presence of any light feathers are to be regarded as a fault and marked down accordingly. Young birds may show slightly lighter hue in flight and tail feathers but should not contrast with body plumage. The dimorphic characteristic can appear in any of the melanin series, these birds should be shown in the appropriate classes, as per the year book. These birds shown in the normal classes will be judged as selfs, and will lose points accordingly. Dimorphic melanin birds will be recognised by the white ring round the neck, light flanks and large light area around the vent.

### **THE NEW ZEALAND CANARY COLOUR BREEDERS' SOCIETY SHOW CAGE**

Timber: 8mm.

Size: Length overall 305mm

Height overall 292mm

Width overall 127mm.

Top: 108mm wide flush with back of cage with 25mm diameter finger hole 19mm from back edge.

False Roof. From inside of cage bottom to inside of false roof 208mm and 10mm in from top.

Bottom Rail: Width 44mm with 6mm beaded top. As measured. From outside bottom of cage.

Wire Front: 1/2in = 12.7mm punch bar with 22 wires of 16 gauge with 19mm rounded top to fit 3mm back from sides of cage. Height of cross bars 51 mm from rail and 216mm from rail with double punch bar at top of curve 10mm apart. Drinker hole on third wire from left side of cage.

Note: Owing to the unavailability of 1/2in = 12.7mm punch bar, Conference gave approval for 9/16 punch bar to be used. This would mean 2 less wires on the wire front but would not be noticeable.

Drinker Hole: Size of 23mm inside diameter.

Door: Right hand end of cage and in centre, 95mm in diameter, 89mm door may be used. Hinged at top.

Perches: Cut from 14mm plain unpainted dowelling square cut at both ends, pinned or screwed at the rear and cross-grooved at the front to firmly grip the cage wire. The perch should not extend beyond the front of the punch bar and placed on the seventh wire from each end of the cage.

General Colour: Cage front and inside cage to be Dulux enamel colour "Aqua" Outside cage, front edges, front rail and drinker to be black.

**"COLOUR CANARIES SHALL BE EXHIBITED IN THE STANDARD N.Z.C.B.S. CAGE"**