

STANDARD

ZEBRA FINCHES

(*Taeniopygia guttata castanotis*)



Edition 2024 (versie 12062024)

Foreword 2024

The domesticated zebra finch The zebra finch is a species that is classified in the family Estrildidae. The first zebra finch was described in 1817 as *Fringilla guttata*. This was the Timor zebra finch, which occurs on the Lesser Sunda Islands, which belong to Indonesia. At the moment, zebra finches are classified in the genus *Taeniopygia*, so that the scientific name of the nominate form is *Taeniopygia guttata guttata*.

Our domesticated hobby bird originally comes from Australia and was described as a subspecies in 1837; *Taeniopygia guttata castanotis*.

They occur in a large part of Australia where they prefer grasslands with small groups of trees and shrubs. Although they can do without for a reasonably long time, they are usually observed in the vicinity of water. There are no other subspecies present in Australia, which is remarkable given the gigantic distribution area. The fact that they are dependent on water (with food attached to it) ensures that they lead a nomadic existence, which means that there is a constant exchange between the different populations.

It is not known exactly when they were imported to Europe, but that must have been at the beginning of the 19th century.

Due to the years of domestication, the modern exhibition bird looks considerably different from the original wild form from Australia. In addition, the number of mutations and possible mutation combinations also ensure that it is still a very interesting species for birdkeepers.

These developments also ensure that a standard is needed so that it is clear what the ideal image looks like and that this is the same for everyone. The technical inspection instructions indicate as much as possible where the priorities lie for each colour variety.

We hope that this standard may contribute to the further development and popularity of the zebra finch.

INDEX

- 02. FORE WORD
- 03. INDEX
- 06. Feather structure and color formation in zebrafishes
- 08. Mutations
- 09. Color inheritance of the zebrafish
- 12. Guidelines for judging zebrafishes
- 13. Blackbreast zebrafishes
- 14. Fysical standard

Discription of colors:

- 19. Grey
- 20. Fawn
- 21. Lightback Grey
- 22. Lightback Fawn
- 23. Masker (CFW) Grey
- 24. Masker (CFW) Fawn
- 25. Ino Grey

- 26. White
- 27. Pied Gray
- 28. Pied Fawn
- 29. Marked Gray
- 30. Marked Fawn
- 31. Marked Gray with Cap
- 32. Marked Fawn with Cap

- 33. Orangebreast Grey
- 34. Orangebreast Fawn
- 35. Orangebreast Lightback Grey
- 36. Orangebreast Lightback Fawn
- 37. Orangebreast Masker Grey
- 38. Orangebreast Masker Fawn
- 39. Orangebreast Phaeo Grey
- 40. Orangebreast Pheao Fawn

- 41. Orangebreast Blackbreast Grey
- 43. Orangebreast Blackbreast Fawn
- 45. Orangebreast Blackbreast Lightback Grey
- 46. Orangebreast Blackbreast Lightback Fawn
- 47. Orangebreast Blackbreast Masker Grey
- 48. Orangebreast Blackbreast Masker Fawn
- 49. Orangebreast Blackbreast Phaeo Grey
- 50. Orangebreast Blackbreast Phaeo Fawn

- 51. Orangebreast Blackbreast Blackface Grey
- 52. Orangebreast Blackbreast Blackface Fawn
- 53. Orangebreast Blackbreast Blackface Lightback grey
- 54. Orangebreast Blackbreast Blackface Lightback Fawn
- 55. Orangebreast Blackbreast Blackface Masker Grey
- 56. Orangebreast Blackbreast Blackface Masker Fawn
- 57. Orangebreast Blackbreast Blackface Phaeo Grey
- 58. Orangebreast Blackbreast Blackface Phaeo Fawn

- 59. Orangebreast Blackface Gray
- 60. Orangebreast Blackface Fawn
- 61. Orangebreast Blackface Phaeo grey
- 62. Orangebreast Blackface Phaeo Fawn

63. Blackbreast Grey
65. Blackbreast Fawn
67. Blackbreast Lightback Grey
69. Blackbreast Lightback Fawn
69. Blackbreast Masker Grey
70. Blackbreast Masker Fawn
71. Blackbreast Pheao Grey
72. Blackbreast Phaeo Fawn
73. Blackbreast Whitebreast Grey
74. Blackbreast Whitebreast Fawn

75. Blackbreast Blackface Grey
76. Blackbreast Blackface Fawn
77. Blackbreast Blackface Lightback Grey
78. Blackbreast Blackface Lightback Fawn

79. Blackface Grey
81. Blackface Fawn
83. Blackface Lightback Grey
84. Blackface Lightback Fawn
85. Blackface Masker Grey
86. Blackface Masker Fawn

87. Blackcheek Grey
88. Blackcheeck Fawn
89. Blackcheek Lightback Gray
90. Blackcheek Masker Grey
91. Blackcheek Cheek Grey
92. Blackcheek Charcoal Grey

93. Blackcheek Blackbreast Grey
94. Blackcheek Blackbreast Lightback Grey

95. Blackcheek Blackbreast Blackface Grey

97. Blackcheek Blackface Grey
98. Blackcheek Blackface Fawn
99. Blackcheek Blackface Lightback Grey
100. Blackcheek Blackface Masker Grey

101. Diluted Grey
102. Diluted Fawn
103. Diluted Lightback Grey
104. Diluted Lightback Fawn
105. Diluted Masker Grey

107. Diluted Blackbreast grey
108. Diluted Blackbreast Fawn
109. Diluted Blackbreast Lightback Grey
110. Diluted Blackbreast Lightback Fawn

111. Diluted Blackface Grey
112. Diluted Blackface Fawn
113. Diluted Blackface Lightback Grey
114. Diluted Blackface Lightback Fawn

115. Diluted Blackbreast Blackface grey

117. Diluted Blackcheek Grey
118. Diluted Blackcheek Lightback Grey

119. Diluted Whitebreast Grey
120. Diluted Whitebreast Fawn

- 121. Charcoal Grey
- 122. Charcoal Fawn
- 123. Charcoal Lightback Grey
- 124. Charcoal Lightback Fawn
- 125. Charcoal Masker Grey
- 126. Charcoal Masker Fawn

- 127. Topaz Grey
- 128. Topaz Fawn
- 129. Topaz Lightback grey

- 131. Whitebreast Grey
- 132. Whitebreast Fawn
- 133. Whitebreast Lightback grey
- 134. Whitebreast Masker grey

- 135. Phaeo Grey
- 136. Phaeo Fawn

- 137. Cheek Grey
- 138. Cheek Fawn
- 139. Cheek Lightback Grey
- 140. Cheek Lightback Fawn

- 141. Yellow Beak
- 142. Crest
- 143. Timor

FEATHER STRUCTURE AND COLOR FORMATION IN ZEBRAFINCHES

Dyes.

The dyes that the color determined in the zebra finch are:

- a) The rod-shaped eumelanin in various degrees of oxidation, ranging in color from black (in the gray series) to sandy brown (in the fawn series).
- b) The granular phaeomelanin in the reddish-brown color.
- c) Carotenoids (in beak and legs).

Plumage of the zebra finch..

A feather is composed of a shank, the barbs therefrom sprouting as side branches, which are side eintures. branches, which are brackets called (see Figure 1.). For the overall color, the shaft has not much influence, the color is determined by the color of the barbs and the brackets.

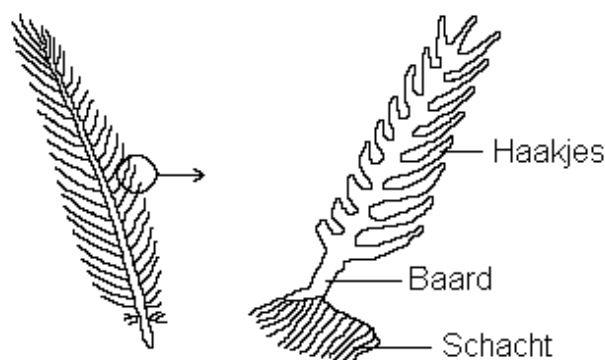


Fig. 1

Change in color of eumelanin.

The degree of oxidation of the melanin is genetically determined, black is the strongest oxidation state, Brown is a weaker form. The black eumelanin absorbs all the light rays of the spectrum. When we get weaker oxidation due to the selective ability of the fabric so that it is reflected back. As brown.

Melanin Reduction.

The melanin is located in pouches, so a melanin granule consists of a bag filled with melanin. By an oxidation process, these bags are filled with the melanin, which is colorless in the non- oxidized form. A total melanin reduction means that these melaninbags are not filled with oxidized melanin but remain colorless. A white zebra finch has in its feathering indeed these colorless melaninbags.

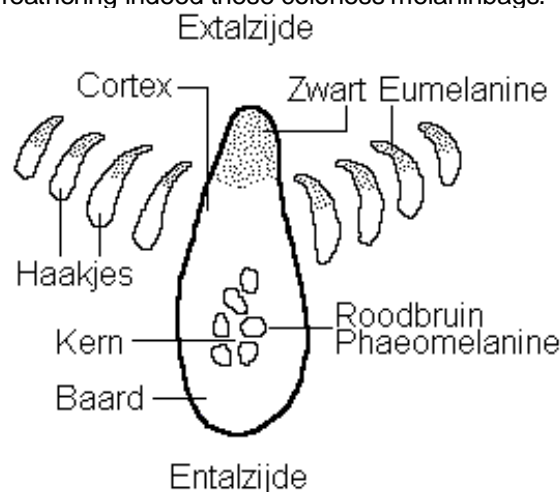


Fig.2

In Fig. 2 shows a section of a Wing feather . The color is determined by the eumelanin in the brackets , the eumelanin in the top of the beards and pheomelanin at the core of the beard . The grey color is caused by the black brackets and light brown beard tops. We see that in total as the color gray , with a brown haze In the heart of the feather , so there where the beard sprouting from the shaft , the beard color is more gray to black . The tips of the beards are light browne. Per beard , we can also see a change of almost black , through dark brown to light brown beard tops. In general, only the beard tops are determining for the color as the remaining part of the feather is covered by the overlying feather. Becoming darker from the beard up to the shaft is caused by the increase of black eumelanin in the extalside of the cortex. In the top of the beard black eumelanin is entirely absent , and is the color only determined by the present reddish

pheomelanin around the core.

The brackets are completely black with melanin at the base, along the entire length, but the tips of the beards are only filled 50% with melanin. Per bird, this can vary greatly, as well as the amount of pheomelanin present. A good grey show zebrafinch may not show brown haze on the back. This is a bird where pheomelanin around the core of the barbs is missing. It is therefore obvious that grey zebra finches that show no pheomelanin in this part of the feathering, become a slightly edged wing coverts.

Head- and neckfeathering..

At a good grey zebrafinch is the head- and neckcolor pure grey, because around the core of the barbs is no pheomelanin. The color is determined by almost black brackets and an almost colorless beard. At the beard is only at the top of the extalzijde eumelanin, while brackets are intensive melanin. Overall picture, we see that as grey. However, we see that the headfeather is darker colored around the shaft. This causes at the grey zebrafinch a slightly hammered headcolor.

Zebra-marking.

The zebra marking at the male is not caused by an alternating black and white feather, but feathers which are alternately black and white. In the black breastbar both beards and the brackets are completely filled with black melanin. Because beards are fully filled with black melanin this feather field looks black. The concentration in the barbs and brackets is very high.

the flank.

The chestnut brown color is caused by reddish pheomelanin. This melanin is present in both the barbs and the brackets. At high concentration the number of pheomelanin grains determines the depth of the color. The white dots on the flank caused in a similar way as the black and white zebra drawing.

The cheekpatch.

The color of the cheekpatch is described at the grey and fawn as deep orange brown and not as chestnut brown as the flank. However, the color of the cheek patch and the color of the flank caused by red-brown pheomelanin. Due to difference in melanin concentration and a slightly different beard construction, this color difference achieves. Some zebrafinches, we see a pale cheek patch. This is caused by the partial displacement of pheomelanin in the beard tops.

The belly color.

In general, it is believed that the wild type has a cream belly color. This cream color is caused by pheomelanin around the core of the beard. In combination with the colorless brackets cream color develops. The amount of pheomelanin can vary greatly. When breeding grey zebrafinches has been noticed that there is some relationship between the presence of pheomelanin in belly feathering and feathering on the back. Remarkably, however, in the feathering of lightback, masker and whitebreast this pheomelanin of the bellyfeathers disappeared while it is present in the back/wing feathers.

Reduction of color intensity.

We have already seen that the color depth is determined by the amount of melanin. The melanin can be present in a variety of ways. In the first place is that the number of melanin grains which is present in a beard or brackets. This number can be reduced and we can speak of quantitative reduction. It is also possible that the number of melanin grains have remained the same, but that there is a reduction in the grains (bags) has taken place. In this case we speak of a qualitative reduction.

MUTATIONS

The now known mutations , we can divide into 9 groups.

1. The mutation which the black eumelanin is changed to brown eumelanin . An example of this is the fawn. The oxidation process of the eumelanin is disturbed so that the eumelanin it can not color to black.
2. Quantitative reduction of both eumelanin and pheomelanin . Through this mutation, we have had to deal with a very light color and light drawing. These are the diluted .
3. Quantitative reduction of only eumelanin. in these birds, the number of phaeomelaninegrains are not affected. This is for example in the case of the phaeo.
4. Quantitative reduction of phaeomelanin , both locally and in the overall feathering. The white belly with The grey is caused thereby. And gives the palecheek the light cheek- and flank color.
- 5 . It does not come to oxidation of melanin. This can be locally like the pied or totally like the whites.
6. Change of the distribution of the melanin to make another marking pattern is obtained , for example, with blackbreast and blackface .
7. Change of the distribution of melanin, so that in places where there previously was located eumelanin , now phaeomelanin is detected or visa versa. Examples are orangebreast and visa versa blackcheek.
8. Change of the position of the featherbags, such as at the crested.
9. The feathering of the zebra finch has no carotenoid. However, it has in beak and legs. By mutating these red carotenoid may change to yellow . Then we have to do with the yellow beaks . The beak color is also to influence from the outside. In conducting color food we will see that the red of the bill will be deeper. But also the health of the zebra finch can determine a good or bad beak color. This also applies to the leg color.

Sex-linked inheriting factors:

- Fawn: weaker oxidation of melanin.
- Lightback: partial absence of eumelanin in the brackets. Affects the melanin in the beards of the breast and tail marking imperceptible also. Phaeomelanin in the barbs and brackets on the cheek patch and flank marking is partially reduced.
- Masker (CFW): almost total absence of eumelanin in the brackets. Affects the melanin in the beards of the zebremarking, tailmarking, tear- and beakbar partial also. Phaeomelanin in the barbs and brackets of cheek patch and flank marking is partially affected.
- Ino: Zorgt voor een bijna volledige melaninereductie, er blijft een geringe hoeveelheid bruin eumelanine aanwezig

Autosomal inheriting mutations:

- Diluted: strong reduction of both eumelanin and pheomelanin , ideally $\pm 70\%$.
- Whitebreast: local absence of eumelanin . Total in the feathers of the breast, the beak- and tear bar, partly in back/wing coverts and tail marking. Affects the pheomelanin in cheek patch and flank.
- Cheek: almost complete reduction of eumelanin in the feathers of the head, neck, back/wing and uppertail coverts . Affects the pheomelanin in cheek patch total and partial in the flank . At the female also forms a cheek patch with eumelanin .
- Phaeo: reduction of eumelanin . Affects the pheomelanin not . The reduction may be complete, but also partial (such as in the Phaeo gray).
- Topaz: partial reduction of eumelanin , pheomelanin it is not affected.
- White: total inhibition of melanin formation in the whole feathering.
- Pied: local inhibition of melanin formation in the feathering.
- Blackbreast: increase of eumelanin in the breast feathering, increased phaeomelanin in the feathering of the head and neck and the wings. Change of the boundary of the marking.
- Orangebreast: instead of eumelanin, pheomelanin now in the tear- and beak mark, zebremarking and tail marking. Further increase of phaeomelanin in the other feathers.
- Blackface: increased melanin between tear- and beak mark and on the belly, under the breastbar at the male and the corresponding feather fields with the female, as well as in the undertailfeather.
- Blackcheek: formation of eumelanin instead of phaeomelanin in the cheek patch and the flank at the male. The female also forms a cheek patch with eumelanin.
- Charcoal increase of eumelanin in the overall feahtering.
- Crested: changed feather implant on the head.
- Yellowbeak: color change from red to yellow carotenoid in beak and legs.

COLOR INHERITANCE OF THE ZEBRAFINCH

Grey

The grey zebrafinch, with a brown haze on the wing and a cream belly color we see as the wild type. However, the grey zebrafinch we demand as show-bird is a bird who shows almost no phaeomelanine in the beards of back/wing coverts and belly. This is indicated in formula bm (b for brown and m minimum). A zebrafinch who is in possession of this phaeomelanin is indicated by b+. In other words, b+ is the factor for wild zebrafinches. This factor inherits and is recessive to the wild type. The reduction of this phaeomelanin may occur in different degrees.

Fawn

At the fawn zebrafinch, there is a lower oxidation of melanin. The factor that regulates this oxidation is located on the sex chromosome. In formula, this factor given the symbol b. b for fawn (bruin) and with a small letter because it inherits recessive compared to the wild type.

Lightback

This mutation causes a partial reduction of eumelanin in the barbs and brackets to the head and back/wing coverts. This reduction is, moreover, highly variable. Also, the eumelanin is reduced in breast and tail coverts. However, this has little effect because the concentration of melanin in these feathers is very high. By a different structure than the head feathers and the back/wing coverts, is the color pearl grey on the head and on the back/wing more dark cream with a slightly grey haze. The lightback mutation is a mutation multiple series with the masker (CFW) and ino mutation. The lightback mutation is given bl as a symbol. Also, this mutation is inherited sex-linked.

Masker grey

This mutation causes the almost total reduction of eumelanin in the barbs and brackets to the head and neck and back/wing coverts. Also the melanin in the breast feathers and in the tail coverts is partially reduced. These feathers will not be as deep black as at the grey zebrafinch. The masker mutation is a mutation multiple series with the lightback and ino mutation.

Ino

The ino mutation is a mutation multiple series with the lightback and CFW mutation. In order of dominance, we get the following series, grey -- lightback – masker-ino.

White

Scientifically, this is called leucistic form. The cause of the white color is the total block of melanin formation in the plumage of the zebrafinch. We don't speak about albino zebrafinches because the dyes are not only displaced from the feathers in albinos, but also from the eye iris, beak and legs. The breeding practice, shows us that this impediment factor may not work fully in back/wing feathers where sometimes some melanin formation is still visible. The feathering of a good white zebrafinch shows absolutely no visible eumelanin or pheomelanin especially because therefor the white mutation completely prevents the oxidation. The melanin is by that still present. This also implies that white zebra finch all other known mutation combinations can mask and consequently shows various color depths of white. In principle, from a white zebra finch any other color mutation can be born. The mutation which is due to the total reduction of melanin is located in a autosomal pair of chromosomes and inherited as recessive up to the wild type. The breeding practice also shows that this factor is not related to a up to known mutation combination.

Pied and marked

When the pied, we can not say that the mutation that prevents the oxidation of melanin locally, inherits a regular pattern. We therefore know very varied pied patterns. By selective breeding, it is possible to breed birds which show almost the same pied pattern. But good peds are bred with some luck. Despite the great variety in pied pattern we are talking about 1 pied mutation. This recessive mutation inherits and shows us no connection to any other known mutation. This factor is to combine with any known mutation, but will only be required in combination with mutations that do not involve quantitative melanin reduction. The marked zebrafinch is not a separate mutation. The marked zebrafinch are selected pied. In formula they also have the same symbol as the pied. The marked is recognized in grey and fawn.

Blackbreast

At the up to now known mutations, they where "lost mutations." In blackbreast we see next to a lost, also a different distribution of both pheomelanin and eumelanin. The changes in the blackbreast are the following;

- Prevention of melanin oxidation in the tear mark and at the side of the rump
- Change the boundary of the markings of the cheek patch, breast, flank and tail marking.
- Formation of a marking on the wings.

It is hardly likely that all these changes are caused by a single factor . More obvious that a group of linked factors make these changes . Possibly these factors will be disconnected . By recombinations in the future from the breedings practice it appears that the blackbreast mutation inherited as recessive relative to the wild type , and that this factor is located on an autosomal chromosome pair . Often it appears that split birds may exhibit intermediate characteristics and identified in many cases as such . The blackbreast mutation can be combined with any other mutation that is known up to now .

Orangebreast

The orangebreast mutation shows a feature that we have not seen before at birds. In places where was found previously in the zebrafinch male high concentration of eumelanin, now is pheomelanin in a high concentration. Science has not shown that eumelanin has turned into pheomelanin, so we have to assume that it has exchanged each other. the orangebreast mutation inherited autosomal recessive . To what other mutation it is linked is not yet possible to say with certainty. It is suspected that the orange breast mutation is linked to the blackbreast mutation . The orangebreast are quite easy to grow in combination with other mutations, but especially with the blackbreast

Blackface

The blackface mutation causes a change in the boundary of the breastbar and also an extension of eumelanin in the facial triangle between tear- and beakmark and the flank at side of rump and undertail feathers. The blackface inherited autosomal dominant and is well to combined with other mutations.

The black cheek

After the formation of the orangebreast mutation was obvious, that the opposite could happen. In places where the feathering of the wildtype show pheomelanin there would formate a mutation that create eumelanin. We now know this mutation, and because both the man and female show a black cheek patch was very distinctive and eye-catching, this mutation has been named black cheek. It has been found that the mutation that this change brings inherited autosomal recessive. From the breeding practice has not been shown that this factor is associated with a mutation known to us.

Diluted

Due to a strong reduction of eumelanin and pheomelanin, a silver-grey bird with a very pale marking is created. The ideal reduction is $\pm 70\%$. The factor that causes this mutation is inherited autosomal dominant compared to the normal type. Moreover, this factor is independent of the other factors known to us .

Whitebreast

At the whitebreast mutation, the oxidation of melanin in the breastfeathering, tear mark and beak mark prevented. Eumelanin in the tail marking and tail feathers is reduced. The reduction of eumelanin in the wing coverts takes place only in the tops of the beards and brackets. The middle of the feather will not be affected. (This causes the wing marking up). The whitebreast mutation inherits and independently of the other mutations known to us . This mutation is, therefore, to breed in all combinations with other mutations.

Cheek

In ideal conditions the cheek mutation will cause a total reduction of eumelanin and pheomelanin in head and neck and in the back-/wing feathers, as well as the melanin from the uppertail. The pheomelanin from the cheekpatch will also be gone and there will eumelanin (in the brackets) for replaced: black eumelanin in the cheek grey and brown eumelanin the cheek fawn. This also happens in the cheek patch that has formed at the female. In the flank marking there will be some eumelanin in the brackets. It will therefore be some grey orangebrown. The cheekmutation inherited autosomal dominant.

Phaeo (ex isabel)

At the phaeo zebrafinches, there are two types: the phaeo I in fawn and phaeo in grey. At the phaeo mutation we see a reduction of eumelanin in the overall feathering. This reduction mutation inherits within a large range of variation. We therefore know phaeo zebrafinches where all eumelanin is reduced so that at least one light cream bird is created with a warm cream belly. The male have the full cheek patch and flank because pheomelanin is not affected. This mutation is requested in the fawn. In grey, the phaeo is requested in a reduced form , so that contrast remains in the markings . The symbol for this mutation is i . The letter i is isabel and little letter because these mutation is inherited recessive and independently of the other mutations known to us.

Topaz

This mutation reduces the eumelanin and pheomelanin is not affected. The pheomelanin in back/wing coverts shows some cinnamon-colored haze in the feathering. The name Agate for this mutation is not correct, it has is the topaze mutation. The topaz inherited as autosomal recessive related to the wild-type.

Charcoal

The charcoal mutation causes an increase in eumelanin in almost the entire plumage. In the male, the cheek patch is missing, this becomes equal to the body color. The flank color depends on the mutation, but the dots must be absent. The white tail blocks are also missing. In the females, there is a drawing on the chest and belly due to an increase in eumelanin. The mutation inherited recessive.

Crest

Due to a change of the position of the featherpockets at the head a different feathergrowth is created. The shape of the crest is highly variable and sometimes even creates a double crest. The mutation that causes the crest inherits dominant compared to the normal type. The crest mutation is to combine with all other mutation.

Yellowbeak

By color change of the carotenoid in the beak (and the legs), the beak is yellow instead of red, and the legs light yellow instead of orange-red. In breeding practice, this mutation inherited recessive compared to the wild type. The yellowbeak mutation is to combine with any other mutation.

GUIDELINES FOR JUDGING ZEBRAFINCHES

There is not 1 bird that meets the standard requirements. Therefore we say that the bird is different from the standard.

judging means that we judge a group of zebrafishes on their difference compared to the standard and penalize on the severity of the abnormalities. judging would be simpler if we had to select the quality of a group zebrafishes, just on one quality such as the size or the color or model. At a cursory comparative selection individual preference involuntarily plays a role for a specific quality. however, we need to judge a number of completely different qualities from each of the zebrafish is such inspection quite complicated. So complicated that it is almost impossible without a judging note. On the judging note we can express the difference to the standard in points in each catagorie. However, this system also another danger. Involuntarily we would zebrafishes judge as it were mathematically, namely simply enumerating the observed errors without seeing the interrelationship of the total bird. would judging take place in this way, then there would be not much remain of the zebrafish. Keep we the interrelationship in order then we can talk about a judging with feeling. Judging with feeling is judging using the judging-note and not on the basis of the judging note. Despite the good intentions of every judge and despite the good catagoring of the judging note, any judge never the less inclined to let his personal preference in judging play a role for certain qualities. Usually we see a certain variation in judging between judges themselves, a fact which unfortunately gives a little change in pointing . These individual differences will be in a more or less the same reflected critics of the judges, namely the breeders. Their assessment of the quality of the zebra finch varies widely and is influenced by subjective values. The great differences in color and marking between males and females , it is useful to judge them in that scale where they are at their best so that the qualities shifted to the breedingdifficulties for each mutation.

BLACKBREAST ZEBRAFINCHES

The blackbreast is a mutation that is responsible for changing the markings of the normale type. A separate standard description of the marking is therefore desirable.

Breastmarking:

Ideally is a evenly colored breastmarking, from the place where at the wild type the breastbar is to the lower beak. Under the beak, this marking is allowed the first cm to be mottled. A white feather field under the beak is wrong.

Flank marking:

The white round dots have at the blackbreast mutation be replaced in the longitudinal and white stripes, wherein the white stripes is not more than 50% of the whole color of the flank . The marking at the side of the rump is absent.

Cheek patches

The cheek patches are extending beyond the normal outline towards the top of the head and neck.

Tail marking

The uppertail shows around the shafts thin line, joined in a loop at the end of the tail instead of bars.

Tear marks

The tear marks are missing.

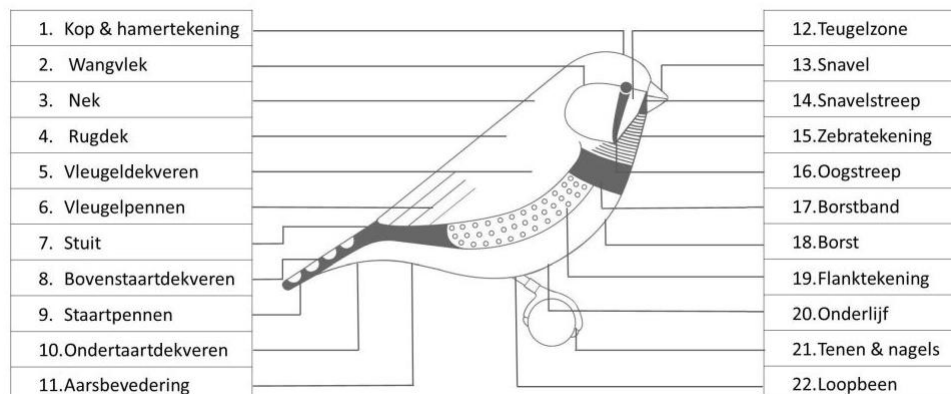
Wing coverts:

At the male is in the wings coverts a increasing of phaeomelanin , which is reflected in chestnut brown (possibly orange/orange brown depending on the mutation combination) edged wing feathers and wing coverts. This chestnut colored edging is accented by white so that there is a wingmarking at blackbreast males.

The female is required to show a fine wing marking. The chestnut colored edging is at the female absent. The white edging of the male is, at the female cream.

PHYSICAL STANDARD OF THE ZEBRAFINCH

Through years of selection and breeding of birds from the UK in particular, there have been significant developments in the physical field of the zebra finch. In order to steer and guide this development, an adjustment in the standard is necessary



Size

The ideal zebra finch should give a strong impression and should be at least 11 cm long, measured between the beak tip and the tip of the tail. The format must be adapted to the type of the zebra finch.

Model / Shape

The zebra finch must have a robust stature. We speak of a "blocked" type. This means a nice full body with a broad and well filled neck, with a nicely shaped full round head and a matching conical bill. The total picture must be nicely full and must not appear elongated and / or narrow. The mutual body proportions must be in proportion and certainly not interfere with each other. Seen from the side, the chest line should be regularly curved from neck to legs. The chest is nicely full and round in the front. The abdomen should not be hanging / sagging. The back should form an almost straight line from the head to the tip of the tail.

Attitude

The zebra finch should sit quietly on a roost. The sagging of the legs is wrong. The body must therefore remain free of the stick at all times. The walking leg makes an angle of 45 degrees with the horizontal and also the body axis makes an angle of 45 degrees with the horizontal, in this way an angle is created between the walking leg and the body axis of 90 degrees. The wings should be carried close to the fuselage and the wing tips should close on the rump.

Condition

Condition is a prerequisite. If a zebra finch is not in good condition, it will never qualify for a high point rating.

Feathering

The feathering should be complete, clean and worn tightly. Dirty feathering should be severely punished. The eyes should be fully visible when viewed from the side. An "eyebrow" is allowed, provided it is worn tight and is not heavy. Pinched, slit, or oval eyes, whether or not as a result of loose and/or heavy feathering around the eye, are not allowed. Depending on the seriousness of the fault, deviations must be penalized in the section - feathering. (See also judge guidelines)

Head

The skull should form a round, curved line and without flattening. Seen from the front, the head should have good width and height, merging into a broad, full neck. The bill should therefore not merge into the head in a line that is too flat. The head is also not allowed to be narrow (seen from above, the eyes should not be visible sideways). The eye stripe should be clearly visible when viewed from the front. The placement of the eye is centric to the skull and in line with the beak.

Eyes

The color of the eyes is dark, but a lighter color is allowed.

Beak

The beak should be short and decidedly conical, without damage. Cone shape = height of bill at base equals length of bill side. Longer and shorter beaks than specified are not desirable. The beak should form a nice harmony with the head. The transition from beak to skull is ascending. The lower and upper beak should fit together well and the upper beak should not have a curved convex shape. The beak color of the male is always coral red unless otherwise indicated in the color variety. The beak color of the female is always orange-red unless otherwise indicated in the color variety. A lighter colored beak is wrong for both the male and the female and should be penalized according to the seriousness of the error in the color section. Nb. The yellow-billed male has a light ochre beak color, in the female the beak is a bit lighter in color. The leg color is light yellow instead of orange-red on the yellow bill.

Legs

The legs should be straight and firm, without coarsening or deformations. The toes clamp tightly around the stick. A zebra finch has four toes on each leg, 3 of which point forward and 1 back. Each toe has a slightly curved nail, these should not be worn sideways. The color of the legs and nails is always orange-red unless otherwise indicated in the color variety (= yellow bill or pale bill). A lighter leg or nail color is a fault for both the male and the female and should be penalized according to the seriousness of the fault in the color section.

NOTE: The leg color of the yellow-billed zebra finch is light yellow instead of orange-red.

Colour

Clear and regular, due to a different feather structure, the color of the head and neck is different from the color of the back.

Breastbar

The breastbar runs the full width of the chest, is a minimum of 8 and a maximum of 10 mm wide and must be sharp and regular. The breastbar should be the same width across the full chest width. By the female, the color separation between the breast color and the color of the lower body must be sharp. The exception to this is the blackface: both the male and female must have the breastbar / breast color flowing into the belly. By the male, only the regular color separation with the zebra drawing can be judged by drawing, the chest strap that changes into the chest and belly color is a color component.

Zebra markings

Above the breast bar is a regular zebra pattern, which should extend to the lower bill. In some males the zebra markings do not extend all the way to the lower bill. Under the bill there is a white chin spot, this is a serious fault and should be penalized when drawing. If the female shows a white chin spot in common color varieties, this must be penalized by color. From the sides of the beak there is sometimes a stripe through the feathers on either side of the throat. This is an undesirable fold and often also disturbs the zebra pattern or on the throat. See also feathering.

Flank design

This extends from the breast bar to the inset of the tail. From the chest bar to the "trousers" the flank markings should have a good width and be covered with regular round, white dots that should be clearly visible. The flank markings are not provided with white dots at the level of the rump and in most cases have the color of the tail markings. This part of the flank drawing is partly located under the wing feathers and is hardly visible in the birds in rest position. By the females, unless otherwise described, the color separation between the color of the flank and the under body color must be sharp.

Cheek patch

The cheek spot has a posteriorly-facing fan shape with tightly defined edges. The cheek spot extends from the underside of the eye to the underside of the eye mark and lores area. In between, the 'fan' is formed in which the feathers are directed obliquely to the rear. (See also figure 1) The top of the cheek patch should not cover the eye.

Upper tail coverts

The tail has a sharp, regular block marking on the elongated upper tail coverts. The slightly longer tail feathers are slightly lighter in color than the dark block of the tail drawing so that the last block is lighter than the other blocks. An exception to this is the phaeo zebra finch. The penultimate tail block (the latter formed by the upper tail coverts) is darker than the last block formed by the tips of the tail feathers. The shape of the blocks should be regular and rectangular, curved or jagged tail block shapes should be penalized by drawing. The size of the dark and light blocks is the same. Sometimes the size of the light block is reduced, this should also be seen as a drawing error.

Tear mark

The tear mark starts in the center of the eye. It runs parallel to the cheek patch and preferably ends where the cheek patch also ends. The eye mark must be sharp, under the eye at least 1.5 mm. Broad and tapers slightly toward the bottom. On the side of the eye, the eye mark should be not wider than the width of the eye.

Beak mark

The implant of the bill is accentuated by a thin mark, which runs from the base of the bill cutting edges and flares out to either side. The beak mark should be sharp and taper towards the bottom.

The lores

There is a light feather field between the beak mark and eye mark. This is what we call the lores. The lores must be as evenly colored as possible and must not contain any bleeding / contamination of the eye mark. Also, the lores zone should not be narrow. The lores area should not extend above the eye and should not fall below the lower tip of the eye mark. Depending on the mutation, the color of the lores can have different appearances (blackface, eumo and charcoal).

Crest

The crest should be rosette-shaped, fanning out from a central center on a broad head and hanging down to a line above the eyes. Upright feathers and/or double crests are wrong. The color and the drawing must fully comply with the color standard of the relevant color variety. However, the emphasis is on the quality of the crest. A good crest on a moderately colored and marked bird should be more highly valued than a bad crest on a good marked and colored bird. The crest mutation is requested in all recognized color varieties.

Size

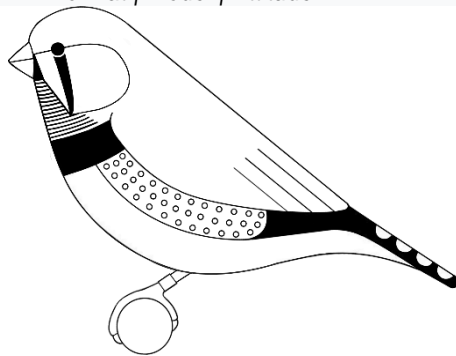
The standard prescribes a minimum size of 11 cm. measured between beak tip and tail tip. In all cases the current zebra finch meets this requirement, in most cases the zebra finch is even larger.

Shape

The zebra finch must have a robust stature. We speak of a "blocked" type. This means a nice full body with a broad and well filled neck, with a nicely shaped full round head and a matching conical beak. The overall picture should appear nicely full and not elongated and/or narrow.

The mutual body proportions must be in proportion and certainly not interfere with each other. Seen from the side, the chest line should be regularly curved from neck to legs. The chest is nicely full and round in the front. The abdomen should not be hanging / sagging. The back should form an almost straight line from the head to the tip of the tail. During inspections, keep in mind that when a zebra finch is not sufficiently trained for the TT, he / she tries to appear smaller than he / she actually is for fear. So give the bird some time and rest to show itself optimally.

Figure 1 – Format | Model | Attitude



Attitude

The zebra finch should sit quietly on a roost. The sagging of the legs is wrong. The body must therefore remain free of the stick at all times. The walking leg makes an angle of at least 45° with the horizontal and the body axis also makes an angle of at least 45° with the horizontal. In this way an angle of 90° is created between the walking leg and the body axis. The wings should be carried close to the fuselage and the wing tips should close on the rump. Keep in mind that when a zebra finch is insufficiently trained for the TT, he / she will not always immediately adopt the correct attitude. So give the bird some time and rest to show itself optimally.

Condition

By condition we mean in the first place the physical condition. A good physical condition is a first requirement. There is no separate section on the judging fiche for zebra finch where the feathering must be

assessed. The feathering of the zebrafinch is therefore assessed in the first section. Dirty vent feathers are assessed under condition.

Feathering

The general impression should be that the plumage is even and closed. Birds with loose feathers are penalized according to the seriousness of the fault. The eyes should be fully visible when viewed from the side. An “eyebrow” is allowed, provided it is worn tight and is not too heavy. Pinched, split or oval eyes, whether or not as a result of heavy and/or loose feathering around the eye, are not allowed. Deviations must be penalized in the feathering section according to the seriousness of the fault. The so-called beard stripes are undesirable, the feathering on the side of the zebra markings on the throat is then not tight.

Figure 5 – Feathering | eye shape

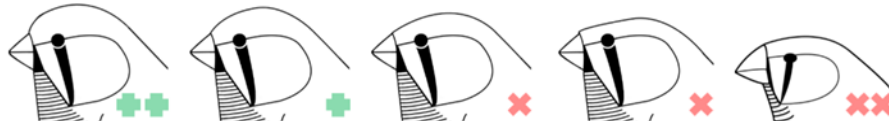


On figure 5 we first see an ideal eye shape, above the 2nd eye is an eyebrow, which we often see with full round heads, and is not penalized provided it is worn tight and not heavy. The last two eye shapes are not desired.

Head

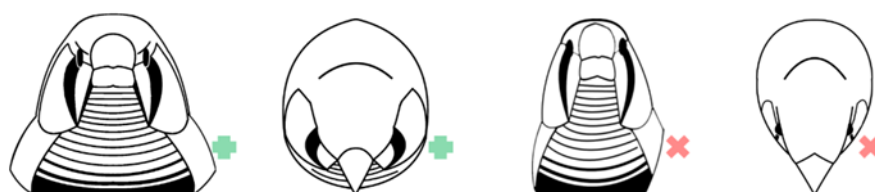
The skull should form a round, curved line (Figure 1) and, without flattening. Seen from the front, the head should have good width and height, merging into a broad, full neck. The bill should therefore not merge into the head in one flat line. It is important to pay close attention to a full, round head. A flat head can be very disturbing and this should be reflected in the rating. Also, the head should not be narrow (seen from above, the eyes should not be visible sideways (Figure 3)). The eye stripe should be clearly visible when viewed from the front. Deviations from the head shape must be penalized in the head and beak section depending on the seriousness of the fault.

Figure 2 – head shape | side view beaks



In figure 2 we first see a nice head from left to right. The next head is good. The remaining heads with the red crosses are different and are penalized.

Figure 3 – Head Shape | front and top view



In figure 3 we see a nice header with the green pluses. The following heads with the red crosses are deviant and should be punished with 1 to 2 points.

Beak

The beak should definitely be conical and form a nice harmony with the head. Furthermore, the upper and lower bill must fit together well. The upper beak should not have a curved convex shape and elongated and too short beaks are not desirable. The beak/skull line should run smoothly. Deviations should be penalized according to the seriousness of the fault in the head and beak section.

Figure 4 – Beak shape | side view



On figure 4 we first see an ideal head-beak. The next head-beak is slightly less ideal because of the slightly longer bill. The remaining head-beaks are very different and should, despite the possible beautiful head shapes, be punished.

A separate shell has been designed for zebra finches with a crest. The crest shape must be judged by head, the color of the crest in the color section. Upright feathers or small deviations in the shape of the crest are not serious faults and should be penalized.

Double crests are a serious fault and should be penalized at the head and beak as well as in the first section at model. The eye should remain free of feathering.

Legs

We assess the color of the legs in the color section. The legs should be clean, whole and smooth, but slightly scaly. In the event of irreparable defects in legs, toes and nails, the bird is defective and the binding rule applies that the bird does not qualify for points evaluation.

Grey		
	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Black	Black
Beak mark:	Black, between eye- and beak bar white.	Black, between tear- and beak bar white
Upper tail coverts:	Black / white bars	Black / white to cream white bars
Cheek:	Deep orange brown	-
Flank:	Chestnut brown with round white dots	-
Flank at side of rump:	Black	Black
Zebra marking:	Black on very light grey background	-
Breastbar:	Black	-
Color:		
Head and neck:	Slate grey, on the head hammered marking	Slate grey, on the head hammered marking
Back and wing:	Slate grey, slightly darker than the head. The back-/ wing feathers must be clean of brown haze	Slate grey, slightly darker than the head. The back-/ wing feathers must be clean of brown haze
Rump:	White	Creamwhite
Belly:	Light creme from the breastbar down to and including the undertail feathers	Creamwhite, from the lead grey breast down to and including the undertail coverts
Tail:	Black	Black
Cheek:	-	Slate grey, slightly lighter than the head.
Flank:	-	Slate grey, slightly lighter than the head
Breast:	-	Slate grey, slightly lighter than the head
Technical judging notes		
<p>Color : A common error in the gry zebrafinch is showing a brown haze on the back/wing coverts, combined with a cream belly color. The aim should be a slate grey zebrafinches with minimal phaeomelanin in the feathering of the back/wings and belly. At the male, often in the side of the rump, vent and under tail coverts still be seen some cream. This should not be seen as a serious error, a cream white belly color is not wrong. Grey zebrafinches with a white belly, in most cases, light grey edged wing feathers and wing coverts. When this edging is slightly lighter than the slate grey wing coverts, then this is not wrong. However, wrong is a very light grey or white edging, which must be in penalized in the catagorie color. The aim should be a completely uniform slate grey back/wing.</p> <p>Marking: Due to increase eumelanin, the color the cheek patch at the male sometimes show a grey haze, this is wrong and should be penalized in the catagorie marking.</p>		



Fawn		
	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Blackish brown	Blackish brown
Beak mark:	Blackish brown, between eye- and beak bar white.	Blackish brown, between tear- and beak bar crème.
Upper tail coverts:	Blackbrown / white bars	Blackish brown / cream bars
Cheek:	Deep orange brown	-
Flank:	Chestnut brown with round white dots	-
Flank at side of rump:	Blackish brown	Blackish brown
Zebra marking:	Blackish brown on very light beige background.	-
Breastbar:	Blackish brown	-
Color:		
Head and neck:	Brown, as warm as possible	Brown, slightly lighter than the head.
Back and wing:	Brown, smooth, warm and as dark as possible	Brown, slightly Lighter than the back-/ wing feathers.
Rump:	Crème.	Crème.
Belly:	Warmcrème, as warm and dark as possible. from the breastbar down to and including the undertail feathers	Warmcrème, as warm and dark as possible. from the breastbar down to and including the undertail feathers
Tail:	Dark brown	Dark brown
Cheek:	-	Brown, smooth, warm and as dark as possible.
Flank:	-	Cream
Breast:	-	Warmcream, as warm and dark as possible. from the light brown breast down to and including the undertail coverts
Technical judging notes		
<p>Color: Due to another feather structure is the color brown of the head and neck not the same as the brown color of the back/wing feathers. The head, neck and back/wing feathers should be warm brown, which is caused by the brown eumelanin and red brown pheomelanin. The wing feathers and wing coverts should not have lighter edges. It is possible that there will be fawn's during judging with a cream white belly color. However, this is not desirable, and these birds should be penalized in the catagorie color. At the male, we see sometimes a lighter rim under the breastbar and flank this also judged in the catagorie color.</p> <p>Marking: By increasing the phaeomelanin, the dots in the flank tends to fade out sometimes it even completely closed. This should be judged as a error inthe catagorie marking.</p>		



Lightback grey

	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Black	Black
Beak mark:	Black, between eye- and beak bar white.	Black, between eye- and beak bar white.
Upper tail coverts:	Black	Black
Cheek:	Orange brown, as deep as possible	-
Flank:	Deep orange brown, with round white dots	-
Flank at side of rump:	Black	Black
Zebra marking:	Black on very light gray background	-
Breastbar:	Black	-
Color:		
Head and neck:	Pearl gray, on the head hammered marking	Pearl gray, on the head hammered marking
Back and wing:	Light gray, met crème haze The color separation must be sharp between neck and back.	Light gray, met crème haze The color separation must be sharp between neck and back.
Rump:	White	White
Belly:	White, from the breastbar down to and including the undertail feathers	White, from the breastbar down to and including the undertail feathers
Tail:	Blackish gray	Blackish gray
Cheek:	-	Pearl grey, slightly lighter than the head.
Flank:	-	Light grey, with cream haze. slightly darker than back-/ wing feathers.
Breast:	-	Light grey

Technical judging notes

Colour: lightback and masker are often combined with each other. The result may be that the difference between very pale lightback and dark masker is difficult to see. The back/wing must not be bleached that there is little or no difference between the light grey color with cream haze of the lightback grey and the cream color of the masker grey. This color is also practically to realize at the female but the female will have to be judged more flexible on this.

The back/wing coverts at the female is generally darker and the color separation between the neck and back will not be as well defined as at the male. The head and neck should be pearl grey, as dark as possible, so there is a clear color separation. Especially at the male, but also at the female the color separation between neck and back should be prominent and well defined .

Marking : lightback with bleached cheek patch and flank should be penalized in the catagorie marking. Sometimes at the male the color of the cheek patch will be show a gray haze. This is wrong and should be penalized in the catagorie marking.



Lightback Fawn		
	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Blackish brown	Blackish brown
Beak mark:	Blackish brown, between eye- and beak bar white.	Blackish brown, between eye- and beak bar white.
Upper tail coverts:	Blackbrown / white bars	Blackbrown / white bars
Cheek:	Orange brown, as deep as possible	-
Flank:	Deep orange brown, with round white dots	-
Flank at side of rump:	Blackish brown	Blackish brown
Zebra marking:	Blackish brown on very light beige background.	-
Breastbar:	Blackish brown	-
Color:		
Head and neck:	Dark beige brown.	Dark beige brown, slightly lighter than the head.
Back and wing:	Beigebrown, with a pink haze The color separation must be sharp between neck and back.	Beigebrown, with pink haze. Slightly lighter than the back- / wing feathers.
Rump:	White	White
Belly:	White, from the breastbar down to and including the undertail feathers	White, from light beige breast down to and including the undertail coverts
Tail:	Dark brown	Dark brown.
Cheek:	-	Dark beige brown, slightly lighter than the head.
Flank:	-	Beigebrown, with pink haze. Slightly lighter than the back- / wing feathers.
Breast:	-	Light beige
Technical judging notes		
<p>Color: At the lightback fawn we see also a color difference between the head and neck color and the color of the back/wing. This color separation, however, will not be as clear as at the lightback grey. Also at the female is a well defined color separation seen as ideal. However, this ideal is difficult to achieve and in judging this requirement will need to be judged flexible. Also we have to give notice to the right color of the back/wing. The lightback fawn with a more brown beige back/wing coverts, with a pink haze, is preferred. With this basic color, however, we often see light markings. If the markings do possess the required black brown color depth then is the back/wing coverts pale and cold color. A good balance between these two elements is important.</p> <p>Marking: lightback with bleached cheek patches and flanks should be penalized in the category marking.</p>		



Masker (CFW) Grey		
	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Black	Black
Beak mark:	Black, between eye- and beak bar white	Black, between eye- and beak bar white
Upper tail coverts:	Black / white bars	Black / white bars
Cheek:	Deep orange brown	-
Flank:	Chestnut brown with round white dots	-
Flank at side of rump:	Black	Black
Zebra marking:	Black on very light gray background	-
Breastbar:	Black	-
Color:		
Head and neck:	Cream	Cream
Back and wing:	Cream	Cream
Rump:	White	White
Belly:	White	White
Tail:	Light gray	Light grey
Cheek:	-	Cream
Flank:	-	Cream
Breast:	-	White
Technical judging notes		
<p>Color: At the masker grey there should be no color difference between the head, neck and back/wing feathers . Masker grey with a pale cream color or even with a nearly white back/wing and/or a dark head color are less suitable for the show and should be penilazed in the catagorie color. At the female the flank should also be consistent cream colored just as the back/wing feathers. Females that are missing this cream color should be penilazed in the catagorie color. Due to the increased phaeomelanin at the doll the cream color of the female will be slightly darker than the male.</p> <p>Marking : Although already noted in the general technical judging notes is the zebremarking above the breastbar with the masker also be clearly visible and must extend to the lower beak. At the masker the cheek patch should be deep orange brown and the flank chestnut brown. These can be almost as deep in color as the grey. bleached cheek patches and flank must be penilazed in the catagorie marking. At the female is a black tail marking more difficult to achieve than at the male, so we have to judge flexible on this.</p>		



Masker (CFW) Fawn		
	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Dark Brown	Dark Brown
Beak mark:	Dark brown, between eye-and beak bar white.	Dark brown, between eye-and beak bar white.
Upper tail coverts:	Dark brown / white bars	Dark brown / white bars
Cheek:	Orangebrown	-
Flank:	Deep orange brown, with white dots	-
Flank at side of rump:	Dark brown	Dark brown
Zebra marking:	Dark brown on very light beige background	-
Breastbar:	Dark brown	-
Color:		
Head and neck:	Warm cream with some pink haze	Warm cream with some pink haze
Back and wing:	Warm cream with some pink haze	Warm cream with some pink haze
Rump:	White	White
Belly:	White	White
Tail:	Light brown	Light brown
Cheek:	-	Warm cream with some pink haze
Flank:	-	Warm cream with some pink haze
Breast:	-	White
Technical judging notes		
<p>Color: A masker fawn is different of a poor masker grey in an almost pink cream color of the back/wing feathers. At the masker fawn we should give therefore special attention to this pink cream color of the back/wing. Often this is pale and cold color, especially if the markings do posses the required black brown color depth. with lighter markings we often see a better warm basic color. Provided that a good back/wing feathers color, with a slighter lighter cheek patcht and flank color is preferable to a good cheek patch and flank color with colder back/wing feathers color. The best possible balance between the two elements is therefore important. At a masker fawn we should never see a color separation between neck and back. If we see this it must be penalized in the catagorie color.</p> <p>Further, the masker fawn can be swapped with the agate lightback fawn. If the bird has a warm and deep basic color, in combination with highly bleached markings, you possible have to do with the this mutation combination. (See in this case the standard requirements for the agate lightback fawn.)</p> <p>Marking : The tear mark of poor masker grey is always black or at least dark grey, at the masker fawn that's always dark brown.</p>		



Ino Grey		
	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Grayish-beige	Grayish-beige
Beak mark:	Greyish-beige	Greyish-beige
Upper tail coverts:	Greyish-beige/ white bars	Greyish-beige / white bars
Cheek:	Pale orange-brown	-
Flank:	Pale orange-brown with white dots	-
Flank at side of rump:	Greyish-beige	Greyish-beige
Zebra marking:	Greyish-beige	-
Breastbar:	Greyish-beige	-
Color:		
Eye color	Plum red	Plum red
Head and neck:	White with a light beige haze	White with a light beige haze
Back and wing:	White with a light beige haze	White with a light beige haze
Rump:	White	White
Belly:	White, from the breastbar to and including undertail feathers	White, from the breastbar to and including undertail feathers.
Tail:	Greyish beige	Greyish beige
Cheek:	-	White with a light beige haze
Flank:	-	White with a light beige haze
Breast:	-	White
Technical judging notes		
General: The ino-fawn can be compared with the mask (CFW) brown zebra finch, which lacks the pink haze on the back cover. The drawing parts are more beige in color due to the presence of the brown eumelanin, which is not reduced by the ino mutant. The color depth of the cheek spots and flank markings is greatly reduced. What remains is a pale orange-brown color.		



White

Color:

Clear white, without any haze or mark

Technical judging notes

A white zebra finch must be spotless white without any haze or mark. If a white zebra finch during judging, apparently as a result of washing, an unnatural haze or shine shows, then this must to be considered as not wanted and be penalized depending on the severity of the error in color.

Furthermore, there is often a situation of grey or brown haze, as a result of residual pigment in the back-/ wings. This should be heavily penalized in color.
also a thin cheeks- and wing feathering is unwanted.



Pied Grey	
	Male and Female
Markings:	
Plumage	The starting point is the basic markings of the grey zebra finch. The markings, are intended to be $\pm 50\%$ to show, in which both sides of the body have to be symmetrical pied formation
Color:	
Plumage	The color is intended to be $\pm 50\%$ pied formation and symmetrically distributed. Across both sides of the body The Slate grey color should be even, without white feathers. In the white featherfields, pigmented feathers may not be present.
Technical judging notes	
<p>The starting point is the basic marking of grey zebra finch. We must be ensured that the pigmented featherfields are maximum of color depth, as described in the mutation and that in these featherfields are no white feathers . In its ideal form , all markings are $\pm 50\%$ pied and on each side of the body symmetrical.</p> <p>In practice, this is very difficult to achieve , particularly in the tail marking. At judging some flexibility should be exercised at this point. Also we have to paid attention to the symmetry, so left - and right-hand side of the bird should show symmetry pied pattern. This too should be judged flexible.</p>	



Pied Fawn	
	Male and Female
Markings:	
Plumage	The starting point is the basic markings of the fawn zebra finch, The markings markings, are intended to be $\pm 50\%$ to show, in which both sides of the body have to be symmetrical pied formation
Color:	
Plumage	The color is intended to be $\pm 50\%$ pied formation and symmetrically distributed. Across both sides of the body The fawn color should be even, without white feathers. In the white featherfields, pigmented feathers may not be present.
Technical judging notes	
<p>The starting point is the basic marking of fawn zebra finch. We must be ensured that the pigmented featherfields are maximum of color depth, as described in the mutation and that in these featherfields are no white feathers . In its ideal form , all markings are $\pm 50\%$ pied and on each side of the body symmetrical.</p> <p>In practice, this is very difficult to achieve , particularly in the tail marking. At judging some flexibility should be exercised at this point. Also we have to paid attention to the symmetry, so left - and right-hand side of the bird should show symmetry pied pattern. This too should be judged flexible.</p>	



Marked Grey	
	Male and Female
Markings:	
Flank:	The flank color is white. At the side of the rump, the black markings must be present, this marking must go to pale cream into the vent.
Back and wing:	back and small coverts Slate grey as evenly as possible. A saddle-marking, which is sharp defined.
Color:	
Back and wing:	Back and small wing coverts Slate gray, as evenly as possible.
Other plumage:	White
Technical judging notes	
<p>The back and the small Wingfeathers show melanin, this creates a triangle on the back/wing feathers. this triangle should be well defined. pied formation within this triangle is a error, as well as extension of this melanin to the middle-and large wingfeathers. These errors should be judged in the catagorie marking, but should not be penilazed too heavily. The so-called "pantsmarking" is not or hardly visible at some birds. At the marked grey, but certainly at the marked fawn must this "pantsmarking" extend into the ventfeathering. The color is than not Black or Brown but cream. The rest of the feathers must be white. Showing other markings than described above such as tear mark, tailmarking, flank or markings on the breast are wrong and should be penilazed at the catagorie color. Dark wing-and/or tailfeathers as well as dark featherfields on the belly and breast are also errors of color.</p>	



Marked Fawn	
	Male and Female
Markings:	
Flank:	The flank color is white. At the side of the rump, the black markings must be present, this marking must go to pale cream into the vent.
Back and wing:	back and small coverts brown, so warm, dark and evenly as possible. A saddle-marking, which is sharp defined.
Color:	
Back and wing:	Back and small wing coverts brown, so warm, dark and evenly as possible.
Other plumage:	White
Technical judging notes	
See marked Grey	



Marked grey with cap	
	Male and Female
Markings:	
Flank:	The flank color is white. At the side of the rump, the black markings must be present, this marking must go to pale cream into the vent.
Back and wing:	back and small coverts Slate grey as evenly as possible. A saddle-marking, which is sharp defined.
Cap:	The Slate gray cap should be independently of the beak, and preferably above the eye to start. The cap is, in a horizontal line extending to the rear skull. This creates a clearly defined cap, which is clearly separated to the saddle-marking on the back. preferably the cap just touch the upper side of the eye.
Color:	
Back and wing:	Back and small wing coverts Slate gray, as evenly as possible.
Other plumage:	White
Technical judging notes	
<p>The back and the small Wingfeathers show melanin, this creates a triangle on the back/wing feathers. this triangle should be well defined. pied formation within this triangle is a error, as well as extension of this melanin to the middle-and large wingfeathers. These errors should be judged in the catagorie marking, but should not be penilazed too heavily. The so-called "pantsmarking" is not or hardly visible at some birds. At the marked grey, but certainly at the marked fawn must this "pantsmarking" extend into the ventfeathering. The color is than not Black or Brown but cream. The rest of the feathers must be white. Showing other markings than described above such as tear mark, tailmarking, flank or markings on the breast are wrong and should be penilazed at the catagorie color. Dark wing-and/or tailfeathers as well as dark featherfields on the belly and breast are also errors of color.</p>	



Marked Fawn with Cap	
	Male and Female
Markings:	
Flank:	The flank color is white. At the side of the rump, the black markings must be present, this marking must go to pale cream into the vent.
Back and wing:	back and small coverts brown, so warm, dark and evenly as possible. A saddle-marking, which is sharp defined.
Cap:	The brown, as warm as possible cap should be independently of the beak, and preferably above the eye to start. The cap is, in a horizontal line extending to the rear skull. This creates a clearly defined cap, which is clearly separated to the saddle-marking on the back. preferably the cap just touch the upper side of the eye.
Color:	
Back and wing:	Back and small wing coverts brown, so warm, dark and evenly as possible.
Other plumage:	White
Technical judging notes	
See marked fawn with cap	

Orangebreast Grey

	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Deep orange brown, is integral with the cheek	Absent
Beak mark:	Deep orange brown, between tear- and beak bar white	Absent, between cheek and beak white
Upper tail coverts:	Deep orange brown / white bars	Orangebrown / white bars
Cheek:	Deep orange brown	Light orange fawn, without a big contrast with the head colour.
Flank:	Chestnut brown with round white dots	-
Flank at side of rump:	Dark grey with orange brown haze	Dark grey, with orange brown haze
Zebra marking:	Deep orange brown on a very light grey background	-
Breastbar:	Deep orange brown	-
Color:		
Head and neck:	Slate grey, on the head hammered marking	Slate grey, on the head hammered marking
Back and wing:	Slate grey, slightly darker than the head	Slate grey, slightly darker than the head
Rump:	White	Cream
Belly:	White, from the breastbar down to and including the undertail feathers	Light creme, from the breastbar down to and including the undertail feathers
Tail:	Black	Black
Flank:	-	Slate grey, slightly lighter than the head. With vague round dots.
Breast:	-	Slate grey, slightly lighter than the head

Technical judging notes

General Orangebreast:

Marking : At orangebreast zebrafinches there has been a change in pigmentation. Where the non orangebreast zebrafinch has in the marking eumelanin, is at the orangebreast phaeomelanin. The standard requires that the breastbar and zebra marking should be deep orange brown or orange brown. There will, however, a few orangebreast grey, or not even one, that has no longer eumelanin between or under the breastbar and in the zebra marking. This requirement will have to be judged with some flexibility. For marking of the tail it is the same. The standard requires a deep orange brown bar marking. Both the male and female will show herein still some eumelanin. The bars are not quite deep orange brown/white, but the deep orange brown bar is partly the basic color and partly deep orange brown. The birds with the least amount of eumelanin in the breast and/or the tail marking are preferred.

The flank at the side of the rump will hardly show phaeomelanin. In judging must be the absence of phaeomelanin not be penalized. In most cases, there is only an orange haze visible.

Male are allowed to show in the belly a minimum of chestnut brown bars. birds which display these bars, we have to look at following; well defined cheeks, well rounded dots in the flank and rectangular bars on the tail. If one of these components is different, this may indicate of "split" blackbreast. We should penalize this heavily. The female will usually not possess such a high concentration of phaeomelanin to show an orange brown marking. At the female the tear- and beak mark is absent. The standard requires for female an orange brown tail marking. At the orangebreast female is usually a vague flank marking visible. The lack thereof should not be penalized.

Orangebreast Grey:

Marking: In many cases the females will still show quite a lot of black in the tail marking. females that meet up with the standard are almost not there yet. At best, the female still shows some grey in orange brown bars.

Color: The grey color on the back/wing feathers cannot be as clear as can be expected with a grey zebrafinch. In the back/wing feathers will be more phaeomelanin, particular in the edges of the greater coverts and wing feathers, than with the grey zebrafinch. If we would require a slate grey color of the back/wing feathers, then we will risk of compromising the orangebreast characteristics.

Around the vent the orangebreast grey will always show some phaeomelanin. This should be seen as normal and should not be penalized.



Orangebreast Fawn		
	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Deep orangebrown, is integral with the cheek	Absent
Beak mark:	Deep orangebrown, between tear- and beak bar white	Absent, between cheek and beak white
Upper tail coverts:	Deep orange brown / white bars	Orange brown / cream bars
Cheek:	Deep orange brown	Light orange fawn, without contrast with the head color.
Flank:	Chestnut Brown with round white dots	-
Flank at side of rump:	Dark brown with orange brown haze	Dark brown with orange brown haze
Zebra marking:	Deep orange brown, on a very light brown background	-
Breastbar:	Deep orange brown	-
Color:		
Head and neck:	Brown, as warm as possible	Brown, as warm as possible
Back and wing:	Brown, evenly, warm and as dark as possible	Brown, evenly warm and dark as possible
Rump:	Cream	Cream
Belly:	Cream, as warm as possible, from the breastbar down to and including the undertail feathers	Cream, as dark as possible, from the light brown breast, down and including the undertail coverts.
Tail:	Dark brown	Dark Brown
Flank:	-	Brown, slightly lighter than the head, with vague round dots.
Breast:	-	Light brown.
Technical judging notes		
General: See Orangebreast Grey		
Orangebreast Fawn:		
Marking: Because the eumelanin at the fawn zebra finch is colored to Brown eumelanin some remnant eumelanin, in the breast and tail marking, will be at the orangebreast fawn not show as strong as at the orangebreast grey.		
Color: the orangebreast fawn male it is not allowed to show a chestnut brown or red brown edging at the back/wing coverts.		



Orangebreast Lightback Grey		
	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Orangebrown, is integral with the cheek	Absent
Beak mark:	Orangebrown, between tear- and beak bar white	Absent, between cheek and beak white
Upper tail coverts:	Orange brown / white bars	Light orange brown / white bars
Cheek:	As deep as possible orange brown	Very light orangebrown, without many contrast with the head colour.
Flank:	Deep orange brown with round white dots	-
Flank at side of rump:	Grey with orange brown haze	Gray, with orange brown haze
Zebra marking:	Orange brown, on a very light grey background	-
Breastbar:	Orange brown	-
Color:		
Head and neck:	Pearl grey, on the head hammered marking	Pearl grey, on the head hammered marking
Back and wing:	Light grey, with cream haze The color separation must be sharp between neck and back	Light grey, with cream haze The color separation must be sharp between neck and back
Rump:	White	White
Belly:	White, from the breastbar down to and including the undertail feathers	White, from the light grey breast down to and including the undertail coverts
Tail:	Blackish grey	Blackish grey.
Flank:	-	Light grey, slightly lighter than the head. with vague round dots
Breast:	-	Light grey
Technical judging notes		
General: See Orangebreast Grey Orangebreast Lightback Grey: Marking: Will the Orange Breast Grey and Orange Breast Browne eye stripe hardly noticeable in men, because it is more or less an integral part of the cheek patch, at the orangebreast lightback grey, the tear mark is something silhouetted against a slightly lighter cheek patch. Color: for color we reference to the standard of the lightback grey.		

Orangebreast Lightback Fawn		
	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Orangebrown, is integral with the cheek	Absent
Beak mark:	Orangebrown, between tear- and beak bar white	Absent, between cheek and beak white
Upper tail coverts:	Orange brown / white bars	
Cheek:	As deep as possible orange brown	Very light orangebrown, without many contrast with the head colour.
Flank:	Deep orange brown with round white dots	-
Flank at side of rump:	Beige brown with orange brown haze	Beige brown, with orange brown haze
Zebra marking:	Orange brown, on a very light grey background	-
Breastbar:	Orange brown	-
Color:		
Head and neck:	Dark beige brown.	Dark beige brown
Back and wing:	Beige brown, with pink haze The color separation must be sharp between neck and back	Beige brown, with pink haze The color separation must be sharp between neck and back
Rump:	White	White
Belly:	White, from the breastbar down to and including the undertail feathers	White, from the light beige breast down to and including the undertail coverts
Tail:	Dark brown	Dark brown
Flank:	-	Dark beige Brown, slightly lighter than the head. with vague round dots
Breast:	-	Dark beige brown
Technical judging notes		
General: See Orangebreast Grey Orangebreast Lightback Fawn: Marking: Will the Orange Breast Grey and Orange Breast Browne eye stripe hardly noticeable in men, because it is more or less an integral part of the cheek patch, at the orangebreast lightback fawn, the tear mark is something silhouetted against a slightly lighter cheek patch. Color: for color we reference to the standard of the lightback fawn.		

Orangebreast Masker (CFW) Grey		
	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Orangebrown, is integral with the cheek	Absent
Beak mark:	Orangebrown, between tear- and beak bar white	Absent, between cheek and beak white
Upper tail coverts:	Orange brown / white bars	Light orange brown / white bars
Cheek:	As deep as possible orange brown	Very light orange-brown, without many contrast with the head colour
Flank:	Deep orange brown with round white dots	-
Flank at side of rump:	Cream, with orange brown haze	Cream, with orange brown haze
Zebra marking:	Orange brown, on a very light cream background	-
Breastbar:	Orange brown	-
Color:		
Head and neck:	Cream	Cream
Back and wing:	Cream	Cream
Rump:	White	White
Belly:	White, from the breastbar down to and including the undertail feathers	White, from the white breast down to and including the undertail coverts
Tail:	Light grey	Light grey
Flank:	-	Cream, slightly lighter than the head. with vague round dots
Breast:	-	White
Technical judging notes		
General: See Orangebreast Grey Orangebreast Masker Grey: Marking: Will the Orange Breast Grey and Orange Breast Browne eye stripe hardly noticeable in men, because it is more or less an integral part of the cheek patch, at the orangebreast masker grey, the tear mark is something silhouetted against a slightly lighter cheek patch. Color: for color we reference to the standard of the masker grey.		

Orangebreast Masker (CFW) Fawn

	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Orangebrown, is integral with the cheek	Absent
Beak mark:	Orangebrown, between tear- and beak bar white	Absent, between cheek and beak white
Upper tail coverts:	Orange brown / white bars	Light orange brown / white bars
Cheek:	As deep as possible orange brown	Very light orangefawn, without many contrast with the head colour.
Flank:	Deep orange brown with round white dots	-
Flank at side of rump:	Warm cream with orange brown haze	Warm cream, with orange brown haze
Zebra marking:	Oranje brown, on a very light cream white background	-
Breastbar:	Orange brown	-
Color:		
Head and neck:	Warm cream with some pink haze.	Warm cream with some pink haze
Back and wing:	Warm cream with some pink haze	Warm cream with some pink haze
Rump:	White	White
Belly:	White, from the breastbar down to and including the undertail feathers	White, from white breast down to and including the undertail coverts
Tail:	Light brown	Light brown
Flank:	-	Warm cream, slightly lighter than the head, with vague round dots
Breast:	-	White
Technical judging notes		
General: See Orangebreast Grey		
Marking:		
Will the Orange Breast Grey and Orange Breast Browne eye stripe hardly noticeable in men, because it is more or less an integral part of the cheek patch, at the orangebreast masker fawn, the tear mark is something silhouetted against a slightly lighter cheek patch.		
Color: for color we reference to the standard of the masker fawn.		

Orangebreast Phaeo Grey		
	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Deep orange brown, integral with the cheek patch	Absent
Beak mark:	Deep orange brown, between cheek patch and beakmark white	Absent, between cheek patch and beak white
Upper tail coverts:	Orange Brown / white bars	Orange brown / white bars
Cheek:	Deep orange brown	Light orange brown.
Flank:	Chestnut brown with round white ots	-
Flank at side of rump:	Very light grey	Very light grey
Zebra marking:	Deep orange brown on a very light grey background	-
Breastbar:	Deep orange brown.	-
Color:		
Head and neck:	Light silver grey.	Light silver grey.
Back and wing:	Light silver grey, slightly darker than the head	Light silver grey, slightly darker than the head.
Rump:	Irregular orange brown / white checkered.	Irregular orange brown / white checkered
Belly:	From the extending deep orange brown breastbar into the belly gradually becoming white at the vent. The undertail coverts are orange brown	From the extending light silver grey breast gradually becoming cream white at the vent. The undertail coverts are orange brown
Tail:	Light silver grey.	Light silver grey.
Flank:	-	Very light silver Gray, with vague round dots
Breast:	-	Light silver grey, extending gradually into the belly color
Technical judging notes		
<p>General: The light grey parts of the phaeo grey can be filled with phaeomelanin by the order in pigment synthesis, if it is combined with orangebreast . First the orangebreast mutation does his work and put pheomelanin there where was eumelanin and then there will be the isabel mutation that reduce the eumelanin in the markings, but because there is no longer eumelamin available so the isabel mutation is not able to reduce. As is well known, the isabel comes in many color variations. The isabel that we requier is developed over the years and becomes increasingly lighter of color, with contrast against the cheek patch and flankmarking. Due to these light phaeo is hard to see if it is a grey or fawn. Therefor it is decided to requier a clear grey variant. In the standard it has become the phaeo gray. As result, the phaeo in the fawn series now is called phaeo fawn.. This is partly based on the belly color . At the phaeo fawn the color of the belly should be warm cream, as a result of selection at a maximum phaeomelanin in the color of the body at birds in the fawn serie. At pheao grey, the color of the belly should be white, as a result of a selection to a minimum phaeomelanin in the color of the body.</p> <p>Marking : The orangebreast phaeo will show normal markings. Particular we have to pay attention to the depth of color of the marking of the breast and tail. This marking should be deep orange brown (breast) and orange brown (tail) of Color. At the orangebreast female is usually a vague flank marking visible. The lack thereof should not be penalized. The orangebreast phaeo grey male should show a normal deep orange brown marking on the breast. The tear-/beak mark and the tail marking can be at the male and female light grey. The same is required for the breastbar at the male. A zebremarking is allowed This should not, however, to be prominently.</p> <p>Color : At the phaeo grey we have to aim for a as clear as possible light silver grey back/wing color. A requirment that is easy to achieve at the male. At the female it not easy to become a even clear silver grey back/wing coverts. At judging we have to be flexibly on this. To create a difference towards the edged is a even color required.</p>		

Orangebreast Phaeo Fawn

	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Deep orange brown, integral with the cheek patch	Absent
Beak mark:	Deep orange brown, between cheek patch and beakmark white	Absent, between cheek and beak cream
Upper tail coverts:	Orange Brown / white bars	Orange brown / white bars
Cheek:	Deep orange brown	Light orange brown.
Flank:	Chestnut brown with round white dots	-
Flank at side of rump:	Cream	Light orange brown, extending towards the vent
Zebra marking:	Deep orange brown on a very light beige background	-
Breastbar:	Deep orange brown.	-
Color:		
Head and neck:	Light cream	Light cream
Back and wing:	Light cream	Light cream
Rump:	Cream	Cream
Belly:	Warm cream, from the deep orangebrown breastbar, down to and including the undertail feathers.	Warm cream, from the extending light cream breast gradually becoming warm cream at the vent. The undertail coverts are orange brown
Tail:	Light cream	Light cream
Flank:	-	Cream, unicolor with the belly, with vague round dots
Breast:	-	Light cream

Technical judging notes

General:

The light grey parts of the **phaeo** grey can be filled with phaeomelanin by the order in pigment synthesis, if it is combined with orangebreast . First the orangebreast mutation does his work and put pheomelanin there where was eumelanin and then there will be the isabel mutation that reduce the eumelanin in the markings, but because there is no longer eumelamin available so the isabel mutation is not able to reduce.

As is well known, the isabel comes in many color variations. The isabel that we requier is developed over the years and becomes increasingly lighter of color, with contrast against the cheek patch and flankmarking. Due to these light phaeo is hard to see if it is a grey or fawn. Therefor it is decided to requier a clear grey variant. In the standard it has become the phaeo gray. As result, the phaeo in the fawn series now is called phaeo fawn.. This is partly based on the belly color . At the phaeo fawn the color of the belly should be warm cream, as a result of selection at a maximum phaeomelanin in the color of the body at birds in the fawn serie. At pheao grey, the color of the belly should be white, as a result of a selection to a minimum phaeomelanin in the color of the body.

Marking :

The orangebreast **phaeo** will show normal markings. Particular we have to pay attention to the depth of color of the marking of the breast and tail. This marking should be deep orange brown (breast) and orange brown (tail) of Color. At the orangebreast female is usually a vague flank marking visible. The lack thereof should not be penalized. The orangebreast phaeo grey male should show a normal deep orange brown marking on the breast. The tear-/beak mark and the tail marking can be at the male and female light grey. The same is requiered for the breastbar at the male. A zebremarking is allowed This should not, however, to be prominently.

Color :

The orangebreast **phaeo** fawn male should have a normal deep orange brown zebremarking. The cheek patch and flank marking should be as deep as possible of color. The flank at side of rump and the undertail feathers are in most cases darker than the rest of the belly, this should take into consideration during judging.

Orangebreast Blackbreast Grey		
	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Absent, between cheek patch and beak white	Absent
Beak mark:	Deep orange brown, around the upper beak	Absent, between cheek and beak white
Upper tail coverts:	White, with around the shafts thin deep orange brown line, joined in a loop at the end of the tail	Cream white with around the shafts thin deep orange brown line, joined in a loop at the end of the tail
Cheek:	Deep orange brown, extending beyond the normal outline towards the top of the head and neck	Light orange brown, extending beyond the normal outline towards the top of the head and neck
Flank:	Chestnut brown with white stripes instead of dots	-
Flank at side of rump:	Cream white	Cream white
Breastbar:	Deep orange brown, evenly colored towards the beak. under the beak is 10 mm. mottled allowed	-
Wing coverts:	Wing coverts chestnut brown / white edged	Wing coverts very slim cream edged
Belly:	At the belly, directly under the breastbar towards the vent and undertail coverts chestnut brown stripes	-
Color:		
Head and neck:	Slate grey, on the head hammered marking including the extending cheek patch	Slate grey, on the head hammered marking
Back and wing:	Slate grey, showing the wingmarking	Slate grey, showing the wingmarking
Rump:	Cream white	Cream
Belly:	Cream white, from the deep orange brown breastbar down to and including the undertail coverts Showing the belly marking	Cream, from Light slate grey breast down to and including the undertail coverts.
Tail:	Black	Black
Flank:	-	Slate grey, slightly lighter than the head. with vague stripes
Breast:	-	Light Slate grey
Technical judging notes		
<p>General Orangebreast Blackbreast : The orangebreast blackbreast mutation combination combines the properties of the orangebreast with the blackbreast. This means that all the eumelanin markingfields of the blackbreast now are filled with red brown phaeomelanin.</p> <p>Marking : In addition to the changes that we know of the blackbreast and orangebreast, the orangebreast blackbreast has a extension of the marking received. At the belly of a orangebreast blackbreast is a stripemarking visible. In the bellyfeathering all pheomelanin is drawn to the core of the feather and so the stripe occurs, the rest of this feather color is white. The feathers that have not these stripe marking stay cream. Ideally is if this stripe marking runs all the way to the undertail coverts. In most cases, this stripe marking will not been showed between the legs and in the vent. An not entire stripe marking on these places should not be judged as a serious error.</p> <p>Frequently we see at the orangebreast blackbreast male the featherfield between tear- and beak mark is filled with phaeomelanin. This area should be clean and show a white color. If it partly or completely filled with orange brown color then this is a marking error. Regularly we see orangebreast blackbreast zebra finches who have no longer a vertical line running in the length of the tail and joined in a loop at the end of the tail, but in which we recognize bars. Again, also this is a marking error.</p> <p>At the orangebreast female is usually a very vague flank marking visible. Also in combination with blackbreast is it vague visible.</p> <p>Color : The extension of the orange brown phaeomelanin can be at the back and wing feathers very extensive and creates a cloudy area on the back/wing coverts. However, it is important that the orangebreast blackbreast to this part meets up with the color standard. An extension of the orange brown phaeomelanin in back/wing coverts should be classified as a color error.</p> <p>In addition to general technical judging notes of the orangebreast, the orangebreast blackbreast grey, must meet up the technical judging notes for blackbreast grey.</p>		



Orangebreast Blackbreast Fawn		
	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Absent, between cheek patch and beak white	Absent
Beak mark:	Deep orange brown, around the upper beak	Absent, between cheek and beak white
Upper tail coverts:	Cream white, with around the shafts thin deep orange brown line, joined in a loop at the end of the tail	Cream white with around the shafts thin deep orange brown line, joined in a loop at the end of the tail
Cheek:	Deep orange brown, extending beyond the normal outline towards the top of the head and neck	Light orange brown, extending beyond the normal outline towards the top of the head and neck
Flank:	Chestnut brown with white stripes instead of dots	-
Flank at side of rump:	Warm cream	Warm cream
Breastbar:	Deep orange brown, evenly colored towards the beak. under the beak is 10 mm. mottled allowed	-
Wing coverts:	Wing coverts chestnut brown / white edged	Wing coverts very slim cream edged
Belly:	At the belly, directly under the breastbar towards the vent and undertail coverts chestnut brown stripes	-
Color:		
Head and neck:	Brown, as warm as possible, including the extending cheek patch	Brown, as warm as possible
Back and wing:	Brown, evenly, warm and as dark as possible. showing the wingmarking	Brown, evenly, warm and as dark as possible. showing the wingmarking
Rump:	Warm cream	Warm cream
Belly:	As warm cream as possible, from the deep orange brown breastbar down to and including the undertail coverts Showing the belly marking.	Cream, as warm as possible. from the light brown breast down to and including the undertail coverts.
Tail:	Dark brown	Dark brown
Flank:	-	Brown, slightly lighter than the head. with vague stripes
Breast:	-	Light brown
Technical judging notes		
General: General: In addition to general technical judging notes of the orangebreast blackbreast fawn, must meet up the technical judging notes for orangebreast blackbreast grey.		



Orangebreast Blackbreast Lightback Grey		
	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Absent, between cheek patch and beak white	Absent
Beak mark:	Deep orange brown, around the upper beak	Absent, between cheek and beak white
Upper tail coverts:	Cream white, with around the shafts thin deep orange brown line, joined in a loop at the end of the tail	White with around the shafts thin deep orange brown line, joined in a loop at the end of the tail
Cheek:	Deep orange brown, extending beyond the normal outline towards the top of the head and neck	Very light orange brown, extending beyond the normal outline towards the top of the head and neck
Flank:	Deep orange brown with white stripes instead of dots	-
Flank at side of rump:	White	White
Breastbar:	Deep orange brown, evenly colored towards the beak. under the beak is 10 mm. mottled allowed	-
Wing coverts:	Wing coverts orange brown / white edged	Wing coverts very slim cream edged
Belly:	At the belly, directly under the breastbar towards the vent and undertail coverts chestnut brown stripes	-
Color:		
Head and neck:	Pearl gray, the head slightly hammered, including the extending cheek patch	Pearl gray, the head slightly hammered.
Back and wing:	Light grey with cream haze, shwing showing the wingmarking. The color seperation must be sharp between neck and back.	Light grey with cream haze, shwing showing the wingmarking. The color seperation must be sharp between neck and back.
Rump:	White	White
Belly:	White, from the deep orange brown breastbar down to and including the undertail coverts Showing the belly marking.	White, from the light grey breast down to and including the undertail coverts.
Tail:	Blackisch grey	Blackisch grey
Flank:	-	Light grey with cream haze, slightly darker than the back/ wing coverts, with vague stripes.
Breast:	-	Light grey
Technical judging notes		
General: General: General: In addition to general technical judging notes of the orangebreast blackbreast lightback gray, must meet up the technical judging notes for orangebreast blackbreast grey.		



Orangebreast Blackbreast Lightback Fawn		
	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Absent, between cheek patch and beak white	Absent
Beak mark:	Deep orange brown, around the upper beak	Absent, between cheek and beak white
Upper tail coverts:	White, with around the shafts thin deep orange brown line, joined in a loop at the end of the tail	White with around the shafts thin deep orange brown line, joined in a loop at the end of the tail
Cheek:	Orange brown, as deep as possible. Extending beyond the normal outline towards the top of the head and neck	Very light orange brown, extending beyond the normal outline towards the top of the head and neck
Flank:	Deep orange brown with white stripes instead of dots	-
Flank at side of rump:	White	White
Breastbar:	Deep orange brown, evenly colored towards the beak. under the beak is 10 mm. mottled allowed	-
Wing coverts:	Wing coverts deep orange brown / white edged	Wing coverts very slim light cream edged
Belly:	At the belly, directly under the breastbar towards the vent and undertail coverts deep orange brown stripes	-
Color:		
Head and neck:	Light brown, including the extending cheek patch	Dark beige brown
Back and wing:	Beige brown, with pink haze, showing the wingmarking. The lolor sepaeation must be sharp between neck and back.	Beige brown, with pink haze, showing the wingmarking. The lolor sepaeation must be sharp between neck and back.
Rump:	White	White
Belly:	White, from the deep orange brown breastbar down to and including the undertail coverts Showing the belly marking.	White, from the light beige breast downto and including the undertail coverts.
Tail:	Dark brown	Dark brown
Flank:	-	Beige brown, with pink haze slightly lighter than the back / wing coverts. with vague stripes
Breast:	-	Light beige
Technical judging notes		
General: General: General: In addition to general technical judging notes of the orangebreast blackbreast lightback fawn, must meet up the technical judging notes for orangebreast blackbreast grey.		



Orangebreast Blackbreast Masker (CFW) Grey		
	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Absent, between cheek patch and beak white	Absent
Beak mark:	Deep orange brown, around the upper beak	Absent, between cheek and beak white
Upper tail coverts:	White, with around the shafts thin deep orange brown line, joined in a loop at the end of the tail	White, with around the shafts thin deep orange brown line, joined in a loop at the end of the tail
Cheek:	Orange brown, extending beyond the normal outline towards the top of the head and neck	Very light orange, extending beyond the normal outline towards the top of the head and neck
Flank:	Deep orange brown with white stripes instead of dots	-
Flank at side of rump:	White	White
Breastbar:	Deep orange brown, evenly colored towards the beak. under the beak is 10 mm. mottled allowed	-
Wing coverts:	Wing coverts deep orange brown / white edged	Wing coverts very slim light cream edged
Belly:	At the belly, directly under the breastbar towards the vent and undertail coverts orange brown stripes	-
Color:		
Head and neck:	Cream, including the extending cheek patch	Cream
Back and wing:	Cream, showing the wingmarking	Cream, showing the wingmarkings
Rump:	White	White
Belly:	White, from the deep orange brown breastbar down to and including the undertail coverts Showing the belly marking.	White, from the white breast down to and including the undertail coverts.
Tail:	Light grey	Light grey
Flank:	-	Cream, slightly lighter than the back-/ wing coverts, with vague stripes
Breast:	-	White
Technical judging notes		
General: General: General: In addition to general technical judging notes of the orangebreast blackbreast lightback fawn, must meet up the technical judging notes for orangebreast blackbreast grey.		

Orangebreast Blackbreast Masker (CFW) Fawn		
	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Absent, between cheek patch and beak white	Absent
Beak mark:	Orange brown, around the upper beak	Absent, between cheek and beak white
Upper tail coverts:	White, with around the shafts thin deep orange brown line, joined in a loop at the end of the tail	White with around the shafts thin deep orange brown line, joined in a loop at the end of the tail
Cheek:	Orange brown, extending beyond the normal outline towards the top of the head and neck	Very light orange, extending beyond the normal outline towards the top of the head and neck
Flank:	Orange brown with white stripes instead of dots	-
Flank at side of rump:	White	White
Breastbar:	Orange brown, evenly colored towards the beak. under the beak is 10 mm. mottled allowed	-
Wing coverts:	Wing coverts orange brown / white edged	Wing coverts very slim light cream edged
Belly:	At the belly, directly under the breastbar towards the vent and undertail coverts deep orange brown stripes	-
Color:		
Head and neck:	Warm cream, including the extending cheek patch	Warm cream, with some pink haze.
Back and wing:	Warm cream, with some pink haze. showing the wingmarking	Warm cream, with some pink haze.. showing the wingmarking
Rump:	White	White
Belly:	White, from the orange brown breastbar down to and including the undertail coverts Showing the belly marking.	White, from the white breast down to and including the undertail coverts.
Tail:	Light brown	Light brown
Flank:	-	Warm cream, with some pink haze, slightly lighter than the back-/wing coverts, with vague stripes.
Breast:	-	White
Technical judging notes		
General: General: In addition to general technical judging notes of the orangebreast blackbreast lightback fawn, must meet up the technical judging notes for orangebreast blackbreast masker (CFW) fawn.		



Orangebreast Blackbreast Phaeo Grey		
	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Absent, between cheek patch and beakmark white	Absent
Beak mark:	Deep orange brown, around the upper beak	Absent, between cheek and beak white
Upper tail coverts:	White with around the shafts thin deep orange brown line, joined in a loop at the end of the tail	Cream white with around the shafts thin deep orange brown line, joined in a loop at the end of the tail
Cheek:	Deep orange Brown, extending beyond the normal outline towards the top of the head and neck	Light orange Brown, extending beyond the normal outline towards the top of the head and neck
Flank:	Chestnut brown with white stripes instead of dots	-
Flank at side of rump:	Very light grey	Very light grey
Breastbar:	Deep orange brown, evenly colored towards the beak. under the beak is 10 mm. mottled allowed.	-
Wing coverts:	Wing coverts chestnut brown / white edged	Wing coverts very slim cream edged.
Belly:	At the belly, directly under the breastbar towards the vent and undertail coverts chestnut brown stripes	-
Color:		
Head and neck:	Light silver grey, including the extending cheek patches.	Light silver grey
Back and wing:	Light silver grey, showing the wing markings	Light silver grey, showing the wingmarks
Rump:	White	White
Belly:	White from the chestbar down to and including the undertail coverts, showing the belly markings.	White, from the silver grey breast down to and including the undertail coverts.
Tail:	Light silver grey	
Flank:	-	Light silver gray, slightly lighter than the back / wingfeathers, with vague stripes
Breast:	-	Light silver grey
Technical judging notes		
General: Addition to the changes that we know of the blackbreast and orangebreast, the orangebreast blackbreast has a extension of the marking received. At the belly of a orangebreast blackbreast is a stripemarking visible. In the bellyfeathering all pheomelanin is drawn to the core of the feather and so the stripe occurs, the rest of this feather color is white. The feathers that have not these stripe marking stay cream. Ideally is if this stripe marking runs all the way to the undertail coverts. In most cases, this stripe marking will not been showed between the legs and in the vent. An not entire stripe marking on these places should not be judged as a serious error. At the orangebreast female is usually a very vague flank marking visible. Also in combination with blackbreast is it vague visible. The lack there of should not be penalized.		

Orangebreast Blackbreast Phaeo Fawn

	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Absent, between cheek patch and beakmark white	Absent, between cheek patch and beakmark white
Beak mark:	Deep orange brown, around the upper beak	Deep orange brown, around the upper beak
Upper tail coverts:	Cream white with around the shafts thin deep orange brown line, joined in a loop at the end of the tail	Cream white with around the shafts thin deep orange brown line, joined in a loop at the end of the tail
Cheek:	Deep orange Brown, extending beyond the normal outline towards the top of the head and neck	Light orange Brown, extending beyond the normal outline towards the top of the head and neck
Flank:	Chestnut brown with white stripes instead of dots	-
Flank at side of rump:	Warm cream	Cream
Breastbar:	Deep orange brown, evenly colored towards the beak. under the beak is 10 mm. mottled allowed.	-
Wing coverts:	Wing coverts chestnut brown / white edged	Wing coverts very slim cream edged.
Belly:	At the belly, directly under the breastbar towards the vent and undertail coverts chestnut brown stripes	-
Color:		
Head and neck:	Light cream, including the extending cheek patch	Light cream
Back and wing:	Light cream, showing the wingmarking	Light cream, showing the wingmarking
Rump:	Cream white	Cream
Belly:	Cream white, from the breastbar down to and including the undertail coverts Showing the belly marking	Warm cream, from the cream breast down to and including the undertail coverts.
Tail:	Light cream	Light cream
Flank:	-	Warm cream, with white stripes
Breast:	-	Cream

Technical judging notes

General: Like the orangebreast phaeo fawn we also require the body color as light as possible cream. In the marking, a remnant brown eumelanin will hardly be notice, it must however be taken that the deep orange brown color of the marking is bright of color. Also in the orangebreast blackbreast phaeo fawn we will see the extension of the marking in the belly. The marking should be as deep as possible of color. At the orangebreast female is usually a very vague flank marking visible. Also in combination with blackbreast is it vague visible. The lack thereof should not be penalized. See also the Technical judging note of the orangebreast blackbreast grey.



Orangebreast Blackbreast Blackface Grey		
	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Absent	Absent
Beak mark:	Deep orange brown, around the upper beak including triangular facial area	Absent, the triangular facial area is cream
Upper tail coverts:	White, with around the shafts thin deep orange brown line, joined in a loop at the end of the tail	White with around the shafts thin deep orange brown line, joined in a loop at the end of the tail
Cheek:	Deep orange brown, extending beyond the normal outline towards the top of the head and neck	Light orange brown, extending beyond the normal outline towards the top of the head and neck
Flank:	Chestnut brown with white stripes instead of dots	-
Flank at side of rump:	Orange brown, extending towards the vent	Light orange brown, extending towards the vent
Breastbar:	Deep orange brown, evenly colored towards the beak, breastbar extending towards the belly	-
Wing coverts:	Wing coverts chestnut brown edged	Wing coverts very slim cream edged
Color:		
Head and neck:	Slate grey on the head hammered marking including the extending cheek patch	Slate grey, on the head hammered marking
Back and wing:	Slate grey, showing the wingmarking	Slate grey, showing the wingmarking
Rump:	Irregular orange brown / white checkered.	Irregular orange brown / white checkered.
Belly:	From the extending deep orange brown breastbar into the belly gradually becoming cream white at the vent. The undertail coverts are light orange brown	From the extending slate grey breast gradually becoming light cream at the vent. The undertail coverts are light orange brown
Tail:	Black	Black
Flank:	-	Slate grey, slightly lighter than the head. with vague stripes
Breast:	-	Slate grey, slightly lighter than the head. extending gradually into the belly color
Technical judging notes		
<p>General: The orangebreast blackbreast blackface mutation combination combines the properties of the orangebreast , the blackbreast and the blackface. This means that all the eumelanin markingfields of the blackbreast and blackface now are filled with red brown phaeomelanin.</p> <p>Marking : The stripes in the flank must be fully present . Sometimes we find stripes that fade and are not bright white, this is a marking error. At the orangebreast female is usually a very vague flank marking visible. Also in combination with blackbreast and blackface is it vague visible. Color : The extension of the orange brown phaeomelanin can be at the back and wing feathers very extensive and creates a cloudy area on the back/wing coverts. However, it is important that the orangebreast blackbreast blackface to this part meets up with the color standard. An extension of the orange brown phaeomelanin in back/wing coverts should be classified as a color error.</p>		



Orangebreast Blackbreast Blackface Fawn

	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Absent	Absent
Beak mark:	Deep orange brown, around the upper beak including triangular facial area	Absent, triangular facial area is light brown
Upper tail coverts:	Cream white, with around the shafts thin deep orange brown line, joined in a loop at the end of the tail	Cream white with around the shafts thin deep orange brown line, joined in a loop at the end of the tail
Cheek:	Deep orange brown, extending beyond the normal outline towards the top of the head and neck	Light orange brown, extending beyond the normal outline towards the top of the head and neck
Flank:	Chestnut brown with white stripes instead of dots	-
Flank at side of rump:	Orange brown, extending towards the vent	Light orange brown, extending towards the vent
Breastbar:	Deep orange brown, evenly colored towards the beak , breastbar extending towards the belly	-
Wing coverts:	Wing coverts chestnut brown edged	Wing coverts very slim cream edged
Color:		
Head and neck:	Brown, as warm as possible including the extending cheek patch	Brown, as warm as possible
Back and wing:	Brown, evenly, warm and as dark as possible. showing the wingmarking	Brown, evenly, warm and as dark as possible. showing the wingmarking
Rump:	Irregular orange brown / cream checkered.	Irregular orange brown / cream checkered.
Belly:	From the extending deep orange brown breastbar into the belly gradually becoming cream at the vent. The undertail coverts are light orange brown	Light orange brown, extending beyond the normal outline towards the top of the head and neck
Tail:	Dark brown	Brown, slightly lighter than the head. with vague stripes
Flank:	-	Light orange brown, extending towards the vent
Breast:	-	Light brown, slightly lighter than the head. extending gradually into the belly color

Technical judging notes

General :

The orangebreast blackbreast blackface mutation combination combines the properties of the orangebreast , the blackbreast and the blackface. This means that all the eumelanin markingfields of the blackbreast and blackface now are filled with red brown phaeomelanin.

Marking :

The stripes in the flank must be fully present . Sometimes we find stripes that fade and are not bright white, this is a marking error. At the orangebreast female is usually a very vague flank marking visible. Also in combination with blackbreast and blackface is it vague visible. **Color** : The extension of the orange brown phaeomelanin can be at the back and wing feathers very extensive and creates a cloudy area on the back/wing coverts. However, it is important that the orangebreast blackbreast blackface to this part meets up with the color standard. An extension of the orange brown phaeomelanin in back/wing coverts should be classified as a color error.

Orangebreast Blackbreast Blackface Lightback Grey

	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Absent	Absent
Beak mark:	Orange brown, around the upper beak including triangular facial area	Absent, triangular facial area is light cream
Upper tail coverts:	White, with around the shafts thin deep orange brown line, joined in a loop at the end of the tail	White with around the shafts thin deep orange brown line, joined in a loop at the end of the tail
Cheek:	orange brown, extending beyond the normal outline towards the top of the head and neck	Very light orange brown, extending beyond the normal outline towards the top of the head and neck
Flank:	Deep orange brown with white stripes instead of dots	-
Flank at side of rump:	Orange brown, extending towards the vent	Light orange brown, extending towards the vent
Breastbar:	Deep orange brown, evenly colored towards the beak , breastbar extending towards the belly	-
Wing coverts:	Wing coverts deep orange brown edged	Wing coverts very slim light cream edged
Color:		
Head and neck:	Pearl grey on the head hammered marking including the extending cheek patch	Pearl grey, on the head hammered marking
Back and wing:	Light grey with cream haze. showing the wingmarking, The color separation must be sharp between neck and back.	Light grey with cream haze. showing the wingmarking. The color separation must be sharp between neck and back
Rump:	Irregular orange brown / white checkered	Irregular orange brown / white checkered.
Belly:	From the extending deep orange brown breastbar into the belly gradually becoming white at the vent. The undertail coverts are light orange brown.	From the extending light grey breast gradually becoming cream white at the vent. The undertail coverts are light orange brown
Tail:	Blackish grey	Blackish grey
Flank:	-	Light grey, with cream haze, slightly darker than the back/wing feathers. with vague stripes
Breast:	-	Light Gray, slightly lighter than the head. extending gradually into the belly color

Technical judging notes

General:

The orangebreast blackbreast blackface mutation combination combines the properties of the orangebreast , the blackbreast and the blackface. This means that all the eumelanin markingfields of the blackbreast and blackface now are filled with red brown phaeomelanin.

Marking :

The stripes in the flank must be fully present . Sometimes we find stripes that fade and are not bright white, this is a marking error. At the orangebreast female is usually a very vague flank marking visible. Also in combination with blackbreast and blackface is it vague visible. **Color :** The extension of the orange brown phaeomelanin can be at the back and wing feathers very extensive and creates a cloudy area on the back/wing coverts. However, it is important that the orangebreast blackbreast blackface to this part meets up with the color standard. An extension of the orange brown phaeomelanin in back/wing coverts should be classified as a color error.



Orangebreast Blackbreast Blackface Lightback Fawn		
	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Absent	Absent
Beak mark:	Orange brown, around the upper beak including triangular facial area	Absent, triangular facial area is light cream
Upper tail coverts:	White, with around the shafts thin deep orange brown line, joined in a loop at the end of the tail	White with around the shafts thin deep orange brown line, joined in a loop at the end of the tail
Cheek:	orange brown, extending beyond the normal outline towards the top of the head and neck	Very light orange brown, extending beyond the normal outline towards the top of the head and neck
Flank:	Deep orange brown with white stripes instead of dots	-
Flank at side of rump:	Orange brown, extending towards the vent	Light orange brown, extending towards the vent
Breastbar:	Deep orange brown, evenly colored towards the beak , breastbar extending towards the belly	-
Wing coverts:	Wing coverts deep orange brown edged	Wing coverts very slim light cream edged
Color:		
Head and neck:	Dark beige brown including the extending cheek patch	Dark beige brown.
Back and wing:	Beige brown with pink haze. showing the wingmarking, The color separation must be sharp between neck and back.	Beige brown with pink haze. showing the wingmarking. The color separation must be sharp between neck and back.
Rump:	Irregular orange brown / cream checkered.	Irregular orange brown / cream checkered.
Belly:	From the extending deep orange brown breastbar into the belly gradually becoming white at the vent. The undertail coverts are light orange brown	From the extending light beige breast gradually becoming cream white at the vent. The undertail coverts are light orange brown
Tail:	Dark brown	Dark brown
Flank:	-	Beige brown, with pink haze. slightly lighter than the back-/wing feathers. with vague stripes
Breast:	-	Light beige, slightly lighter than the head. extending gradually into the belly color
Technical judging notes		
<p>General: The orangebreast blackbreast blackface mutation combination combines the properties of the orangebreast , the blackbreast and the blackface. This means that all the eumelanin markingfields of the blackbreast and blackface now are filled with red brown phaeomelanin.</p> <p>Marking : The stripes in the flank must be fully present . Sometimes we find stripes that fade and are not bright white, this is a marking error. At the orangebreast female is usually a very vague flank marking visible. Also in combination with blackbreast and blackface is it vague visible. Color : The extension of the orange brown phaeomelanin can be at the back and wing feathers very extensive and creates a cloudy area on the back/wing coverts. However, it is important that the orangebreast blackbreast blackface to this part meets up with the color standard. An extension of the orange brown phaeomelanin in back/wing coverts should be classified as a color error.</p>		



Orangebreast Blackbreast Blackface Masker (CFW) Grey

	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Absent	Absent
Beak mark:	Deep orange brown, around the upper beak including triangular facial area	Absent, triangular facial area is light cream
Upper tail coverts:	White, with around the shafts thin deep orange brown line, joined in a loop at the end of the tail	White with around the shafts thin deep orange brown line, joined in a loop at the end of the tail
Cheek:	Deep orange brown, extending beyond the normal outline towards the top of the head and neck	Very light orange, extending beyond the normal outline towards the top of the head and neck
Flank:	Deep orange brown with white stripes instead of dots	-
Flank at side of rump:	Orange brown, extending towards the vent	Light orange brown, extending towards the vent
Breastbar:	Deep orange brown, evenly colored towards the beak , breastbar extending towards the belly	-
Wing coverts:	Wing coverts deep orange brown edged	Wing coverts very slim light cream edged
Color:		
Head and neck:	cream including the extending cheek patch	Cream
Back and wing:	Cream, showing the wingmarking	Cream, showing the wingmarking
Rump:	Irregular Light orange brown/white checkered.	Irregular Light orange brown/white checkered.
Belly:	From the extending deep orange brown breastbar into the belly gradually becoming white at the vent. The undertail coverts are light orange brown	From the extending very light grey breast gradually becoming cream white at the vent. The undertail coverts are light orange brown
Tail:	Light grey	Light grey
Flank:	-	Cream, slightly lighter than the back-/wing feathers. with vague stripes
Breast:	-	Very light grey. extending gradually into the belly color

Technical judging notes

General:

The orangebreast blackbreast blackface mutation combination combines the properties of the orangebreast , the blackbreast and the blackface. This means that all the eumelanin markingfields of the blackbreast and blackface now are filled with red brown phaeomelanin.

Marking :

The stripes in the flank must be fully present . Sometimes we find stripes that fade and are not bright white, this is a marking error. At the orangebreast female is usually a very vague flank marking visible. Also in combination with blackbreast and blackface is it vague visible. **Color** : The extension of the orange brown phaeomelanin can be at the back and wing feathers very extensive and creates a cloudy area on the back/wing coverts. However, it is important that the orangebreast blackbreast blackface to this part meets up with the color standard. An extension of the orange brown phaeomelanin in back/wing coverts should be classified as a color error.

Orangebreast Blackbreast Blackface Masker (CFW) Fawn

	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Absent	Absent
Beak mark:	Orange brown, around the upper beak including triangular facial area	Absent, triangular facial area is light cream
Upper tail coverts:	White, with around the shafts thin deep orange brown line, joined in a loop at the end of the tail	White with around the shafts thin deep orange brown line, joined in a loop at the end of the tail
Cheek:	orange brown, extending beyond the normal outline towards the top of the head and neck	Very light orange, extending beyond the normal outline towards the top of the head and neck
Flank:	Orange brown with white stripes instead of dots	-
Flank at side of rump:	Orange brown, extending towards the vent	Light orange brown, extending towards the vent
Breastbar:	orange brown, evenly colored towards the beak , breastbar extending towards the belly	-
Wing coverts:	Wing coverts deep orange brown edged	Wing coverts very slim light cream edged
Color:		
Head and neck:	Warm cream including the extending cheek patch	Warm cream with some pink haze.
Back and wing:	Warm cream, with some pink haze. showing the wingmarking	Warm cream, with some pink haze. showing the wingmarking
Rump:	Irregular Light orange brown/cream checkered.	Irregular Light orange brown/cream checkered.
Belly:	From the extending orange brown breastbar into the belly gradually becoming white at the vent. The undertail coverts are light orange brown	From the extending very light brown breast gradually becoming cream white at the vent. The undertail coverts are light orange brown
Tail:	Light brown	Light brown
Flank:	-	Warm cream with some pink haze. slightly lighter than the back-/ wing feathers. with vague stripes
Breast:	-	Very light brown. extending gradually into the belly color

Technical judging notes

General: The orangebreast blackbreast blackface mutation combination combines the properties of the orangebreast , the blackbreast and the blackface. This means that all the eumelanin markingfields of the blackbreast and blackface now are filled with red brown phaeomelanin.

Marking :

The stripes in the flank must be fully present . Sometimes we find stripes that fade and are not bright white, this is a marking error. At the orangebreast female is usually a very vague flank marking visible. Also in combination with blackbreast and blackface is it vague visible. **Color :** The extension of the orange brown phaeomelanin can be at the back and wing feathers very extensive and creates a cloudy area on the back/wing coverts. However, it is important that the orangebreast blackbreast blackface to this part meets up with the color standard. An extension of the orange brown phaeomelanin in back/wing coverts should be classified as a color error.



Orangebreast Blackbreast Blackface Phaeo Grey

	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Absent	Absent
Beak mark:	Deep orange brown, around the upper beak including triangular facial area	Absent, the triangular facial area is cream white
Upper tail coverts:	White with around the shafts thin deep orange brown line, joined in a loop at the end of the tail	White with around the shafts thin deep orange brown line, joined in a loop at the end of the tail
Cheek:	Deep orange brown, extending beyond the normal outline towards the top of the head and neck	Light orange brown, extending beyond the normal outline towards the top of the head and neck
Flank:	Chestnut brown with white stripes instead of dots	-
Flank at side of rump:	Orange brown, extending towards the vent	Light orange brown, extending towards the vent
Breastbar:	Deep orange brown, evenly colored towards the beak, breastbar extending towards the belly	-
Wing coverts:	Wing coverts chestnut brown edged	Wing coverts very slim cream edged
Color:		
Head and neck:	Light silver grey, including the extending cheek patch	Light silver grey
Back and wing:	Light silver grey, slightly darker than the head. showing the wingmarking	Light silver grey, slightly darker than the head. showing the wingmarking
Rump:	Irregular orange brown / white checkered	Irregular orange brown / white checkered
Belly:	From the extending deep orange brown breastbar into the belly gradually becoming white at the vent. The undertail coverts are light orange brown	From the extending light silver grey breast gradually becoming white at the vent. The undertail coverts are light orange brown
Tail:	Light silver grey	Light silver grey
Flank:	-	Light silver grey, with vague stripes
Breast:	-	Light silver grey, extending gradually into the belly color

Technical judging notes

Marking :

Breast bar extends downwards into the belly up to the undertail coverts . The further it extends the better it is. The color of the extending breastbar may turn into a lighter color. However, a unicolor belly is preferred. Ideally, a orangebreast blackbreastblackface isabel male should show a full deep orange brown belly, running from the breastbar into the undertail coverts . When the coverts are not uniform orange brown then this should not be severely penalized.

The dots in the flank must be fully present. Sometimes we find spots that fade, not round and/or not bright white, this is a marking error.

The triangular facial area between the cheek and beak has to be of equal color Depth. The top of the the triangular facial area should be well defined and not overreach above the eye At Orangebreast female is usually a very vague flank drawing visible.

Color:

phaeo mutation caused a reduction of eumelanin in the entire feathering. This reduction is highly variable so that the color of example the wing feathers can vary significantly. The equality of the wing feathers should therefore be felixibel judged. In combination with i pheao l grey, we have to aim for a as clear as possible light silver grey back/wing feathers, a demand which the male can easily meet up. At the female the back/wing feathers will really be hard to get clear light silver grey. The equality of the wing feathers should therefore be felixibel judged.

Orangebreast Blackbreast Blackface Phaeo Fawn

	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Absent	Absent
Beak mark:	Deep orange brown, around the upper beak including triangular facial area	Absent, the triangular facial area is cream
Upper tail coverts:	Cream white with around the shafts thin deep orange brown line, joined in a loop at the end of the tail	Cream white with around the shafts thin deep orange brown line, joined in a loop at the end of the tail
Cheek:	Deep orange brown, extending beyond the normal outline towards the top of the head and neck	Warm cream
Flank:	Chestnut brown with white stripes instead of dots	-
Flank at side of rump:	Orange brown, extending towards the vent	Orange brown, extending towards the vent
Breastbar:	Deep orange brown, evenly colored towards the beak, breastbar extending towards the belly	-
Wing coverts:	Wing coverts chestnut brown edged	Wing coverts very slim cream edged
Color:		
Head and neck:	Light cream, slightly lighter than female. including the extending cheek patch	Light cream, slightly lighter than female. including the extending cheek patch
Back and wing:	Light cream, slightly lighter than female. As evenly as possible showing the wingmarking	Light cream, slightly lighter than female. As evenly as possible showing the wingmarking
Rump:	Irregular orange brown / cream checkered	Irregular orange brown / cream checkered
Belly:	From the extending deep orange brown breastbar into the belly gradually becoming warm cream at the vent. The undertail coverts are light orange brown	From the extending deep orange brown breastbar into the belly gradually becoming warm cream at the vent. The undertail coverts are light orange brown
Tail:	Light cream	Light cream
Flank:	-	Warmcrème, with vague stripes
Breast:	-	Light cream, extending gradually into the belly color

Technical judging notes

Marking :

Breast bar extends downwards into the belly up to the undertail coverts . The further it extends the better it is. The color of the extending breastbar may turn into a lighter color. However, a unicolor belly is preferred. Ideally, a orangebreast blackbreastblackface isabel male should show a full deep orange brown belly, running from the breastbar into the undertail coverts . When the coverts are not uniform orange brown then this should not be severely penalized.

The dots in the flank must be fully present. Sometimes we find spots that fade, not round and/or not bright white, this is a marking error.

The triangular facial area between the cheek and beak has to be of equal color Depth. The top of the the triangular facial area should be well defined and not overreach above the eye At Orangebreast female is usually a very vague flank drawing visible.

Color:

In combinations with pheao fawn is a light cream color desired, slightly warmer hue than the head and neck. In other words, the color depth may not be as light as possible, but should always be a minimum of light cream. The equality of the wing feathers should therefore be felixibel judged.

Orangebreast Blackface Grey

	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Deep orange brown, integral with the cheek patch	Absent
Beak mark:	Deep orange brown, around the upper beak including triangular facial area	Absent, between cheek and beak cream
Upper tail coverts:	Deep orange brown / white bars.	Orange brown / white bars
Cheek:	Deep orange brown	Light orange brown
Flank:	Chestnut brown with round white dots	-
Flank at side of rump:	Orange brown, extending towards the vent	Orange brown, extending towards the vent.
Zebra marking:	Deep orange brown on a very light grey background	-
Breastbar:	Deep orange brown on a very light grey background	-
Color:		
Head and neck:	Slate grey, on the head hammered marking	Slate grey, on the head hammered marking.
Back and wing:	Slate Gray, evenly, slightly darker than the head.	Slate grey, evenly, slightly darker than the head.
Rump:	Irregular orange brown / white checkered	Irregular orange brown / cream checkered
Belly:	From the extending deep orange brown breastbar into the belly gradually becoming cream white at the vent. The undertail coverts are orange brown	From the extending slate grey breast gradually becoming cream white at the vent. The undertail coverts are orange brown
Tail:	Black	Black
Flank:	-	Slate grey, slightly lighter than the head, with vague round dots
Breast:	-	Slate grey, slightly lighter than the head, extending gradually into the belly color.

Technical judging notes

Marking :

Breast bar extends downwards into the belly up to the undertail coverts . The further it extends the better it is. The color of the extending breastbar may turn into a lighter color. However, a unicolor belly is preferred. Ideally, a orangebreast blackbreastblackface male should show a full deep orange brown belly, running from the breastbar into the undertail coverts . When the coverts are not uniform orange brown then this should not be severely penalized.

The standard requires that the breastbar and zebarmarking should be deep orange brown. There will, however ,a few orangebreast grey, or not even one, that has no longer eumelanin between or under the breastbar and in the zebarmarking. This requirement will have to be judged with some flexibility. For marking of the tail it is the same. The standard requires a deep orange brown bar marking. Both the male and female will show herein still some eumelanin. The bars are not quite deep orange brown/white, but the deep orange brown bar is partly the basic color and partly deep orange brown. The birds with the least amount of eumelanin in the breast and/or the tail marking are preferred.

At orangebreast females is usually a vague flank marking visible. Not showing of this marking should not be penalized.

Color:The grey color on the back/wing feathers cannot be as clear as can be expected with a grey zebra finch. In the back/wing feathers will be more phaeomelanin, particular in the edges of the greater coverts and wing feathers, than with the grey zebra finch. If we would require a slate grey color of the back/wing feathers, then we will risk of compromising the orangebreast characteristics.

Orangebreast Blackface Fawn

	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Deep orange brown, integral with the cheek patch	Absent
Beak mark:	Deep orange brown, around the upper beak including triangular facial area	Absent, between cheek and beak light brown
Upper tail coverts:	Deep orange brown / white bars	Orange brown / white bars
Cheek:	Deep orange brown	Light orange brown
Flank:	Chestnut brown with round white dots	-
Flank at side of rump:	Orange brown, extending towards the vent	Orange brown, extending towards the vent.
Zebra marking:	Deep orange brown, on a very light beige background	-
Breastbar:	Deep orange brown, breastbar extending towards the belly	-
Color:		
Head and neck:	Brown, as warm as possible	Brown, as warm as possible
Back and wing:	Brown, smooth, warm and as dark as possible	Brown, smooth, warm and as dark as possible
Rump:	Irregular orange brown / cream checkered	Irregular orange brown / cream checkered
Belly:	From the extending deep orange brown breastbar into the belly gradually becoming warm cream at the vent. The undertail coverts are orange brown	From the extending light brown breast gradually becoming warm cream at the vent. The undertail coverts are orange brown
Tail:	Dark brown	Dark brown
Flank:	-	Brown, slightly lighter than the head. With vague round dots
Breast:	-	Light brown, slightly lighter than the head. extending gradually into the belly color

Technical judging notes

Marking :

Breast bar extends downwards into the belly up to the undertail coverts . The further it extends the better it is. The color of the extending breastbar may turn into a lighter color. However, a unicolor belly is preferred. Ideally, a orangebreast blackbreastblackface male should show a full deep orange brown belly, running from the breastbar into the undertail coverts . When the coverts are not uniform orange brown then this should not be severely penalized.

The standard requires that the breastbar and zebarmarking should be deep orange brown. There will, however ,a few orangebreast grey, or not even one, that has no longer eumelanin between or under the breastbar and in the zebarmarking. This requirement will have to be judged with some flexibility. For marking of the tail it is the same. The standard requires a deep orange brown bar marking. Both the male and female will show herein still some eumelanin. The bars are not quite deep orange brown/white, but the deep orange brown bar is partly the basic color and partly deep orange brown. The birds with the least amount of eumelanin in the breast and/or the tail marking are preferred.

At orangebreast females is usually a vague flank marking visible. Not showing of this marking should not be penalized.

Color:The brown color on the back/wing feathers cannot be as clear as can be expected with a fawn zebra finch. In the back/wing feathers will be more phaeomelanin, particular in the edges of the greater coverts and wing feathers, than with the fawn y zebra finch. If we would require a brown color of the back/wing feathers, then we will risk of compromising the orangebreast characteristics.

Orangebreast Blackface Phaeo Grey

	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Deep orange brown, integral with the cheek patch	Absent
Beak mark:	Deep orange brown, around the upper beak including triangular facial area	Absent, between cheek and beak cream
Upper tail coverts:	Deep orange brown / white bars.	Orange brown / white bars
Cheek:	Deep orange brown	Light orange brown.
Flank:	Chestnut brown with round white dots	-
Flank at side of rump:	Orange brown, extending towards the vent	Light orange brown, extending towards the vent
Zebra marking:	Deep orange brown on a very light grey background	-
Breastbar:	Deep orange brown, breastbar extending towards the belly	-
Color:		
Head and neck:	Light silver grey.	Light silver grey.
Back and wing:	Light silver grey, slightly darker than the head	Light silver grey, slightly darker than the head.
Rump:	Irregular orange brown / white checkered.	Irregular orange brown / white checkered
Belly:	From the extending deep orange brown breastbar into the belly gradually becoming white at the vent. The undertail coverts are orange brown	From the extending light silver grey breast gradually becoming cream white at the vent. The undertail coverts are orange brown
Tail:	Light silver grey.	Light silver grey.
Flank:	-	Very light silver Gray, with vague round dots
Breast:	-	Light silver grey, extending gradually into the belly color

Technical judging notes

Marking :

Breast bar extends downwards into the belly up to the undertail coverts . The further it extends the better it is. The color of the extending breastbar may turn into a lighter color. However, a unicolor belly is preferred. Ideally, a orangebreast blackbreastblackface phaeo male should show a full deep orange brown belly, running from the breastbar into the undertail coverts . When the coverts are not uniform orange brown then this should not be severely penalized.

The dots in the flank must be fully present. Sometimes we find spots that fade, not round and/or not bright white, this is a marking error. The triangular facial area must be of equal color depth as the tear and beak mark. The top of the triangular facial area should be well defined and not overreach above the eye

At the orangebreast female is usually a vague flank marking visible. The lack thereof should not be penalized.

Orangebreast Blackface Phaeo Fawn		
	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Deep orange brown, integral with the cheek patch	Absent
Beak mark:	Deep orange brown, around the upper beak including triangular facial area	Absent, between cheek and beak cream
Upper tail coverts:	Deep orange brown / white bars	Orange brown / white bars
Cheek:	Deep orange brown	Light orange Cream
Flank:	Chestnut brown with round white dots	-
Flank at side of rump:	Orange brown, extending towards the vent	Light orange brown, extending towards the vent
Zebra marking:	Deep orange brown, on a very light beige background	-
Breastbar:	Deep orange brown, breastbar extending towards the belly	-
Color:		
Head and neck:	Light cream, slightly lighter than female	Light cream
Back and wing:	Light cream, slightly lighter than female	Light cream
Rump:	Irregular orange brown / cream checkered.	Irregular orange brown / cream checkered
Belly:	From the extending deep orange brown breastbar into the belly gradually becoming warm cream at the vent. The undertail coverts are orange brown	From the extending light cream breast gradually becoming warm cream at the vent. The undertail coverts are orange brown
Tail:	Light crème.	Light cream
Flank:	-	Cream, unicolor with the belly, with vague round dots
Breast:	-	Light cream, extending gradually into the belly color
Technical judging notes		
<p>Breast bar extends downwards into the belly up to the undertail coverts . The further it extends the better it is. The color of the extending breastbar may turn into a lighter color. However, a unicolor belly is preferred. Ideally, a orangebreast blackbreastblackface pheao male should show a full deep orange brown belly, running from the breastbar into the undertail coverts . When the coverts are not uniform orange brown then this should not be severely penilazed.</p> <p>The dots in the flank must be fully present. Sometimes we find spots that fade, not round and/or not bright white, this is a marking error. The triangular facial area must be of equal color depth as the tear and beak mark. The top of the triangular facial area should be well defined and not overreach above the eye</p> <p>At the orangebreast female is usually a vague flank marking visible. The lack thereof should not be penalized.</p>		

Blackbreast Grey		
	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Absent, between cheek patch and beakmark white	absent, between cheek and beakmark white
Beak mark:	Black, around the upper beak	Black, around the upper beak
Upper tail coverts:	White, with around the shafts thin black line, joined in a loop at the end of the tail	Cream, with around the shafts thin black line, joined in a loop at the end of the tail
Cheek:	Deep orange Brown, extending beyond the normal outline towards the top of the head and neck	-
Flank:	Chestnut brown with white stripes instead of dots	-
Flank at side of rump:	Cream white	Cream white
Breast bar:	Black, evenly colored towards the beak. under the beak is 10 mm. mottled allowed.	-
Wing coverts:	Wing coverts chestnut brown / white edged	wing coverts very slim cream edged
Color:		
Head and neck:	Slate grey, on the head hammered marking including the extending cheek patch	Slate grey, on the head hammered marking
Back and wing:	Slate grey, showing the wingmarking	Slate grey, showing the wingmarking
Rump:	Cream white	Cream
Belly:	Cream white from the black breastbar up to and including the undertail feathers	Cream, from the light slate grey breast up to and including the undertail feathers
Tail:	Black	Black
Cheek:	-	Slate grey, slightly lighter than the head
Flank:	-	Slate grey, slightly lighter than the head
Breast:	-	Light slate grey
Technical judging notes		
<p>Marking: At the blackbreast there is a change in the markings. These changes are, the breastbar is extending towards the beak and has replaced the zebra marking, the cheek patch extending beyond the normal outline towards the top of the head and neck, wing marking, tail marking showing thin lines around the shafts with joined in a loop at the end of the tail, a stripe marking in the flank and lack of tear mark.</p> <p>Although the deeply colored breast is very prominent, it is not the most important marking. It is much more important that there is a balance between the extending of the cheek and the edging on the wing feathers on one side and on the other side the extending of color on the breast. Therefore, it is often better, in terms of a good wing marking and well extending cheek patch, that the breast is not fully colored up to the beak and that the last 10 mm is mottled. However, when this mottled effect is too prominent, a white patch under the beak arises and this should be seen at the male as a marking error. At the female if we see a white spot under the beak, this is the color of the breast, then we have to penalize this at the category color.</p> <p>By increasing phaeomelanin above and behind the cheek patch that flow into the skull and the back of the neck. As a result, the cheek patch will not be well defined and the color on the head and neck mix with the color of the cheek patch. Breeding technically it is possible that we see at judging blackbreast zebra finches who are showing a complete deep orange brown head and neck color, this should be seen as the ideal.</p> <p>At the male we see an increase of phaeomelanin in the wing feathers as a result that they show a chestnut brown edging on the wing feathers. This chestnut brown edging is accented by a white edging so there must be a clear and regular wing marking. Also the female must show a clear wing marking. However, the female misses the chestnut brown and white in the wing feathers. The wing feathers should show a fine and regular light cream edging. Missing this wing marking at the female should be seen as a marking error.</p> <p>In all cases a clear and complete tail marking has to be present. The absence of this marking should be seen as a marking error.</p> <p>In the flank, which should show white stripes whereby the white color should not be more than 50% of the total color, we often see that the stripes are still oval or the stripes are very short. Also it is possible you see a lot of white, due to very large stripes. Showing a shallow tear mark is a common error.</p> <p>To summarize, if we have to choose between a bird with good extending cheek patch, a prominent wing marking, but with very mottled color on the breast and show no tear mark and a bird with a good colored breast, showing some tear mark, moderately extending cheek patch and a less prominent marking on the wing feathers. We prefer the first bird because it is more balanced.</p> <p>Color: It is both at the blackbreast grey male and female to show a slate grey color of the back/wing coverts with the wing marking described above. The slate grey color should show no brown haze. A brown haze has to be seen as a color error. At the male we see still some cream at the</p>		

flank at side of rump and the undertail feathers. This should not be seen as a serious error, a cream white belly color is not wrong.

Blackbreast Fawn		
	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Absent, between cheek patch and beakmark white	absent, between cheek and beakmark cream
Beak mark:	Blackish brown, around the upper beak	Blackish brown, around the upper beak
Upper tail coverts:	Cream, with around the shafts thin blackish brown line, joined in a loop at the end of the tail	Cream, with around the shafts thin blackish brown line, joined in a loop at the end of the tail
Cheek:	Deep orange Brown, extending beyond the normal outline towards the top of the head and neck	-
Flank:	Chestnut brown with white stripes instead of dots	-
Flank at side of rump:	Warm cream	Warm cream
Breast bar:	Blackish brown, evenly colored towards the beak. under the beak is 10 mm. mottled allowed.	-
Wing coverts:	Wing coverts chestnut brown / white edged	wing coverts very slim cream edged
Color:		
Head and neck:	Brown, as warm as possible, including the extending cheek patch	Brown, as warm as possible
Back and wing:	Brown, evenly, warm and as dark as possible showing the wingmarking	Brown, evenly, warm and as dark as possible. showing the wingmarking
Rump:	Warm cream	Warm cream
Belly:	Cream, as warm as possible, from the blackish brown breastbar up to and including the undertail feathers	Cream, as warm as possible. from the light brown breast up to and including the undertail feathers
Tail:	Dark brown	Dark brown
Cheek:	-	Brown, slightly lighter than the head
Flank:	-	Brown, slightly lighter than the head
Breast:	-	Light brown
Technical judging notes		
<p>General markings: See Blackbreast Gray.</p> <p>Marking: If at the side of the breast some chestnut brown feathers are showing at the blackbreast fawn male, we don't have to penalize that. It is a blackbreast characteristics because the markings have not been well defined. This is especially characteristic at blackbreast fawn males. But chestnut brown feathers in the middle of the breast we have to penalize, because this are orangebreast characteristics.</p> <p>Color: Due to the lack of melanin in the down feathering the brown color of head and back/wing feathers will be in general be somewhat warmer than the brown color of the fawn. During judging it is possible that there will be blackbreast fawn with a nearly white belly, this is not desirable, and these birds are to be penalized at the catagorie color.</p>		

Blackbreast Lightback Grey		
	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Absent, between cheek patch and beakmark white	absent, between cheek and beakmark white
Beak mark:	Black, around the upper beak	Black, around the upper beak
Upper tail coverts:	White, with around the shafts thin black line, joined in a loop at the end of the tail	White, with around the shafts thin black line, joined in a loop at the end of the tail
Cheek:	Orange Brown, as deep as possible. extending beyond the normal outline towards the top of the head and neck	-
Flank:	Deep orange with white stripes instead of dots	-
Flank at side of rump:	White	White
Breast bar:	Black, evenly colored towards the beak. under the beak is 10 mm. mottled allowed.	-
Wing coverts:	Wing coverts deep orange brown / white edged	wing coverts very slim light cream edged
Color:		
Head and neck:	Pearl grey, on the head hammered marking including the extending cheek patch.	Pearl grey, on the head hammered marking
Back and wing:	Light grey with a cream haze, showing the wingmarkings. The color separation must be sharp between neck and back.	Light grey with cream haze. showing the wingmarking The color separation must be sharp between neck and back.
Rump:	White	White
Belly:	White from the black breastbar up to and including the undertail feathers.	White, from the light grey breast up to and including the undertail feathers
Tail:	Black grey	Pearl grey, on the head hammered marking
Cheek:	-	Pearl grey, slightly lighter than the head
Flank:	-	Light grey with cream haze, slightly darker than the back-/wing feathers
Breast:	-	Light grey
Technical judging notes		
General markings: See Blackbreast Gray.		
Marking: Although the wing marking usually will not be as prominent as at the blackbreast grey and blackbreast fawn it still must be visible. About the color and depth of color of the markings, we reference at the technical judging note of the lightback grey.		
Color: The female must show a light grey flank color. a white color of the flank, the same as the belly color is a color error		

Blackbreast Lightback Fawn		
	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Absent, between cheek patch and beakmark white	absent, between cheek and beakmark white
Beak mark:	Blackish brown, around the upper beak	Blackish brown, around the upper beak
Upper tail coverts:	White, with around the shafts thin blackish brown line, joined in a loop at the end of the tail	White, with around the shafts thin blackish brown line, joined in a loop at the end of the tail
Cheek:	Orange Brown, as deep as possible. extending beyond the normal outline towards the top of the head and neck	-
Flank:	Deep orange brown with white stripes instead of dots	-
Flank at side of rump:	White	White
Breast bar:	Dark brown, evenly colored towards the beak. under the beak is 10 mm. mottled allowed.	-
Wing coverts:	Wing coverts deep orange brown / white edged	wing coverts very slim light cream edged
Color:		
Head and neck:	Light brown, including the extending cheek patch	Dark beige brown.
Back and wing:	Beige brown with pink haze. showing the wingmarking The color separation must be sharp between neck and back.	Beige brown with some pink haze. showing the wingmarking The color separation must be sharp between neck and back.
Rump:	White	White
Belly:	White, from the dark brown breastbar up to and including the undertail feathers	White, from the light beige breast up to and including the undertail feathers
Tail:	Dark brown	Dark brown
Cheek:	-	Dark beige brown, slightly lighter than the head
Flank:	-	Beige brown with pink haze. Slightly lighter than the back-/wing feathers
Breast:	-	Light beige
Technical judging notes		
General markings: See Blackbreast Gray.		
Marking: Although the wing marking usually will not be as prominent as at the blackbreast grey and blackbreast fawn it still must be visible. About the color and depth of color of the markings, we reference at the technical judging note of the lightback fawn.		
Color: The female must show a beige brown with pink haze flank color. a white color of the flank, the same as the belly color is a color error		

Blackbreast Masker (CFW) Grey		
	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Absent, between cheek patch and beakmark white	absent, between cheek and beakmark white
Beak mark:	Black, around the upper beak	Black, around the upper beak
Upper tail coverts:	White, with around the shafts thin black line, joined in a loop at the end of the tail	White, with around the shafts thin black line, joined in a loop at the end of the tail
Cheek:	Deep orange Brown, extending beyond the normal outline towards the top of the head and neck	-
Flank:	Chestnut brown with white stripes instead of dots	-
Flank at side of rump:	White	White
Breast bar:	Black, evenly colored towards the beak. under the beak is 10 mm. mottled allowed.	-
Wing coverts:	Wing coverts deep orange brown / white edged	wing coverts very slim light cream edged
Color:		
Head and neck:	Cream, including the extending cheek patch	Cream
Back and wing:	Cream, showing the wingmarking	Cream, showing the wingmarking
Rump:	White	White
Belly:	White, from the black breastbar up to and including the undertail feathers	White, from the white breast up to and including the undertail feathers
Tail:	Light grey	Light grey
Cheek:	-	Cream, slightly lighter than the head
Flank:	-	Cream, slightly lighter than the back-/wing feathers
Breast:	-	White
Technical judging notes		
<p>General markings: See Blackbreast Gray.</p> <p>Marking: Also at the blackbreast masker grey must be at least a light wing marking be visible.</p> <p>Color: The cream color of a good masker grey can also be shown. The female must show a cream flank color. a white color of the flank, the same as the belly color is a color error. At blackbreast masker grey, it often happens that they have used a poor colored masker grey. birds with a pale tail marking and even a dark color on the head. This should, depending on the severity of the error, be penalized at the category marking and color.</p>		

Blackbreast Masker (CFW) Fawn		
	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Absent, between cheek patch and beakmark white	absent, between cheek and beakmark white
Beak mark:	Dark brown, around the upper beak	Dark brown, around the upper beak
Upper tail coverts:	White, with around the shafts thin dark brown line, joined in a loop at the end of the tail	White, with around the shafts thin dark brown line, joined in a loop at the end of the tail
Cheek:	Orange Brown, as deep as possible. extending beyond the normal outline towards the top of the head and neck	-
Flank:	Deep orange brown with white stripes instead of dots	-
Flank at side of rump:	White	White
Breast bar:	Dark brown, evenly colored towards the beak. under the beak is 10 mm. mottled allowed.	-
Wing coverts:	Wing coverts deep orange brown / white edged	wing coverts very slim light cream edged
Color:		
Head and neck:	Warm cream, including the extending cheek patch	Warm cream with some pink haze
Back and wing:	Warm cream, with some pink haze. showing the wingmarking	Warm cream with some pink haze. showing the wingmarking
Rump:	White	White
Belly:	White, from the dark brown breastbar up to and including the undertail feathers	White, from the white breast up to and including the undertail feathers
Tail:	Light brown	Light brown
Cheek:	-	Warm cream, slightly lighter than the head
Flank:	-	Warm cream with some pink haze. Slightly lighter than the back-/wing feathers
Breast:	-	White
Technical judging notes		
<p>General markings: See Blackbreast Gray.</p> <p>Marking: Also at the blackbreast masker fawn must be at least a light wing marking be visible.</p> <p>Color: The cream with pink haze color of a good masker fawn can also be shown. The female must show a cream with pink haze flank color. a white color of the flank, the same as the belly color is a color error.</p>		

Blackbreast Phaeo Grey		
	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Absent	Absent
Beak mark:	Grey, the lighter the better. between cheek and beak white	Grey, the lighter the better. between cheek and beak white
Upper tail coverts:	White, with around the shafts thin light grey line, joined in a loop at the end of the tail	Cream, with around the shafts thin light grey line, joined in a loop at the end of the tail
Cheek:	Deep orange brown, extending beyond the normal outline towards the top of the head and neck	-
Flank:	Chestnut brown with white stripes instead of dots	-
Flank at side of rump:	White	White
Breast bar:	Grey, the lighter the better. Evenly colored towards the beak. under the beak is 10 mm. mottled allowed.	-
Wing coverts:	Wing coverts chestnut brown / white edged	Wing coverts very slim cream edged
Color:		
Head and neck:	Light silver grey, including the extending cheek patch	Very light silver grey
Back and wing:	Light silver grey, showing the wingmarking	Light silver grey, showing the wingmarking
Rump:	White	White
Belly:	White, from the grey breastbar up to and including the undertail feathers	White, from the light silver breast up to and including the undertail feathers
Tail:	Light silver grey	Light silver grey
Cheek:	-	Very light silver grey
Flank:	-	Very light silver grey
Breast:	Light silver grey	Very light silver grey
Technical judging notes		
<p>General Blackbreast Phaeo: The blackbreast phaeo is at his best, showing a clear color. Birds therefore show a minimum of eumelanin, but showing a maximum of phaeomelanin. The best blackbreast phaeol male is also a zebra finch who shows a completely deep orange brown head and neck and chestnut brown/white edged wing feathers. The flank should be not too white by huge white stripes. This mutation combination should show no tear- and beak mark. The tear mark will rarely be shown, but the featherfield where normally the beak mark is will be some darker cream so weak beak mark is visible. This should not be to penalized. Also the marking on the breast must be absent, but also here the featherfield where normally the breastbar is, will be darker cream then the color immediately under the beak. The belly should be warm cream, the warmer the color the better. A evenly colored back/wing feathers must be judged with some flexibility. The cheek patch and flank marking should be as deep as possible of color. At the male showing some breastmarking is wrong, however, an evenly colored breast is difficult to achieve. Also this must be judged with some flexibility.</p> <p>General Blackbreast Phaeo Grey: The phaeo grey is a selection of the phaeo mutation with light grey eumelanin markings, also in combination with blackbreast.</p> <p>Marking: The beak mark and tail marking can be both at the male and female be light grey of color. This is also for the breastmarking at the male. The cheek patche and flank marking should be as deep as possible of color. The wing marking, the chestnut brown/white edging at the wing feathers must be clearly visible.</p> <p>Color: The phaeo grey mutation should show a clear as possible light silver grey back/wing feathers, a requierment which at the male is easily to achieve. At the female is a evenly clear light silver grey colored back/wing feathers hardly to achieve. So this must be judged with some flexibility.</p>		

Blackbreast Phaeo Fawn		
	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Absent	Absent
Beak mark:	Absent, between cheek and beak white	Absent, between cheek and beak white
Upper tail coverts:	Cream as deep as possible with around the shafts thin light beige line, joined in a loop at the end of the tail	Cream as deep as possible with around the shafts thin light beige line, joined in a loop at the end of the tail
Cheek:	Deep orange brown, extending beyond the normal outline towards the top of the head and neck	-
Flank:	Chestnut brown with white stripes instead of dots	-
Flank at side of rump:	White	White
Breast bar:	Absent	-
Wing coverts:	Wing coverts chestnut brown / white edged	Wing coverts very slim cream edged
Color:		
Head and neck:	Light cream, including the extending cheek patch	Light cream
Back and wing:	Light cream, as evenly as possible, showing the wingmarking	Light cream, showing the wingmarking
Rump:	White	Warm cream
Belly:	Warm cream, from the light beige breast up to and including the undertail feathers	Warm Cream, from the light cream breast up to and including the undertail feathers
Tail:	Light cream	Light cream
Cheek:	-	Warm Cream
Flank:	-	Cream
Breast:	Very Light beige	Light cream
Technical judging notes		
General remarks Blackbreast Phaeo: See Blackbreast Phaeo Grey		
<p>Marking: The cheek patch and flank marking should be as deep as possible of color. The wing marking, the chestnut brown/white edging at the wing feathers must be clearly visible.</p> <p>Color: At the standard a light cream color is required, slightly warmer than the head and neck. In other words, the color depth may not be as light as possible, but should always be a minimum of light cream. Evenly colored wing feathers must be judged with some flexibility. The color of the belly is formed by phaeomelanin this must be clearly warmer than at the back. A light belly color is wrong and should be penalized at the catagorie color.</p>		

Blackbreast Whitebreast Grey		
	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Absent	Absent
Beak mark:	Absent, between cheek patch and beak white	Absent, between cheek and beak white
Upper tail coverts:	White, with around the shafts thin as deep as possible light grey line, joined in a loop at the end of the tail	White, with around the shafts thin as deep as possible light grey line, joined in a loop at the end of the tail
Cheek:	Orange brown, as deep as possible. extending beyond the normal outline towards the top of the head and neck	-
Flank:	Chestnut brown with white stripes instead of dots	-
Flank at side of rump:	White	White
Breast bar:	Absent, this featherfield is white	-
Wing coverts:	Wing coverts deep orange brown / white edged	Wing coverts white edged
Color:		
Head and neck:	Slate grey, on the head hammered marking including the extending cheek patch	Slate grey, on the head hammered marking
Back and wing:	Slate grey, showing the wingmarking	Slate grey, showing the wingmarking
Rump:	White	White
Belly:	White, from the white breast up to and including the undertail feathers	White, from the white breast up to and including the undertail feathers
Tail:	Light grey	Light grey
Cheek:	-	White
Flank:	-	White
Breast:	-	White
Technical judging notes		
<p>General: It is remarkable that in young birds sometimes not at all, but at least to a lesser extent, there is reduction of melanin in the wing feathers. After moulting, however, the desired marking will be visible.</p> <p>Color : At the blackbreast whitebreast we should pay attention to the fact that there is no breastmarking showed anymore at the breast. If these is present, this should be penalized at the catagorie color. A evenly colored breast is difficult to achieve, we have to judge this with some flexibility. By increasing phaeomelanin above and behind the cheek patch that flow into the skull and the back of the neck. As a result, the cheek patch will not be well defined and the color on the head and neck mix with the color of the cheek patch. The blackbreast zebrafinches who are showing a complete deep orange brown head and nek color, should be seen as ideal. A white featherfield around the upper beak is a color error, a grey color around the upper beak should be even. But a slate grey color is ideal.. Breeding technically it is possible that we see at judging.</p> <p>Marking: At the male we see a increase of phaeomelanin in the wing feathers as result that the show a chestnut brown edging on the wing feathers. This chestnut brown edging is accented by a white edging so there must be a clear and regular wing marking. The slate grey back color with the chestnut brown/white marking of the wing feathers should be even of color, showing a brown haze is a color error. At the female the chestnut brown edging at the wing feathers is absent, the wing feathers show only the white edging . The tail marking is described as around the shafts thin as deep as possible light grey line, joined in a loop at the end of the tail. If the tail marking is minimally present this should not be penalized , but as deep as possible of color is preferred. In the flank, which should show white stripes whereby the white color should not be more than 50% of the total color, we often see that the stripes are still oval or the stripes are very short. Also it is possible you see a lot of white, due to very large stripes. Showing a shallow tear mark at the female is a color error.</p> <p>Color: The back/wing feathers of the male and female should be deep slate grey, it should be without brown haze. A brown haze must be seen as a color error. If the female shows a cream or light brown flank instead of a white color, then this should not be penalized.</p>		

Blackbreast Whitebreast Fawn		
	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Absent	Absent
Beak mark:	Absent, between cheek patch and beak white	Absent, between cheek and beak white
Upper tail coverts:	White, with around the shafts thin as deep as possible light brown line, joined in a loop at the end of the tail	White, with around the shafts thin as deep as possible light brown line, joined in a loop at the end of the tail
Cheek:	Orange brown, as deep as possible. extending beyond the normal outline towards the top of the head and neck	-
Flank:	Chestnut brown with white stripes instead of dots	-
Flank at side of rump:	White	White
Breast bar:	Absent, this featherfield is white	-
Wing coverts:	Wing coverts deep orange brown / white edged	Wing coverts white edged
Color:		
Head and neck:	Dark beige brown, including the extending cheek patch	Dark beige brown
Back and wing:	Dark beige brown, showing the wingmarking	Dark beige brown, showing the wingmarking
Rump:	White	White
Belly:	White, from the white breast up to and including the undertail feathers	White, from the white breast up to and including the undertail feathers
Tail:	Cream	Cream
Cheek:	-	White
Flank:	-	White
Breast:	-	White
Technical judging notes		
For general notes see Blackbreast Whitebreast Grey		
Color: In addition to technical judging notes of the blackbreast whitebreast grey, we can mention that at the blackbreast whitebreast fawn, that the brown color of the head and the back/wing feathers is less warm brown in color than at the fawn. This is caused by reduction of the pheomelanin in the tops of the barbs and the brackets. A grey haze is not allowed. If the female shows a cream or light brown flank instead of a white color, then this should not be penalized.		

Blackbreast Blackface Grey		
	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Absent	Absent
Beak mark:	Black, around the upper beak including triangular facial area	Black, around the upper beak between cheek and beakmark light Lead grey
Upper tail coverts:	White, with around the shafts thin black line, joined in a loop at the end of the tail	Cream, with around the shafts thin black line, joined in a loop at the end of the tail
Cheek:	Deep orange Brown, extending beyond the normal outline towards the top of the head and neck	-
Flank:	Chestnut brown with white stripes instead of dots	-
Flank at side of rump:	Cream	Cream
Breast bar:	Black, evenly colored towards the beak, breastbar extending towards the belly	-
Wing coverts:	Wing coverts chestnut brown edged	Wing coverts very slim cream edged
Color:		
Head and neck:	Slate grey, on the head hammered marking including the extending cheek patch	Slate grey, on the head hammered marking
Back and wing:	Slate grey, showing the wingmarking	Slate grey, showing the wingmarking
Rump:	Irregular black / white checkered	Irregular black/cream white checkered
Belly:	Black, from the extending black breastbar into the belly gradually becoming grey at the vent. The undertail coverts are black	From the extending slate grey breast gradually becoming light cream with grey haze at the vent. The undertail coverts are blackish grey
Tail:	Black	Black
Cheek:	-	Slate grey, slightly lighter than the head
Flank:	-	Slate grey, slightly lighter than the head.
Breast:	-	Slate grey, slightly lighter than the head
Technical judging notes		
<p>General: The blackbreast blackface grey combines the requirements of the blackbreast grey and blackface grey. At the male it will be hard to get the triangular facial area black. At the female the triangular facial area should be grey.</p> <p>Marking: The beak mark around the upper beak will run through from the upper beak to the top of the eye and so give a full black triangular facial area of the blackbreast blackface grey. The breast is from the breastbar up to the lower beak black. If this is mottled, then this is a marking error. The stripe marking of the flank tends to be not well defined. However, this is a requirement. We should also paid attention to the specific blackbreast tail marking, the blackface mutation has the ability to turn it again into a bar shape. This should be seen as a marking error. The white edging at the wing feathers, which is present in blackbreast male, beside the chestnut brown edging, is absent in combination with the blackface mutation. This is typical for this combination, the lack of these white edging should never be seen as an error. Although the wing marking usually will not be so prominent, it still must be visible.</p> <p>Color : The breastbar is extending downwards up to the undertail coverts. The further it extends the better it is. The color of extending breastbar into the lower belly may turn into a lighter color. However, a fully evenly colored belly is preferred. An ideal blackbreast blackface grey male would have a fully black belly, from the breastbar up to the undertail coverts. When the undertail coverts are not evenly black, this should not be seen as a severely error. At the female sometimes we recognize a vague zebremarking on the breast, this is a color error. Although the wing marking usually will not be so prominent, it still must be visible. The back/wing feathers should be deep slate grey, it should be without brown haze.</p>		

Blackbreast Blackface Fawn		
	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Absent	Absent
Beak mark:	Blackish brown, around the upper beak including triangular facial area	Blackish brown, around the upper beak between cheek and beakmark light brown.
Upper tail coverts:	Cream, with around the shafts thin blackish brown line, joined in a loop at the end of the tail	Cream, with around the shafts thin black line, joined in a loop at the end of the tail
Cheek:	Deep orange Brown, extending beyond the normal outline towards the top of the head and neck	-
Flank:	Chestnut brown with white stripes instead of dots	-
Flank at side of rump:	Warm cream	Cream
Breast bar:	Blackish brown, evenly colored towards the beak, breastbar extending towards the belly	-
Wing coverts:	Wing coverts chestnut brown edged	Wing coverts very slim cream edged
Color:		
Head and neck:	Brown, as warm as possible, including the extending cheek patch	Brown, as warm as possible
Back and wing:	Brown, evenly, warm and as dark as possible showing the wingmarking	Brown, evenly, warm and as dark as possible. showing the wingmarking
Rump:	Irregular blackish brown/cream checkered	Irregular blackish brown/cream checkered
Belly:	Blackish brown, from the extending blackish brown breastbar into the belly gradually becoming beige brown at the vent. The undertail coverts are blackish brown	From the extending light brown breast gradually becoming dark warm cream with beige grey haze at the vent. The undertail coverts are blackish grey
Tail:	Dark brown	Dark brown
Cheek:	-	Brown, slightly lighter than the head
Flank:	-	Brown, slightly lighter than the head
Breast:	-	Light brown, slightly lighter than the head
Technical judging notes		
General: See Blackbreast Blackface Grey		
Marking: Although the wing marking usually will not be so prominent, it still must be visible.		
Color: The color of the back/wing feathers should be as warm brown as possible, a pale color should be penalized at the catagorie color. A fully evenly colored belly from the breastbar up to the undertail coverts at the blackbreast blackface fawn male will be harder to achieve than at the blackbreast blackface grey male. If the color Intention gradually becoming ligher towards the lower belly, this should be judged with some flexibility.		

Blackbreast Blackface Lightback Grey

	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Absent	Absent
Beak mark:	Black, around the upper beak including triangular facial area	Blackish brown, around the upper beak. between cheek and beakmark light Brown
Upper tail coverts:	White, with around the shafts thin black line, joined in a loop at the end of the tail	Cream, with around the shafts thin blackish brown line, joined in a loop at the end of the tail
Cheek:	Orange Brown, as deep as possible. extending beyond the normal outline towards the top of the head and neck	-
Flank:	Deep orange with white stripes instead of dots	-
Flank at side of rump:	White	White
Breast bar:	Black, evenly colored towards the beak, breastbar extending towards the belly	-
Wing coverts:	Wing coverts deep orange brown edged	Wing coverts very slim cream edged
Color:		
Head and neck:	Pearl grey, on the head hammered marking including the extending cheek patch	Pearl grey, on the head hammered marking
Back and wing:	Light grey with cream haze. showing the wingmarking The color separation must be sharp between neck and back.	Light grey with cream haze. showing the wingmarking The color separation must be sharp between neck and back.
Rump:	Irregular black/white checkered	Irregular black/white checkered
Belly:	Black, from the extending black breastbar into the belly gradually becoming grey at the vent. The undertail coverts are black	From the extending light grey breast gradually becoming white with grey haze at the vent. The undertail coverts are grey
Tail:	Blackish grey	Blackish grey
Cheek:	-	Pearl grey, slightly lighter than the head
Flank:	-	Light grey with cream haze. Slightly darker than the back-/ wing feathers
Breast:	-	Light grey, slightly lighter than the head

Technical judging notes

General markings: **See Blackbreast Blackface Grey**

Marking:

Although the wing marking usually will not be so prominent, it still must be visible.. About the color and depth of color of the markings, we reference at the technical judging note of the lightback grey.

Color:

The color separation between neck and back must be well defined. A fully evenly colored belly from the breastbar up to the undertail coverts at the blackbreast lightback grey male will be harder to achieve than at the blackbreast blackface grey male. If the color intention gradually becoming lighter towards the lower belly, this should be judged with some flexibility.

Blackbreast Blackface Lightback Fawn		
	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Absent	Absent
Beak mark:	Blackish brown, around the upper beak including triangular facial area	Blackish brown, around the upper beak. between cheek and beakmark light beige
Upper tail coverts:	White, with around the shafts thin blackish brown line, joined in a loop at the end of the tail	White, with around the shafts thin blackish brown line, joined in a loop at the end of the tail
Cheek:	Orange Brown, as deep as possible. extending beyond the normal outline towards the top of the head and neck	-
Flank:	Deep orange brown with white stripes instead of dots	-
Flank at side of rump:	White	White
Breast bar:	Dark brown, evenly colored towards the beak, breastbar extending towards the belly	-
Wing coverts:	Wing coverts deep orange brown edged	Wing coverts very slim light cream edged
Color:		
Head and neck:	Light brown, including the extending cheek patch	Dark beige brown with some pink haze
Back and wing:	Beige brown with pink haze. showing the wingmarking The color separation must be sharp between neck and back.	Beige brown with some pink haze. showing the wingmarking The color separation must be sharp between neck and back.
Rump:	Irregular blackish brown/white checkered	Irregular blackish brown/white checkered
Belly:	Blackish brown, from the extending blackish brown breastbar into the belly gradually becoming beige brown at the vent. The undertail coverts are blackish brown	From the extending light grey breast gradually becoming white with grey haze at the vent. The undertail coverts are beige grey
Tail:	Dark brown	Dark brown
Cheek:	-	Dark beige brown, slightly lighter than the head
Flank:	-	Beige brown with pink haze. Slightly lighter than the back-/ wing feathers
Breast:	-	Light beige, slightly lighter than the head
Technical judging notes		
General markings: See Blackbreast Blackface Grey		
Marking: Although the wing marking usually will not be so prominent, it still must be visible.. About the color and depth of color of the markings, we reference at the technical judging note of the lightback fawn.		
Color: The color separation between neck and back will not be as well defined as at the blackbreast blackface lightback grey. A fully evenly colored belly from the breastbar up to the undertail coverts at the blackbreast lightback fawn male will be harder to achieve than at the blackbreast blackface grey male. If the color intention gradually becoming lighter towards the lower belly, this should be judged with some flexibility.		

Blackface Grey		
	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Black	Black
Beak mark:	Black, including triangular facial area	Black, the triangular facial area light slate grey
Upper tail coverts:	Black / white bars	Black/white bars
Cheek:	Deep orange brown.	-
Flank:	Chestnut brown with round white dots	-
Flank at side of rump:	Black, extending towards the vent	Black, extending towards the vent
Zebarmarkings:	Black, on very light grey background	
Breast bar:	Black, breastbar extending towards the belly	-
Color:		
Head and neck:	Slate grey, on the head hammered marking	Slate Gray, on the head hammered marking
Back and wing:	Slate grey, evenly, slightly darker than the head	Slate grey, evenly, slightly darker than the head
Rump:	Irregular black / white checkered	Irregular black / white checkered
Belly:	Black, from the extending black breastbar into the belly gradually becoming, as dark as possible grey at the vent. The undertail coverts are black	From the extending slate grey breast into the belly gradually becoming, cream white with slate grey haze at the vent. The undertail coverts are slate grey
Tail:	Black	Black
Cheek:	-	Slate Gray, slightly lighter than the head
Flank:	-	Slate Gray, slightly lighter than the head
Breast:	-	Slate grey, slightly lighter than the head
Technical judging notes		
<p>General:</p> <p>Marking:</p> <p>The blackface mutation shows a extending characteristics of the featherfields with a high concentration of melanin. The featherfields with a high concentration of phaeomelanin, cheeks and flanks, forms a blockage of extending eumelanin. The round dots in the flank must be fully present. Sometimes we see spots that fade, are not round and/or pure white, this is a marking error. The breastbar may not extend at the top. The zebarmarking above the breastbar should be well defined. The color separation between breastbar and zebarmarking should be regular and well defined. The color of the flank at the side of the rump extends at the male and may be integral with the belly color. At the female this featherfield is lighter colored. (at the blackface grey this is grey)</p> <p>The triangular facial area must be the same color as the tear- and beak mark. At the top of the triangular facial area should be well defined and not overreach above the eye. At the female the tear- and beak mark should be normally present. The featherfield between them should be have the same color as the breast and extends into the breast, which should show the same color. This grey breastcolor should extend into the belly the same as at the male.</p> <p>Color:</p> <p>The breastbar is extending downwards up to the undertail coverts. The further it extends the better it is. The color of extending breastbar into the lower belly may turn into a lighter color. However, a fully evenly colored belly is preferred. An ideal blackbreast blackface grey male would have a fully black belly, from the breastbar up to the undertail coverts. When the undertail coverts are not evenly black, this should not be seen as a severely error. At the female sometimes we recognize a vague zebarmarking on the breast, this is a color error.</p> <p>Color:</p> <p>At the blackface grey the back/wing feathers should be deep slate grey. Due to the extending characteristics of the blackface mutation the edges will be filled complete with eumelanin.. A lighter edge at the wing feathers is therefore a color error.</p>		



Blackface Fawn		
	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Blackish brown	Blackish brown
Beak mark:	Blackish brown, including triangular facial area	Blackish brown, the triangular facial area Light brown
Upper tail coverts:	Blackish brown / white bars	Blackish brown/cream bars
Cheek:	Deep orange brown.	-
Flank:	Chestnut brown with round white dots	-
Flank at side of rump:	Blackish brown, extending towards the vent	Blackish brown, extending towards the vent
Zebramarkings:	Blackish brown, on very light beige background	-
Breast bar:	Blackish brown, breastbar extending towards the belly	-
Color:		
Head and neck:	Brown, as warm as possible	Brown, as warm as possible
Back and wing:	Brown, evenly, warm and as dark as possible	Brown, evenly, warm and as dark as possible
Rump:	Irregular blackish brown/cream checkered	Irregular blackish brown/cream checkered
Belly:	Blackish brown, from the extending blackish brown breastbar into the belly gradually becoming, as dark as possible beige brown at the vent. The undertail coverts are blackish brown	From the extending light brown breast into the belly gradually becoming, dark warm cream at the vent. The undertail coverts are dark grey
Tail:	Dark brown	Dark brown
Cheek:	-	Brown, slightly lighter than the head
Flank:	-	Brown, slightly lighter than the head
Breast:	-	Light brown, slightly lighter than the head
Technical judging notes		
General: see judging notes Blackface Grey Color: A evenly colored belly from the breastbar extending towards the belly up to the undertail feathers will be less likely to reach at the blackface fawn male than at the blackface grey male. If the color intention gradually becomes less intense towards the lower belly, this should be judged with some flexibility.		

Blackface Lightback Grey		
	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Black	Black
Beak mark:	Black, including triangular facial area	Black, the triangular facial area light grey
Upper tail coverts:	Black / white bars	Black/white bars
Cheek:	Orange brown, as deep as possible.	-
Flank:	Deep orange brown, with round white dots	-
Flank at side of rump:	Black, extending towards the vent	Black, extending towards the vent
Zebra-marking:	Black, on very light grey background	-
Breast bar:	Black, breastbar extending towards the belly	-
Color:		
Head and neck:	Pearl grey, on the head hammered marking	Pearl grey, on the head hammered marking
Back and wing:	Light grey with cream haze. The color separation must be sharp between neck and back	Light grey with cream haze. The color separation must be sharp between neck and back
Rump:	Irregular back / white checkered	Irregular back/white with grey haze checkered
Belly:	Black, from the extending black breastbar into the belly gradually becoming grey at the vent. The undertail coverts are black	From the extending light grey breast into the belly gradually becoming, white with grey haze at the vent. The undertail coverts are grey
Tail:	Blackish grey	Blackish grey
Cheek:	-	Pearl grey, slightly lighter than the head
Flank:	-	Light grey, with cream haze. Slightly darker than the back-/wing
Breast:	-	Pearl grey, slightly lighter than the head
Technical judging notes		
General: see judging notes Blackface Grey Color: At the blackface grey the back/wing feathers should be deep slate grey. Due to the extending characteristics of the blackface mutation the edges will be filled complete with eumelanin.. A lighter edge at the wing feathers is therefore a color error.		

Blackface Lightback Fawn		
	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Blackish brown	Blackish brown
Beak mark:	Blackish brown, including triangular facial area	Blackish brown, the triangular facial area light beige
Upper tail coverts:	Blackish brown / white bars	Blackish brown/white bars
Cheek:	Orange brown, as deep as possible.	-
Flank:	Deep orange brown, with round white dots	-
Flank at side of rump:	Blackish brown, extending towards the vent	Blackish brown, extending towards the vent
Zebromarking:	Blackish brown, on very light beige background	-
Breast bar:	Blackish brown breastbar extending towards the belly	-
Color:		
Head and neck:	Dark beige brown	Dark beige brown
Back and wing:	Beige brown with pink haze. The color separation must be sharp between neck and back	Beige brown with pink haze. The color separation must be sharp between neck and back
Rump:	Irregular blackish brown/white checkered	Irregular blackish brown/white with grey haze checkered
Belly:	Blackish brown, from the extending blackish brown breastbar into the belly gradually becoming beige brown at the vent. The undertail coverts are blackish brown	From the extending light beige breast into the belly gradually becoming, white with grey haze at the vent. The undertail coverts are beige grey
Tail:	Dark brown	Dark brown
Cheek:	-	Dark beige brown, slightly lighter than the head
Flank:	-	Beige brown, with pink haze. Slightly lighter than the back-/wing
Breast:	-	Light beige, slightly lighter than the head
Technical judging notes		
General: see judging notes Blackface Grey		
Color: A evenly colored belly from the breastbar extending towards the belly up to the undertail feathers will be less likely to reach at the blackface lightback fawn male than at the blackface grey male. If the color intention gradually becomes less intense towards the lower belly, this should be judged with some flexibility		

Blackface Masker (CFW) Gray		
	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Black	Black
Beak mark:	Black, including triangular facial area	Black, the triangular facial area white with grey haze
Upper tail coverts:	Black / white bars	Black/white bars
Cheek:	Deep orange brown.	-
Flank:	Chestnut brown with round white dots.	-
Flank at side of rump:	Black, extending towards the vent	Black, extending towards the vent
Zebramarking:	Black, on very light grey background	-
Breast bar:	Black breastbar extending towards the belly	-
Color:		
Head and neck:	Cream	Cream
Back and wing:	Cream	Cream
Rump:	Irregular black / white checkered	Irregular black / white checkered
Belly:	Black, from the extending black breastbar into the belly gradually becoming light grey at the vent. The undertail coverts are black	From the extending very light grey breast into the belly gradually becoming, white with slate grey haze at the vent. Including the undertail coverts
Tail:	Light grey	Light grey
Cheek:	-	Cream
Flank:	-	Cream, slightly lighter than the head
Breast:	-	Very light grey
Technical judging notes		
General: see judging notes Blackface Grey Color: A evenly colored belly from the breastbar extending towards the belly up to the undertail feathers will be less likely to reach at the blackface lightback fawn male than at the blackface grey male. If the color intention gradually becomes less intense towards the lower belly, this should be judged with some flexibility		

Blackface Masker (CFW) Fawn		
	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Blackish brown	Blackish brown
Beak mark:	Blackish brown, including triangular facial area	Blackish brown, the triangular facial area cream white
Upper tail coverts:	Blackish brown / white bars	Blackish brown/white bars
Cheek:	Deep orange brown.	-
Flank:	Deep orange brown, with round white dots	-
Flank at side of rump:	Blackish brown, extending towards the vent	Blackish brown, extending towards the vent
Zebramarking:	Blackish brown, on very light beige background	-
Breast bar:	Blackish brown breastbar extending towards the belly	-
Color:		
Head and neck:	Warm cream with some pink haze	Warm cream with some pink haze
Back and wing:	Warm cream with some pink haze	Warm cream with some pink haze
Rump:	Irregular blackish brown/white checkered	Irregular blackish brown/white with grey haze checkered
Belly:	Blackish brown, from the extending blackish brown breastbar into the belly gradually becoming light beige brown at the vent. The undertail coverts are blackish brown	From the extending very light brown breast into the belly gradually becoming, white with slate grey haze at the vent. Including the undertail coverts
Tail:	Light brown.	Light brown
Cheek:	-	Warm cream
Flank:	-	Warm cream with some pink haze. slightly lighter than the head
Breast:	-	Very light brown
Technical judging notes		
General: see judging notes Blackface Grey		
Color: A evenly colored belly from the breastbar extending towards the belly up to the undertail feathers will be less likely to reach at the blackface masker fawn male than at the blackface grey male. If the color intention gradually becomes less intense towards the lower belly, this should be judged with some flexibility. At the female the blackface characteristics will be difficult to distinguish. The most obvious characteristics is the extending color of the side of the rump into the belly		

Blackcheek Grey		
	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Black, is integral with the cheek patch	Black, is integral with the cheek patch
Beak mark:	Black, between tear - and beak mark white	Black, between tear - and beak mark white
Upper tail coverts:	Black/white bars	Black/white bars
Cheek:	Black	Black
Flank:	Black, with round white dots	-
Flank at side of rump:	Black	Black
Zebbramarking:	Black, on a light grey background	-
Breast bar:	Black	-
Color:		
Head and neck:	Slate grey, on the head hammered marking	Slate grey, on the head hammered marking
Back and wing:	slate grey, evenly, slightly darker than the head	slate grey, evenly, slightly darker than the head
Rump:	White	White
Belly:	White, from the black breastbar up to and including the undertail feathers	Cream white, from the slate grey breast up to and including the undertail feathers
Tail:	Black	Black
Flank:	-	Slate grey, slightly lighter than the head
Breast:	-	Slate grey, slightly lighter than the head
Technical judging notes		
General: see judging notes Blackface Grey		
Marking:		
At the blackcheek mutation we see in the markings, where was first pheomelanin now is eumelanin visible. Whereby the orange brown marking has turned into a eumelanin color. Cheek patch and flank at the male have to be deep of color and there should be no longer pheomelanin be visible. When there are feathers missing at the flank , the base of the other feathers will be visible and is often shown a phaeomelanin color. At the female the cheek patch have to be well defined and are a prominent feature , which should also be completely be present. The color depth is often less than at the male, but must also at the female the cheek patch has to be as dark as possible		
Color :		
At the blackcheek mutation we have to pay special attention, that there is no zebbramarking around the cheek, if so we have to this at the catagorie color. Also showing dark (black) nails should be penalized at the catagorie color.		
The female is not allowed to show black color or marking at the flank, with the exception at the side of the rump A common error of color is that in the flank color, at the height of the wing bends, we see some dark marking.		
Color:		
The back/wing feathers should be deep slate grey and shows a kind of blue haze, it should definitely not be a brown haze. The color of the belly should be white and may show at the vent some cream. The slate grey color of the back/wing the feathers of the female will often be slightly less deep of color than at the male. Ideal also at the female is a deep slate grey color at the back/wing feathers with some blue haze. However we have to judge this with some flexibility.		

Blackcheek Fawn		
	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Blackish brown, is integral with the cheek patch	Blackish brown, is integral with the cheek patch
Beak mark:	Blackish brown, between tear - and beak mark white	Blackish brown, between tear - and beak mark white
Upper tail coverts:	Blackish brown/white bars	Blackish brown/white bars
Cheek:	Blackish brown	Blackish brown
Flank:	Blackish brown, with round white dots	-
Flank at side of rump:	Blackish brown	Blackish brown
Zebramarking:	Blackish brown, on a very light grey background	-
Breast bar:	Blackish brown	-
Color:		
Head and neck:	Brown	Brown
Back and wing:	Brown, evenly, as Dark as possible	Brown, evenly, as Dark as possible
Rump:	Grey white	Cream white
Belly:	Light cream, from the blackish brown breastbar up to and including the undertail feathers	Light cream, from the light silver breast up to and including the undertail feathers
Tail:	Dark brown	Dark brown
Flank:	-	Brown, slightly lighter than the head
Breast:	-	Light brown
Technical judging notes		
General: see judging notes Blackface Grey		
Color: The back/wing feathers of a blackcheek fawn will almost always have a dull brown color, because the pheomelanin is reduced from the feathering. We have to pay attention at the depth of the brown color, that must be as dark and even as possible. Also at the female the back/wing feathers should be as dark and even as possible of Color. If this brown color also show a warm haze, we don't have not penalize		

Blackcheek Lightback Gray		
	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Black, is integral with the cheek patch	Black, is integral with the cheek patch
Beak mark:	Black, between tear - and beak mark white	Black, between tear - and beak mark white
Upper tail coverts:	Black/white bars	Black/white bars
Cheek:	Black	Black
Flank:	Black, with round white dots	-
Flank at side of rump:	Black	Black
Zebmarking:	Black, on a very light grey background	-
Breast bar:	Black	-
Color:		
Head and neck:	Pearl grey, on the head hammered marking	Pearl grey, on the head hammered marking
Back and wing:	Silver grey. The color separation must be sharp between neck and back	Silver grey. The color separation must be sharp between neck and back
Rump:	White	White
Belly:	White, from the black breastbar up to and including the undertail feathers	White, from the light grey breast up to and including the undertail feathers
Tail:	Blackish grey	Blackish grey
Flank:	-	Light grey
Breast:	-	Light grey
Technical judging notes		
General: see judging notes Blackface Grey		
Color: At the blackcheek lightback grey, the color of the back/wing feathers will be different than the color of the normal lightback grey. The pheomelanin is less present and will show some silvery haze, a dark color of the back/wing feathers is wrong. The color separation must be well defined between neck and back.		

Blackcheek Masker (CFW) Gray		
	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Black, is integral with the cheek patch	Black, is integral with the cheek patch
Beak mark:	Black, between tear - and beak mark white	Black, between tear - and beak mark white
Upper tail coverts:	Black/white bars	Black/white bars
Cheek:	Black	Black
Flank:	Black, with round white dots	-
Flank at side of rump:	Black	Black
Zebromarking:	Black, on a very light grey background	-
Breast bar:	Black	-
Color:		
Head and neck:	White, with Light cream haze	White, with Light cream haze
Back and wing:	White, with Light cream haze	White, with Light cream haze
Rump:	White	White
Belly:	White, from the black breastbar up to and including the undertail feathers	White, from the white breast up to and including the undertail feathers
Tail:	Light grey	Light grey
Flank:	-	White, with light cream haze
Breast:	-	White
Technical judging notes		
General: see judging notes Blackface Grey Color: Due to the less presence of phaeomelanin the color of the back/wing feathers will sometimes seem to be white, this is a color error. The well-known cream color of the masker grey has to be, though less, be present. Marking: The color of the cheek patch of the male and female can be deep black. A significantly reduced concentration of eumelanin, which is reflected in pale cheek patch, should be penalized at the catagorie marking.		

Blackcheek Cheek Grey

	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Black integral with the cheek patch	Black integral with the cheek patch
Beak mark:	Black, between tear - and beak mark white	Black, between tear - and beak mark white
Cheek:	Black	Black
Flank:	Black, with round white dots	-
Flank at side of rump:	Cream	Cream
Zebramarking:	Black, on light grey background	-
Breast bar:	Black	-
Color:		
Head and neck:	White with a cold grey haze	White with a cold grey haze
Back and wing:	White with a cold grey haze	White with a cold grey haze
Rump:	Cream	Cream
Belly:	Cream, from the black breastbar up to and including the undertail feathers	Cream, from the silver grey breast up to and including the undertail feathers
Tail:	White with grey haze	White with grey haze
Upper tail coverts:	Evenly cream, marking absent	Evenly cream, marking absent
Flank:	-	Light slate grey
Breast:	-	Silver grey

Technical judging notes

General:

Although much less than in the late nineties, we know of the eye problems at the cheeks, this is reflected in sometimes very large eyes which are also wet. In the worst case, the eyes even stand out. This should be severely penalized at the catagorie condition. The same applies to all other eye diseases as gooks or askance, this should also be severely penalized at the catagorie condition.

The blackcheek cheek comes in various color nuances, also the marking can vary per bird.

Marking :

The Color of the markings is preferably as deep as possible of color. At the female is the depth of color often less than at the male, but also at the female we have to aim for a as deep as possible color into the cheek patch. The breastmarking of a blackcheek cheek does remind us to the breastmarking of a blackbreast. The breastbar is quite wide and in most cases the zebramarking is absent. The breastbar is also lighter of color than the grey zebrafinch. When the breast color is slightly lighter, but without pied formation, then this should not be penalized. The tear mark of the male and female, as well as the breastbar at the male should be well defined and be present in the requested color. Missing this marking should be penalized at marking. The cheek color that is required should be free of pheomelanin. Showing pheomelanin in the cheek patch is also a marking error.

Color :

The blackcheek cheek with the Lightest back/wing color, usually have the color as described in the standard. Showing some tail marking should not be regarded as a serious fault. A difficult point of the cheek mutation is the pied formation, which can be observed on the breast and at the belly. This pied formation should be penalized in the catagorie color. At the blackcheek cheek grey is the white head and neck and white back/wing feathers demanded. However, this white is not as white as the back/wing feathers of white zebrafinch. A little cold haze is resulting in a white with some grey haze color. this should not be regarded as an error.

Blackcheek Charcoal Grey		
	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Black.	Black.
Beak mark:	Black, merging into the black feather field between eye and beak stripe.	Black, merging into the black feather field between tear mark and beak mark. Slightly lighter than the male.
Upper tail coverts:	Black	Black.
Cheek:	Black	Black
Flank:	Black	-
Flank at side of rump:	Black.	Black
Zebmarking:	None, chest and throat completely black	-
Breastbar:	Black	-
Color:		
Head and neck:	Dark slate grey, hammered on the head.	Dark slate grey, slightly hammered on the head.
Back and wing:	Dark slate grey, slightly darker than the head. The back/wing cover must be even.	Dark slate grey, slightly darker than the head. The back/wing cover must be even.
Rump:	Black	Black.
Belly:	Black, from the breast-mark to the undertail coverts.	Dark grey, from the dark slate gray breast to the undertail coverts. with black pearl markings
Tail:	Black	Black
Flank:	-	Dark slate grey, slightly lighter than the head.
Breast:	-	Dark slate grey, slightly lighter than the head, with black pearl markings
Technical judging notes		
<p>Charcoal general:</p> <p>Markings:</p> <p>In a male, the flank is chestnut brown in color and lacks the dot markings. The chest and throat can be completely black, this is preferred. Black zebra markings on a black-gray background is permitted. An irregular zebra drawing is a drawing error. A striking feature of the female is the feather field between the eyes and the beak stripe, which can be black in color, just like that of the male. Usually this is slightly less deep in color, this should be assessed with some leniency, it is so deep and as evenly as possible is preferred.</p> <p>If the eumelanin factor is very dark in the female, a pearl pattern will appear on the chest and abdomen. This pattern is desirable provided it occurs regularly is shown. A horizontal zebra drawing like that of a man is a characteristic of a man and is wrong. This must be assessed with some leniency. Missing it of the pearl markings should not be punished for the time being because. The side effect of the pearl markings is that it appears to be male features on the chest.</p> <p>An even breast goes for a breast with zebra markings, but a pearl marking without zebra markings is preferred.</p> <p>Colour:</p> <p>In a Charcoal, the upper tail coverts are black without white blocks. A black spot at the height of the male's chest band is undesirable and necessary be penalized by color</p> <p>Blackcheek Charcoal grey:</p> <p>The black-cheeked charcoal color variety is still clearly in an experimental stage.</p> <p>The judgement must be made with some leniency regarding color and markings.</p> <p>The black feather fields should be intensely black and even in color.</p> <p>The chest and throat can be completely black, this is preferred, a black zebra marking on a black-gray background is permitted.</p> <p>An irregular zebra drawing is a drawing error.</p> <p>If the pupa has a very dark eumelanin factor, a pearl pattern will appear on the chest and abdomen. This pattern is desirable provided that it is certain regularity is shown.</p> <p>A horizontal zebra drawing like that of a man is a characteristic of a man and is wrong. This must be assessed with some leniency.</p> <p>Missing the pearl marking should not be punished for the time being because the side effect of the pearl marking is the male characteristics on the chest appear to be.</p> <p>A smooth breast is preferred for a breast with a zebra pattern, but a pearl pattern without a zebra pattern is preferred.</p>		

Blackcheek Blackbreast Gray		
	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Absent, between cheek patch and beak mark white	Absent, between cheek patch and beak mark white
Beak mark:	Black, around the upper beak	Black, around the upper beak
Upper tail coverts:	White, with around the shafts thin black line, joined in a loop at the end of the tail	White, with around the shafts thin black line, joined in a loop at the end of the tail
Cheek:	Black, extending beyond the normal outline towards the top of the head and neck	Black, extending beyond the normal outline towards the top of the head and neck
Flank:	Black with white stripes instead of dots	-
Flank at side of rump:	White	Cream white
Breast bar:	Black, evenly colored towards the beak. under the beak is 10 mm. mottled allowed	-
Wing coverts:	Wing coverts black / white edged	wing coverts very slim cream white edged
Color:		
Head and neck:	Slate grey, on the head hammered marking, including the extending cheek patch	Slate grey, on the head hammered marking, including the extending cheek patch
Back and wing:	Lead grey, showing the wingmarking	Slate grey, showing the wingmarking
Rump:	White	Cream
Belly:	White, from the black breastbar up to and including the undertail feathers	Cream white, from the slate grey breast up to and including the undertail feathers
Tail:	Black	Black
Flank:	-	Slate grey, slightly lighter than the head
Breast:	-	Slate grey, slightly lighter than the head
Technical judging notes		
<p>General Blackcheek Blackbreast:</p> <p>The blackcheek blackbreast grey combines the requirements of the blackcheek, blackbreast. At several points this mutation combination will hardly meet up a the ideal. At the blackcheek mutation we see in the markings, where was first pheomelanin now is eumelanin visible. Whereby the orange brown marking has turned into a eumelanin color. Cheek patch and flank at the male have to be deep of color and there should be no longer pheomelanin be visible. When there are feathers missing at the flank , the base of the other feathers will be visible and is often shown a phaeomelanin color.</p> <p>Marking :</p> <p>The cheek patch at the male will have reasonable extending beyond the normal outline but at the female this will still be minimal. we have to judge this with some flexibility. At the female the cheek patch will to be a prominent feature , which should also be completly and extending beyond the normal outline be present. The color depth is often less than at the male, but must also at the female the cheek patch has to be as dark as possible For the marking we reference to the technical judging notes of the blackbreast</p> <p>Color :</p> <p>The female is not allowed to show black color or marking at the flank, with the exception at the side of the rump A common error of color is that in the flank color, at the height of the wing bends, we see some dark marking.</p> <p>Marking:</p> <p>The wing marking at this mutation combination will usually not be so prominent than at the blackbreast grey, but should still be visible. For the color and depth of color of the marking we reference to the technical judging notes of the blackbreast grey and blackcheek grey.</p> <p>Blackcheek Blackbreast Grey:</p> <p>Marking:</p> <p>The wing marking at this mutation combination will usually not be so prominent than at the blackbreast grey, but should still be visible. For the color and depth of color of the marking we reference to the technical judging notes of the blackbreast grey and blackcheek grey.</p> <p>Color:</p> <p>The back/wing feathers should be deep slate grey and shows a kind of blue haze, it should definitely not be a brown haze. The color of the belly should be white and may show at the vent some cream. The slate grey color of the back/wing feathers of the female will often be slightly less deep of color than at the male. Ideal also at the female is a deep slate grey color at the back/wing feathers with some blue haze. However we have to judge this with some flexibility..</p>		

Blackcheek Blackbreast Lightback Gray		
	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Absent,between cheek patch and beak mark white	Absent,between cheek patch and beak mark white
Beak mark:	Black, around the upper beak	Black, around the upper beak
Upper tail coverts:	White, with around the shafts thin black line, joined in a loop at the end of the tail	White, with around the shafts thin black line, joined in a loop at the end of the tail
Cheek:	Black, extending beyond the normal outline towards the top of the head and neck	Black, extending beyond the normal outline towards the top of the head and neck
Flank:	Black with white stripes instead of dots	-
Flank at side of rump:	White	White
Breast bar:	Black, evenly colored towards the beak. under the beak is 10 mm. mottled allowed	-
Wing coverts:	Wing coverts black / white edged	Wing coverts black / white edged
Color:		
Head and neck:	Pearl grey, on the head hammered marking, including the extending cheek patch	Pearl grey, on the head hammered marking, including the extending cheek patch
Back and wing:	Light grey with cream haze. showing the wingmarking The color separation must be sharp between neck and back.	Light grey with cream haze. showing the wingmarking The color separation must be sharp between neck and back.
Rump:	White	White
Belly:	White, from the black breastbar up to and including the undertail feathers	White, from the light grey breast up to and including the undertail feathers
Tail:	Blackish grey	Blackish grey
Flank:	-	Light grey
Breast:	-	Light grey
Technical judging notes		
<p>General notes : see Blackcheek Blackbreast Grey.</p> <p>Blackcheek Blackbreast Lightback Grey:</p> <p>Marking: Although the wing marking at the blackcheek blackbreast lightback grey usually will not be so prominent, it still must be visible.</p> <p>Color: the blackcheek blackbreast lightback grey, the color of the back/wing feathers will be different than at the normal lightback grey. The pheomelanin is less present so the back/wing feathers become a silver grey haze, a dark color of teh back/wing feather is wrong. The color separation must be well definid between neck and back.The female must show light grey flank color,a white flank color in line with the belly color is a color error.</p>		

Blackcheek Blackbreast Blackface Gray

	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Absent	Absent
Beak mark:	Black, around the upper beak. The triangular facial area black	Black, around the upper beak. The triangular facial area black
Upper tail coverts:	White, with around the shafts thin black line, joined in a loop at the end of the tail	White, with around the shafts thin black line, joined in a loop at the end of the tail
Cheek:	Black, extending beyond the normal outline towards the top of the head and neck	Black, extending beyond the normal outline towards the top of the head and neck
Flank:	Cream	-
Flank at side of rump:	Black, evenly colored towards the beak. under the beak is 10 mm. mottled allowed. breastbar extending towards the belly	Black, extending towards the vent
Breast bar:	Wing coverts black edged	-
Wing coverts:	Cream	wing coverts very slim cream white edged
Color:		
Head and neck:	Slate grey, on the head hammered marking, including the extending cheek patch	Slate grey, on the head hammered marking, including the extending cheek patch
Back and wing:	Slate grey, showing the wingmarking	Slate grey, showing the wingmarking
Rump:	Irregular black/ white checkered	Irregular black/cream white checkered
Belly:	Black, from the extending black breastbar into the belly gradually becoming, as dark as possible grey at the vent. The undertail coverts are black	From the extending slate grey breast into the belly gradually becoming cream white with slate grey haze at the vent. The undertail coverts are slate grey
Tail:	Black	Black
Flank:	-	Slate grey, slightly lighter than the head-
Breast:	-	Slate grey, slightly lighter than the head

Technical judging notes

General:

The blackcheek blackbreast blackface grey combines the requirements of the blackcheek, blackbreast and blackface. At several points this mutation combination will hardly meet up a the ideal. The cheek patch at the male will have reasonable extending beyond the normal outline but at the female this will still be minimal. At the male the triangular facial area will be hard to get black and at the female grey. At the male the black color of the breast is allowed to be slightly mottled 10 mm below the lower beak. The black edging (wing marking) will be with the blackface mutation like to extend, this should be judged with some flexibility.

Marking :

At the blackcheek mutation we see in the markings, where was first pheomelanin now is eumelanin visible. Whereby the orange brown marking has turned into a eumelanin color. Cheek patch and flank at the male have to be deep of color and there should be no longer pheomelanin be visible. When there are feathers missing at the flank , the base of the other feathers will be visible and is often shown a phaeomelanin color.

At the female the cheek patch is a prominent feature , which should also be completely be present and extending beyond the normal outline. The color depth is often less than at the male, but must also at the female the cheek patch has to be as dark as possible. the stripe marking at the flank should be present. If they are not present , this is a marking error. Although the wing marking at the blackcheek blackbreast blackface grey will usually not be so prominent, it still must be visible.

Color :

The female is not allowed to show black color or marking at the flank, with the exception at the side of the rump. A common error of color is that in the flank color, at the height of the wing bends, we see some dark marking. The breastbar is extending downwards up to the undertail coverts. The further it extends the better it is. The color of extending breastbar into the lower belly may turn into a lighter color. However, a fully evenly colored belly is preferred. An ideal blackbreast blackface grey male would have a fully black belly, from the breastbar up to the undertail coverts. When the undertail coverts are not evenly black, this should not be seen as a severely error. At the female sometimes we recognize a vague zebarmarking on the breast, this is a color error. The back/wing feathers should be deep slate grey without a brown haze.

Blackcheek Blackface Gray		
	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Black. is integral with the cheek patch	Black. is integral with the cheek patch
Beak mark:	Black, The triangular facial area black	Black, The triangular facial area light slate grey
Upper tail coverts:	Black / white bars	Black / white bars
Cheek:	Black	Black
Flank:	Black, with round white dots	-
Flank at side of rump:	Black, extending towards the vent	Black, extending towards the vent
Zebramarking:	Black, very light grey background	-
Breast bar:	Black, breastbar extending towards the belly	-
Color:		
Head and neck:	Slate grey, on the head hammered marking	Slate grey, on the head hammered marking
Back and wing:	Slate grey, evenly, slightly darker than the head	Slate grey, evenly, slightly darker than the head
Rump:	Irregular black / white checkered	Irregular black / white checkered
Belly:	Black, from the extending black breastbar into the belly gradually becoming, as dark as possible grey at the vent. The undertail coverts are black	From the extending slate grey breast into the belly gradually becoming cream white with slate grey haze at the vent. The undertail coverts are slate grey
Tail:	Black	Black
Flank:	-	Slate grey, slightly lighter than the head
Breast:	-	Slate grey, slightly lighter than the head
Technical judging notes		
<p>General Blackcheek Blackface: At the blackcheek mutation we see in the markings, where was first pheomelanin now is eumelanin visible. Whereby the orange brown marking has turned into a eumelanin color. Cheek patch and flank at the male have to be deep of color and there should be no longer pheomelanin be visible. When there are feathers missing at the flank, the base of the other feathers will be visible and is often shown a phaeomelanin color. At the female the cheek patch have to be well defined and are a prominent feature, which should also be completely be present. The color depth is often less than at the male, but must also at the female the cheek patch has to be as dark as possible</p> <p>Marking: The blackface mutation shows a extending characteristics of the featherfields with a high concentration of melanin. The featherfields with a high concentration of phaeomelanin, cheeks and flanks, forms a blockage of extending eumelanin. The round dots in the flank must be fully present. Sometimes we see spots that fade, are not round and/or pure white, this is a marking error. The breastbar may not extend at the top. The zebramarking above the breastbar should be well defined. The color separation between breastbar and zebramarking should be regular and well defined. The color of the flank at the side of the rump extends at the male and may be integral with the belly color. At the female this featherfield is lighter colored. (at the blackface grey this is grey) The triangular facial area must be the same color as the tear- and beak mark. At the top of the triangular facial area should be well defined and not overreach above the eye. At the female the tear- and beak mark should be normally present. The featherfield between them should be have the same color as the breast and extends into the breast, which should show the same color. This grey breastcolor should extend into the belly the same as at the male.</p> <p>Color : At the blackcheek mutation we have to pay special attention, that there is no zebramarking around the cheek, if so we have to this at the catagorie color. The breastbar is extending downwards up to the undertail coverts. The further it extends the better it is. The color of extending breastbar into the lower belly may turn into a lighter color. However, a fully evenly colored belly is preferred. An ideal blackbreast blackface grey male would have a fully black belly, from the breastbar up to the undertail coverts. When the undertail coverts are not evenly black, this should not be seen as a severely error. At the female sometimes we recognize a vague zebramarking on the breast, this is a color error. The female is not allowed to show black color or marking at the flank, with the exception at the side of the rump. A common error of color is that in the flank color, at the height of the wing bends, we see some dark marking.</p> <p>Blackcheek Blackface Grey: Marking: It is not allowed to show any pheomelanin in the cheek patch and flank. Color: At the blackcheek blackface grey the back/wing feathers should be deep slate grey. Due to the extending characteristics of the blackface mutation the edges will be filled complete with eumelanin. The slate grey color of the back/wing the feathers of the female will often be slightly less deep of color than at the male. Ideal also at the female is a deep slate grey color at the back/wing feathers with some blue haze. However we have to judge this with some flexibility.</p>		

Blackcheek Blackface Fawn		
	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Blackish brown. is integral with the cheek patch	Blackish brown. is integral with the cheek patch
Beak mark:	Blackish brown, The triangular facial area Blackish brown	Blackish brown, The triangular facial area light brown
Upper tail coverts:	Blackish brown / cream bars	Blackish brown / cream bars
Cheek:	Blackish brown	Blackish brown
Flank:	Blackish brown, with round white dots	-
Flank at side of rump:	Blackish brown, extending towards the vent	Blackish brown, extending towards the vent
Zebmarking:	Blackish brown, Very light beige background.	-
Breast bar:	Blackish brown, breastbar extending towards the belly	-
Color:		
Head and neck:	Cold brown	Cold brown
Back and wing:	Cold brown, evenly, as dark as possible	Cold brown, evenly, as dark as possible
Rump:	Irregular blackish brown / cream checkered	Irregular blackish brown / cream checkered
Belly:	Blackish brown, from the extending blackish brown breastbar into the belly gradually becoming, as dark as possible beige brown at the vent. The undertail coverts are blackish brown	From the extending light brown breast into the belly gradually becoming dark warm cream with grey haze at the vent. The undertail coverts are dark grey
Tail:	Dark brown	Dark brown
Flank:	-	Brown, slightly lighter than the head
Breast:	-	Light brown, slightly lighter than the head
Technical judging notes		
General: See Blackcheek Blackface Gray Blackcheek Blackbreast Fawn: Marking: At the male showing pheomelanin in the cheek and flank should be penalized at the catagorie marking. Color: The back/wing feathers of a blackcheek blackface fawn will be greyish brown of color, due to the reduction of pheomelanin. We have to pay attention to the depth of the brown color, that has to be as dark and evenly as possible Also at the female the back/wing feathers has to be as dark and evenly as possible of color. The extending color from the breast into the lower belly will be at the blackcheek blackface fawn male be harder to achieve than at the blackcheek blackface grey male. If the color intention toward the lower belly becomes less intens, than this should be judged with some flexibility.		

Blackcheek Blackface Lightback Grey		
	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Black. is integral with the cheek patch	Black. is integral with the cheek patch
Beak mark:	Black, The triangular facial area black	Black, The triangular facial area light grey
Upper tail coverts:	Black / white bars	Black / white bars
Cheek:	Black	Black
Flank:	Black, with round white dots	-
Flank at side of rump:	Black, extending towards the vent	Black, extending towards the vent
Zebremarking:	Black, very light grey background	-
Breast bar:	Black, breastbar extending towards the belly	-
Color:		
Head and neck:	Pearl grey, on the head hammered marking	Pearl grey, on the head hammered marking
Back and wing:	Light grey with cream haze The color separation must be sharp between neck and back	Light grey with cream haze The color separation must be sharp between neck and back
Rump:	Irregular black / white checkered	Irregular black / white checkered
Belly:	Black, from the extending black breastbar into the belly gradually becoming grey at the vent. The undertail coverts are black	From the extending light grey breast into the belly gradually becoming white with grey haze at the vent. The undertail coverts are grey
Tail:	Blackish grey	Blackish grey
Flank:	-	Light grey
Breast:	-	Light grey, slightly lighter than the head
Technical judging notes		
General: See Blackcheek Blackface Gray Blackcheek Blackbreast Lightback Grey: Marking: At the male showing pheomelanin in the cheek and flank should be penalized at the catagorie marking. Color: The blackcheek blackface lightback grey, the color of the back/wing feathers will be different than at the normal lightback grey. The pheomelanin is less present so the back/wing feathers become a silver grey haze, a dark color of teh back/wing feather is wrong. The color separation must be well defind between neck and back. The extending color from the breast into the lower belly will be at the blackcheek blackface lightback grey male be harder to achieve than at the blackcheek blackface grey male. If the color intention toward the lower belly becomes less intens, than this should be judged with some flexibility.		

Blackcheek Blackface Masker (CFW) Grey

	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Black. is integral with the cheek patch	Black. is integral with the cheek patch
Beak mark:	Black, The triangular facial area black	Black, The triangular facial area white with grey haze
Upper tail coverts:	Black / white bars	Black / white bars
Cheek:	Black	Black
Flank:	Black, with round white dots	-
Flank at side of rump:	Black, extending towards the vent	Black, extending towards the vent
Zebarmarking:	Black, very light grey background	-
Breast bar:	Black, breastbar extending towards the belly	-
Color:		
Head and neck:	White with grey haze	White with grey haze
Back and wing:	White with Light grey haze	White with Light grey haze
Rump:	Irregular black / white checkered	Irregular black / white checkered
Belly:	Black, from the extending black breastbar into the belly gradually becoming light grey at the vent. The undertail coverts are black	From the extending light grey breast into the belly gradually becoming white with grey haze at the vent. The undertail coverts are light grey
Tail:	Light grey	Light grey
Flank:	-	White, with Light cream haze
Breast:	-	Very Light grey

Technical judging notes

General: See Blackcheek Blackface Gray

Blackcheek Blackbreast Masker Grey:

Marking:

The color of the cheek patch of the male and female can be deep black. A significantly reduced concentration of eumelanin, which is reflected in pale cheek patch, should be penalized at the category marking.

Color:

Due to the less presence of pheomelanin the color of the back/wing feathers will sometimes seem to be white, this is a color error. The well-known cream color of the masker grey has to be, though less, be present. The extending color from the breast into the lower belly will be at the blackcheek blackface masker grey male be harder to achieve than at the blackcheek blackface grey male. If the color intention toward the lower belly becomes less intense, then this should be judged with some flexibility. At the female the blackface characteristics will be difficult to distinguish. The most obvious characteristics is the extending color of the side of the rump into the belly.

Diluted (Pastel) Grey		
	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Lead grey	Lead grey
Beak mark:	Lead grey, between tear - and beak mark white	Lead grey, between tear - and beak mark white
Upper tail coverts:	Lead grey / white bars	Lead grey / white bars
Cheek:	Light cream with very light orange brown haze	-
Flank:	Pale orange brown, with round white dots	-
Flank at side of rump:	Lead grey	Lead grey
Zebarmarking:	Lead grey, on a very light grey background	-
Breast bar:	Lead grey	-
Color:		
Head and neck:	Light beige with grey haze	
Back and wing:	Light beige with grey haze	
Rump:	White	
Belly:	White, from the lead grey breastbar up to and including the undertail feathers	
Tail:	Lead grey	
Flank:	-	
Breast:	-	
Technical judging notes		
<p>Diluted General: The diluted mutation can occur in many color variety. The only right color is the diluted who is reduced for $\pm 70\%$ and shows no contrast in color or marking. This also means that a diluted zebra finch who is reduced in phaeomelanin and eumelanin for 50% never can become a high point –rating at the catagorie color and marking. At judging diluted zebra finches we have to pay attention at the equality of color of the head, neck and back/wing feathers.</p> <p>Diluted Grey: Marking: The cheek patch has to be cream white as light as possible, but not pure white. A white cheek patch has to be penalized at the catagorie marking.. The breastbar has, however reduced, be visible. A lot of diluted zebra finches are missing the breastbar, this must be penalized at the catagorie marking. The flankmarking is pale orange cream with white dots. Sometimes we see around the white dot a thin red brown circle, This gives the flank a more pale orange color instead of a pale orange cream color. Also this is a marking error. the dark bar of the upper tail coverts will show 2 colors (this is typical diluted characteristic) Whereby the upper part is slightly darker of color. Sometimes you see females with a vague marking at the flank this must be seen as a marking error.</p> <p>Color: The color of the wing feathers is in general slightly lighter than the back, if there is not to many contrast and the color of the wing feathers is even than we don't have to penalize that. We prefer the bird which shows the least contrast of color between wingfeathers and back. At the male we will always see some cream color at the vent and undertail feathers. This must not be seen as a error, a cream white color of the belly is also not a error,</p>		

Diluted (Pastel) Fawn		
	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Beige	Beige
Beak mark:	Beige between tear - and beak mark white	Beige between tear - and beak mark white
Upper tail coverts:	Beige / white bars	Beige / cream bars
Cheek:	Light cream with very light orange brown haze	-
Flank:	Pale orange brown, with round white dots	-
Flank at side of rump:	Beige	Beige
Zebaramarking:	Dark cream, on a very light grey background	-
Breast bar:	Beige	-
Color:		
Head and neck:	Light beige	Light beige
Back and wing:	Light beige	Light beige
Rump:	Light cream	Light cream
Belly:	Cream, from the beige breastbar up to and including the undertail feathers	Light cream, from the Light beige breast up to and including the undertail feathers
Tail:	Cream	Cream
Flank:	-	Light beige, Slightly lighter than the head
Breast:	-	Light beige, slightly darker than the head
Technical judging notes		
<p>General Diluted: See Diluted Grey</p> <p>Marking: The cheek patch has to be cream white as light as possible, but not pure white. A white cheek patch has to be penalized at the catagorie marking.. The breastbar has, however reduced, be visible. A lot of diluted zebrafinches are missing the breastbar, this must be penalized at the catagorie marking. The flankmarking is pale orange cream with white dots. Sometimes we see around the white dot a thin red brown circle, This gives the flank a more pale orange color instead of a pale orange cream color. Also this is a marking error. the dark bar of the upper tail coverts will show 2 colors (this is typical diluted characteristic) Whereby the upper part is slightly darker of color. Sometimes you see females with a vague marking at the flank this must be seen as a marking error.</p> <p>Color:</p> <p>The color of the wing feathers is in general slightly lighter than the back, if there is not to many contrast and the color of the wing feathers is even than we don` t have to penalize that. We prefer the bird which shows the least contrast of color between wingfeathers and back.</p> <p>Sometimes we see diluted fawn with a high concentration of eumelanin. The color of the back/wing feathers will become cold brown with grey haze. This is a color error.</p>		

Diluted (Pastel) Lightback Grey		
	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Black	Black
Beak mark:	Black, between tear - and beak mark white	Black, between tear - and beak mark white
Upper tail coverts:	Blackish grey / white bars	Blackish grey / white bars
Cheek:	White	-
Flank:	Paleorange beige, with round white dots	-
Flank at side of rump:	Blackish grey	
Zebramarking:	Blackish grey, on a very light grey background	-
Breast bar:	Blackish grey	-
Color:		
Head and neck:	Silver grey	Silver grey
Back and wing:	Very light grey with light cream haze. The color separation must be sharp between neck and back	Very light grey with light cream haze. The color separation must be sharp between neck and back
Rump:	White	White
Belly:	White, from the blackish grey breastbar up to and including the undertail feathers	White, from the Very light grey breast up to and including the undertail feathers
Tail:	Light grey	Light grey
Flank:	-	Light grey
Breast:	-	Very light grey
Technical judging notes		
<p>General Diluted lightback and Masker:</p> <p>Markings: The diluted lightback and diluted masker are different to the diluted grey and fawn because of the contrast in color and marking. the tear-, beak mark, zebramarking and breastbar are remarkable dark for a bird who shows in other featherfields a clear diluted color. Also the tailmarking should be as dark as possible of color. Too become a ideal contrast in color, in tegenstelling tot de diluted grey and fawn, the cheek has to be white and the flank as light as possible of color. A cheek patch with a cream or orange haze should be penalized at the catagorie marking.</p> <p>Diluted Lighback Grey:</p> <p>Color: the silver grey color of the head of a diluted lightback grey zebrafinch should be as dark as possible whereby there is a strong contrast in color between the color of the head and neck and the color of the back/wing feathers. If we doubt between a diluted grey or diluted lightback grey, we have to look at the color of the belly. The diluted lightback grey always show a white color of the belly and the diluted grey shows always some cream at the belly.</p>		

Diluted (Pastel) Lightback Fawn		
	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Dark brown	Dark brown
Beak mark:	Dark brown, between tear - and beak mark white	Dark brown, between tear - and beak mark white
Upper tail coverts:	Dark brown / white bars	Dark brown / white bars
Cheek:	White	-
Flank:	Pale orange beige, with round white dots	-
Flank at side of rump:	Dark brown	
Zebramarking:	Dark brown, on a very light grey background	-
Breast bar:	Dark brown	-
Color:		
Head and neck:	Very light beige	Very light beige
Back and wing:	Very light beige with pink haze. The color separation must be sharp between neck and back	Very light beige with pink haze. The color separation must be sharp between neck and back
Rump:	White	White
Belly:	White, from the dark brown breastbar up to and including the undertail feathers	White, from the Very light beige breast up to and including the undertail feathers
Tail:	Light cream	Light cream
Flank:	-	Light beige
Breast:	-	Very light beige
Technical judging notes		
<p>General Diluted lightback and Masker:</p> <p>Markings: The diluted lightback and diluted masker are different to the diluted grey and fawn because of the contrast in color and marking. the tear-, beak mark, zebramarking and breastbar are remarkable dark for a bird who shows in other featherfields a clear diluted color. Also the tailmarking should be as dark as possible of color. Too become a ideal contrast in color, in tegenstelling tot de diluted grey and fawn, the cheek has to be white and the flank as light as possible of color. A cheek patch with a cream or orange haze should be penalized at the catagorie marking.</p> <p>Diluted Lightback Fawn:</p> <p>Marking. The marking has to be clearly visible. Although the dark brown color of the tear-, beak mark, zebramarking, breastbar and tailmarking will be in most cases lighter brown than at the lightback fawn. So some flexibility at judging must be considered..</p> <p>Color: The color separation between neck and back should also be present at the diluted lightback fawn. In the fawn serie this is hard to achieve. So some flexibility at judging must be considered.. Further it is important that the color of the back/wing feathers is even of color.</p>		

Diluted (Pastel) Masker Grey		
	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Black	
Beak mark:	Black, between tear - and beak mark white	
Upper tail coverts:	Blackish grey / white bars	
Cheek:	White	
Flank:	Pale orange beige, with round white dots	
Flank at side of rump:	Blackish grey	
Zebromarking:	Blackish grey, on a very light grey background	
Breast bar:	Blackish grey	
Color:		
Head and neck:	White light cream white haze	
Back and wing:	Light cream white	
Rump:	White	
Belly:	White, from the blackish grey breastbar up to and including the undertail feathers	
Tail:	Light grey	
Flank:	-	
Breast:	-	
Technical judging notes		
General: Because there is very little difference between a good diluted masker grey female and a masker grey female, we have decided that we will not describe the diluted masker grey female and so she is not included in the standard.		
Marking: The color of the tear-, beak mark, zebromarking, breastbar and tailmarking should be black at the diluted masker grey male. This requirement is hard to achieve at the moment. So some flexibility at judging must be considered..		

Diluted (Pastel) Blackbreast Grey		
	Male	Female
Markings		
Tear mark:	Absent, between cheek patch and beak mark white	Absent, between cheek patch and beak mark white
Beak mark:	Lead grey, around the upper beak	Lead grey, around the upper beak.
Upper tail coverts:	White to cream white with around the shafts thin lead grey line, joined in a loop at the end of the tail	White to cream white with around the shafts thin lead grey line, joined in a loop at the end of the tail
Cheek:	Light cream with very Light orange brown haze. extending beyond the normal outline towards the top of the head and neck	-
Flank:	Pale orange brown with white stripes instead of round dots	-
Flank at side of rump:	Cream	Cream
Breastbar:	Lead grey, evenly colored towards the beak. under the beak is 10 mm. mottled allowed	-
Wing coverts:	wingcoverts with pale orange brown/white edged marking	Wing coverts very slim cream edged
Color		
Head and neck:	Light beige with grey haze including the extending cheek patch	Light beige with grey haze
Back and wing:	Light beige with grey haze showing the wingmarking	Light beige with grey haze. showing the wingmarking
Rump:	White	White
Belly:	White, from the lead grey breastbar up to and including the undertail feathers	Light cream, from the light grey breast
Tail:	Lead grey	Lead grey
Flank:	-	Light beigewith grey haze. slightly lighter than the head
Breast:	-	Light grey with beige haze
Technical judging notes		
<p>General: The diluted blackbreast mutation combination combines the characteristic of the diluted and the blackbreast mutation. This means that all featherfields have been evenly reduced, so there is no contrast in color or marking anymore. The back/wing feathers has to be even of color, this is harder to achieve at the diluted blackbreast grey/fawn than at the diluted grey/fawn The wing marking of the blackbreast must be lightly be present, missing this marking has to be penalized at the catagorie marking. Further the diluted blackbreast grey/fawn has to meet up with the standard of the diluted grey/fawn and the standard of the blackbreast grey/fawn.</p> <p>Marking: The cheek patch has to be cream white. A light orange of a white cheek patch has to be penalized at the catagorie marking. The flankmarking may not be to white due to much white or hugh stripes.</p>		

Diluted (Pastel) Blackbreast Fawn		
	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Absent, between cheek patch and beak mark white	Absent, between cheek patch and beak mark white
Beak mark:	Light brown, around the upper beak	Light brown, around the upper beak
Upper tail coverts:	Cream white with around the shafts thin light brown line, joined in a loop at the end of the tail	Cream white with around the shafts thin light brown line, joined in a loop at the end of the tail
Cheek:	Light cream with very Light orange brown haze. extending beyond the normal outline towards the top of the head and neck	-
Flank:	Pale orange brown with white stripes instead of round dots	-
Flank at side of rump:	Warm cream	Warm Cream
Breastbar:	Beige, evenly colored towards the beak. under the beak is 10 mm. mottled allowed	-
Wing coverts:	Wingcoverts with pale orange brown/white edged marking	Wing coverts very slim cream edged
Color:		
Head and neck:	Light beige including the extending cheek patch	Light beige
Back and wing:	Light beige showing the wingmarking	Light beige, showing the wingmarking
Rump:	Light cream	Light cream
Belly:	Cream, from the beige breastbar up to and including the undertail feathers	Light cream, from the light cream breast down to and including the undertail coverts
Tail:	Cream	Cream
Flank:	-	Light beige slightly lighter than the head
Breast:	-	Light beige, slightly darker than the head
Technical judging notes		
<p>General: The diluted blackbreast mutation combination combines the characteristic of the diluted and the blackbreast mutation. This means that all featherfields have been evenly reduced, so there is no contrast in color or marking anymore. The back/wing feathers has to be even of color, this is harder to achieve at the diluted blackbreast grey/fawn than at the diluted grey/fawn. The wing marking of the blackbreast must be lightly be present, missing this marking has to be penalized at the catagorie marking. Further the diluted blackbreast grey/fawn has to meet up with the standard of the diluted grey/fawn and the standard of the blackbreast grey/fawn.</p> <p>Marking: The cheek patch has to be cream white. A light orange of a white cheek patch has to be penalized at the catagorie marking. The flankmarking may not be to white due to much white or hugh stripes.</p>		

Diluted (Pastel) Blackbreast Lightback Grey		
	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Absent, between cheek patch and beak mark white	Absent, between cheek patch and beak mark white
Beak mark:	Black, around the upper beak	Black, around the upper beak
Upper tail coverts:	White with around the shafts thin black line, joined in a loop at the end of the tail	White with around the shafts thin black line, joined in a loop at the end of the tail
Cheek:	White, extending beyond the normal outline towards the top of the head and neck	-
Flank:	Pale orange beige with white stripes instead of round dots	-
Flank at side of rump:	White	White
Breastbar:	Blackish grey, evenly colored towards the beak. under the beak is 10 mm. mottled allowed	-
Wing coverts:	wingcoverts with pale orange beige/white edged marking	Wing coverts very slim cream edged
Color:		
Head and neck:	Silver grey including the extending cheek patch	Silver grey
Back and wing:	Very light grey, with light cream haze showing the wingmarking The color separation must be sharp between neck and back	Very light grey with light cream haze. showing the wingmarking The color separation must be sharp between neck and back
Rump:	White	White
Belly:	White, from the blackish grey breastbar up to and including the undertail feathers	White, from the very light grey breast down to and including the undertail coverts
Tail:	Light grey	Light grey
Flank:	-	Light grey
Breast:	-	Very light grey
Technical judging notes		
<p>General: The diluted blackbreast mutation combination combines the characteristic of the diluted and the blackbreast mutation. The diluted blackbreast lightback is different up to the diluted blackbreast grey/fawn due to the contrast in color and marking. Although the wing marking at the diluted blackbreast grey/fawn will not be so prominent, it still must be visible. Further the diluted blackbreast lightback grey/fawn has to meet up with the standard of the diluted lightback grey/fawn and the standard of the blackbreast lightback grey/fawn.</p> <p>Marking: The cheek patch is required as white. Because this is easy to achieve, must a cream or orange haze at the cheek patch be penalized at the catagorie marking. The other marking must be clearly visible.</p> <p>Color: It is important that the color of the back/wing feathers is even of color. When the female a white color at the flank shows instead of a light grey color, some flexibility at judging must be considered.</p>		

Diluted (Pastel) Blackbreast Lightback Fawn		
	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Absent, between cheek patch and beak mark white	Absent, between cheek patch and beak mark white
Beak mark:	Dark brown, around the upper beak	Dark brown, around the upper beak
Upper tail coverts:	White with around the shafts thin dark brown line, joined in a loop at the end of the tail	White with around the shafts thin dark brown line, joined in a loop at the end of the tail
Cheek:	White, extending beyond the normal outline towards the top of the head and neck	-
Flank:	Pale orange beige with white stripes instead of round dots	-
Flank at side of rump:	White	White
Breastbar:	Dark brown, evenly colored towards the beak. under the beak is 10 mm. mottled allowed	-
Wing coverts:	wingcoverts with pale orange beige/white edged marking	Wing coverts very slim cream edged
Color:		
Head and neck:	Very light beige including the extending cheek patch	Very light beige
Back and wing:	Very light beige with pink haze showing the wingmarking The color separation must be sharp between neck and back	Very light beige with pink haze. showing the wingmarking The color separation must be sharp between neck and back
Rump:	White	White
Belly:	White, from the dark brown breastbar up to and including the undertail feathers	White, from the very light cream breast down to and including the undertail coverts
Tail:	Light cream	Light cream
Flank:	-	Light beige
Breast:	-	Very light beige
Technical judging notes		
General: see Diluted Lightback grey Marking: The cheek patch is required as white. Because this is easy to achieve, must a cream or orange haze at the cheek patch be penalized at the catagorie marking. The other marking must be clearly visible. Although the dark brown color of the tear-, beak mark, breastbar and tailmarking in most cases will be slightly lighter of color than at the lightback fawn. The color seperation between neck and back of the lightback is at the diluted blackbreast lightback fawn hard to achieve. This must be judged with some flexibility. Color: It is important that the color of the back/wing feathers is even of color. When the female a white color at the flank shows instead of a light grey color, some flexibility at judging must be considered		

Diluted (Pastel) Blackface Gray		
	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Blackish grey	Blackish grey
Beak mark:	Blackish grey including the triangular facial area	Blackish grey, The triangular facial area light slate grey
Upper tail coverts:	Blackish grey / white bars	Blackish grey / white bars
Cheek:	Light orange brown	-
Flank:	Orange brown, with round white dots	-
Flank at side of rump:	Blackish grey extending into the vent feathers	Blackish grey extending into the vent feathers
Breastbar:	Blackish grey, on a light grey background	-
Color:		
Head and neck:	Beige, with grey haze	Beige, with grey haze
Back and wing:	Beige, with grey haze	Beige, with grey haze
Rump:	Irregular blackish grey/cream white checkered	Irregular blackish grey/cream white checkered
Belly:	From the breastbar blackish grey gradually becoming grey at the vent. The undertail coverts are blackish grey	From the light slate grey breast gradually becoming grey at the vent. The undertail coverts are blackish grey
Tail:	Blackish grey	Blackish grey
Flank:	-	Beige with grey haze. slightly lighter than the head
Breast:	-	Light slate grey
Technical judging notes		
<p>General: The diluted blackface mutation combination combines the characteristic of the diluted mutation and the blackface mutation. The diluted mutation will give a evenly reduction of all featherfields so there will be no contrast anymore. The blackface mutation shows a extending of the featherfields with a high concentration of melanin. The featherfields with a high concentration of phaeomelanin, cheeks and flanks, forms a blockage of extending eumelanin. Although when we combine the diluted mutation with the blackface mutation, at the deep black colored marking featherfields we see that the color is minimum reduced. It doesn't matter if it is a diluted blackface grey, fawn, lightback or masker. These means that the color of the breastmarking, tailmarking, the triangular facial area and the extending breastbar into the belly at the diluted blackface may be reduced at a maximum of 20%. To make this possible the reduction of the other featherfields must not be 80% , so as we see at the diluted mutation , but maximum 60%. It is important that the color of the back/wing feathers is even of color. The color of the flank at the side of the rump extends into the belly also at the male and female.</p> <p>Marking: The color of the breastmarking, tailmarking and the triangular facial area, at the male, must be blackish grey/dark brown.</p> <p>At the female the color of the tear- and beakmark will be blackish grey/dark brown The color in between will be light lead grey/light brown. Also at the diluted blackface female the characteristic of the blackface mutation must be shown.</p> <p>Color: The color of the back/wing feathers of a diluted blackface grey/fawn will be slightly darker as at the diluted grey/fawn and has to be even of color. The extending color of the breastbar into the belly has to be at the male blackish grey/dark brown and at the female grey/beige.</p> <p>Further the diluted blackface grey/fawn has to meet up with the standard of the diluted grey/fawn and the standard of the blackface grey/fawn.</p>		

Diluted (Pastel) Blackface Fawn		
	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Dark brown	Dark brown
Beak mark:	Dark brown including the triangular facial area	Dark brown, The triangular facial area brown
Upper tail coverts:	Dark brown / white bars	Dark brown / white bars
Cheek:	Light orange brown	-
Flank:	Orange brown, with round white dots	-
Flank at side of rump:	Dark brown extending into the vent feathers	Dark brown extending into the vent feathers
Breastbar:	DarkBrown, on a light beige background	-
Color:		
Head and neck:	Beige	Beige
Back and wing:	Beige	Beige
Rump:	Irregular dark brown/cream checkered	Irregular dark brown/cream checkered
Belly:	From the breastbar dark brown gradually becoming beige at the vent. The undertail coverts are dark beige	From the light brown breast gradually becoming beige at the vent. The undertail coverts are dark brown
Tail:	Dark beige	Dark beige
Flank:	-	Beige, slightly lighter than the head
Breast:	-	Light brown
Technical judging notes		
General: See Dilute Blackface Grey		

Diluted (Pastel) Blackface Lightback Gray

	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Black	Black
Beak mark:	Black including the triangular facial area	Black including the triangular facial area
Upper tail coverts:	Blackish grey / with bars	Blackish grey / with bars
Cheek:	White	-
Flank:	Pale orange beige, with round white dots	-
Flank at side of rump:	Blackish grey extending into the vent feathers	Blackish grey extending into the vent feathers
Breastbar:	Blackish grey, on a very light grey background	-
Color:		
Head and neck:	Silver grey	Silver grey
Back and wing:	Very light grey, with Light cream haze. The color separation must be sharp between neck and back	Very light grey, with Light cream haze. The color separation must be sharp between neck and back
Rump:	Irregular blackish grey/white with grey haze checkered	Irregular blackish grey/white with grey haze checkered
Belly:	From the breastbar blackish grey gradually becoming light grey at the vent. The undertail coverts are blackish grey	From the silver grey breast gradually becoming very light grey at the vent. The undertail coverts are grey
Tail:	Light grey	Light grey
Flank:	-	Light grey
Breast:	-	Very light grey
Technical judging notes		
<p>General Diluted Lightback Blackface: The diluted blackface mutation combination combines the characteristic of the diluted mutation and the blackface mutation. The diluted blackface lightback is different up to the diluted blackface grey/fawn due to the contrast in color and marking. Also the characteristic of the blackface mutation has to be shown. Further the diluted blackface lightback grey/fawn has to meet up with the standard of the diluted lightback grey/fawn and the standard of the blackface lightback grey/fawn.</p> <p>Diluted Lightback Blackface Grey:</p> <p>Marking: See for the markings the technical judging notes of the diluted lightback grey and blackface lightback grey. The cheek patch is required as white. Because this is easy to achieve, must a cream or orange haze at the cheek patch be penalized at the catagorie marking. The black markings of a diluted blackface lightback has to be as deep as possible of color. We see at the lightback a white color of the belly so at the diluted blackface lightback grey the extending color of the breastbar into the belly will also be less deep of color as at the diluted blackface grey. We prefer the bird with shows a as far as possible extending of the breastbar into the belly and the deepest colored belly. At the female the color of the triangular facial area has to be of the same color as the color of the breast.</p> <p>Color: It is important that the color of the back/wing feathers is even of color.</p>		

Diluted (Pastel) Blackface Lightback Fawn		
	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Dark brown	Dark brown
Beak mark:	Dark brown including the triangular facial area	Dark brown including the triangular facial area
Upper tail coverts:	Dark brown / white bars	Dark brown / white bars
Cheek:	White	-
Flank:	Pale orange beige with round white dots	-
Flank at side of rump:	Dark brown extending into the vent feathers	Dark brown extending into the vent feathers
Breastbar:	Dark brown, on a very light grey background	-
Color:		
Head and neck:	Very light beige	Very light beige
Back and wing:	Very light beige with pink haze. The color separation must be sharp between neck and back	Very light beige with pink haze. The color separation must be sharp between neck and back
Rump:	Irregular dark brown/white with grey haze checkered	Irregular dark brown/white with grey haze checkered
Belly:	From the breastbar dark brown gradually becoming light beige at the vent. The undertail coverts are dark beige	From the Very light beige breast gradually becoming Very light beige at the vent. The undertail coverts are beige
Tail:	Light cream	Light cream
Flank:	-	Light beige
Breast:	-	Very light beige
Technical judging notes		
<p>General: see Diluted Lightback Blackface Grey.</p> <p>Diluted Lightback Blackface Fawn:</p> <p>Marking: See for the markings the technical judging notes of the diluted lightback fawn and blackface lightback fawn. The cheek patch is required as white. Because this is easy to achieve, must a cream or orange haze at the cheek patch be penalized at the catagorie marking. The dark brown color of the marking has to be as deep as possible at the diluted blackface lightback fawn. It is important to find the right balance between the dark as possible markings and the warm "pink haze" of the lightback fawn. We see at the lightback a white color of the belly so at the diluted blackface lightback fawn the extending color of the breastbar into the belly will also be less deep of color as at the diluted blackface fawn. We prefer the bird with shows a as far as possible extending of the breastbar into the belly and the deepest colored belly. At the female the color of the triangular facial area has to be of the same color as the color of the breast.</p> <p>Color: The color seperation between neck and back should also be present at the diluted blackface lightback fawn. In the fawn serie this is hard to achieve. So some flexibility at judging must be considered.. Further it is important that the color of the back/wing feathers is even of color.</p>		

Diluted (Pastel) Blackbreast Blackface Grey

	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Absent	Absent
Beak mark:	Blackish grey, around the upper beak. The triangular facial area Blackish grey	Blackish grey, around the upper beak. The triangular facial area light Lead grey
Upper tail coverts:	White with around the shafts thin blackish grey line, joined in a loop at the end of the tail	Cream with around the shafts thin Blackish grey line, joined in a loop at the end of the tail
Cheek:	Light orange brown, extending beyond the normal outline towards the top of the head and neck	-
Flank:	Orange brown with white stripes	-
Flank at side of rump:	Blackish grey extending into the vent feathers	Blackish grey extending into the vent feathers
Breast:	Blackish grey, evenly colored towards the beak, breastbar extending towards the belly	-
Wing coverts:	wing coverts light orange brown edged	Wing coverts very slim cream edged
Color:		
Head and neck:	Beige with grey haze	Beige with grey haze
Back and wing:	Beigewith grey haze	Beige with grey haze. showing the wingmarking
Rump:	Irregular blackish grey/cream white checkered	Irregular blackish grey/cream white checkered
Belly:	From the blackish grey breast gradually becoming grey at the vent. The undertail coverts are blackish grey	From the light slate grey breast gradually becoming light grey at the vent. The undertail coverts are blackish grey
Tail:	Blackish grey	Blackish grey
Flank:	-	Beige with grey haze. slightly lighter than the head
Breast:	-	Light slate grey

Technical judging notes

General:

The diluted blackbreast blackface mutation combination combines the characteristic of the diluted mutation, the blackbreast mutation and the blackface mutation. The diluted mutation will give a evenly reduction of all featherfields so there will be no contrast anymore. At the blackbreast there is a change in the markings. These chances are, the breastbar is extending towards the beak and has replaced the zebra marking, the cheek patch extending beyond the normal outline towards the top of the head and neck , wing marking , tail marking showing thin lines around the shafts with joined in a loop at the end of the tail, a stripe marking in the flank and lack of tear mark. The blackface mutation shows a extending of the featherfields with a high concentration of melanin. The featherfields with a high concentration of phaeomelanin, cheeks and flanks, forms a blockage of extending eumelanin. Although when we combine the diluted mutation with the blackface mutation, at the deep black colored marking featherfields we see that the color is minimum reduced. It doesn't matter if it is a diluted blackface grey, fawn, lightback or masker. These means that the color of the breastmarking, tailmarking, the triangular facial area and the extending breastbar into the belly at the diluted blackface may be reduced at a maximum of 20%. To make this possible the reduction of the other featherfields must not be 80% , so as we see at the diluted mutation , but maximum 60%.

Marking:

At the male the triangular facial area will be hard to become blackish grey/dark brown of color. At the female the triangular facial area has to be light lead grey/light brown of color. The beak mark around the upper beak will run through from the upper beak to the top of the eye and so give a blackish grey/dark brown triangular facial area of the diluted blackbreast blackface. The breast is from the breastbar up to the lower beak blackish grey/dark brown. If this is mottled, then this is a marking error. The stripe marking of the flank tends to be not well defined. However, this is a requirement. We should also paid attention to the specific blackbreast tail marking, the blackface mutation has the ability to turn it again into a bar shape. This should be seen as a marking error. The white edging at the wing feathers, which is present in diluted blackbreast male, beside the light orange brown edging, is absent in combination with the blackface mutation. This is typical for this combination, the lack of these white edging should never be seen as an error.

Color : The breastbar is extending downwards up to the undertail coverts. The further it extends the better it is. The color of extending breastbar into the lower belly may turn into a lighter color. However, a fully evenly colored belly is preferred. An ideal diluted blackbreast blackface grey male would have a fully blackish grey/dark brown belly, from the breastbar up to the undertail coverts. When the undertail coverts are not evenly blackish grey/dark brown, this should not be seen as a severely error.

At the female sometimes we recognize a vague zebmarking on the breast, this is a color error.

Diluted (Pastel) Blackcheek Grey		
	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Blackish grey, integral with the cheek patch	Blackish grey, integral with the cheek patch
Beak mark:	Blackish grey, between tear - and beak mark white	Blackish grey, between tear - and beak mark white
Upper tail coverts:	Blackish grey/white bars	Blackish grey/white checkered
Cheek:	Blackish grey	Blackish grey
Flank:	Blackish grey, with round white dots	-
Flank at side of rump:	Blackish grey	Blackish grey
Breastbar:	Blackish grey, on a light grey background	-
Color:		
Head and neck:	Beige, with grey haze	Beige, with grey haze
Back and wing:	Beige, with grey haze	Beige, with grey haze
Rump:	White	White
Belly:	White, from the breastbar down to and including the undertail feathers	White, from the light grey with beige haze breast down to and including the undertail coverts
Tail:	Light grey	Blackish grey
Flank:	-	Beige, with grey haze. slightly lighter than the head
Breast:	-	Light grey with beige haze
Technical judging notes		
<p>General Diluted Blackcheek: The diluted blackcheek mutation combination combines the characteristic of the diluted and the blackcheek. At the diluted mutation we see a reduction of all featherfields, so there is no contrast anymore. At the blackcheek we see a change at there was before phaeomelanine now is eumelanine visible, so the phaeomelanine markings are changed in eumelanine markings.</p> <p>When we combine the diluted mutation with the blackcheek mutation, the deep black markings are hardly to reduce in color. It doesn't matter if it is a mutation combination in the grey-, fawn-, lightback- or masker serie. So the cheek, flank, breast- and tailmarking of a diluted blackcheek are deep of color. De reduction of these marking is maximum of 20%. To achieve this the reduction of the other color featherfields has not to be 80% so as we see at the normal diluted but it should be maximum 60%</p> <p>Marking: Cheek patch and flank at the male have to be blackish grey/dark brown and there should be no longer pheomelanin be visible.</p> <p>At the female the cheek patch have to be well defined and are a prominent feature, which should also be completely be present. The color depth is often less than at the male, but must also at the female the cheek patch has to be as dark as possible.</p> <p>Color: The color of the back/wing feathers has to be evenly of the described color.</p> <p>Diluted Blackcheek Grey:</p> <p>Marking: The color of the marking at the diluted blackcheek grey has to be blackish grey. See for the markings the technical judging notes of the diluted grey and blackcheek grey.</p> <p>Color: The back/wing feathers has to be beige with a grey haze. For sure it is not allowed to show a brown haze and have to be even of color. The belly has to be white and is not allowed to show a cream haze. The beige with grey haze color of the back/wing feathers will be at the female not as deep of color as at the male.</p>		

Diluted (Pastel) Blackcheek Lightback Grey

	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Blackish grey, integral with the cheek patch	Blackish grey, integral with the cheek patch
Beak mark:	Blackish grey, between tear - and beak mark white	Blackish grey, between tear - and beak mark white
Upper tail coverts:	Blackish grey /white bars	Blackish grey/white checkered
Cheek:	Blackish grey	Blackish grey
Flank:	Blackish grey, with round white dots	-
Flank at side of rump:	Blackish grey	Blackish grey
Breastbar:	Blackish grey, on a very light grey background	-
Color:		
Head and neck:	Silver grey	Silver grey
Back and wing:	Very light grey with light cream haze. The color separation must be sharp between neck and back	Very light grey with light cream haze. The color separation must be sharp between neck and back
Rump:	White	White
Belly:	White, from the breastbar down to and including the undertail feathers	White, from the very light grey breast down to and including the undertail coverts
Tail:	Light grey	Light grey
Flank:	-	Light grey
Breast:	-	Very light grey
Technical judging notes		
<p>General: The diluted blackcheek mutation combination combines the characteristic of the diluted and the blackcheek. The diluted blackcheek lightback is different up to the diluted blackcheek grey/fawn due to the contrast in color and marking.</p> <p>Marking: The marking has to be as dark as possible of color.</p> <p>At the female the cheek patch have to be well defined and are a prominent feature, which should also be completely be present. The color depth is often less than at the male, but also at the female the cheek patch has to be as blackish grey as possible of color.</p>		

Diluted (Pastel) Whitebreast Grey

	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Absent	Absent
Beak mark:	Absent, between cheekpatch and beak white	Absent, between cheek and beak white
Upper tail coverts:	Light lead grey / white bars	Light lead grey / white bars
Cheek:	Light cream white	-
Flank:	Light cream with round white dots	Absent
Flank at side of rump:	White	White
Zebra marking:	Absent, this featherfield is white	-
Breastbar:	Absent, this featherfield is white	-
Wing coverts	Wingfeathers and wing coverts are allowed to show a white edging	Wingfeathers and wing coverts are allowed to show a white edging
Color:		
Head and neck:	Light beige with grey haze	Light beige with grey haze
Back and wing:	Light beige with grey haze	Light beige with grey haze
Rump:	White	White
Belly:	White, from the beak down to and including the undertail feathers	White, from the beak down to and including the undertail feathers
Tail:	Light lead grey	Light lead grey
Cheek:	-	White
Flank:	-	White
Breast:	-	White
Technical judging notes		
<p>Whitebreast diluted general</p> <p>There are no big differences between the whitebreast diluted grey and the whitebreast diluted fawn. The most obvious differences are at the Upper tail coverts, head and neck, back/wing and Tail feathers.</p> <p>Marking: at the whitebreast diluted is no wing marking required because at the light color of the wing feathers it will be barely visible. Showing these wing marking we should not penalize this. The tail marking must be present. But if the tail marking is minimal present, we should not penalize this.</p> <p>Color:</p> <p>The female of the whitebreast diluted should show a pure white breast and cheek color, a grey/cream haze must be penalized at the catagorie color.</p> <p>Whitebreast Diluted Grey:</p> <p>Color:</p> <p>Usually you can say that the whitebreast diluted grey are even lighter of color and markings then the diluted grey, However a slightly darker colored whitebreast diluted grey will be a more beautiful bird. A common error of color is when the bird shows a white feather field arond the upper beak, the Light silver grey color of the head should reach out up to the beak. The female of the whitebreast diluted grey should show a pure white breast and cheek color, a grey/cream haze must be penalized at the catagorie color. Further reference is made to the standard of the diluted grey and whitebreast grey.</p>		

Diluted (Pastel) Whitebreast Fawn

	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Absent	Absent
Beak mark:	Absent, between cheekpatch and beak white	Absent, between cheek and beak white
Upper tail coverts:	Light beige / white bars	Light beige / white bars
Cheek:	Light cream white	-
Flank:	Light cream with round white dots	Absent
Flank at side of rump:	White	White
Zebra marking:	Absent, this featherfield is white	-
Breastbar:	Absent, this featherfield is white	-
Wing coverts	Wingfeathers and wing coverts are allowed to show a white edging	Wingfeathers and wing coverts are allowed to show a white edging
Color:		
Head and neck:	Light beige	Light beige
Back and wing:	Light beige	Light beige
Rump:	White	White
Belly:	White, from the beak down to and including the undertail feathers	White, from the beak down to and including the undertail feathers
Tail:	Light cream	Light cream
Cheek:	-	White
Flank:	-	White
Breast:	-	White
Technical judging notes		
Whitebreast Diluted General: See Whitebreast Diluted Grey		
General:		
The female of the whitebreast isable fawn is often brought to the show as a whitebreast diluted fawn female. the whitebreast isable fawn female you can recognize at the clearly visible bar marking on the upper tail coverts.		
Whitebreast diluted fawn:		
Color:		
Usually you can say that the whitebreast diluted fawn are even lighter of color and markings then the diluted fawn, However a slightly darker colored whitebreast diluted grey will be a more beautiful bird. A commom error of color is when the bird shows a white feather field arond the upper beak, the Light silver grey color of the head should reach out up to the beak. The female of the whitebreast diluted fawn should show a pure white breast and cheek color, a grey/cream haze must be penalized at the catagorie color. Further reference is made to the standard of the diluted fawn and whitebreast fawn.		

Charcoal Grey		
	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Black.	Black.
Beak mark:	Black, merging into the black feather field between eye and beak stripe.	Black, merging into the black feather field between tear mark and beak mark. Slightly lighter than the male.
Upper tail coverts:	Black	Black.
Cheek:	Absent	-
Flank:	Chestnutbrown	-
Flank at side of rump:	Black.	Black
Zebmarking:	None, chest and throat completely black	-
Breastbar:	Black	-
Color:		
Head and neck:	Dark slate grey, hammered on the head.	Dark slate grey, slightly hammered on the head.
Cheek:	-	Dark slate grey, slightly lighter than the head.
Back and wing:	Dark slate grey, slightly darker than the head. The back/wing cover must be even.	Dark slate grey, slightly darker than the head. The back/wing cover must be even.
Rump:	Black	Black.
Belly:	Black, from the breast-mark to the undertail coverts.	Dark grey, from the dark slate gray breast to the undertail coverts.wit black pearl markings
Tail:	Black	Black
Flank:	-	Dark slate grey, slightly lighter than the head.
Breast:	-	Dark slate grey, slightly lighter than the head, with black pearl markings
Technical judging notes		
<p>General:</p> <p>At a superficial glance, the Charcoal resembles a eumo: they have a black belly and a black feather field between the eye and beak stripe. The Charcoal, however, has excellent feathering, unlike eumo where the feather problem still plays a role, although there is certainly room for improvement.</p> <p>detect. The Charcoal is also generally blacker, resulting in a deeper black breast with markings even on the pupa. With the Charcoal man</p> <p>the cheek patch is missing, sometimes we see some phaeo along the eye stripe in the male, that is wrong. The flank color of the male is chestnut brown or orange brown (depending in combination with which color variety) without dots. This should not be gray, the tail coverts do not show any white markings.</p> <p>Charcoal Grey:</p> <p>Markings:</p> <p>In a male, the flank is chestnut brown in color and lacks the dot markings. The chest and throat can be completely black, this is preferred. Black zebra markings on a black-gray background is permitted. An irregular zebra drawing is a drawing error. A striking feature of the female is the feather field between the eyes and the beak stripe, which can be black in color, just like that of the male. Usually this is slightly less deep in color, this should be assessed with some leniency, it is so deep and as evenly as possible is preferred.</p> <p>If the eumelanin factor is very dark in the female, a pearl pattern will appear on the chest and abdomen. This pattern is desirable provided it occurs regularly is shown. A horizontal zebra drawing like that of a man is a characteristic of a man and is wrong. This must be assessed with some leniency. Missing it of the pearl markings should not be punished for the time being because. The side effect of the pearl markings is that it appears to be male features on the chest.</p> <p>An even breast goes for a breast with zebra markings, but a pearl marking without zebra markings is preferred.</p> <p>Colour:</p> <p>In a Charcoal, the upper tail coverts are black without white blocks. A black spot at the height of the male's chest band is undesirable and necessary be penalized by color</p>		

Charcoal Fawn		
	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Black-brown.	Black-brown.
Beak mark:	Black-brown, merging into the black-brown feather field between eye and beak stripe.	Black-brown, merging into the black feather field between eye and beak stripe.
Upper tail coverts:	Black-brown	Black-brown
Cheek:	Absent	-
Flank:	Chestnutbrown	-
Flank at side of rump:	Black brown	Black-brown
Zebromarking:	None, chest and throat completely black-brown	-
Breastbar:	Black-brown	-
Color:		
Head and neck:	.Brown	Brown
Cheek:	-	Brown, slightly lighter than the head
Back and wing:	Brown, as dark an even as possible	Brown, as dark and even as possible
Rump:	Black-Brown	Black-brown
Belly:	Black-Brown, from the breastmark to the undertail coverts	Beige browwn, from the brown breast to the undertail coverts.
Tail:	Dark Brown	Dark brown
Flank:	-	Brown, slightly lighter than the head
Breast:	-	Greyish Brown
Technical judging notes		
<p>General Charcoal: See Charcoal Grey</p> <p>Charcoal Fawn:</p> <p>Markings:</p> <p>In a male, the flank is chestnut brown in color and lacks the dot markings. The chest and throat can be completely blackbrown, this is preferred. Black-brown zebra markings on a dark brown background is permitted. An irregular zebra drawing is a drawing error. A striking feature of the female is the feather field between the eyes and the beak stripe, which can be blackbrown in color, just like that of the male. Usually this is slightly less deep in color, this should be assessed with some leniency, it is so deep and as evenly as possible is preferred.</p> <p>If the eumelanin factor is very dark in the female, a pearl pattern will appear on the chest and abdomen. This pattern is desirable provided it occurs regularly is shown. A horizontal zebra drawing like that of a man is a characteristic of a man and is wrong. This must be assessed with some leniency. Missing it of the pearl markings should not be punished for the time being because. The side effect of the pearl markings is that it appears to be male features on the chest.</p> <p>An even breast goes for a breast with zebra markings, but a pearl marking without zebra markings is preferred.</p> <p>Colour:</p> <p>With a charcoal the upper tail coverts are blackbrown without white blocks. A black-brown spot on the height of the male's chestbar is undesirable and should be punished by color. Currently, the female that shows the phaeo factor the most is preferred.</p>		

Charcoal Lightback Grey		
	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Black.	Black.
Beak mark:	Black, merging into the black feather field between eye and beak stripe.	Black, merging into the black feather field between tear mark and beak mark. Slightly lighter than the male.
Upper tail coverts:	Black	Black.
Cheek:	Absent	-
Flank:	Deep orange-brown	-
Flank at side of rump:	Black	Black
Zebromarking:	None, chest and throat completely black	-
Breastbar:	Black	-
Color:		
Head and neck:	Pearl grey, hammered on the head	Pearl Grey
Cheek:	-	Light grey, slightly lighter than the head
Back and wing:	Grey, with some cream tinge. The color saperation between neck and back cover must be sharp.	Matte grey
Rump:	Black	Black
Belly:	Black, from the breast mark to the undertail coverts.	Light grey, from the matt grey breast to the undertail coverts.
Tail:	Black	Black
Flank:	-	-
Breast:	-	-
Technical judging notes		
General Charcoal: See Charcoal Grey Charcoal Lightback Grey: General: The color variety charcoal light back gray is still clearly in an experimental stage. The judgement must be done with some leniency with regard to color and drawing. The chest and throat can be completely black, this is preferred. Black zebra markings on a dark grey background is permitted. A first development seems to show a somewhat darker color image with light back. Incidentally, reference is made to the charcoal gray.		

Charcoal Lightback Fawn		
	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Black-brown	Black-brown
Beak mark:	Black-brown, merging into the black feather field between eye and beak stripe.	Black-brown, merging into the black feather field between tearmark and beak mark. Slightly lighter than the male.
Upper tail coverts:	Black-brown	Black-brown.
Cheek:	Absent	-
Flank:	Deep orange-brown	-
Flank at side of rump:	Black-brown.	Black-brown.
Zebra-marking:	None, chest and throat completely black brown.	-
Breastbar:	Black-brown	-
Color:		
Head and neck:	Dark beige-brown.	Dark beige-brown
Cheek:	-	Dark beige brown, slightly lighter than the head.
Back and wing:	Beige brown. The color separation between neck and back cover must be sharp.	Beige brown. The color separation between neck and back cover must be sharp.
Rump:	Black-brown	Black-brown
Belly:	Black-brown, from the breast-mark to the undertail coverts.	Grayish light beige brown from the matte beige breast to the undertail coverts
Tail:	Dark brown	Dark brown
Flank:	-	Beige-brown, slightly lighter than the head.
Breast:	-	Matte beige
Technical judging notes		
General Charcoal: See Charcoal Grey Charcoal Lightback Fawn: The color variety charcoal light back brown is still clearly in an experimental stage. The judgement must be judged with some leniency with regard to color and drawing. The chest and throat can be completely blackbrown, this is preferred. Black brown zebra markings on a beige-brown background is permitted. Incidentally, reference is made to the charcoal gray. The pink glow is not considered feasible for the time being, if present it is preferable provided it is not at the expense of the color depth.		

Charcoal Masker (CFW) Grey		
	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Black	Black
Beak mark:	Black, merging into the black feather field between eye and beak stripe.	Black, merging into the black feather field between tear mark and beak mark. Slightly lighter than the male.
Upper tail coverts:	Black	Black
Cheek:	Absent	-
Flank:	Chestnutbrown	-
Flank at side of rump:	Zwart.	Black
Zebra-marking:	None, chest and throat completely black	-
Breastbar:	Black	-
Color:		
Head and neck:	Cream	Cream
Cheek:	-	Cream
Back and wing:	Cream	Cream
Rump:	Black	Black
Belly:	Black, from the breast-mark to the undertail coverts.	White with light gray haze, from the matt gray breast to the undertail coverts.
Tail:	Liight grey	Liight grey
Flank:	-	Cream -
Breast:	-	White with matte gray haze
Technical judging notes		
General Charcoal: See Charcoal Grey Charcoal Masker Grey: General: The color charcoal mask gray is still clearly in an experimental stage. An initial development appears to be a slightly lighter mask of gray overall image. The chest and throat can be completely black, this is preferred. black zebra markings on a grey background is permitted. During the judging, some leniency must be judged with regard to color and markings. Incidentally, reference is made to the charcoal gray.		

Charcoal Masker (CFW) Fawn		
	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Dark brown.	Dark brown.
Beak mark:	Blackbrown, merging into the black feather field between eye and beak stripe.	Black-brown, merging into the black feather field between tear mark and beak mark. Slightly lighter than the male.
Upper tail coverts:	Dark brown	Dark brown.
Cheek:	Absent	-
Flank:	Deep orange-brown	-
Flank at side of rump:	Dark brown.	Dark brown
Zebra marking:	None, chest and throat completely dark brown	-
Breastbar:	Dark brown	-
Color:		
Head and neck:	Cream.	Cream
Cheek:	-	Cream
Back and wing:	Cream	Cream
Rump:	Black	Black
Belly:	Dark brown, from the breast-mark to the undertail coverts	White with light cream haze from the white cream chest to the undertail coverts.
Tail:	Light brown	Light brown
Flank:	-	Cream
Breast:	-	White with cream haze
Technical judging notes		
General Charcoal: See Charcoal Grey Charcoal Masker Fawn: General: The color charcoal mask fawn is still clearly in an experimental stage. The judging must be judged with some leniency with regard to color and drawing. The chest and throat can be completely dark brown, this is preferred. Dark brown zebra markings on a beige background is permitted. Incidentally, reference is made to the charcoal gray. The slightly pink glow is not considered feasible for the time being, if present it is preferable provided it is not at the expense of the color depth.		

Topaz Grey		
	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Blackish grey	Blackish grey
Beak mark:	Blackish grey, between tear - and beak mark white	Blackish grey, between tear - and beak mark white
Upper tail coverts:	Blackish grey/white bars	Blackish grey/white bars
Cheek:	Deep orange brown	-
Flank:	Chestnut brown with round white dots	-
Flank at side of rump:	Blackish grey	Blackish grey
Zebra marking:	Blackish grey, on very light grey background	-
Breastbar:	Blackish grey	-
Color:		
Head and neck:	Pearl grey, on the head hammered marking	Pearl grey, on the head hammered marking
Back and wing:	Beige grey with cinnamon haze	Light silver grey with cream haze. The color separation must be sharp between neck and back.
Rump:	White.	White
Belly:	Cream white, from the breastbar down to and including the undertail feathers	Cream white, from the grey breast down to and including the undertail coverts
Tail:	Dark grey	Dark grey
Cheek:	-	Pearl grey, slightly lighter than the head
Flank:	-	Dark beige grey, slightly lighter than the back/wing
Breast:	-	Grey
Technical judging notes		
<p>Topaz General:</p> <p>Marking:</p> <p>he topaz mutation has a reducing effect on the black eumelanin , both in body color and markings . Because of the very high concentration of melanin in the marking of the topaz grey , topaz fawn and topaz lightback there is the reduction less visible. Beside a grey zebra finch is however clearly visible that the black markings at the agate factor are less intense colored, more blackish grey. At the female this difference is even more visible.</p> <p>Color:</p> <p>Reduction in color of the body is clearly visible. The amount of phaeomelanin is not affected , but there is a further change in the pigmentation in the feather.</p> <p>Topaz Grey:</p> <p>Color:</p> <p>At the topaz grey is pheomelanin in the grey back/wing feathers almost not visible. At the topaz is the present pheomelanin clearly affects the color of the back/wing feathers. In addition, there are (potentially) a further change in the pigmentation, which has caused a yellowish haze in the body color. This results in a dark beige grey with cinnamon haze back/wing color, which at the female is even darker than at the male. The topaz grey shows a well defined color separation between neck and back, The same as we only know from the lightback. At the female is this separation less evident, but clearly visible. The color of the belly can varies from cream white to light cream. The color at the vent is cream.</p>		

Topaz Fawn		
	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Brown	Brown
Beak mark:	Brown, between tear - and beak mark white	Brown, between tear - and beak mark white
Upper tail coverts:	Brown/white bars	Brown/white bars
Cheek:	Deep orange brown	-
Flank:	Chestnut brown with round white dots	-
Flank at side of rump:	Light brown	Light brown
Zebra marking:	Brown, on very light beige background.	-
Breastbar:	Brown	-
Color:		
Head and neck:	Beige brown with cinnamon haze	Beige brown with cinnamon haze
Back and wing:	Beige brown with cinnamon haze	Beige brown with cinnamon haze
Rump:	Cream	Cream
Belly:	Warm cream, from the breastbar down to and including the undertail feathers	Warm cream, from the light beige breast down to and including the undertail coverts
Tail:	Brown	Brown
Cheek:	-	Beige brown with cinnamon haze. slightly lighter than the head
Flank:	-	Beige brown with cinnamon haze. slightly lighter than the head
Breast:	-	Light beige
Technical judging notes		
Topaz General: see Topaz Grey Color: The topaz fawn shows no, or hardly any, color separation between the neck and back. The change in pigment which causes the cinnamon hue is at the topaz fawn very beautiful expressed. Although at the grey serie the grey black marking almost looks as black, is at the fawn serie the dark brown marking reduced to brown.		

Topaz Lightback Grey		
	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Blackish grey	Blackish grey
Beak mark:	Blackish grey, between tear - and beak mark white	Blackish grey, between tear - and beak mark white
Upper tail coverts:	Blackish grey/white bars	Blackish grey/white bars
Cheek:	Orange brown, as deep as possible	-
Flank:	Deep orange brown, with round white dots	-
Flank at side of rump:	Blackish grey	Blackish grey
Zebra marking:	Dark grey, op silver grey background	-
Breastbar:	Blackish grey	-
Color:		
Head and neck:	Pearl grey, on the head hammered marking	Pearl grey, on the head hammered marking
Back and wing:	Light silver grey with cream haze. The color separation must be sharp between neck and back	Light silver grey with cream haze. The color separation must be sharp between neck and back.
Rump:	White	White
Belly:	White, from the breastbar down to and including the undertail feathers	White, from the silver grey breast down to and including the undertail coverts
Tail:	Dark grey	Dark grey
Cheek:	-	Pearl grey, slightly lighter than the head
Flank:	-	Pale cream, slightly lighter than the back/wing
Breast:	-	Silver grey
Technical judging notes		
<p>Topaz General: see Topaz Grey</p> <p>Topaz Lightback Grey:</p> <p>Marking: Eumelanin markings should be as deep as possible of color and is as blackish grey visible. A grey marking should be penalized at the catagorie marking.</p> <p>Color: The topaz lightback grey should show a well defined color separation between the neck and back. Which we should especially pay attention to the complete pearl grey color of the head onto the neck. The back/wing of the male, but also of the female, should be light silver grey of color. It is possible to achieve a uniform color of the back/wing feathers The back/wing feathers of the female don't have to be darker in color than at the male. the cinnamon hue we see at the topaz grey and fawn is almost not visible at the blackbreast topaz lightback grey especially at the male.</p>		

Whitebreast Grey		
	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Absent	Absent
Beak mark:	Absent, between cheek patch and white beak white	Absent, between cheek and beak white
Upper tail coverts:	Light grey, as dark as possible/white bars	Light grey, as dark as possible/white bars
Cheek:	Orange brown, as deep as possible	-
Flank:	Chestnut brown with round white dots	-
Flank at side of rump:	White	White
Zebra marking:	Absent, this featherfield is white	-
Breastbar:	Absent, this featherfield is white	-
Wing coverts	Wing feathers and coverts must possess a fine white edging, what a scale effect caused	Wing feathers and coverts must possess a fine white edging, what a scale effect caused
Color:		
Head and neck:	Slate grey, on the head hammered marking	Slate grey, on the head hammered marking
Back and wing:	Slate grey, slightly darker than the head	Slate grey, slightly darker than the head
Rump:	Absent, this featherfield is white	White
Belly:	White, from the beak down to and including the undertail feathers	White, from the beak down to and including the undertail feathers
Tail:	Light grey	Light grey
Cheek:	-	White
Flank:	-	Light Grey or white
Breast:	-	White
Technical judging notes		
Whitebreast General: Marking: In the first place the male and female of the whitebreast zebrafinch should show the wingmarking. The absence of this marking has to be penalized at the catagorie marking. The wingmarking is caused by the reduction of the melanin in the top of the beard and brackets. It is remarkable that in young birds sometimes not at all, but at least to a lesser extent, there is reduction of melanin in the wing feathers. After moulting, however, the desired marking will be visible. The cheek has to be as deep as possible orange brown of color. Sometimes the cheek color is pale of color, this has to be penalized at the catagorie marking. The tailmarking is required as dark as possible of color. A clearly Lighter color of the dark bars has to be penalized at the catagorie marking. Color: At the back/wing feathers and on the head the color has to be even, without the white edging. The color on the head has to reach out up to the upperbeak. A common error of color is when the bird shows a white feather field around the upper beak. Also we see often a white color around the cheek, ideaal is as the body color reach out up to the cheek. At the male the marking on the breast and the tear- and beak mark are absent. Showing those marking should be penalized at the catagorie color, but also it is hardly to achieve a completely even colored breast without marking. At judging we have to be flexible at this. Sometimes the breast feathers of whitebreast zebrafinch male is conditioned, as this is clearly visible than this should be penalized at the catagorie feathering. The female of the whitebreast should show a pure white breast and cheek color, If not it has to be penalized at the catagorie color. if the whitebreast female show color at the flank we usually see also a not even white colored breast and cheek. Whitebreast Grey: Color: If we have to choose between a very deep colored whitebreast grey zebrafinch without the wingmarking and a lighter colored whitebreast grey showing the wingmarking than we prefer the bird showing the wingmarking. At the female the breast and cheek have to be pure white. If this is not the case we penalize this at the catagorie color.		

Whitebreast Fawn		
	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Absent	Absent
Beak mark:	Absent, between cheek patch and white beak white	Absent, between cheek and beak white
Upper tail coverts:	Light brown, as dark as possible/white bars	Light brown, as dark as possible/white bars
Cheek:	Orange brown, as deep as possible	-
Flank:	Chestnut brown with round white dots	Absent
Flank at side of rump:	White	White
Zebra marking:	Absent, this featherfield is white	-
Breastbar:	Absent, this featherfield is white	-
Wing coverts	Wing feathers and coverts must possess a fine white edging, what a scale effect caused	Wing feathers and coverts must possess a fine white edging, what a scale effect caused
Color:		
Head and neck:	Dark beige brown	Dark beige brown
Back and wing:	Dark beige brown	Dark beige brown
Rump:	Absent, this featherfield is white	White
Belly:	White, from the beak down to and including the undertail feathers	White, from the beak down to and including the undertail feathers
Tail:	Cream	Cream
Cheek:	-	White
Flank:	-	Light brown or white
Breast:	-	White
Technical judging notes		
Whitebreast General: See Whitebreast Grey Whitebreast Fawn: Color: The brown color of a whitebreast fawn will never be as warm brown as the brown color of a normal fawn, this is because of the reduction of the phaeomelanin in the top of the beard and brackets. It is not allowed to show a grey haze.		

Whitebreast Lightback Grey		
	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Absent	Absent
Beak mark:	Absent, between cheek patch and white beak white	Absent, between cheek and beak white
Upper tail coverts:	Light grey, as dark as possible/white bars	Light grey, as dark as possible/white bars
Cheek:	Orange brown, as deep as possible	-
Flank:	Deep orange brown with round white dots	Absent
Flank at side of rump:	White	White
Zebra marking:	Absent, this featherfield is white	-
Breastbar:	Absent, this featherfield is white	-
Wing coverts	Wing feathers and coverts must possess a fine white edging, what a scale effect caused	Wing feathers and coverts must possess a fine white edging, what a scale effect caused
Color:		
Head and neck:	Pearl grey, on the head hammered marking	Pearl grey, on the head hammered marking
Back and wing:	Light grey with cream haze. The color separation must be sharp between neck and back	Light grey with cream haze. The color separation must be sharp between neck and back.
Rump:	Absent, this featherfield is white	White
Belly:	White, from the beak down to and including the undertail feathers	White, from the beak down to and including the undertail feathers
Tail:	Light grey	Light grey
Cheek:	-	White
Flank:	-	Very light grey or white
Breast:	-	White
Technical judging notes		
Whitebreast General: See Whitebreast Grey		
Color: The whitebreast lightback grey is still in a experimental stage. A good colored bird showing the wingmarking, is still difficult to achieve. At judging we have to be flexible on this		

Whitebreast Masker (CFW) Grey		
	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Absent	
Beak mark:	Absent, between cheek patch and white beak white	
Upper tail coverts:	Absent, this featherfield is white	
Cheek:	Orange brown, as deep as possible	
Flank:	Deep orange brown with round white dots	
Flank at side of rump:	White	
Zebra marking:	Absent, this featherfield is white	
Breastbar:	Absent, this featherfield is white	
Wing coverts	Absent.	
Color:		
Head and neck:	As white as possible	
Back and wing:	As white as possible	
Rump:	Absent, this featherfield is white	
Belly:	White, from the beak down to and including the undertail feathers	
Tail:	Light grey	
Cheek:	-	
Flank:	-	
Breast:	-	
Technical judging notes		
Whitebreast General: See Whitebreast Grey Whitebreast Masker Grey General: The whitebreast masker grey is, also as the whitebreast phaeo grey, meant to create the as so called "redflank". A almost white bird with a as deep as possible cheek patch and flankmarking. This is still hard to achieve and is still in a experimental stage. At judging we have to be flexible on this. Birds which are showing a visible wingmarking should not be penalized because of showing a wingmarking, but should be penalized at the catogorie color because these birds will be to dark of color. The females are not recognizable		

Phaeo (ex. Isabel) Grey		
	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Grey, how Lighter how better	Grey, how Lighter how better
Beak mark:	Grey, how Lighter how better, between tear - and beak mark white	Grey, how Lighter how better, between tear - and beak mark white
Upper tail coverts:	Very light grey / white bars	Very light grey / white bars
Cheek:	Deep orange brown	-
Flank:	Chestnut brown with round white dots	-
Flank at side of rump:	Very light grey	Very light silver grey
Zebra marking:	Grey, as light as possible	-
Breastbar:	Grey, as light as possible	-
Color:		
Head and neck:	Light silver grey	Very light silver grey
Back and wing:	Light silver grey	Very light silver grey, slightly darker than the head
Rump:	Light silver grey, slightly darker than the head	White
Belly:	White	White to cream white, from the very light silver grey breast down to and including the undertail coverts
Tail:	White, from the breastbar down to and including the undertail feathers	Light silver grey
Cheek:	-	Very light silver grey, slightly lighter than the head
Flank:	-	Very light silver grey, slightly lighter than back and wing
Breast:	-	Very light silver grey, slightly lighter than the head
Technical judging notes		
<p>Phaeo General: As is well known, the phaeo comes in many color variations. The phaeo that we require is developed over the years and becomes increasingly lighter of color, with contrast against the cheek patch and flankmarking. Due to these light phaeo is hard to see if it is a grey or fawn. Therefore it is decided to require a clear grey variant. In the standard it has become the isabel gray. As result, the phaeo in the fawn series now is called phaeo fawn.</p> <p>Pheao Grey: The phaeo grey is a selection form with light grey eumelanine marking.</p> <p>Marking: The tear-/beak mark and the tail marking can be at the male and female light grey. The same is required for the breastbar at the male. A zebra marking is allowed This should not, however, to be prominently.</p> <p>Color: At the phaeo grey we have to aim for a as clear as possible light silver grey back/wing color. A requirement that is easy to achieve at the male. At the female it not easy to become a even clear silver grey back/wing coverts. At judging we have to be flexibly on this. To create a difference towards the edged is a even color required.</p>		



Foto : Bart Houben

Phaeo (ex. Isabel) Fawn		
	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Absent	Absent
Beak mark:	Absent, between cheekpatch and beak white	Absent, between cheek and beak white
Upper tail coverts:	Light beige / white bars	Light beige / white bars
Cheek:	Deep orange brown	-
Flank:	Chestnut brown with round white dots	-
Flank at side of rump:	Cream	Cream
Zebra marking:	Absent	-
Breastbar:	Absent	-
Color:		
Head and neck:	Very light beige	Light cream
Back and wing:	Light cream, slightly lighter than female	Light cream
Rump:	Light cream, slightly lighter than female	Cream
Belly:	Cream	Warm cream, from the cream breast down to and including the undertail coverts
Tail:	Warm cream, from the breastbar down to and including the undertail feathers	Light cream
Cheek:	-	Light cream, slightly darker than male
Flank:	-	Warm cream, not as warm as the Belly
Breast:	-	Cream
Technical judging notes		
<p>General: The phaeo fawn is a selection form without eumelanine marking.</p> <p>Color: The phaeo mutation will cause a reduction of eumelanin throughout the whole feathering. This reduction is very variable so that the color of, for example, the wing coverts also can be very variant. The standard, requires a light cream color, slightly warmer of hue than the head and neck. In other words, the colordepth may not be as light as possible, but must always be at least light cream. The consistency of the wing coverts need some consideration during judging. The color of the belly is formed by phaeomelanin this should be deeper and warmer than the wing coverts. A light belly color is to be penalized at the catagory color.</p> <p>Marking: The color of the cheekpatch and the flank need to be as deep as possible. The flank at side of rump and the undertail feathers are in most cases darker than the rest of the belly, this should take into consideration during judging. male is not allowed to show zebamarking, however an evely colored breast is difficult to achieve. zebamarking must be penalized at the catagory Color.</p>		

Cheek Grey

	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Black	Black
Beak mark:	Black, between tear - and beak mark white	Black, between tear and beakmark white
Cheek:	Slate Grey	Slate grey
Flank:	Brown, with round white dots	-
Flank at side of rump:	Warm cream	Warm cream
Zebra marking:	Blackish gray, on light grey background	-
Breastbar:	Blackisch grey	-
Color:		
Head and neck:	White with a cold haze	White with a cold haze
Back and wing:	White with a cold haze	White with a cold haze
Rump:	Warm cream	Warm cream
Belly:	Warm cream, from the blackish grey breastbar up to and including the undertail feathers	Warm cream, from the silvergrey chest up to and including the undertail feathers
Tail:	White with grey haze	White with grey haze
Upper tail coverts:	Evenly cream, marking absent	Evenly cream, marking absent
Flank:	-	Light grey
Breast:	-	Silver grey

Technical judging notes

Cheek General:

The development of the cheek grey and cheek fawn is since the last standard Zebrafinch by 1999 been significantly. The standard at judging is clearly higher than in 1999. Although much less, than at the end of the nineties, still we breed cheeks with a eye disorder, this is reflected in sometimes very large eyes that in addition, tears. In the worst case, even the eyes are bulging out. This should be penalized very heavily at catagory condition. The same applies to all other eye diseases.

Marking:

The tear mark at the male and female, as well as the breastbar at the male must be clear and in the describe color. Missing this markings should be penalized at the catagory marking. The cheek color should be the body color of good grey or fawn. Male still regularly show a quantity of deep orange brown phaeomelanin in the cheek patch, also this is error and should be penalized at the catagory marking.

The zebarmarking of the male is not the marking that we know of a grey or fawn zebrafinch. The zebarmarking of a cheek remind us more of the marking such we see at the blackbreast. This is pretty wide and in most cases is missing the zebarmarking. The breastbar is also Lighter of color than the normal grey. When the breast is grey without pied formation then this should not be penalized. But, the cheek that shows zebarmarking is preferred. The color of the flanks of the male must not show a grey haze, this must be brown with regular round white dots.

Color: The weak point for the cheek grey and cheek fawn is pied formation, which especially is to see under the beak, on the breast and on the belly. This pied formation must be strickly and always be penalized at the catagory color.

Cheek Grey:

Color:

The cheek grey should show a white head and neck and a white back/wing. This white color never will be as white as the white color of the back/wing of a white zebrafinch. A grey haze shouldn't be penalized.



Cheek Fawn

	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Blackish brown	Blackish brown.
Beak mark:	Blackish brown, between tear - and beak mark white	Blackish brown, between tear - and beak mark white
Cheek:	Brown, evenly, as warm and dark as possible	Brown, evenly warm and as dark as possible
Flank:	Brown, with round white dots	-
Flank at side of rump:	Warm cream	Warm cream
Zebra marking:	Grey brown, on light cream background	-
Breastbar:	Grey brown	-
Color:		
Head and neck:	White with a warm haze	White with a warm haze
Back and wing:	White with a warm haze	White with a warm haze
Rump:	Warm cream	Warm cream
Belly:	Warm cream, as warm and dark as possible from the grey brown breastbar up to and including the undertail feathers	Warm cream, as warm and dark as possible, from the light cream chest up to and including the undertail feathers
Tail:	Light cream	Light cream
Upper tail coverts:	Evenly warm cream, marking absent	Evenly warm cream, marking absent
Flank:	-	Dark warm cream
Breast:	-	Light cream
Technical judging notes		
General Cheek: See Cheek Grey		
Cheek Fawn:		
Color: the color of the back/wing of the cheek fawn is in most cases white till Light cream. The lighter the back/wing the better it is. The belly of the cheek fawn will be must deeper warm cream than a cheek grey.		



Cheek Lightback Grey		
	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Blackish grey.	Blackish grey.
Beak mark:	Dark grey, between tear - and beak mark white	Dark grey, between tear - and beak mark white.
Cheek:	Light grey with cream haze	Light grey with cream haze
Flank:	Brown, with round white dots	-
Flank at side of rump:	Cream white	Cream white
Zebra marking:	Dark grey, on light light-cream background	-
Breastbar:	Dark grey	-
Color:		
Head and neck:	White with a cold haze	White with a cold haze
Back and wing:	White with a light cold haze	White with a light cold haze
Rump:	Cream white	Cream white
Belly:	White, from the dark grey breastbar up to and including the undertail feathers	White, from the very light grey breast up to and including the undertail feathers
Tail:	White with grey haze	White with grey haze
Upper tail coverts:	Evenly cream white, marking absent	Evenly cream white, marking absent
Flank:	-	Light grey with cream haze
Breast:	-	Very light grey
Technical judging notes		
General Cheek: See Cheek Grey Cheek Lightback Grey: Color: The mutation combination cheek lightback grey is still in a experimental stage. one should take into consideration during judging that a white color from head, neck and back/wing is easier to realize than at the mutation cheek grey or cheek fawn.		

Cheek Lightback Fawn		
	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Dark brown	Dark brown
Beak mark:	Dark brown, between tear - and beak mark white	Dark brown, between tear - and beak mark white
Cheek:	Beige brown	Beige brown
Flank:	Brown, with round white dots	-
Flank at side of rump:	Cream white	Cream white
Zebra marking:	Grey brown, on Light Light-cream background	-
Breastbar:	Dark brown	-
Color:		
Head and neck:	White with a warm haze	White with a warm haze
Back and wing:	White with a light warm haze	White with a light warm haze
Rump:	Cream white	Cream white
Belly:	White, from the dark brown breastbar up to and including the undertail feathers	White, from the very light beige breast up to and including the undertail feathers
Tail:	White with grey haze	White with grey haze
Upper tail coverts:	Evenly cream white, marking absent	Evenly cream white, marking absent
Flank:	-	Light beige
Breast:	-	Very light beige
Technical judging notes		
General Cheek: See Cheek Grey Cheek Lightback Fawn: Color: The mutation combination cheek lightback fawn is still in a experimental stage. one should take into consideration during judging that a white color from head, neck and back/wing is easier to realize than at the mutation cheek grey or cheek fawn.		

Yellow Beak		
	Male	Female
Markings:		
General	As described in the relevant mutation	As described in the relevant mutation
Color:		
General:	As described in the relevant mutation	As described in the relevant mutation
Beak:	Ochre yellow	Pale yellow
Legs:	Pale yellow	Pale yellow
Technical judging notes		
In the feathering of a normal zebra finch will be no carotenoid and therefore the yellow beak mutation may have no influence on the feathering color. Yet we see that the feathering of a yellow beak zebra finch is a bit softer of hue. The yellow beak is with all mutations and mutation combinations to combine and is also recognized in all mutations and mutation combinations.		



Crest	
Male and Female	
Crest:	<p>The crest shape of the zebrafinch should be a rosette. So, the crest should reach out evenly in all directions from a center point. This centerpoint should be on the middle of the skull and are completely closed. Showing a small piece of skin is not desired. The rosette must be complete, so in no place the rosette should be open. Sometimes it also seems if the rosette above the eyes is open, however, there are often other cause. When the bird is viewed from the side, is clearly in some cases exactly above the eye some feathers sticking straight up. These upstanding feathers press the crest feathers open and making it look if the bird has a open crest. The outside of the rosette, reach out just about the base of the upper beak and show a circle. The eyes are just visible. The rosette should behind the eye bend down to attach and connect with the feathers of the neck. Sometimes however, behind the eye, is the crest not nicely attached and connect to the skull. Often, this occurs when these feathers are not long enough.</p>
Length of feathers:	<p>To enable the above described crest shape, it is important that the length of the crest feathers sufficiently long. Breeders of crested birds select for breeding those birds with a long head feathers. How "longer" the feathers are, the better the rosette shape will be.</p> <p>At the zebrafinches long-feathered birds are to recognise. The use of long-feathered birds next to the positive influence on the rosette shape, has also less positive consequences. The color will be less intensive. In addition, at extremely long feathered birds the flanks often less tight. With these effects, one should take into consideration during judging.</p>
Feather quality:	<p>A extra dimension is the soft feather quality. In addition to the long feathering the crested bird will need a soft featherstructure to form the crest on the head. This soft feather quality, you can feel by hand, a "soft" feathered bird will feel soft and full. However, a good crest will always be recognized.</p>
Technical judging notes	
<p>During judging will have to notice if the rosette form is completely round, not split and or the crested smooth connect in the neck. The feather must show sufficient length and has to be soft, so that the crest fits good around the skull. Further a good and round center point that is located on the middle of the skull is important. At Crest zebrafinches we see next to an often perfect beak shape (conical shape) also that the nails of the backtoe are not present or not complete. look especially on this.</p> <p>The Color and marking is secondary of judging because we will first of all have to do with a crested bird. Penilaze color-and marking faults at crested zebrafinches only then should be done when this absolutely necessary, in all other cases this can be dismissed with a comment on the fault. Of course with equal crested quality, the best colored and marked bird will be preferred.</p>	



Foto : Bart Houben

Timor		
	Male	Female
Markings:		
Tear mark:	Black	Black
Beak mark:	Black, between tear - and beak mark white	Black, between tear - and beak mark white
Upper tail coverts:	Black / white bars	Black / white bars
Cheek:	Orange brown	-
Flank:	Yellowish chestnut brown with round white dots	-
Flank at side of rump:	Black	Black
Zebra marking:	Dark grey on a light grey background. A vague zebramarking, who is on the side slightly clearer visible. This vague zebramarking must be showed up towards the lower beak.	-
Breastbar:	Black	-
Color:		
Head and neck:	Grey-brown,almost without colordifference between head/neck and back/wing. on the head hammered marking	Grey-brown,almost without colordifference between head/neck and back/wing. on the head hammered marking
Back and wing:	Gray brown, het wing coverts slightly darker	Gray brown, het Wing coverts slightly darker. Also slightly darker than male
Rump:	White	White
Belly:	Light cream from the breastbar down to teh vent. the undertail coverts are cream	Cream from the breastbar down to teh vent. the undertail coverts are dark cream
Tail:	Black	Black
Cheek:	-	Grey brown
Flank:	-	Dark cream
Breast:	-	Silver grey
Beak:	Coral red	Red, slightly lighter than male
Legs:	Yellowish	Yellowish
	Male and Female	
General		
Size:	The Timor zebrafinch is maximum 8,5 cm, measured between point of beak and tip of tail.	
Model:	The model of the Timor is lean. It must be that the mutual body proportions not disturbing each other. Seen from the side, the back to the tip of the tail, with a slightly curved line forms a small notch at the back of the neck. The chest line from the lower beak to the legs is regularly curved. The chest should not be heavy.	
Attitude:	A Timor should sit quiet on the perch, about at an angle of 45 degrees. So something more lying than the standard zebrafinch. The sagging of the legs is wrong. The wings must be worn tightly along the hull and the wing feathers have to close on the rump.	
Head:	The skull shows a slightly flattened shape. By the headshape is the placement of the eye not entirely centric into the skull but something above the centre. Seen from the front the headshape goes quite quickly into the beak shape.	
Beak:	The beak is rather pointed than conical shaped and is thereby also a little longer than the beak basis. Lower and upper beak must close properly and without damage. The line beak skull should have a smooth gradient.	
Breastbar and zebramarking:	The breastbar runs across the full width of the chest and is in the Middle +/-2 mm. wide, narrower towards the sides and can be regular. Above the narrow breastbar a vague zebramarking which especially at the sides of the breast and just above the breastbar will be slightly clearer. At the female the color separation between breast and bellyshould be sharp.	
Tear mark:	The tear mark, which is pretty narrow, runs from the bottom of the eye, at the male along the cheek up to the bottom of it. (at the female has the tear mark a similar form). The tear mark should be sharp in shape, under the eye 1 mm wide and to the bottom slightly pointed.	
Technical judging notes		
The Timor zebrafinch differs in many ways from our standard zebra Finch. By judging,we should look good on these differences. Small improvements of type, color of markings of the Timor zebrafinch should not be rewarded, but should be penilazed. We should be focused on a small and lean model with a relatively pointed beak. Furthermore,the timor zebrafinch		

is only accepted in the normal color.

Any other mutation, or very different physical properties may not be judged as Timor zebrafinch but must be judged as a standard zebrafinch

The tailmarks of a Timor zebra Finch is frequently incomplete. A Timor zebrafinch must show a the tailmarks fully complete, having an incomplete or even complete missing the tailmarks should, depending on the severity of the error, to be penalized in marking. the male it is not allowed to show a sharp and clear zebramarking.

Mutations in Timor zebrafinch are not accepted.

