

SA Standard for the Old Dutch Capuchine (ODC)

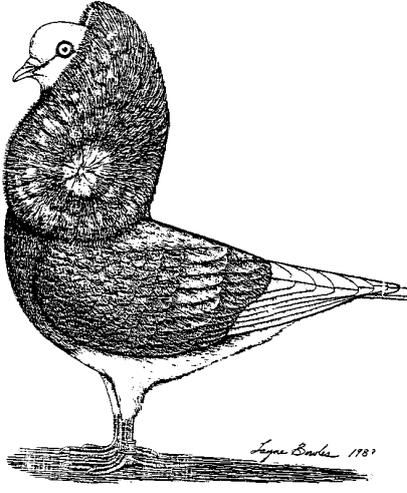
The **main** issue in the **ODC** is **TYPE!**

Getting into it there may be more than one meaning for Type. In this regard, the two main issues are:

- i. ***The outer appearance:** in pigeon standards it is called "General Appearance".
- ii. ***The ground form:** which translates into the build of the body.

Ideal type:

- i. * Short with a horizontally carried body,
- ii. * Well developed chest with mass in front and below the wing butts,
- iii. * balanced out stance, the neck and body lines form a right (90 degree) angle,
- iv. * Excessive medium high stance and neck carried well upright.

	Scale of Points	
	Body	15 pts
	Carriage	10 pts
	Head, Beak, Wattle, Eyes, Cere	10 pts
	Hood	15 pts
	Chain	10 pts
	Rosette	10 pts
	Mane	10 pts
	Color	10 pts
	Markings	10 pts

BODY (15 pts total.)

Neck (3pts): Medium to long, showing fullness where it meets the breast. The longer neck exaggerates the shortness of the tail and serves to enhance the rosettes. Avoid short necks and those which are consistently held against the shoulders. When showing, the bird should reach its neck out to full length positioning it perpendicular to the ground.

Body (3pts): Wedge-shaped, full breasted. Seen from the side, the chest shall be well rounded, with enough depth, so that the chest protrudes out well in front and below the wing butts) and wide between the shoulders. Wing butts should be hidden from the front view by breast feathers giving a wide-width look to the bird. Width should taper from the breast to the tail giving the wedge shape. The body should be firm and well-muscled.

Wings (3pts): Medium to short, in proportion, with the flights +/- 13mm shorter than the tail. Wings carried closed giving a tight-feathered look. Secondary flights should show good width. The flights are to be carried on top of the tail.

Tail (3pts): As short as possible, narrow (3-4cm), and well closed being carried parallel (Ideal) to the ground.

Legs (3pts): Medium in length, bright red in color, and free from feather growth below the shanks. Toe nails to be light flesh colored in all varieties. Seen from the front, legs should be straight and placed proportionally wide apart. Seen from the side the legs should be slightly hooked (bent) to ensure that the length comes from the leg, and not the over extension of the joint,

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CARRIAGE (10 pts.):

The head is to be held high with the neck reaching upwards. The neck should be vertical, i.e. perpendicular to the ground. The body should be carried horizontally with tail being carried parallel or just through the horizontal in relation to the ground. From a side profile view the lines of the neck and body (tail line) should cross at a 90° angle to form an 'L' shape. Seen from the front, the legs should be straight and proportionately wide apart. The entire carriage should reflect a proud, uplifted bird.

HEAD, BEAK, WATTLE, EYES AND CERE (10 pts.):

Head (3pts): Medium in length, with a well-rounded frontal and wide forehead. The forehead should rise in a smooth curve from the beak to the top skull.

Beak (1pt): Medium length with the upper mandible slightly curved at the tip. The beak is to be flesh to red colored in all colorations.

Wattle (1pt): Fine and neat, white in color.

Eyes (3pts): Lively expression. The iris to be a white to impure pearl in color. Although impure pearl eyes with a reddish tint are accepted, the preferred color is the whitish pearl eye (fish eye). Cracked eyes are permitted in almonds only.

Cere (2pts): Fine, narrow, and red to flesh in color. The red eye cere is preferred since it accents the eye in the white head, (as long as there is good contrast, it is acceptable).

HOOD (15 pts.):

The hood should be broad (min 5cm: See figure 1) and well-rounded. It should be set as high as possible on the back skull, running from ear to ear, blending smoothly into the chain. When viewing the hood from the side, the eye must be clearly visible.

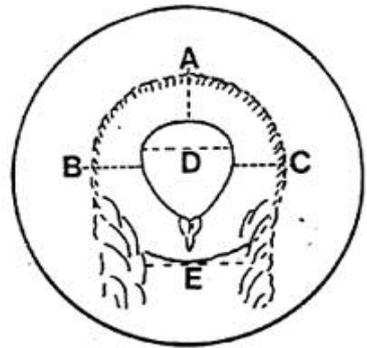
Front view of an Old Dutch Capuchine's head.		
 <p>Reference: Kapucijnologie (NL)</p>	A	Height of hood.
	B/C	The distance from the outer hood to ears is equal to the height of the hood. The distance from B to C measures at least 5 cm.
	D	The width of the head forms the basis of a good hood.
	E	The collar/chain must be adequately separated from each other.
	Note	A, B, C en E must fit into a circle in the case of a good bird

Figure 1

CHAIN (10 pts.):

The chain runs in an unbroken line from the hood to the shoulders. It must not meet in the front but maintain an even 3 to 4cm (min 2cm measured in hand) width from the top to the bottom. As the hood curves downward on both sides of the head, the chain should blend in with the hood so as to be impossible to tell where the hood ends and the chain begins. The chain should be fine-edged and well defined. The feathering should be moderate in length and not obstruct the profile view.

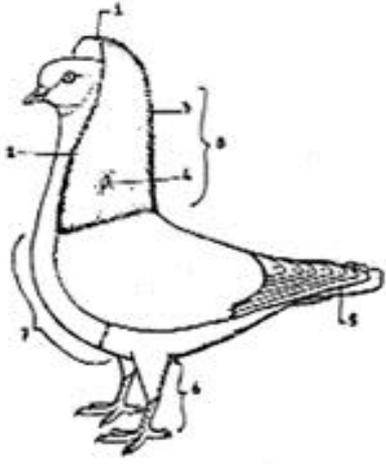
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ROSETTE (10 pts.):

On both sides of the neck is an oblong-shaped rosette. The rosette should blend into the profile and be filled in as full as possible i.e. smaller is better. The rosette is not a line of parting feathers or a crease (ditch) but rather an elliptical (oblong) whorl of feathers similar to the rosette on a Jacobin. The rosettes are to be symmetrical (same on both sides) and placed as low as possible in the middle (see figure 2) of the neck--just above the wing butts. The size should be approximately the size of a R2 piece.

MANE (10 pts.):

The mane is to be fully feathered, seen from the back, as broad as possible and well rounded. The profile of the neck line from the side forms a smooth, continuous line from the top of the head, rounding and down to the back. Avoid any breaks in the smooth line and loose, bushy, irregular feathering.

The Old Dutch Capuchine in Summary	
	1. Hood: Even and as high on head as possible
	2. Collar/Chain: flowing and as far down as possible
	3. Neck: filling: full and closed
	4. Rosette: as low as possible and restricted
	5. Wings and tail carried at least horizontal
	6. Legs, excessive medium in length and slightly hooked/angled as see from the side
	7. Breast: broad, with body to the front and deep.
	8. Neck: medium in length, with good upward reach.

Reference: Kapucijnologie (NL)

Figure 2!

COLOR (10 pts.):

Rich, even, and lustrous showing iridescence throughout. The defined colors are to be shown in their relevant color classes, while undefined standard colors are to be grouped in the Any Other Standard Color (AOSC) class. Birds that are over or under marked are to be shown in the Mismarked class. Groupings where only one or two specimens of the color are present, they may be combined into one class at the discretion of the show secretary or club representative. In the unlikely event that a large number of a specific AOSC color is shown (i.e. 20 kites shown) these may be grouped separately from the AOSC class at the discretion of the show secretary or club representative. Bars and Checks are to be grouped into their respective classes.

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Ash Red (dominant): A gleaming brick red, even throughout, with a rich purple sheen free from green.

Ash Yellow (dilute): A rich golden yellow color, even throughout, with a pink luster free from green.

Note: Due to a bronze factor, also present in the capuchine, extreme ash red (ribbon tail effect, not visible due to the white tail) and yellow birds may show a white edging on the colored wing (flight and cover) feathers. Birds should **not** be penalized for this.

Black (dominant): An intense, glistening black, even throughout, showing a green metallic sheen free from purple. Not showing any trace of bronze or sootiness.

Dun (dilute): An intense, gun-metal coloration to be as dark even, and rich as possible with a metallic green sheen free from purple. No sulphur or bronziness should be present.

Note: Birds that show bronze/sulphur or sootiness should be shown in the Checks (blue) class.

Brown (dominant): A rich chestnut brown color as even and rich as possible, showing a purple metallic sheen free from green. Not showing any trace of bronze or sootiness.

Kaki (Brown: dilute): A rich light brown golden color as even, and rich as possible, showing a pinkish metallic sheen free from green. No sulphur or bronziness should be present. Some birds may even be mistaken for ash yellow.

Note: Birds that show bronze/sulphur or sootiness should be shown in the Checks (brown) class. Brown is genetically prone to fading in color, especially if exposed to UV and birds should not be penalized for this.

Blue Bar (Blue dominant): Wing shield to be light blue with contrasting black bars. Ideally, no checking, sootiness, or bronze is to be present. The lower breast shades from a light blue upwards to a darker blue on the neck and should show a glistening, green iridescence.

Silver Bar (Blue dilute): Wing shield to be a light silvery-gray with contrasting dun bars. Ideally no checking, sootiness, or bronze is to be present. The lower breast shades from a light silver upwards to a dark gray on the neck and should show a glistening, green iridescence.

Red Bar (Ashred dominant: Mealie): Wing shield to be ash-gray to white with contrasting red bars. Ideally, no checking or sootiness is to be present. The lower breast shades from an ash-gray upwards to red on the neck and should show a rich purple sheen.

Yellow Bar (Ashred dilute: Creambar): Wing shield to be a very light creamy white with contrasting yellow bars. Ideally, no checking or sootiness is to be present. The lower breast shades from a creamy white upwards to deep yellow on the neck and should show a pinkish iridescence.

Tiger / Mottle: Half white, half color, in an evenly distributed pattern, conforming to the appropriate color requirements and markings as indicated. Whether the color/white ratio is 50/50, 40/60 or 60/40 is not the issue. What needs to be avoided is clusters/clumps of white or colored feathers that causes a patchy appearance. Ideally, the colored feathers should not be grizzled but solid, deep and intense in color.

White: Solid white; satin-like and glossy.

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Mismarked: All colored parts to be rich, even and lustrous as described in the appropriate color class. The only difference between the birds in this class is that it may have color in the tail or be over or under marked. White birds with a couple of colored feather would typically also be shown in this class. The main reason for showing birds in this category would be driven by outstanding type and structure.

Almond: The color expression shall be determined by the birds ground color i.e. ash red, blue etc. and other factors that it may carry. The main issue is an even ground color, the break (three colors) and the intensity of the colors. Young almonds generally have considerably less break (flecking) than older birds.

Any other Standard colors not listed above shall be shown in the AOSC class.

MARKINGS (10 pts.):

All colors, with the exception of the self-colored e.g. white, are to be monk marked. The head must be white reaching down 9-20mm under the beak and at least 5mm under the eyes. The inner lining of the hood is to be colored. From the outer edge of an open wing, there should be between 7 and 12 (continues) white flight feathers with the ideal being 10 on each wing. The tail, vent, hocks, and abdomen are white. The balance of the bird is to be colored at the abdomen there is to be a sharp, straight line dividing the white and colored area. The line must be at least 2cm past the chest bone and at most 2cm in front of the legs. From this line to the tip of the tail, the under part of the bird is to be white. It should be noted that coloring on the body (pants), behind the legs is allowed, but not desired. A self-colored (e.g. white) or some mismarked can compete favorably with the colored varieties. However, if a marked bird is essentially equal in quality to e.g. a white self, the marked bird shall have the advantage.

FAULTS:

Too Small; too long or plump type; too long tail; narrow chest, little depth in chest; downward stance, too low a stance; short neck or crouching, tendency to blow; hanging/loose feathers in the tail; wings carried loosely or below the tail; chain: meeting in the front (touching), uneven or too short; too long or short structure feathers; colored (underbelly) feathers before or on the legs; color in the tail or outer flights; hood set too far back on the head or falling over forward; bushy, loose or a break in the mane feathering; Rosettes: ditched, double (on one side) or too long; stained beak; uneven head markings; less than 7 and more than 12 continues outer flight feathers; visible white wing butts; hairy feathered; inadequate color intensity; uneven or impure color; too light eye ceres. Point cuts shall be determined by the severity of the fault.

DISQUALIFICATIONS:

Eyes: one or two bull eyes; (With the exception of almonds) one or two cracked/broken eyes; out of condition from disease, any deformities (genetic or artificial) and misrepresentation of the breed.

RATING SYSTEM:

In addition to having each bird placed in its class, each bird may also be rated according to the standard. The ratings are as follows:

EXCELLENT (95-100): This is the highest rating and should only be given to those specimens which are near letter perfect. No major faults should be visible. It is likely that this rating may not be given at every show.

VERY GOOD (90-95): This is the second highest rating and should be given only to those specimens that are of fine quality but possess a few minor faults. This rating may be given to

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perhaps the top ten percent of the show.

GOOD (80-90): This rating will likely be given to the majority of birds in the show. Birds receiving this rating will have one or two major faults and several minor ones.

INFERIOR (<80): This rating will only be given to birds not truly representative of the Old Dutch Capuchine. Birds in this category should preferably not even be on show, and the owner must be made aware of this, to ensure that his quality of birds improves, going forward.

DRAFT: For comment