

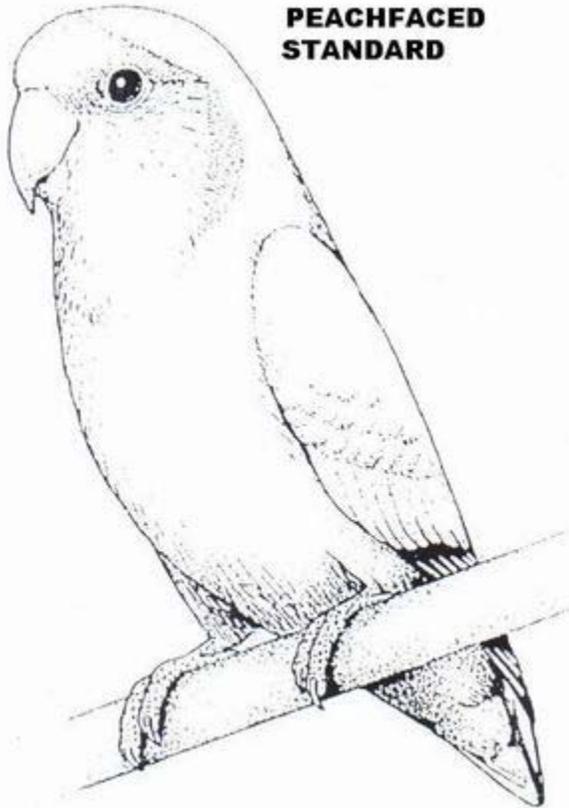


AGAPORNIS BREEDERS & EXHIBITORS SHOW STANDARDS

A good specimen should provide the following qualities:

- 1 - A stocky rounded shape.
- 2 - An exhibition posture and stance, standing well on the perch. Birds not perching shall not be considered.
- 3 - Wing tips should be touching but not crossing obscuring the rump.
- 4 - Shoulders, back and rump should be broad and strong.

PEACHFACED STANDARD



- 5 - The breast should be rounded and full.
- 6 - The tail should be as sharp and compact as possible and should not drag or fanned.
- 7 - The head should be large, wide and rounded with some "front" over the base of the bill and be mounted on a wide full neck.
- 8 - The face should be wide and appealing with large round bold eyes.
- 9 - The plumage color should be intense, deep, brilliant and clear and with special features of each species and variety taken into account.
- 10 - Feather condition should be immaculate.
- 11 - The feet should be clean, large, strong and not turn in. The toes should be straight and show no signs of curling inwards. There should be no scars or mutilations and all nails and toes should be present.
- 12 - The bill should be clean and show no scars or mutilations: it should be large but not protruding at an acute angle.



NOTES

roseicollis (Peachfaced):

- 1. From the side view a straight line is made from the top of the cap to the point where it finishes behind the eye. Approximately – 6 inches in size.**
- 2. The breast color is spread evenly and smoothly into the upper breast.**
- 3. The following points to be remembered regarding color varieties: a broken cap is unavoidable with Pied specimens and so this should come in for consideration by the judge.**

The Whitefaced variety should be pure white and have no tinge of peach or any other color.

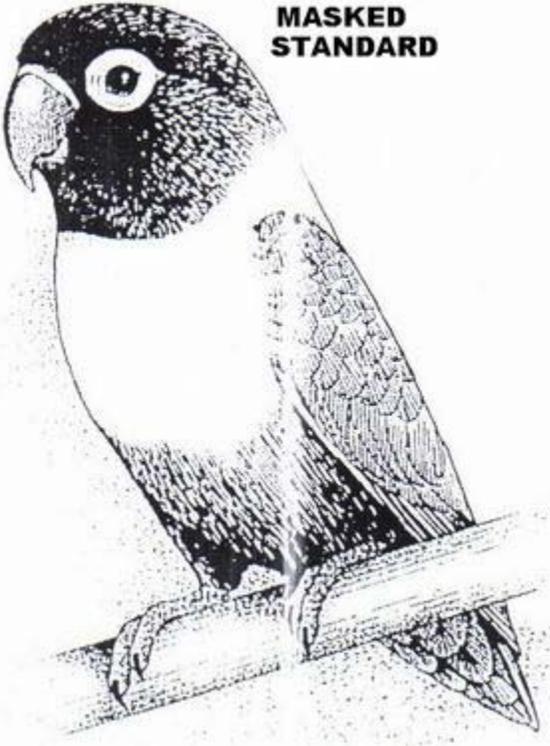
Edged Dilutes are preferable with clearly defined penciling on wings, flights and tail with the line mentioned in #1 above, being emphasized by a darker line.

Opaline – Hood should be colored evenly without faded patches and should extend fully to the shoulders. However, the grayish tinge shadow around the sides of the head is an Opaline distinction and should not be considered a fault.

Pied – All PIEDS should have symmetrical markings.



MASKED STANDARD



personatus & fischeri (Masked and Fischer's):

- 1. The size should be only slightly smaller than the roseicollis (Peachfaced). Approximately – 5.5 inches**
- 2. The upper tail coverts should have a blue wash; entirely green upper tail coverts indicates hybridization with lilianae (Nyasa) and nigrigenis (Black-Cheeked).**
- 3. The naked band of white skin forming the lower part of the cere above the base of the upper mandible should be well defined.**
- 4. The naked eye ring should be large and round white and not scarred.**
- 5. The upper mandible should be deep red (green series) throughout with a waxy shine and no pink at its base, a pink base indicates hybrid blood involving lilianae (Nyasa) or nigrigenis (Black-Cheeked). Immature birds do have dark streaks from the base of the bills. The bill color for the blue series should be flesh color.**

personatus (Masked):

With **both**, Green and Blue specimens, the head should be sooty deep black, with no brownish cast which indicates hybrid blood from fischeri (Fischer), lilianae (Nyasa) or nigrigenis (Black-Cheeked).

The breast and collar should be lemon color with **no** flecking; having no spread of orange in Green series birds. Orange on the breast and collar may indicate hybridization with fischeri (Fischer's).

- 3. Clearly defined and not jagged division between the yellow of the breast and the green of the belly should be the ideal, forming a large clear bib.**



Yellowfeathered:

- 1. Size and conformation would follow as other fischeri (Fischer's) and personatus (Masked).**
- 2. Beak should be dark salmon in color.**
- 3. Breast and collar light yellow.**
- 4. Head (mask) should be dark sooty black.**
- 5. Body color is greenish-blue. In the Violet, there is still some greenish hues and some yellow tones may be seen on the body feathers.**

In other words, where there is white in the blue series of personatus (Masked) you would see light yellow.

***The Yellowfeathered is seen in the Blue series only where the white feathers are replaced by yellow feathers. These are blue birds are not partially blue.**

Edged –

These birds have “scale markings” on the wings.

Slaty –

In the Green series it is an opaque green, the rump is also opaque compared to the “normal” color which is violet-blue. Green Slaty should not be permitted on the show bench and should only be permitted to exhibit in the blue series.

In the Blues series it is an opaque steel blue, again, the rump is grey.

Pieds –

All Pieds should be colored symmetrically.

Pastel –

Visually it should have less than 50% of dilution. Both Green and Blue series have grey flights.



Dilute –

The original Green or Blue color is diluted almost making the bird's body yellow in the Green series and white in the Blue series, you can see the original color on the wings. Green and Blue series have white flights.

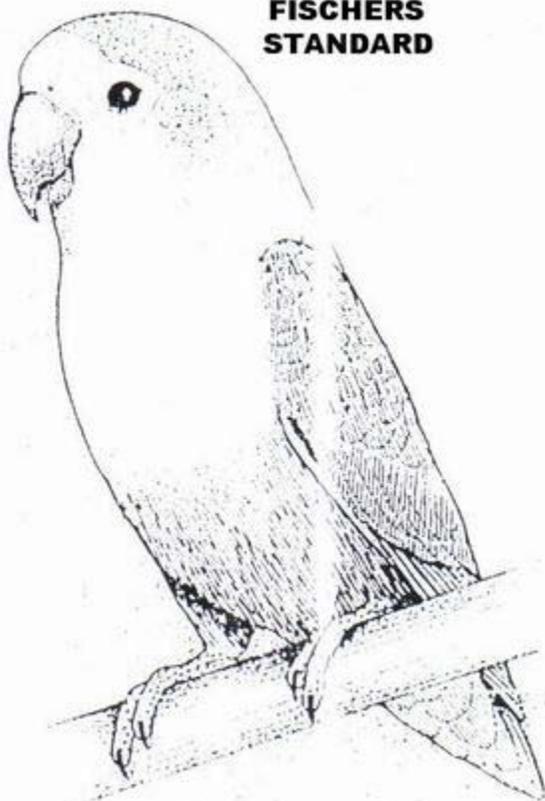
Misty –

Green and Blue : just like the wild type except the belly light green and light blue in the blue series. Sf Misty are slightly duller in color and in the df the birds tend to look a little like the DD (feathers may look like olive green) but they are not double factor in color. When compared to a DD you can see the difference.

Euwing –

The mantle area between the wings should be a paler color, a distinct V pattern should be visible on the back. The obvious trait mentioned clearly defines the separation between the wings and the mantle. There are sf and df but the color of the mantle should always have a paler distinct color marking resembling the V shape. The pale color on the mantle should not extend as to affect the back of the head of the personatus and fischeri.

FISCHERS STANDARD



fischeri (Fischer's);

1. In the wild form fischeri (Fischer's), has a green back, chest, and wings. Their necks are a golden yellow and as it progresses upward it becomes darker orange. The top of the head is olive green.



2. In the Green series Sable, the bird's forehead should be bright orange-red; the sides of the face, cheeks and throat and the center of the upper breast should be clear orange, fading evenly into the green of the lower abdomen.

Any dark suffusion in these normally orange areas may indicate hybridization with personatus (Masked) or nigrigenis (Black-Cheeked).

3. In the Blue series, the forehead, side of face, cheeks, throat and upper breast should be white, fading evenly into the blue of the lower abdomen. Any dark suffusion in these white areas may indicate hybridization with Blue personatus (Masked).

Yellowfeathered:

1. Size would follow as the Fischeri (Fischer's) and personatus (Masked).

2. Beak should be dark salmon in color.

3. Breast should be light yellow.

4. Forehead should be an intense light orange.

5. On a Sable bird the head should be either completely orange or yellow.

6.. Body color is greenish-blue. In the Violet, there is still some greenish hues and some yellow tones may be seen on the body feathers.

In other words, where there is white in the blue series of a fisheri you would see light yellow with the exception of the forehead which is and intense light orange.

In the Sable, the head and forehead is totally light yellow

***The Yellowfeathered is seen in the Blue series only where the white feathers are replaced by yellow feathers. These are blue birds are not partially blue.**

Edged –

These birds have “scale markings” on the wings. In the Green series usually the birds have a yellow tinge on the breast.



Slaty –

In the Green series it is an opaque green, the rump is also opaque compared to the “normal” color which is violet-blue.

In the Blues series it is an opaque steel blue. The rump is opaque grey.

Pieds –

All Pieds should be colored symmetrically.

Pastel –

Visually it should have less than 50% of dilution. Both Green and Blue series have grey flights. The Pastel in the Green Sables have an orange head and white heads in the Blue Sable series. In the wild type, the head is shaded grey.

Dilute –

The original Green or Blue color is diluted almost making the bird’s body yellow in the Green series and white in the Blue series, you can see the original color on the wings. Green and Blue series have white flights. The heads are orange in the Green series and white in the Blue series.

Euwing -

The mantle area between the wings should be a paler color, a distinct V pattern should be visible on the back. The obvious trait mentioned clearly defines the separation between the wings and the mantle. There are sf and df but the color of the mantle should always have a paler distinct color marking resembling the V shape.

Green series: belly should be mustard yellow. Rump should be soft grey with a hint of cobalt. Primary flights are black, under tail feathers light green. The obvious trait clearly defines the separation between the wings and the mantle (the area between the wings).

Example: light olive (in green). Faults – light color all over the back, uneven color.

Blue series : belly should be white greyish. Rump should be soft grey with a hint of cobalt. Primary flights should be black, under tail feathers light blue. With the Euwings



we are seeing many birds that are badly marked and sold as Euwings when they are NOT Euwings. Euwings trait characteristics should be bred correctly so it doesn't look like a fault. For example: a Personatus should always have the full head color with no breaking of the pattern. Any breaking of the mask/head pattern is considered a fault.

Misty –

Green and Blue : just like the wild type except the belly light green and light blue. Sf Misty are slightly duller in color and in the df the birds tend to look a little like the DD (feathers may look like olive green) but they are not double factor in color.

Opaline –

Green series: head red, wings light green, rump green with the markings on the end of the tail the same color as the head. Some Opalines tend to have a faint greyish shadow on each side of the cheeks, this is an Opaline trait and should not be treated as a fault. No points should be deducted at shows for this marking. Note that an Opaline with no markings may have been bred with what we call a Sable, therefore cleaning the shadow on each side. Both types will be accepted at our shows, Faults – any indication of hybrids. Any dark color on the head other than the faint cheek markings will be considered a fault. The cheek markings should not extend to the eyes.

NOTES TO DETECT HYBRID BIRDS

1. Roseicollis (Peachfaced):

Hybridization can usually be detected by black or dark markings on the face. Beaks may have some orange tinge.



2. Personatus (Masked):

Head markings should show a definite mask with no streaking. Exhibits should have a collar to the back of the head with color continuing to about halfway down the front. The rump should be gray with a faint mauve tinge (a blue tinge is not acceptable).

3. Fischeri (Fischer's):

The exhibition bird should show an orange crescent above the beak, the color continuing down the face to form an orange bib on the front of the bird. The rump should be blue. These birds should not show any sign of a mask (a result of hybridization). With the Opaline Fischeri make sure it is a pure bird and not a hybrid cross with roseicollis. There has been cases where breeders have tried to cross these two species in order to obtain the Opaline in Fischeris. Beaks on the Green Fischeris should be orange, lighter orange on the babies but still orange. Any signs of dark color on the head should be considered a fault.

4. Lilianaes (Nyasa) and Nigrigenis (Black-Cheeked):

Both of these species are smaller than personatus (Masked) or fischeri (Fischer's) and should have a light green rump. Any sign of blue in the rump feathers is a sign of hybridization.

a) Lilianaes (Nyasa), approximately 5 inches in size.

b) Nigrigenis (Black-Cheeked), approximately 5.25 inches in size. Nigrigenis has been overly hybridised in order to get different mutations. The Nigrigenis is a bird that shows traces of hybridization and its important to try to discourage breeding birds that do not show Nigrigenis characteristics. The head and cheeks should always have the corect color according to the mutation, signs of hybridization can be seen in this area as well as the rump.

5. Canus (Madagascar):

There are two types of canas, agapornis cana cana and agapornis ablectanea. The latter one has a more purer grey color and a slightly darker shade of green. Approximately 5 inches in size.

6. Taranta (Abyssinian):

Look for an even cap, broken red caps on males is a fault. Approximately 6 to 6.5 in size.

7. Pullaria (Red-Faced):

Approximately 6 inches in size.



Judging –

ALL OF THE BIRDS ARE JUDGED INDIVIDUALLY EITHER BY COMPARISON OR BY THE POINT SYSTEM. IT IS UP TO THE JUDGE TO DECIDE WHICH WAY THEY WANT TO JUDGE. OUR JUDGE'S PANEL INCLUDE MANY INTERNATIONAL JUDGES CERTIFIED BY THE COMITE ORNITHOLOGIQUE MONDIAL (COM). THEY CAN JUDGE BY COMPARISON OR BY THE POINT SYSTEM.

The judges look at the following:

**Conformation:
Size**

**Condition:
Feathers, beak, eyes, wings, legs, toes, nails.**

**Color:
Mask, bib, body, forehead, beak, etc.**

Department (how the bird displays itself in the show cage)

Show Cages –

Show cages should be standard Budgerigar size show cage in black or white plastic, or wood.

Regular cages will be accepted at all shows for novices. No bird should be disqualified if presented in a non standard show cage as long as it is clean.

ABE will make an exception to have regular cages at an affiliated event if the host club submits a request.



***** Note about the roseicollis (Peachfaced) wild form color:**

Show birds are considered to be the Standard Exhibition Bird which has different characteristics such as color and size, these are also known as Longfeathered. Should a wild form color be registered for exhibition, the judge may open a class to classify these birds so they do not have to compete with the larger exhibition birds. ABE does not have a separate section for the larger, exhibition bird (Longfeathered), we recognize the larger bird as the standard exhibition bird.

*** The Lovebird (1990) Society and Mr. Jim Hayward permitted us to use his drawings and their show standards as a guide,**