

THE AMERICAN STANDARD FOR THE BOHEMIAN POUTER

1989

An Introduction:

This member of the pouter family is a combination of the German Swing (Steller) and the Czechoslovakian Swing (Stavak). Among their marking variations is the magpie or gansel. In the United States, this marking phase has become the bird known as the Bohemian Pouter.

Recognizing this fact, a group of active breeders and exhibitors in 1986 began a project to develop a standard in word and picture that all U.S. breeders could use to uniformly breed this beautiful pouter.

ORIGIN: Germany/Czechoslovakia

Total Impression: This pouter should reflect a feeling of health and vitality. Originally a free flying breed it should still appear ready and able to maintain a graceful flight. The Bohemian has a strong body, well developed globe, magpie markings and deep rich color.

Characteristics:

Points

SIZE: Top of globe to tip of tail - 15½-16½ inches. Weight - 17-20 ounces. 7

STATION: Back angle a minimum of 45 degrees and maximum of 60 degrees, always under control.. 10

HEAD: Smooth forehead, rounded top skull and long smooth back skull 2

EYES: Bull in all colors with finely textured ceres 2

BEAK: Medium in length and proportioned. Light horn in all colors. Wattle white and fine..... 2

NECK: Long to accommodate the globe. Slight back curve to allow for a full globe 3

GLOBE: Pear shaped with the top portion wider. Head and beak to rest easily on top of it. Of sufficient size to allow for a back globe..... 15

BODY: Breast medium in width, long keel and slightly curved when viewed from side or front. Back medium in width and slightly curved from

shoulders to tail. Wings held high enough to the lower body shows in profile..... 6

LEGS: Very important that they be set ¾ back in the body to allow for proper station. Medium in length with visible shanks. Straight when viewed from the front and slightly bent from the side view. Not set too far apart. Feet and legs red in color with horn colored toe nails. 7

TAIL: Medium length, two feathers in width and to clear the floor 2

FEATHER QUALITY: Smooth and tight feathered, free of pests ... 5

COLOR: All colors and patterns permitted. Colors to be as rich and clear as possible 20

MARKINGS:

Body - to be typical. Wings solid white with colored shoulders, globe, breast, back, rump and tail. There should be a clean color break at the waist with the under carriage white . 14

Head - to be of two types, solid white or white with the familiar forehead spot.

Spot marking - to be preferred. Spot to be about the size of a nickel but oblong and centered on the forehead. To begin at the wattle and rise up onto the head with a small amount of white showing over each eye. The spot should end about ¼ inch from the color at the rear of the head 5

Plainhead - to be free of any color in the white portion of the head. The white area under the beak on both head markings to be no longer than the length of the beak when depressed on the globe.

TOTAL PTS...... 100

FAULTS: Too small, horizontal carriage, poor globe, minor mismarking, poor spot, excessive bib, no bib, legs too long or short, any eye color but bull, excessive beak stain in blacks and blues.

DISQUALIFICATIONS: Excessive mismarking, sick, vermin infested, excessive trimming or unsportsmanlike conduct.

NOTE: In the tradition of the American fancy, should a desire be shown to develop a crested type, they may be shown in its own class. However, any crest must be of a definite type.