

# The King



## I. WEIGHTS AND MEASUREMENTS

### A. WEIGHTS

1. All ages ..... 30 to 37 ounces

### B. MEASUREMENTS

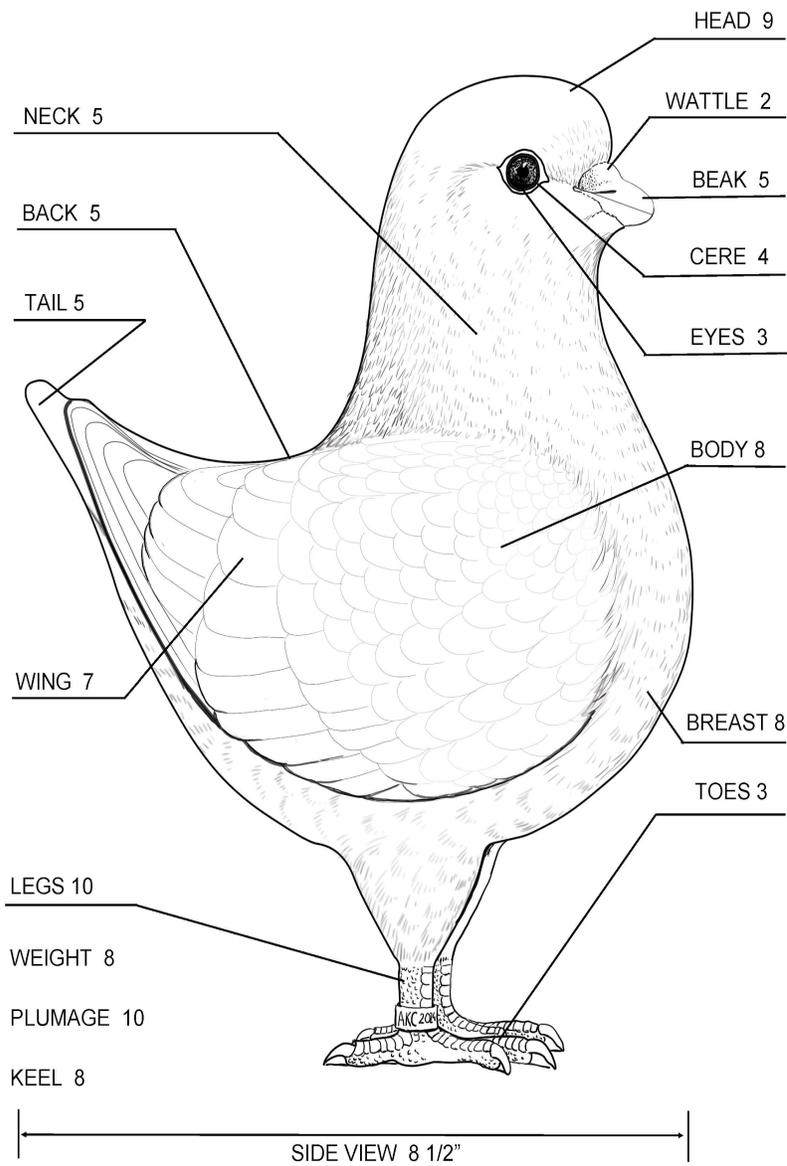
1. HEIGHT ..... Eleven and three quarter inches ( 11-3/4" )
2. WIDTH ..... Extremity of chest, five and one half inches ( 5-1/2" )
3. DEPTH ..... Four and one half inches ( 4-1/2" )
4. LENGTH ..... The tip of the tail to the chest extremity, standing eight and one half inches ( 8 1/2" )  
and in hand nine and one half inches ( 9 1/2" )

## II. SCALE OF POINTS

- A. WEIGHT ..... 8
- B. BEAK ..... 5.....Short, stout; to be carried in a horizontal position
- C. WATTLE ..... 2.....Small, smooth, powdered or frosted in color, in keeping with the size of face.
- D. HEAD ..... 9.....Moderately large and broad with skull well-rounded in proportion to a full neck and broad body. Must not be pinched above the wattle or snaky in appearance.
- E. EYES ..... 3..... Prominent, round and bright, set approximately three fifths forward from the back of the skull.
- F. EYE CERE ..... 4..... Perfectly round, fine in texture, one sixteenth inch wide to be visible between the eye and feathers.
- G. NECK ..... 5 ..... Moderately stout or thick to balance with broad shoulders and well-rounded body of the bird, to be carried perpendicularly. Back of the neck enters the shoulders as near as possible on a line with hocks. Beak should recede slightly from the extremity of the protruding breast. Neck should not cut back excessively under the beak. Cocks should show more massive neck than hens. Neither shall show any evidence of thinness.
- H. BREAST ..... 8..... The breast is that part of a pigeon lying or being in front of the legs and extending to the lower part of the neck, but does not include that part of the body around the keel, back of the legs. The breast shall be prominent, broad and well- rounded, showing well beyond the wing butts. It shall be carried symmetrically with an erect station of the bird, with the lower portion on the front on a horizontal line with the rear of the keel.
- I. BODY .....8 ..... Short, broad, firm, moderately deep and well-rounded.
- J. KEEL .....8 ..... To be straight and centered between the legs and as long as possible in a short, well-rounded body, curving in a rocker shape, to end as close to the vent as possible.
- K. BACK .....5 ..... Short and broad from shoulders to tail. It must not taper too quickly before reaching the rump, but curve smoothly into the back of the neck, and to the tail.
- L. WINGS ..... 7 ..... To be held snugly to the body and lying smoothly on the rump and tail. The tips spread approximately one inch apart and approximately three quarter (3/4) of an inch shorter than a reasonable short tail. The wing tips may touch and must be in the center of the tail. The tips may cross slightly but to not appear "scissored" or have excessive crossing. The wing butts are to be well covered by the breast feathers. Ten primary feathers are the correct number.
- M. TAIL ..... 5 ..... To be short in proportion to a short body. It is to be approximately one to one and a half feathers wide at the tip of the tail, tapering smoothly from a thick and broad rump. Twelve primary feathers are the correct number. The tail is to be carried at a minimum angle of 35 degrees above horizontal plane to complete the bottom curve formed by the body and breast. It is also to be in agreement with the Standard Picture, but not so high as to cause crossing or drooping of the wing tips.
- N. LEGS .....10 ..... To be straight and stout so as to give the bird an erect appearance, and should be set as near as possible in a line to intersect the back of the neck at a point which is on a horizontal line with the base of the beak. Legs to be of such length as to show two and five eighth inches (2-5/8) clearance between the keel and the floor. Width between the shanks to be two and five eighth inches (2-5/8). Lower half of shanks to be beet red in color and free from feathers.
- O. TOES ..... 3..... Straight, clean and well-spread; beet red in color.
- P. PLUMAGE .....10 ..... Feathering to be close and smooth but not as hard as a flying homer's. It should have a little give when the bird is handled. It shall have smooth feathering under the vent. Birds must be in full natural plumage.
1. Cocks should be masculine in appearance.
  2. Hens should be feminine in appearance.
- Q. APPEARANCE/MANNERS...10 Floating...Birds of unkempt appearance, or birds that refuse to

show good station or proper manners, may be cut up to ten points. These ten points floating and not to upset the original 100 point total.  
 R. COLORED BIRDS ..... To be cut from one to ten points for faulty color when judged in their own classes. These ten points are to be floating and not to upset the original 100 point total.

### SCALE OF POINTS



# Recognized Standard Colors

## SOLID PATTERNS

### DESCRIPTION OF THE WHITE KING

1. BEAK – Pinkish white
2. EYES – Bull
3. EYE CERE – Beet red
4. TOE NAILS – White
5. PLUMAGE – Pure white and free from off-colored feathers

### DESCRIPTION OF THE RED KING (RECESSIVE)

1. BEAK – Flesh preferred, horn permissible
2. EYES – Bright orange
3. EYE CERE – Red
4. TOE NAILS – Flesh preferred, horn permissible
5. PLUMAGE – A rich horse chestnut over the entire surface with richness of color carrying down as near the skin as possible, showing no foreign color or ticking

### DESCRIPTION OF THE YELLOW KING (DILUTE OF RED)

1. BEAK – Flesh preferred, horn permissible
2. EYES – Bright orange
3. EYE CERE – Red
4. TOE NAILS – Flesh preferred, horn permissible
5. PLUMAGE – A dark yellow over the entire surface with richness of color carrying down as near the skin as possible, showing no foreign color or ticking

### DESCRIPTION OF THE BLACK KING

1. BEAK- Black color
2. EYES – Bright orange
3. EYE CERE – Plum to gray
4. TOE NAILS – Black color
5. PLUMAGE – A rich, solid jet black with a brilliant sheen, with richness of color carrying down as near the skin as possible, showing no foreign color or ticking. The neck and upper part of the breast are to show a green metallic luster.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE DUN KING (DILUTE OF BLACK)

1. BEAK- Horn color
2. EYES – Bright orange
3. EYE CERE – Plum to gray
4. TOE NAILS – Horn color
5. PLUMAGE - A gun-metal color over the entire surface with richness of color carrying down as near the skin as possible, showing no foreign color or ticking.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE BROWN KING

1. BEAK- Horn color
2. EYES – Pearl
3. EYE CERE – Beet red to red
4. TOE NAILS – Horn color

5. PLUMAGE – A rich chocolate or cocoa over the entire surface with color carrying down as near the skin as possible, showing no foreign color or ticking.

#### BARRED PATTERNS

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE SILVER KING (BROWN BAR)

1. BEAK- Horn color
2. EYES – Pearl
3. EYE CERE – Beet red to red
4. TOE NAILS – Horn color
5. PLUMAGE – A clear, silvery blue. The neck is still a darker shade of silvery blue with a brilliant greenish metallic luster. Wings to show two well-defined bars running in a curved V-shape across the wing coverts. The bars are to be a dark chocolate in color, approximately an inch apart at the bottom of the wing coverts and come nearly together as they approach the top of the wing. A similar dark bar approximately three-quarters of an inch wide at the tip of tail. Silver is preferred, but light gray is permissible over the rump.

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE BLUE KING

1. BEAK- Black color
2. EYES – Bright orange
3. EYE CERE – Plum to gray
4. TOE NAILS – Black color
5. PLUMAGE – A rich even shade of sky blue. The neck is a still darker shade of clear blue with a brilliant greenish metallic luster. Wings to show two well-defined bars running in a curved V-shape across the wing coverts. The bars are to be black in color, approximately an inch apart at the bottom of the wing coverts and come nearly together as they approach the top of the wing. A similar black bar approximately three-quarters of an inch wide at the tip of tail. Blue is preferred, but light gray is permissible over the rump.

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE TRUE SILVER BAR KING (DILUTE OF BLUE)

1. BEAK- Horn color
2. EYES – Bright orange
3. EYE CERE – Light plum to gray
4. TOE NAILS – Horn color
5. PLUMAGE – A rich even shade of silvery-gray. The neck is a still darker shade of gray with a brilliant greenish metallic luster. Wings show two well-defined bars running in a curved V-shape across the wing coverts. The bars are to be a dark dun color, approximately an inch apart at the bottom of the wing coverts and come nearly together as they approach the top of the wing. A similar dark dun bar approximately three-quarters of an inch wide at the tip of tail. Silvery-gray preferred, but light gray is permissible over the rump.

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE ASH RED BAR KING

1. BEAK- Black color
2. EYES – Bright orange
3. EYE CERE – Gray
4. TOE NAILS – Black color
5. PLUMAGE - A rich even shade of ash-gray. The neck is red with a brilliant greenish metallic luster. Wings to show two well-defined bars running in a curved V-shape across the wing coverts. The bars are to be a chestnut red in color, approximately an inch apart at the bottom of the wing coverts and come nearly together as they approach the top of the wing. The darker tail bar is absent. Black or brown

flecking is permitted in the wing flights and tail rectrices. Ash-gray is preferred, but light silvery-gray is permissible over the rump.

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE ASH YELLOW BAR KING (DILUTE OF ASH RED)

1. BEAK- Horn color
2. EYES – Bright orange
3. EYE CERE – Gray
4. TOE NAILS – Horn color
5. PLUMAGE - A rich even shade of light gray. The neck is yellow with a brilliant greenish metallic luster. Wings show two well-defined bars running in a curved V-shape across the wing coverts. The bars are to be yellow in color, approximately an inch apart at the bottom of the wing coverts and come nearly together as they approach the top of the wing. The darker tail bar is absent. Dilute color flecks are permitted in the wing flights and tail rectrices. Light gray is preferred, but light silvery-gray is permissible over the rump.

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE A.O.C. KING

1. Any color or pattern not recognized in the American King Club standard may be shown as an A.O.C. King.
2. Any deviation from this standard shall require point cuts in proportion to the extent of the defect.

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE RARE COLOR CLASS KING

1. All reduced, almond, faded, regardless of color pattern, all barred and or barless regardless of color, not covered in other standard color classes. All foregoing to be free of stray white feathers.
2. Other colors and patterns permissible to this class as they may occur: these may include but not limited to Recessive opal, powder blue, milky, whiteside, turbit-marked (saddle), pale, toy stencil, bronze, and etc.
3. Show Secretaries and/or their representatives to determine admissibility at each show.

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE CHECK COLOR CLASS KING

1. Includes open checks, t-pattern checks, and saturated t-pattern velvets.
2. Whatever the type of checkering, it is to be even throughout the wing shields. Checkering may or may not be visible on the breast and hocks. True Silver checks may exhibit a copper-colored or gold sheen on the crop area, but green is preferred. The tail bars and checkering will be the same as in other, same color bar classes. According to the color of check, proper color is preferred with light gray to silvery-gray permissible over the rump. Any white or foul feathering on the remainder of the bird is considered an A.O.C. and shall be entered in that class.

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE GRIZZLE KING

##### BAR: (Barred Grizzle)

The head, body, and wing shields should be an even peppery combination of white and the base color, with neither color dominating the other. The flights and tail should be of darker hue with grizzle showing. The wing and tail bar to be the same as all standard bar classes.

##### CHECK: (Tortoiseshell)

The head, body, and tail as in the barred grizzle. The wing shield shows a muted checker which can have a bronzing effect in some cases. The base color to be the same as all standard check classes.

##### 3. SPREAD: (Mottled)

The head, body, and tail may be DARK, the color to be spotted all over with individual white feathers, or LIGHT, white dominating with individual colored feathers scattered throughout the entire bird. A tigering or alternating mixture of color and white feathers is most desirable and any base color is

allowed.

4.OTHER Grizzle: (No color points awarded) The beak, toe nails, eye cere, and eye color to be the same color as all standard color descriptions. White flights, white tail feathers, or large patches of white in the bar and check grizzle classes are permissible, but not desirable and shall be shown as grizzles.

Description of the Indigo King

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE ANDALUSION KING

1. BEAK – Blue black color
2. EYES – Bright orange
3. EYE CERE – Plum to gray
4. TOE NAILS – Blue black color
5. PLUMAGE – A steel gray with light and dark shades acceptable, with black lacing throughout. The neck is a darker shade with a brilliant greenish metallic luster. Black blotches and any rust showing is considered a fault; must have an even lacing of black. Homozygous Indigo Spread may appear lighter in body, with some black lacing. The head and neck may be black.

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE INDIGO BAR KING

1. BEAK – Dark steel gray
2. EYES - Bright orange
3. EYE CERE – Plum to gray
4. TOE NAILS – Dark steel gray
5. PLUMAGE – A steel gray throughout. The neck a shade darker with a brilliant greenish metallic luster. Wings show two well-defined bars running in a curved V-shape across the wing coverts. The bars to be rust color, approximately an inch apart at the bottom of the wing coverts and come nearly together as they approach the top of the wing. A tail bar is absent. Steel gray is preferred, but light grey is permissible over the rump.

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE INDIGO CHECK KING

1. BEAK – Dark horn color
2. EYES – Bright orange
3. EYE CERE – Plum to gray
4. TOE NAILS – Dark horn color
5. PLUMAGE - A steel gray throughout. The neck a shade darker with a brilliant greenish metallic luster. Includes open checks, T-pattern checks, and saturated T-patterns or velvets. A rust checkering shall be even throughout the wing shields. Checkering may or may not be visible on the breast and hocks. A tail bar is absent. Steel gray is preferred, but light gray is permissible over the rump. Homozygous Indigo Check mimics Ash Red (look-alikes) and may have a slight bluing around the head and neck.