

International Bokhara Trumpeter Club Standard

General Appearance: The Bokhara is a large full-bodied exhibition pigeon. In shape and station it is low standing, broad, short-necked, and close to the ground. Its station is one that approaches a position that is parallel to the ground it is long, low, and broad. Its legs are widely set and short. It's feathering is profuse, soft, long, wide and with strong quills. The breed is distinguished from other double crested muffed Trumpeters by it's extremely well developed rose, wrapping shell & boots. In all aspects it alludes to massive size and dense feathering.

Rose (20 points): The rose is a crown of feathers emanating from a point slightly forward of the center of the skull and lying in all directions. The longest feathers of the rose are as nearly as possible of equal length forming a perfect circle, which covers the eyes and beak. The rose is flat and densely feathered. The rose is to have a smooth flowing appearance without looking coarse, all feathers are to be in place. The rose feathers are from the point of contact with the skin, to take the shortest path to the outside edge of the rose. The larger, rounder, flatter and more densely feathered the rose is the more valued it shall be.

Roundness (6 points): To be perfectly round, if a measurement was to be taken with the ruler running through the centre point from which the feathers emanate to any diameter across the rose, the measurement should be the same. The outer circumference is to be continuous & unbroken with a smooth edge.

Faults: Any splits or gaps in the rose, usually found over the eyes. Oval rose commonly narrower across the eyes. Feathers not taking the shortest path to the out side edge of the rose. Middle of rose off centre. The outer circumference having a saw tooth effect.

Size (6 points): To be as large as possible while still being in proportion with the rest of the bird. The ideal is based on a 2 1/2" rose.

Faults: A severe fault would be a rose that isn't large enough to cover the beak, (When viewed from above or the front) In this case no points are to be given for size. Oversize rose that's not in proportion with the body & boots.

Flatness (4 points): The rose is to be as flat as possible with the outer edge having a gentle curve down, The rose is to have a smooth appearance.

Faults: Any feathers in the rose not laying flat, Spikes or side burns pushing through the rose. Pinched rose, Excessively drooping rose. Coarse looking rose lacking smoothness.

Thickness (4 points): The rose is to appear thick & densely feathered, made up of many layers.

Faults: Sparsely feathered & thin looking rose.

Shell and Mane (25 points): The shell is a greatly exaggerated crest of feathers which circumscribes the rose extending as widely as possible around the head and lying below the ears, If a line was to be drawn across the head 1/4" behind the centre of the rose this would be the demarcation line between the shell & wrap, at this point of the shell it is at it's widest. The wrapping shell, wraps around the entire head to the throat immediately beneath the beak, nearly meeting there but falling just short of touching to almost form a complete circle. The shell is set high, & standing firmly and is curved in such a manner so that the inside perimeter forms a cup of feathers that exhibits the appearance that a marble could be rolled within in a tract that circumscribes the head. The plane expressed by the rose is even with the topmost edge of the shell. The feathering of the mane is functionally a continuation of the shell feathering. The longer, wider, more densely and continuous feathered, with a well-cupped and properly set shell with flowing mane, the more valued it shall be.

Width (4 points): As wide as possible being almost as wide as the shoulders, the widest point is 1/4" behind the centre of the rose. The shell should be thick with many layers of feather. Refer to the dimensioned standard drawing for a guide on the desired width.

Faults: Narrow thinly feathered, showing very little width. The shell ending in rosettes. Shell split in the centre, Non-symmetrical.

Wrap (4 points): The wrap is a continuation of the shell, If a line was drawn across the head 1/4" behind the centre of the rose, every thing forward of this line is Wrap. The wrap is to form a wide curve around & under the ears to the front almost meeting at the throat under the beak. Forming with the shell a almost perfectly circle to circumscribe the head, with the rose centered in it. Within this circle, space is allowed to show the fullness of feather in the cushion, cheeks and face.

Faults: No wrap forward of the demarcation line, in this case 0 points are to be given for wrap. Non-symmetrical wrap. Wrap not almost meeting below the beak. Breaks in the wrap, sparsely feathered wrap.

Length (4 points): The feather of the shell & wrap is to show great length, with the feather of the wrap tapering away as it approaches the beak, while still maintaining strength of feather, the correct balance between "hard & soft" feather is required.

Faults: Lack of feather length. Lacking balance of hard & soft feather.

Height (4 points): The height of the shell is to meet the plane portrayed by the rose on a 30-degree angle. With the shell having a 45-degree angle.

Faults: The shell laying back to far with a angle greater than 45 degrees. A capping shell due to a angle less than 45 degrees. Insufficient feather length to meet the plane of the rose. Shell height being higher than the plane of the rose, (if the shell is at a 45 degree angle this a very minor fault). Obvious scissoring of the cushion feather to get more height out of the shell.

Cup (4 points): The cup is the combination if the front wall of the shell, wrap & the cushion feather. It is to stand firmly and is curved in such a manner so that the inside perimeter forms a cup of feathers that exhibits the appearance that a marble could be rolled within it in a tract that circumscribes the head.

Faults: The lack of cup. Cup not visible due to a capping shell. No gap between the rose & shell. Feather pushing through the front wall of the shell. Scissoring of the cushion feather (see shell height)

Mane (5 points): The mane is a continuation of the shell & is to be wide & densely feather showing great feather length, gently & gradually falling away from the back of the shell & blending smoothly into the base of the neck.

Faults: No mane. Axed mane (horizontal split across the base of the shell). Sparsely feathered mane lacking substance, Mane showing no width that meets in a point down the back of the neck.

Boots & Hocks (20 points)

Boots (16 points): The boots are extremely long exhibiting great width and massiveness. They exhibit profusion and roundness and continuity beginning in growth with shorter feathers frontally and showing greater feather length as they fill rearward. The rearmost feathers of the boots extend continuously to the hock feather without a break in their perimeter. The boots are multi layered and as dense as possible. The longer, wider, rounder and more densely feathered the boots, the more valued they shall be.

Length (8 points): The boots feathers are to be as long & broad as possible, while maintaining balance with the rest of the bird. (See dimensioned standard drawing for a guide)

Faults: Boot's not in proportion with the rest of the bird, boots smaller than 10" total width will receive 0 points for length.

Thickness (4 points): The boots are to consist of 3 layers of feathers, the 1st row is on the ground & covered by the 2nd & 3rd layers, these are to be as dense, profuse & broad as possible while laying flat on the ground. The feet are not to show at all.

Faults: Sparsely feathered boots being able to see the feet. Feathers not laying flat twisted or inverted feathers. Thin feathers lacking width.

Shape (4 points): The boots are to show roundness with a back ward sweep to the front feathers. The feathers are to overlap & there is to be no gaps or a saw tooth effect on the outer perimeter.

Faults: Gaps or splits in the feathers. Non-circular shape due to no sweep or by front feathers being longer than the others. Severely soiled, bent, broken, missing, frazzled or blood feathers.

Hocks (4 points): The hocks are functionally a continuation of the boot feathering. They are long, full, and densely feathered extending over the rear feathers of the boots.

Faults: Lack of hocks. Hocks being longer or shorter than the back of the boots. Hocks not blending into the boots resulting in a break between the boots & the hocks. Severely soiled hocks. Bent, broken, missing, frazzled or blood feathers.

Body & Neck (10 points)

Body (7 points): The body is squat, long, with very wide shoulders & body, a prominent full breast, and stout thick wings all of which accentuate the appearance of a massive size.

The entire body presents a blunt broad wedge shape when viewed from above, being very broad at the shoulders and wing shields flowing with decreasing width as it approaches the tail. The rump is to be broad & full. The breast feathering covers the wing butts so they are not exposed and underbody feathers cover the knee joints so the legs are not visible. The body frontal is wide, round, densely feathered, massive, and flowing continuously to the rear body, which is long, wide, low, and both loosely and densely feathered. The keel is prominent and very deep accentuating the full round massive body frontal. The larger, wider, and more densely feathered the body, the more valued it shall be. All body features to be in proportion & balanced.

Faults: Over size or under size, Exposed wing butts, narrow or flat chested, Lack of prominent chest extending forward beyond the wing butts. Lacking underbody, allowing light to be seen between the bird's legs. Legs set to close together. Narrow shoulders & or body. Overall length to short or to long. (The Bokhara is not to look to "cobby" or excessively long). Out of proportion & balance. (See last page of written standard for dimensions).

Neck (3 points): The neck is short, slightly arched rearward presenting the plane of the rose in a position that is approximately 30° to the ground. The neck is extremely broad and profusely feathered in every aspect exhibiting no breaks when viewed from any angle. There are no indented lines and no allusion either to thinness or to a lengthy neck. With the feathering of the neck the wider, more lengthy and densely feathered and more continuous the feathering of the neck, the more valued it shall be.

Faults: Thin neck lacking "bulliness". Neck to long appearing "gangly" or to short so that it appears the head is sitting on the shoulders.

Wings (0 points): The wings are strong, thick, wide, and long. The tips of the flights reach the end of the tail. The flights are carried above and rest lightly upon the tail.

Faults: Flight(s) carried below the tail. Flights to long extending more than a ¼" past the tip of the tail. Flights more than ½" shorter than the tail. Thin flights. Crossed flight tips.

Tail (0 points): The tail is long and spread lightly at the end & shall consist of twelve (12) feathers of equal length. The tail in conjunction with the wings adds length, width, and massiveness to the Bokhara. The tail shall blend into the broad & full rump.

Faults: Tail less than 2 feathers wide or more than 4 feathers wide. Flights reaching beyond the tip of the tail due to the tail being to short (see wing faults). More or less than 12 tail feathers.

Colour (5 points) and *Markings (5 points): Color referee makes final decision on colour disputes. *The 5 points for marking are only applicable to Pied birds, e.g. Splashes, Mottles & Bald Heads.

Self: (any solid colour; spread factor, no pied markings)

Black - (*blue/black pigment, intense, spread*). Shall be intense glistening jet black throughout and covered with a rich, beetle green metallic lustre. The green sheen shall dominate over a purple sheen. The colour should be carried down the feather as close to the skin as possible.

Faults: Smutty, dull or sooty shade of black. Showing any signs of a bar or check pattern in the wing or tail. Lacking the green sheen

Dun - (*blue/black pigment, dilute, spread*) Shall be a rich, even shade of brownish steel grey throughout & covered in a beetle green metallic lustre. The green sheen shall dominate over a purple sheen. The colour not carried down the feather to as close to the skin as possible.

Faults: Smutty, dull or sooty shade of dun. Showing any signs of bar or check pattern in the wings or tail. Dull or bleached colour. Lacking the green sheen.

White - (*absence of colour pigment all feathers*) Shall be pure white throughout. The feather's quill and all its parts shall be white.

Faults: Any coloured feathers, (commonly found in the rump).

Red - (*Any pigment, intense, recessive red factor.*) Shall be a deep, rich, clear, intense red throughout. Shall have as much copper sheen as possible. The colour should be carried down the feather as close to the skin as possible.

Faults: Any signs of blue/gray particular around rump area. Any sign of pattern in the wing or tail. No copper sheen normally due to lacking bronze giving a dull flat looking red almost appearing brown.

Yellow - (*Any pigment, dilute, recessive red factor*) Shall be a deep, rich, golden yellow throughout with a pink sheen. The colour should be carried down the feather as close to the skin as possible

Faults: Any signs of silver/grey particular around rump area. No pink sheen normally due to lacking bronze giving a dull flat looking yellow.

Lavender - (*ash red pigment; intense or dilute, spread*) Colour shall be a clear, soft, ash-grey rather evenly distributed over the entire body. The neck feathers are slightly darker. Colour of flights and tail slightly lighter. The colour should be carried down the feather as close to the skin as possible. NOTE: The colour lavender referred to in Bokhara Trumpeters is not the genetic lavender, which has the milky factor with black. We are referring to Ash Red with the spread factor.

Faults: Exhibiting bronze on the wing shields. Ink spots on cocks are also a minor fault, as the bird is not homozygous for ash red but heterozygous for black or brown.

Almond: (*Any pigment, intense or dilute, T-pattern, almond factor*) Almond is a factor which alters or modifies any colour that it is introduced into, by causing flecks of various colours to appear in the feathering over all parts of the bird. In the flights and tail three colours: rich rust orange/yellow, black and white shall occur in combination, each clearly separated as to colour on each feather (this separation is called "break"). The colour should be carried down the feather as close to the skin as possible. The break will very dependant on the pigment. Eg. Blue/Black will have black break, & Brown will have brown break etc.

Faults: Colour that deviates from the above description. The most common faults are the lack of bronze to give the orange/yellow ground colour. A bird having the spread factor instead of T Pattern.

Splash / Mottle

Splash: (*any pigment, intense or dilute, spread or pattern*) Any random distribution of white and coloured feathers, in large clumps with no fixed pattern. There shall be the appearance of an equal number coloured to white feathers, 50% to 50%. Coloured feathers shall be described in their appropriate self-colour class.

Faults: Uneven ratio of colour to white.

Mottle: (*any pigment, intense or dilute, spread or pattern*) Mottle is a self-coloured bird with white mottling on the head, neck & breast. Tail & flights are to be coloured; some white flecking on the shoulder & boots is acceptable. Coloured feathers shall be described in their appropriate self-colour class.

Faults: White in the tail, & primary flights. White mottling in the underbody. Excessive mottling on the wing shields or saddle.

Tiger Mottle: *(Any pigment, intense or dilute, spread or pattern, tiger grizzle)* Any random distribution of white and coloured feathers, there shall be the appearance of an equal number coloured to white feathers, 50% to 50%. The coloured feathers are usually single & alternate between white & colour, to give a tigered appearance. Coloured feathers shall be described in their appropriate self-colour class.

Faults: Primary flights & or tail all of one colour. Uneven mottling across the bird. Uneven ratio of colour to white.

Point Distribution: For splash, mottle & tiger mottle, there is five points given to colour, as described in their appropriate self-colour class & an additional 5 points are for markings.

Marked Colours: Fixed pattern of coloured (and white where appropriate) feathers.

Baldhead - Chest, body, and wings shall be a rich solid colour that conforms to appropriate self-colour class. Tail to be either a rich solid colour or completely white but not mixed. The rump is to match the colour of the tail. The white is to extend from the front of the head (including rose) to the front of the shell, the shell face can be either be white or coloured. The white must not extend into the shell. White neck (bib) shall extend down the neck approximately 2 inches. All the primary flights and muffs shall be white. Eyes shall be pearl but bull (black) is accepted,

Faults: Coloured feathers in designated white areas and white feathers in designated coloured areas (called mismarked). Feathers lacking intense colour. More than 13 or less than 7 white primary flights. Mixed colour in tail & or rump.

Point distribution: There is five points given to colour, as described in their appropriate self-colour class, & an additional 5 points for markings.

Genetic Colours: This is an experimental class for new colours and markings currently being developed and established for future inclusion as official colour classes in the standard. A colour or marking becomes recognized as an official class when there are a minimum of 2 exhibitors and 10 birds shown in a single show.

Whiteside - All feathers, except wing shield and secondary wing flights shall be properly coloured according to appropriate self colour class description (currently red and yellow) Wing shield and secondary wing flights shall be white.

Faults: White feathers anywhere except wing shield and secondary flights (especially in the rump or muffs). Coloured feathers on the wing shield or in the secondary flights.

Andalusian - *(blue/black pigment; intense; spread and heterozygous indigo factor)* Body and tail shall be an even shade of metallic midnight blue shading to close to blue/black on the head and neck. Wings are a bit lighter with dark blue edging on each feather. The indigo factor may be applied to any standard colour but only black indigo is to be known as "Andalusian". The colour should be carried down as close to the skin as possible.

Faults: Showing any bronzing especially in the wing shields. Showing "Ink Spots" (the black base colour breaking through). Double Indigo factor (Homozygous). Dilute.

Indigo - *(Any pigment, intense or dilute, heterozygous or homozygous, any pattern).* Indigo will not change the coloration of brown or ash red very much, so is best bred on a blue bird. On a blue pattern the wing shield markings are changed to a deep chestnut colour, the background of the shields body & rump is a light greyish blue. In all cases no tail bar is present. The colour should be carried down the feather as close to the skin as possible. On pattern birds the markings are to be clear & well defined.

Faults: Showing a tail bar (if a tail bar is present on blue or brown the bird is not a Indigo)

Brown - *(Brown pigment: intense or dilute, spread or pattern.)* A rich even chocolate brown on spread factor birds, no pattern is to show through. The colour should be carried down the feather as close to the skin as possible. On pattern birds the markings are to be clear & well defined. Bald head & the dilute of Brown (Khaki) are encouraged.

Faults: Bleaching of the colour due to sunlight may appear like a poor Dun.

Pattern:

Blue - (*blue/black pigment, intense, any pattern.*) Head colour to be a rich even shade of blue-grey. Neck feathers to be a bit darker shade showing a rich sheen of primary green, and secondary purple. The base colour on the wing shield should be a light sky blue, with the colour carried out through the secondary feathers and blending in with the blackish tips of these feathers. On barless no wing shield marking should be visible. On bars when the wings are folded into the body, should show two distinct black bars. Checks will have a well-defined open black checking pattern on the wing shields. T Pattern to have a almost solid black wing shields. (All else being equal the pattern of least dominance will be chosen. *E.g.* Barless, Bar, Check, T Pattern, respectively). Muff feathers to be a shade of light blue-grey and blending into blackish tips. Lower back and rump should be of very light grey almost white, blue-grey rumps are accepted, all other body feathers should be an even shade of blue-grey. Tail is a bit darker shade. Slight albescent strip on the outer edge of the outer most tail feathers.

Faults: On barless any sign of a bar or check on the wing shield. Bars showing only one thick bar due to the first & second bar blending together any signs of third bar or check pattern. Checks not having an open pattern. T Patterns showing checking. Bronzing in feathers especially in the shield pattern & chest. Darkening & smudging factors such as Smokey, Sooty or Dirty.

Silver - (*blue pigment; dilute; any pattern*). Head, wings, muffs and body shall be an even shade of light silvery grey. Neck feathers, flights, and tail shall be a darker shade. The base colour on the wing shield should be a light silvery grey. On barless no wing shield marking should be visible. On bars when the wings are folded into the body, should show two distinct dark dun bars. Checks will have a well-defined dark dun checking pattern on the wing shields. T Pattern to have solid dark dun wing shields. (All else being equal the pattern of least dominance will be chosen *E.g.* Barless, Bar, Check, T Pattern, respectively). Muff feathers shall end in a dark dun tip. Lower back and rump should be of very light grey almost white, silvery-grey rumps are accepted, all other body feathers should be an even shade of silver-grey. Tail is a bit darker shade. Slight albescent strip on the outer edge of the outer most tail feathers. Tail shall have one dun bar close to the tip of the tail.

Faults: On barless any sign of a bar or check on the wing shield. Bars showing only one thick bar due to the first & second bar blending together any signs of third bar or check pattern. Checks not having an open pattern. T Patterns showing checking. Yellow or gold tinge, especially in the shield pattern & chest. Darkening & smudging factors such as Smokey, Sooty or Dirty. Washed out or bleached colour.

Ash Red - (*ash red pigment; homozygous; intense; any pattern*). Ash red and mealy is the same colour in Bokhara Trumpeters. Head, wings, body, tail, and muffs shall be soft, light lavender. Neck feathers shall be a dark claret red ground colour with light frosting. On barless no wing shield marking should be visible. On Mealy's wings shall have two dark red bars. Checks will have a well-defined red checking pattern on the wing shields. T Pattern to have solid red wing shields. (All else being equal the pattern of least dominance will be chosen *E.g.* Barless, Bar, Check, T Pattern, respectively).

Faults: On barless any sign of a bar or check on the wing shield. Bars showing any signs of third bar or check pattern. Checks not having an open pattern. T Patterns showing checking. Birds showing "Ink Spots" (Black beak & ink spots is a sign that the bird is Heterozygous for ash red & blue) Darkening & smudging factors such as Smokey, Sooty, Dirty or Bronze.

Cream - (*ash red pigment; homozygous; dilute; any pattern*). Head, wings, body, tail, and muffs shall be a light, soft, clear cream. Neck feathers shall be a dark yellow with light frosting. On barless no wing shield marking should be visible. On cream mealy's two well-defined dark yellow wing bars shall be present. Checks will have a well-defined yellow checking pattern on the wing shields. T Pattern to have solid yellow wing shields. (All else being equal the pattern of least dominance will be chosen *E.g.* Barless, Bar, Check, T Pattern, respectively).

Faults: On barless any sign of a bar or check on the wing shield. Bars showing any signs of third bar or check pattern. Checks not having an open pattern. T Patterns showing checking. Birds showing "Ink Spots" (Dark beak & ink spots is a sign that the bird is Heterozygous for cream & silver) Darkening & smudging factors such as Smokey, Sooty, Dirty or Bronze. Washed out or bleached colour.

AOC: (*Any Other Colour*) - This colour class includes all self's (showing no white) that have not been described elsewhere in the standard. Examples: bronze, kite, grizzle, multi-coloured birds lacking white feathers. Self-colours in this class must be able to be genetically described. The AOC Self Class does not include dull colours from the previously listed classes, e.g. poor dun bars, dun checks, faded blacks, poor coloured reds or yellows, etc.

NOTE: A self-coloured bird with a few stray white feathers shall be show in its appropriate self-class. The white feathers shall be considered a fault. Birds fitting this description do not belong in a splash class.

Awarding Colour Points in the Final: When judging for champion of the show and a white self is involved, the white is to be awarded the same number of colour points as the highest scoring bird in the finals. A white may never score more points than the highest scoring coloured, splashed, mottled, barred or marked bird in the finals.

If the bird is a specified pied marking (Splash, Mottle, Bald head, etc) that's set out in the colour standard an additional 5 points are allocated for markings. These points are only to be used while judging pied classes. If a pied bird is in the finals for champion Bokhara against a self-coloured bird, the points for colour & markings are to be added together & halved. *Eg. Colour = 4 ½ + marking 3 ½ = 8. / 2 = 4 points*

Overall Appearance (20 points)

Balance (10 points): To truly make the Bokhara a creature to behold, balance makes the difference between a bird with one or two outstanding features, to a bird whose features are in proportion to each other, allowing a smooth soft flowing feather line where all features of the standard blend into each other in a fluid motion. The rose is the centerpiece of the Bokhara & therefore is used as a guide for the rest of the bird. (Refer to dimensioned standard drawings).

Faults: A bird whose features are not in proportion as depicted by the standard drawings & the guidelines listed on the dimensioned standard drawings (Page 9 of the written standard).

Station (5 points): The Bokhara is to have a "Majestic" appearance with the head & neck slightly arched back to give it the stance of a Seal. The legs are to be widely set apart, with no light visible beneath. The undercarriage feathers are to be profuse like a skirt covering the legs. The body station is to be very squat & close to the ground. The angle is to be as close to parallel to the ground as possible (*0 to 15 degrees*), the tail is not to touch the ground.

Faults: A bird that does not station correctly, *e.g.* head held too far forward or pulled into the shoulders. Birds standing too tall. Body angled up more than 15 degrees.

Condition (5 points): Condition can have a very strong bearing on the judge's decision. The feathers are to be clean, shiny & fully molted in & free from soiling, fraying, frizzling & pinholes. The bird shall be healthy, active, & free of parasites.

Faults: Missing, broken, out of position & bent feathers, feathers not fully grown in. Pinholes, dirty soiled feathers especially the hocks & boots. Frayed & frizzled feathers. Sick birds. Birds carrying parasites.

Eyes (0 points): The eyes are pearl in all colours & markings. Bull is acceptable in baldheads, whites, splashes & mottles.

Faults: Non-pearl eyes in birds with colored heads. Odd eyes. All else being equal pearl eyes will take preference over bull eyes, on pied birds. Any other colored eye is a fault but not a disqualification.

Beak (0 points): The beak is medium in length and wide although it is not exposed. Its color correlates to feather color, being flesh colored in whites and baldheaded and all other birds with predominately white head feathering. Black Bokhara's have a dark black beak and all other colored birds have correlated colored beaks.

Faults: White beak on any bird with a colored head (Homozygous ash red cocks excluded). Colored or stained beak in whites & baldheads.

Voice (0 points): In English speaking countries the voice is not a factor in judging Bokhara's primarily because there is no generally known method of consistently inducing a bird to trumpet. However this characteristic is highly desirable. The voice of the Bokhara is low-pitched, melodic, and of long duration, the longer, the more desirable.

Point Card System: The point card system shall be in effect during the judging for champion. Not less than the final three birds going for champion shall be point carded. More birds than three may be point carded if the judge desires. The point system shall be in effect during all judging (only in the finals must it be written). The judging sheet can be used for this purpose, see page 10.

Serious Faults leading to possible Disqualification: Birds showing difficulty in walking due to a "rolled" toe or "bumble foot". Asymmetry of body or a one-sided body weakness. Sick or serious physical deformity. Missing flight or tail feathers that would not be expected in a normal moulting pattern. Obvious scissoring of feathers especially at the cushion of the shell to make the shell stand higher & to artificially make the wrap appear more extensive. Starching or ironing of shells. The last 3 flights not fully grown in to make the bird appear shorter or so as not to exceed the end of the tail. Fraudulently exhibiting borrowed birds. Birds showing obvious evidence of cross-breeding (allowed only in genetic class). Or any other fraudulent practice. Disqualification is at the judge's discretion.

Scale of points (100 points Total):

<u>Rose</u> 20 points total	<u>Shell</u> 25 points total	<u>Boots</u> 20 points total	<u>Overall Appearance</u> 20 points total	<u>Body</u> 10 pts total	<u>Colour</u> 5 pts total
Roundness - 6 Size - 6 Flatness - 4 Thickness - 4	Width - 4 Wrap - 4 Length - 4 Height - 4 Cup - 4 Mane - 5	Length - 8 Thickness - 4 Shape - 4 Hocks - 4	Balance - 10 Station - 5 Condition - 5	Body - 7 Neck - 3	Colour - 5 **Markings- 5

****** *If the bird is a specified pied marking (Splash, Mottle, Bald head, etc) that's set out in the color standard an additional 5 points are allocated for markings. These points are only to be used while judging pied classes. If a pied bird is in the finals for champion Bokhara against a self colored bird, the points for color & markings are to be added together & halved.*

Note: This standard can freely be copied & distributed. The Committee of the International Bokhara Trumpeter Club permits no changes to any part of this Bokhara Trumpeter standard without it's prior consent & approval.

Club committee members contact numbers & email address's are at <http://www.Bokharas.org>

Measure the rose diameter across the eyes, and then multiply by the appropriate factor to give an approximate measurement.

E.g. (rose) $2\frac{3}{4} \times (\text{boot width}) 6.0 = 16\frac{1}{2}$ "

These measurements are to be used as a **guide only.**

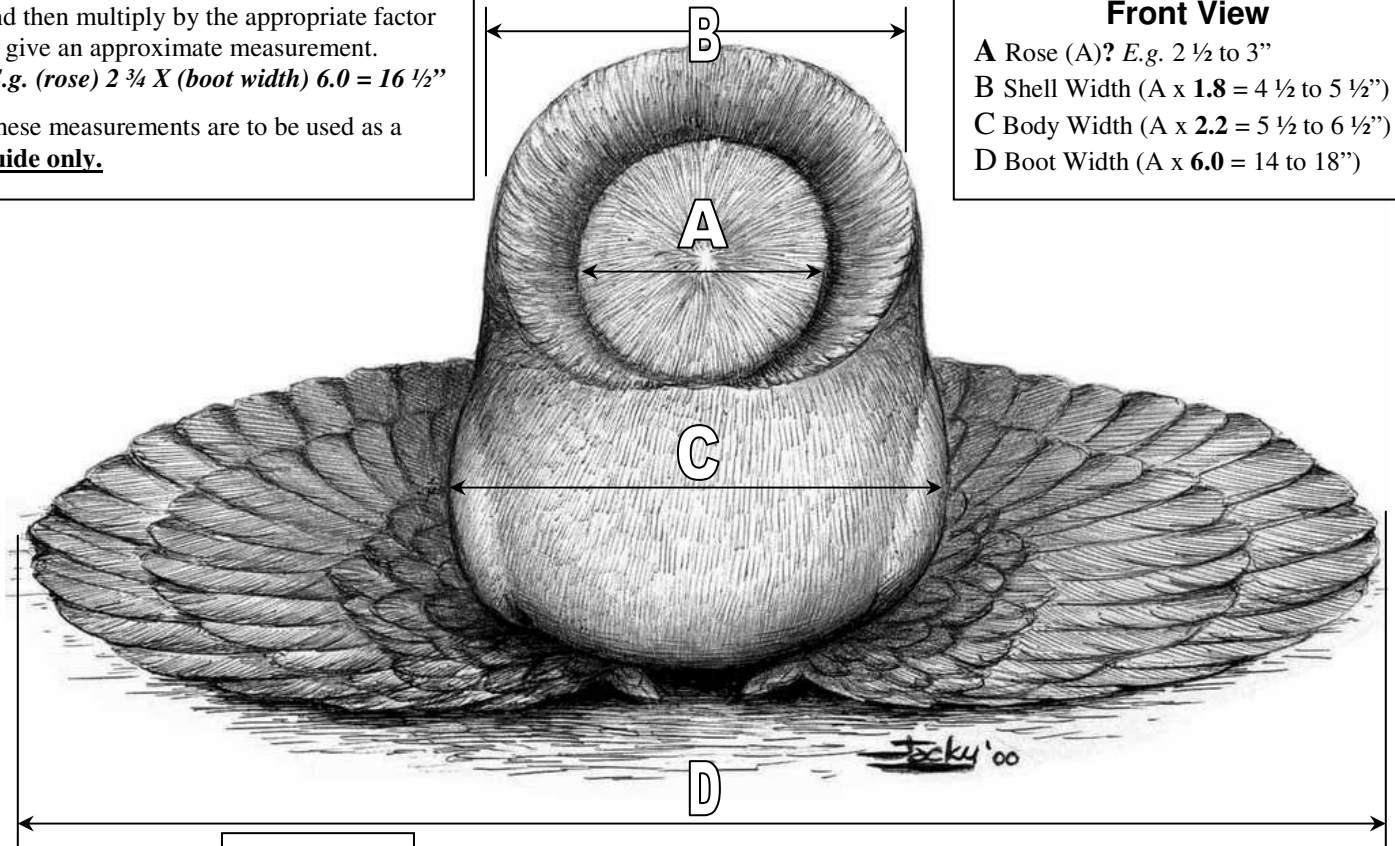
Front View

A Rose (A)? *E.g. 2 ½ to 3"*

B Shell Width ($A \times 1.8 = 4\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ "

C Body Width ($A \times 2.2 = 5\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ "

D Boot Width ($A \times 6.0 = 14$ to 18 "



Shell Setting
45 degrees.

Rose Angle
30 degrees.

Side View

E Height ($A \times 3.0 = 7$ to 9 "

F Length ($A \times 4.35 = 11$ to 13 "

G Prominent Chest ($A \times 0.65 = 1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 "

Slope of Back
20 degrees.

Body Angle
(Under-carriage)
0 to 15 degrees.

