



SOUTHERN AFRICAN SHOW POULTRY ORGANISATION BREED STANDARDS

ORPINGTON



ORIGIN:

Great Britain

CLASSIFICATION:

Heavy breed: Soft feather

EGG COLOUR:

Brown (Sitters)

MASSES:**LARGE FOWL**

Cock:	4.5 kg min
Hen:	3.4 kg min
Cockerel:	4.0 kg min
Pullet:	3.0 kg min

BANTAMS

Male:	2.0 kg max
Female:	1.7 kg max

William Cook established a poultry business in 1869 at St Mary Cray, a village near the town of Orpington in Kent. Here he bred various poultry, made hen houses, and stocked all the necessary appliances and equipment to sell to his main intended customers, the many thousands of domestic poultry keepers in London and the surrounding suburban towns. He launched his 'Black Orpington' in 1886, a breed he made from a mix of Black Minorca, Black Plymouth Rock, and Black Langshan. His first Black Orpingtons were relatively tight feathered, and looked like today's Australorps. These were followed by White Orpingtons in 1889, made from a different mix of breeds, and which were also much tighter feathered, and with a longer tail than the White Orpingtons of today.

The first Orpingtons, which looked more like the Orpingtons we find today, were made shortly afterwards, in the early 1890s, by Joseph Partington, a fancier in the north-west of England, at Lytham, Lancashire. He realised that most show judges tended to give top prizes to the biggest birds in a class, so he started to make a separate strain, initially by Black Cochins x Black Langshan matings, followed by selective breeding to get rid of the shank and foot feathering. His assessment of show judges was correct, and his birds were soon beating Cook's strain around the shows, so other fanciers either bought birds from Partington, or made their own in a similar way. Although Cook complained about the way 'his' breed had been changed by other people, he realised he couldn't stop the popular trend, and when Partington died in 1901, Cook bought birds at the dispersal auction.

Partington, and the other exhibitors and judges who supported the big, fluffy, but less productive type Orpingtons have often been criticised over the past century or so by poultry writers for 'ruining' a previously good utility breed. While there is certainly some truth in this attitude, it ignores the economic and social realities affecting the UK poultry scene before things were forced to change by greater events in 1914. Before 1914 there was no real commercial poultry industry in the UK. Table bird and eating egg production was hard work for little profit. If any 'big money' could be made at all in any activity concerning poultry, it was in, or connected to, the show halls. Show winners sold for potentially life changing sums, including the teams of Black Orpingtons sold by Joseph Partington the first few times he exhibited them, most going for £30 each. Remember, this was at a time when typical manual labourers earned about £1 per week in wages! This is why so many people bred exhibition poultry, that is, almost everyone who had a back garden or could rent an allotment (a council-owned garden plot). If they bred a show winner they could sell it for the equivalent of a few months' wages, and in the meantime, they could still sell any bird bred, which was not good enough to show or sell as potential breeding stock, for at least 'layer prices'.

Cook's next variety was the Buff Orpington, made from crosses of Buff Cochins with other breeds, in 1894. They quickly became popular, and any similar looking chickens were hastily renamed as a 'Buff Orpington', and offered for sale at double the previous price, including the entire population of an older localised breed, the Lincolnshire Buff, which effectively went extinct within a few months.

Two more colour varieties of Orpingtons were made in William Cook's lifetime: Jubilee Orpingtons in 1897 and Spangled Orpingtons in 1899. Both went extinct during the 1920s and '30s, but have been remade since the 1960s.

William Cook died in 1904, when only 55 years old. There had been family arguments, which resulted in several separate businesses being established after his death. Cook's eldest daughter, Elizabeth Jane Cook, inherited the original company at St Mary Cray, which she continued to run under the name 'W. Cook & Sons' until she closed it down in 1934, apparently being unable or unwilling to adapt to the then rapidly changing poultry industry. Cook's eldest son, William Henry, had established (before the family arguments) a branch of the family business at Scotch Plains, New Jersey, in America, which was later run by youngest son Percy Cook, after he had been in the Royal Navy for some years. William Henry Cook returned to the UK, and set up a separate business at Tubbenden Lane, Orpington, which

lasted until about 1948. The second son, Albert Loxley Cook set up and managed a South African branch, with a sales office at Marshall Square West, Johannesburg, and farms at Syferfontein, near Johannesburg, and Stamford Hill, Durban, Natal. Cook's younger daughter (name not found) married Arthur C. Gilbert, who had a poultry farm at Wilmington, fairly near St Mary Cray and Orpington.

Arthur seems to have remained on friendly terms with all members of the otherwise feuding Cook family.

The other two significant varieties of Orpingtons were the Blue and the Cuckoo, both of which were initially made by Arthur Gilbert and launched in 1907.

Orpington bantams were not very good, or very popular until after about 1950, although there had been much earlier attempts, those known being Buffs by John Wharton shown at Carlisle in the north of England in 1899, and Blacks and Whites, shown by Emil Kühn at Leipzig, Germany, in 1912. In the modern era, the correct size of Orpington bantams has often been a controversial topic, with different opinions existing regarding the best compromise between birds both type enough to be an 'Orpington' and small enough to be a 'Bantam'.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

THE MALE

Carriage:	Bold, upright and graceful, that of an active fowl.
Type:	
Back:	Broad, flat at shoulders, rather long, width carried well back to base of tail, rising with a slight concave sweep to tail. Saddle feathers: medium length, abundant.
Tail:	Moderately long, well spread, carried at an angle of 30 - 36 degrees above horizontal, forming no apparent angle where those sections join.
Main tail feathers:	Broad and overlapping.
Main sickles:	Of medium length, spreading laterally beyond main tail feathers.
Lesser sickles and coverts:	Of medium length, nicely curved, sufficiently abundant to cover main tail feathers.
Wings:	Small, well folded, nicely formed, carried closely and horizontally to the body, the front well covered by breast feathers and the ends almost hidden by the saddle hackle. The primaries and secondaries: broad and overlapping in natural order when wing is folded.
Breast:	Broad, deep, well-rounded and well-filled in all parts.
Body and fluff:	Body broad, deep, moderately long, straight extending well forward. Lower body feathers: not too profuse. Fluff moderately full, showing profile of hocks.

Head:	
Skull:	Small and neat, fairly full over the eyes.
Comb:	Single: small to medium size, set firmly on head, perfectly straight, and upright, free from side sprigs, with five well-defined points; those at front and rear smaller than those in the middle; fine in texture, the blade closely following the shape of the head.
	Rose: small, perfectly straight and firm, full of fine work or small spikes, level on top (not hollow in centre), narrowing behind to a distinct peak lying well down to the head (not sticking up).
Eyes:	Large, round and prominent.
Beak:	Short, stout and regularly curved.
Face:	Clean-cut and free from coarseness.
Ear-lobes:	Small, smooth and elongated.
Wattles:	Of medium length, rather oblong and nicely rounded at the bottom.
Neck:	Of medium length, slightly arched, compact and abundantly covered with feathers.
Legs and Feet:	Legs: fair, short and well apart, straight when viewed from front, and almost hidden by the body feathers. Lower thighs moderately short and well feathered. Shanks: moderately short, stout and smooth. Toes: four on each foot, of medium length, straight and well spread.
Plumage:	Fairly profuse but close, not soft, loose and fluffy as in the Cochin, or close and hard as in the Game Fowl. The plumage of Orpingtons is important in order to maintain the ideal type of the breed. The feathers should be broad and smooth fitting on the deep and massive body of the fowl. The appearance of great massiveness, however, should be secured by developing extreme length of feathers in the plumage. The sides of the body sometimes erroneously referred to as the "fluff", should be comparatively straight with full but not profuse feathering.
Handling:	Firm.

THE FEMALE

The female's cushion should be wide, but almost flat and slightly rising to the tail, sufficient to give the back a graceful appearance with an outline approaching concave. A very full, round and "ball" shaped cushion as in the Cochin is not desired. Otherwise, the general characteristics of the female are similar to those of the male, allowing for the natural sexual differences.

DISQUALIFICATIONS

Applicable to all varieties:

Side spikes on comb. White in ear-lobes. Feather or fluff on shanks or feet. Long legs. Any deformity. Yellow skin, yellow beak and yellow on the shanks or feet. Any yellow or sappiness in the white. Coarseness in head, legs or feathers of the buff. Any trimming or faking.

Particular variety disqualifications:

The Black: More than one spot of approximately 12mm diameter in size of positive white in any part of the plumage, or two or more feathers tipped or edged with positive white. Light coloured beak and eyes. Colour of legs other than dark slate.

The Blue: Red, yellow or positive white in plumage. Light coloured beak and eyes. Colour of legs other than black or blue.

The Buff: Blue shanks. Coarseness in face.

The White: Blue shanks.

The Splash (Black): The feathers are not to be more than 50% black. Any appearance of rust in plumage.

The Splash (Blue): The feathers are not to be more than 50% blue. Any appearance of rust in plumage.

COLOURS

BARRED (STRIPED) German standard

MALE AND FEMALE

Comb, face, wattles and earlobes: Bright red.

Beak: White to light horn.

Eyes: Orange.

Legs & Feet: White to pale flesh colour

Plumage: Each feather crossed diagonally with alternate, sharply defined barring of black and delicate light grey. The barring of the cock is transverse, and with the alternate black, and light grey, barring of equal width. The hen should have broader black bars, and therefore, appears darker than the cock. Each feather to end with a black bar at the extremity of the feather. Under-colour to be barred to the skin.

DEFECTS:

Yellow or brown tones. Blurred or broken (irregular) barring. Black in tale or wings. White or yellow in loose lower plumage.

BIRCHEN German Standard

Comb, face, wattles

and earlobes: Bright red.

Beak: Light to dark horn.

Eyes: Orange (brownish allowed in bantam hens).

Legs & Feet: White, some light grey permitted in older birds

Toenails and Skin: White

THE MALE

Head & neck: Silvery white with distinct black centre stripe. Edge of feathers to be clear silvery white.

Back

and Wing Coverts: Silver white.

Breast: Black with narrow lacing of silvery white not reaching lower than the thighs.

Body and Wings: Black with green lustre. Note – flights are pure black (commonly known as “crow-winged”)

THE FEMALE

Head

and Neck Hackle: Silvery white with black striping. Edge of feather to be clear silvery white.

Breast: Black with narrow lacing of silvery white, not reaching lower than the thighs.

Body and Wings: Black.

DEFECTS

Dull plumage, white shafting in the breast feathers. Black striping too heavy.

Male: Excessive breast marking, any silver in the wing triangle.

Female: Pure black head, black neck, excessive lacing past lower breast.

White shafts (quills) in the breast feathers.

BLACK

MALE AND FEMALE

Comb, face, wattles

and ear-lobes: Bright red.

Beak: Black.

Eyes: Black or very dark brown, black preferred.

Shanks and toes: Black in young birds, shading to dark slate in adults. Soles of feet and skin: pinkish white.

Plumage: Surface, lustrous black with a green sheen. Under-colour: dull black.

BLUE

MALE AND FEMALE

Comb, face, wattles and ear-lobes:	Bright red.
Beak:	Black or dark horn.
Eyes:	Black or very dark brown, black preferred.
Legs and feet:	Black or blue, with toe-nails white.

THE MALE

Plumage:	
Head:	Glossy black.
Neck:	Hackle: even shade of clear bluish slate, distinctly laced with glossy black. Front of neck same as breast.
Back:	Back and saddle: even shade of clear bluish slate, each feather distinctly laced with glossy black.
Tail:	Main tail, main and lesser sickles, coverts: even shade of clear bluish slate, each feather distinctly laced with glossy black.
Wings:	Fronts and bows: even shade of clear bluish slate, each feather distinctly laced with glossy black. Coverts: even shade of clear bluish slate, each feather having a sharply defined lacing of black. Primaries: even shade of bluish slate. Secondaries - lower webs: even shade of clear bluish slate, upper webs: clear bluish slate, each feather distinctly laced with black.
Breast:	An even shade of clear bluish slate, each feather having a sharply defined lacing of black.
Body and Fluff:	Body: even shade of clear bluish slate, each feather having a sharply defined lacing of black. Fluff: clear bluish slate laced with black.
Legs:	Lower thighs: even shade of clear bluish slate, each feather having a sharply defined lacing of black.
Under-colour of all sections:	Bluish slate.

THE FEMALE

Plumage:	
Head:	Bluish slate.
Neck:	Hackle: even shade of clear bluish slate, distinctly laced with black. Front of the neck same as breast.
Back:	An even shade of clear bluish slate, each feather laced with black.
Tail:	Main tail and coverts: even shade of clear bluish slate, each feather laced with black.
Wings:	Fronts, bows and coverts: even shade of clear bluish slate, each feather having a sharply defined lacing of black. Primaries: even shade of clear bluish slate. Secondaries: even shade of clear bluish slate, distinctly laced with black.
Breast:	An even shade of clear bluish slate, each feather distinctly laced with black.
Body and Fluff:	The body an even shade of clear bluish slate, each feather distinctly laced with black. The fluff an even shade of clear bluish slate, laced with black.
Legs:	Lower thighs: clear bluish slate, each feather distinctly laced with black.
Under-colour of all sections:	Bluish slate.

BUFF

MALE AND FEMALE

Comb, face, wattles and ear-lobes:	Bright red.
Beak:	Pinkish white or horn.
Eyes:	Red or orange colour, red preferred.
Legs, feet, skin and toes:	Pinkish white.
Plumage:	Surface throughout - an even shade of rich golden buff. Male: head, neck, hackle, back wing bows and saddle showing greater luster. Female: hackle, some lustre.
Under-colour:	Matching surface as near as possible.
Definition of Buff:	A medium shade of orange-yellow colour with a rich golden cast, not so intense as to show a reddish cast, nor so pale as to appear lemon or light yellow.

CRELE Danish Standard.

MALE AND FEMALE

Comb, face, wattles and earlobes:	Bright red.
Beak:	Light coloured horn.
Eyes:	Orange red – light brown colour is allowed.
Legs & Feet:	White, some slight grey discolouration is permissible in the female.
Under-colour:	Grey

MALE

Chest, abdomen and body:	Black with alternate light grey stripes to outer rim
Hackle:	Alternate barring of a yellowish-gold and light grey.
Saddle:	Red-golden with greyish-red barring alternating with a whitish, transverse barring which is slightly wavy and V-shaped.
Back and shoulders:	Almost reddish with a hint of lighter barring.
Wings:	Wing coverts light grey with a brownish tinge. Upper and lower wing has grey black on the inner side and light grey-brown with greyish wavy, transverse barring so that the folded wing shows a wing bay of brownish-grey interspersed with grey.
Tail:	Main tail, sickles and coverts: alternating black and light grey barring.

FEMALE

Body:	The basic colour or ground colour is almost like a Brown Leghorn hen, with matt, slate grey barring. Rust and flitter in the colour is permissible.
Hackle:	Golden yellow with grey striping and grey-white barring.
Breast:	Salmon pink to rust red.

Wings: First row of feathers dark grey brown with some black barring. Flights almost like the wings with outer colour to blend with the tail colour.

DEFECTS

Male: Yellowish colour in the chest, lack of colour in the wing bay.
Female: Inadequate brown in the ground colour and too much yellowish-red in the chest.

CUCKOO

MALE AND FEMALE

Comb, face, wattles and earlobes: Bright red.
Beak: White.
Eyes: Red.
Feet: Soles of feet and skin: pinkish white. Shanks – white with some black mottling permissible.
Plumage: Slate, feathers in all sections crossed throughout their entire length by irregular dark and light bars, that stop short of positive black and white; tip of each feather dark, free from shafting, brownish tinge or metallic sheen.
Excellence is to be determined by distinct contrasts, with an overall blending of all sections. The male might be one or two shades lighter than the female.

GOLD LACED (GOLDEN LACED) German Standard

MALE AND FEMALE

Comb, face, wattles and earlobes: Bright red.
Beak: Horn coloured.
Eyes: Orange, brown – lighter brown permissible in female.
Legs and Feet: Flesh coloured (White), some lighter grey is allowed in the female.
Under-colour: Grey to Black

MALE

Head: Dark golden brown.
Neck hackle: Golden yellow with black visible in a drop-shaped form only and not heavily striped.
Saddle: Similar to the neck hackle – dark golden yellow with black lacing bordering the feathers preferential.
Tail: Dark golden to cinnamon with rich black lacing. The main tail is cinnamon with crescent-shaped black ends to the feather. Some black/grey feathers permissible.
Back and Wings: Dark golden yellow to golden brown in colour, much more intense than the rest of the plumage. The greater wing coverts: dark yellow to cinnamon, with clear black lacing to the borders. Secondaries (forming the wing triangle): golden to cinnamon with more or less pronounced

Chest:	black lacing and crescent-shaped black ends to the feather. Primaries: outer tab, golden yellow to cinnamon, black mottling and some white lacing permissible. Inner webs black-brown.
Breast, abdomen and thighs:	Dark golden with wide glossy black lacing.
	As for the chest, but with even wider lacing of the lower parts.

FEMALE

Plumage:	The main colour is dark golden to cinnamon, each feather of the body plumage to be edged with a black laced border, which is equal in width in all parts of the body. The overall picture to suggest she is darker than the male.
Neck Hackle:	Dark golden yellow with very broad black lacing presenting an effect that is nearly black.
Tail:	Same as the male.
Wings, Anal and Ventral plumage:	Same as the male.

Note: In both sexes some white tipping of the primaries and some slight mottling of the large tail coverts are permissible.

DEFECTS

Male: Excess black in neck and saddle. Lack of breast lacing. Muddy colouring in tail and wings.
 Female: Lacing too dark. Lack of lacing/striping – including thighs. Peppering in centre of laced feathers. Too light in under-colour.

LAVENDER or REYNOLDS BLUE

MALE AND FEMALE

Comb, face, wattles and earlobes:	Bright red.
Beak:	Light to dark horn.
Eyes:	Orange red to dark brown.
Shanks and toes:	Lead grey. Toenails: light to dark horn. Soles of feet and skin: pinkish white.
Plumage:	This is a true-breeding pale silvery blue, all the feathers being of one uniform shade. Lavender is not a lighter shade of blue. It is genetically different, and is of a lighter, more silver tint, without the darker shade associated with the normal blue. The silver tint is most obvious in the neck and saddle hackle feathers of the male. Thus: Lavender is a silvery grey colour, also described as a soft lilac (Reynolds Blue).

DEFECTS

An uneven top colour, however, minor black spots in the hackle of the male is permissible.
 Lacing in the plumage and/or a yellowish tinge, especially in the male, is not allowed.

MILLEFLEUR or JUBILEE UK Standard (Brown Porcelain [Germany])

MALE AND FEMALE

Comb, face, wattles

and earlobes: Bright red.

Beak: White.

Eyes: Red.

Legs & Feet: White.

Toenails and Skin: White

Ground Colour: Mahogany, of a bright shade and not dark or maroon.

MALE

Breast, thighs

and Fluff:

Mahogany, with black spangle and white tip, the three colours clean and distinct, and showing in equal proportions, avoiding a ticked effect on one hand and a blotchy effect on the other.

Hackles and back:

Wings:

Mahogany, with black centre stripe, mahogany shaft and white tip.

Bow similar to hackles, Bar black, Secondaries; Mahogany, black and white. Primaries similar, but more white allowed.

Tail:

Sickles white, or black and white, or black, white and mahogany; coverts black edged with mahogany and tipped white.

FEMALE

Plumage:

Hackle to match that of the cock. Body, thighs and fluff with spangles and white tips, similar to the breast of the cock. Wings as the body but with primaries to match those of the cock. Tail as in the cock.

MOTTLED UK Standard (Spangled/Black Mottled)

MALE AND FEMALE

Comb, face, wattles

and earlobes: Bright red.

Beak: Black, white or slightly mottled.

Eyes: Red or brown, red preferred.

Legs & Feet: Black and white, mottled as evenly as possible.

Toenails/Skin: White

MALE

Breast, thighs

and Fluff:

Black with white spangles, the two colours showing in equal proportions, avoiding a ticked effect on the one hand, and a blotchy effect on the other.

Hackles: Black, with white tips

Back: Black, slightly tipped with white.

Wings: Bows, similar to back. Bar black. Secondaries and Primaries, black and white but with more white allowed in the primaries or flights.

Tail: Black and white, the sickles and coverts black with white tips.

FEMALE

Wings (flights only)

and Tail: Similar to the male, the effect to be uniform throughout the bird.

Note: In both sexes the black should have a bright, glossy beetle green sheen, the white should be pure and bright and the two colours distinct and not running into each other.

PART RIDGE German Standard

MALE AND FEMALE

Comb, face, wattles

and earlobes: Bright red.

Beak: White.

Eyes: Orange red.

Legs & Feet: White, some light grey permissible

Toenails and Skin: White

THE MALE

Head: Reddish brown

Neck Hackle: Brownish-gold colour with black striping that is not too broad and bordered on the upper parts by gold.

Back and shoulders: Brown gold

Larger Coverts: Golden brown, some black permissible.

Wings: Coverts black, some brown permissible. Secondaries, inside colour black, outside banner brown, forming the wing triangle. Primaries, black with brown edge.

Chest, abdomen and Thigh: Black, each feather with a narrower, or wider crescent-shaped brown edge. Flank feathers black, some brown fringing.

Tail: Black, brown lacing is considered preferable. Sickle feathers black, some brown permissible.

THE FEMALE

Head: Golden brown

Neck hackle: Gold to golden red. Each feather to have multiple black pencilling with golden edging.

Basic colour: Golden brown in the body feathers, each feather with three black (concentric pencilled) lines and brown edging. Quills as brown as possible, flank feathers banded (pencilled) as clearly as possible.

Wings: Secondaries, inside black, outside brown with banding. Primaries, black, ash brown on the outside.

Under-colour: Brownish grey.

RED Danish Standard

MALE AND FEMALE

Comb, face, wattles and earlobes:	Bright red.
Beak:	Light coloured horn.
Eyes:	Orange red.
Legs & Feet:	White.
Toenails/Skin:	White
Plumage:	All sections – Uniform, glossy, shiny chestnut red, all over the body. Under-colour as red as possible. A little grey in colour, or pepper in tail and wings are no major defects. Allowance of up to 10% of afore said foreign colour in tail and flights.

SILVER LACED Danish Standard

MALE AND FEMALE

Comb, face, wattles and earlobes:	Bright red.
Beak:	Horn coloured.
Eyes:	Orange red – light brown colour is allowed.
Legs & Feet:	Flesh coloured (White), light grey tinge allowed.
Under-colour:	Greyish

MALE

Head:	Silvery white.
Neck hackle:	Silver white with some black striping, silver edging.
Saddle hackle:	Same as neck hackle.
Body:	Silver white, each feather edged with black lacing.
Chest:	Silver white with wide black glossy lacing.
Wings:	Primaries outer side silver white some black or grey allowed. Secondaries silver white with more or less distinct black lacing on the outer tab, crescent-shaped black ends to the feather.
Tail:	Main tail feathers cloudy silver white with crescent-shaped black lacing – some grey permitted.

FEMALE

Ground Colour:	Silver white in all body feathers with uniform black laced edging.
Head:	Silvery white.
Neck hackle:	Silvery white with a rather wide black stripe leaving a dark impression but with silver white edging.
Wings:	Flights and Secondaries: Black-edged silver.
Lower body & Tail:	Silvery white edged with black.

DEFECTS

Male: Excess black in neck and saddle. Lack of breast lacing. Muddy colouring in tail and wings.

Female: Lacing too dark or too white. Lack of lacing/striping, including thighs. Peppering in centre of laced feathers.

SPLASH (BLACK)

MALE AND FEMALE

Comb, face, wattles and ear-lobes:	Bright red.
Beak:	Light to dark horn.
Eyes:	Black or very dark brown.
Shanks and toes:	Light to dark slate. Toenails, soles of feet and skin: pinkish white.
Plumage:	Slaty black and white that has a faint blackish grey tinge. Black in feathers in the form of large, irregular blobs or splashes. Main tail and primary wing feathers with a lesser amount of black than the rest of the plumage.
Under-colour:	Slaty black and sooty white.

SPLASH (BLUE)

MALE AND FEMALE

Comb, face, wattles and ear-lobes:	Bright red.
Beak:	Light to dark horn
Eyes:	Black or very dark brown.
Shanks and toes:	Light to dark slate. Toenails, soles of feet and skin: pinkish white.
Plumage:	Slaty blue and white that has a faint bluish grey tinge. Blue in feathers in the form of large, irregular blobs or splashes. Main tail and primary wing feathers with a lesser amount of blue than the rest of the plumage.
Under-colour:	Slaty blue and sooty white.

WHITE

MALE AND FEMALE

Comb, face, wattles and ear-lobes:	Bright red.
Beak:	Pinkish white.
Eyes:	Red or reddish bay.
Legs, feet and skin:	Pinkish white.
Head points:	Red.
Plumage:	Web, fluff and shafts of all feathers in all sections, pure snow-white.

OTHER COLOURS

Buff-Laced Black - an exceptional striking colour and Chocolate. (Refer to the German and Dutch Standards.)

BANTAMS

Orpington Bantams are miniatures of their large counterparts and the standards for large fowl should be used.

SCALE OF POINTS	
THE BLACK	
Type (body 15, breast 10, saddle 5)	30
Size	10
Carriage	10
Head (skull 5, comb 7, face 5, eyes 5, beak 3)	25
Skin	5
Legs and feet	5
Plumage and condition	10
Tail	5
TOTAL	100

SCALE OF POINTS	
THE BLUE AND LAVENDER	
Type	25
Size (with utility qualities)	20
Head	10
Legs and feet	10
Colour and plumage	25
Condition	10
TOTAL	100

SCALE OF POINTS	
THE BUFF, WHITE AND OTHER COLOURS	
Type	30
Size	10
Head	15
Legs and feet	10
Colour and plumage	20
Condition	15
TOTAL	100

SCALE OF POINTS - BANTAMS			
	BLACK	BLUE AND LAVENDER	BUFF, WHITE AND OTHER COLOURS
Type, carriage and feather	35	30	30
Colour and under-colour	15	30	20
Head and eyes	20	15	15
Legs, feet and skin	15	10	10
Size and condition	15	15	25
TOTAL	100	100	100