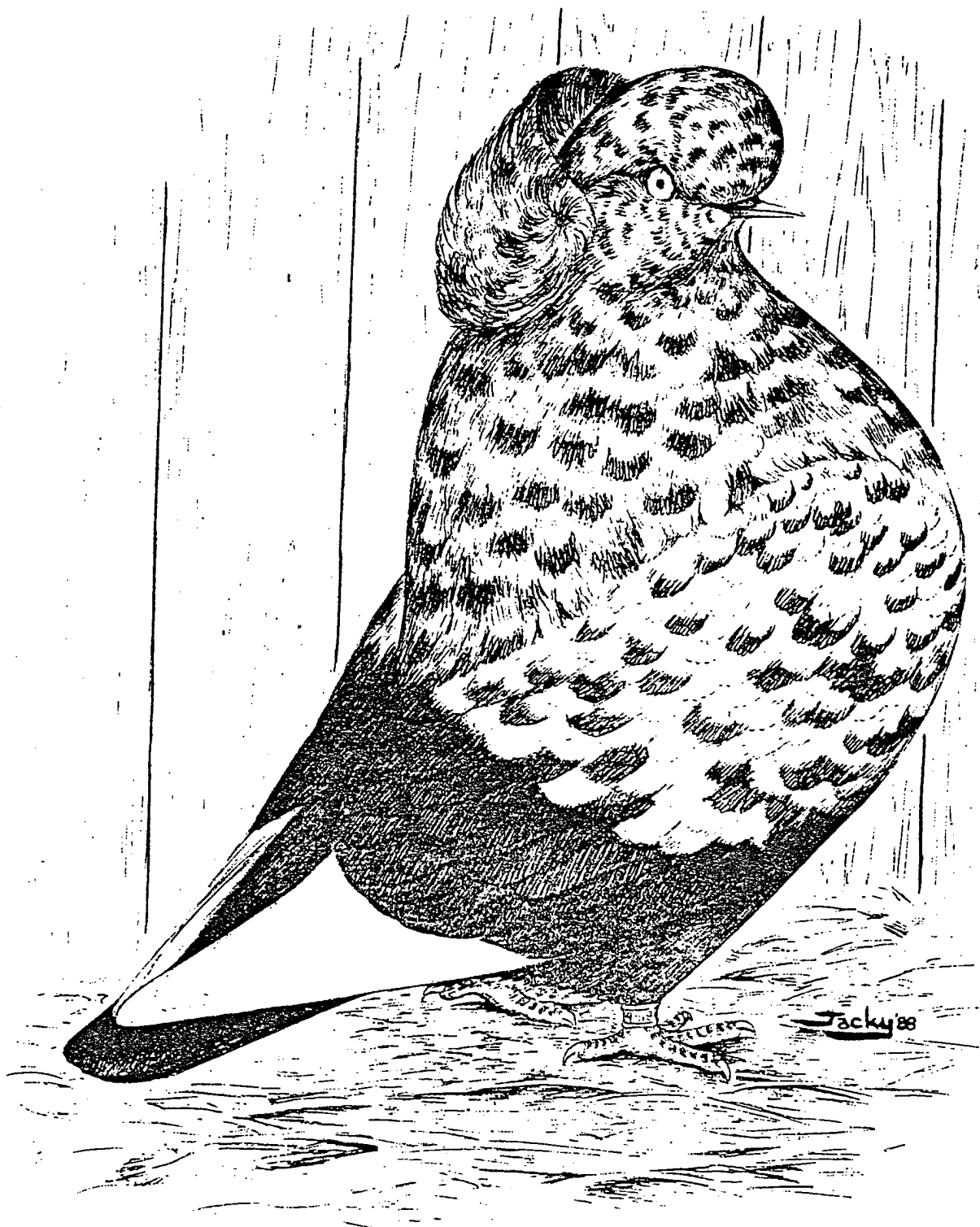


THE OFFICIAL DOMESTIC SHOW FLIGHT STANDARD



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PREFACE

To bring fairness to our splendid sport by giving each entry a fair trial at shows, the following Domestic Show Flight Standard was composed and adopted by a majority of the pigeon clubs in New York, whose committees met, discussed, and passed upon the official and all time standard. The organizations responsible for this achievement are as follows:

THE MASPETH PIGEON CLUB
THE JAMAICA NATIONAL PIGEON ASSOCIATION
THE BROOKLYN SHOW FLIGHT PIGEON ASSOCIATION
THE QUEENS FANCIERS PIGEON CLUB
THE TRIBORO PIGEON ASSOCIATION
BRONX AMERICAN SHOW FLIGHT ASSOCIATION
WEST SIDE HIGH FLYERS

Revised in 1970, by the New York Combine Pigeon Association, comprised of the following five pigeon organizations:

BROOKLYN SHOW FLIGHT ASSOCIATION
THE MASPETH PIGEON FANCIERS ASSOCIATION
THE NATIONAL DOMESTIC FLIGHT ASSOCIATION
THE NASSAU-SUFFOLK PIGEON FANCIERS CLUB
THE TRIBORO PIGEON FANCIERS ASSOCIATION

We trust this standard will be carefully scrutinized, and its contents construed in the light for which it is intended. Respectfully submitted by the committees of the aforementioned organizations. The New York Pigeon Combine Committee 1970.

Revised in 1988 by the New York Combine's Board of Directors.

The New York Combine was formed in 1976 with the merging of the following four organizations.

THE BROOKLYN SHOW FLIGHT ASSOCIATION
THE MASPETH PIGEON FANCIERS ASSOCIATION
THE NATIONAL DOMESTIC FLIGHT ASSOCIATION
THE WEST SIDE HIGH FLYERS

With the consolidation of these four clubs The New York Domestic Flight Combine has become the largest and strongest Domestic Flight Club in the world.

The standard Domestic Show Flight is based on the Plain - Head solid colored "ideal" of this breed. The "ideal" being the perfect bird.

The scoring of this breed has been grouped into three (3) sections, namely:

(1)	OUTLINE	25 POINTS
(2)	FEATHER.....	25 POINTS
(3)	FEATURES	50 POINTS
TOTAL		100 POINTS

Additional Points in their own classes:

(1)	CAP (CREST).....	10 POINTS
(2)	MOTTLE MARKED	25 POINTS

GENERAL TABLE OF POINTS

GROUP (1) OUTLINE:

(A)	HEIGHT.....	5 POINTS
(B)	LENGTH	5 POINTS
(C)	BREAST	5 POINTS
(D)	NECK.....	5 POINTS
(E)	LEGS	5 POINTS
OUTLINE		25 POINTS

GROUP (2) FEATHER:

(A)	GENERAL COLOR.....	20 POINTS
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(B) PRIMARY FLIGHT TIPS	5 POINTS
(20) ¼ POINT EACH	
FEATHER	25 POINTS
GROUP (3) FEATURES:	
(A) CROWN	20 POINTS
(B) BEAK	15 POINTS
(C) EYE	10 POINTS
(D) EYE CERE	5 POINTS
FEATURES	50 POINTS

TOTAL POINTS FOR A SOLID COLORED PLAIN-HEAD	100 POINTS
TOTAL POINTS FOR A SOLID COLORED CAP (CREST)	110 POINTS
TOTAL POINTS FOR A MOTTLED-MARKED PLAIN-HEAD	125 POINTS
TOTAL POINTS FOR A MOTTLED-MARKED CAP (CREST)	135 POINTS

The following description is used as a base to judge for the "ideal", perfect pigeon. The term "Must" is used when referring to the ideal bird. Specific variations of the ideal are noted.

DEFINITION OF THE ABOVE

Section (1) OUTLINE: The outline of the bird covers the outer surface and does not include the head properties nor the feathers of the bird, and is scored according to the following:

(A) HEIGHT: (5) POINTS. The height of the bird standing erect must be eight (8) inches from the base of the foot to the top of the head.

(B) LENGTH: (5) POINTS. The length of the bird must be 8½ inches measured horizontally from the furthest point of the breast to the tip of the tail.

(C) BREAST: (5) POINTS. The breast must be semi-circular and measured four & one half (4½) inches from the outer wings. It must be high and prominent.

(D) NECK: (5) POINTS. The neck must be (2¼) inches in diameter at the middle. From the lower mandible the line of the throat must incline in a graceful arc; the furthest point of inclination to end in an imaginary vertical line with a point at the equal distance between the pupil of the eye, and the break of the frontal of the nostrils. The base feathers of the neck, at the front covering the breast and at the sides covering the wing arms, must be uniform. The base feathers at the back of the neck must be as low down on the back as possible.

The upper back portion of the neck must be bulky.

(E) LEG: (5) POINTS. The legs must be straight, stout, two & one quarter (2¼) inches apart, and in a vertical line with the eye. The tarsus or leg stems must be one (1) inch from the ball of the foot to the bend at the knee or hock, covered three quarters of the way down on the tarsus with feathers. The nails must be bone colored, the toes straight and stout, and the color of the tarsus and feet the same color as the eye cere and nostrils.

IN GENERAL: The keel must end off as low as possible behind the legs, the tail tips ½ inch off the floor, the wings close to the body, the primary flight tips must set on the tail and end ½ inch from end of the tail. The general appearance must be ruddy, cobby, uppity, and vigorous.

JUDGES NOTE:

After the total of the points for the above has been scored, the judge may make further deductions from this total for the general appearance of the bird as he sees fit, so far as outline is concerned.

Section (2) FEATHER: This pertains to the feather of the bird exclusively. It has no bearing on outline or the features, later to be explained.

(A) COLOR: (20) POINTS. The color of the feathers of all parts of the bird (subject to the class they represent) excluding the primary flight tips and the primary coverts (which are to be white) must be of a clear and deep uniform color over all the body except on the neck and breast where there may be found an iridescent hue of the color present. The

iridescence denotes good health and must be allowed. However, at the frontal end top of the head, at the three beards, both sides of the face, the breast, sides of the wings, the keel, the belly, the vent, the coverts under the tail, the rump, the sides of the rump, the back, the thighs, the legs and Nos. 7 to 10 of the upper medium coverts must have no off-shading of the original color. The tail must have twelve (12) tips. (12 upper and 12 lower coverts.)

(B) PRIMARY FLIGHT TIPS: (5) POINTS. The 20 primary flight tips, (10 on each wing) must be white. $\frac{1}{4}$ point is allowed for each white tip.

IN GENERAL: The color must be clear, uniform, deep and brilliant. The general feathering must be tight and clean.

JUDGES NOTE:

Allowance to Color: Any bird showing a tinge of a third color of his base color shall be penalized ten (10) points and additional points as the judge sees fit. This also includes the bar variety. Also, after the total of the points the judge may make further deductions from this total as he sees fit. If any parti-colored primary tips occur from Nos. 1 to 4 in succession after the solid colored tips on each wing $\frac{1}{4}$ point will be deducted for each parti-colored tip. If the socks, vent, belly, keel, legs, or epaulets (Nos. 7 to 10) of the upper medium coverts show any white in solid colored classes deductions not to exceed two (2) points for either may be made except when any discoloration of any feather of the tail or secondary flight tip is more than half the length of the quill of that feather. The judge will deduct from 10 to 20 points allotted for color as he sees fit.

When any discoloration of any feather of the tail or secondary flight tip is less than half the length of the quill of that feather the judge will deduct from 1 to 9 points allotted for color, as he sees fit. (Parti-color means basic color of the bird plus white.)

Section (3) FEATURES: (50) POINTS. This pertains to the head properties only and has no bearing with outline and feather.

(A) CROWN: (20) POINTS. The crown is referred to as the top line of the head starting at the feather of the nostrils (known as the break) continuing in a high prominent arc, widening and declining gracefully into the upper back of the neck. Frontal or forehead; The top and side view of the frontal must show the frontal over-lapping the feather line of the nostrils. The front view must show the frontal as broad and deep as that of a Long-Faced Tumbler. In general; it must be round and prominent. The front face of the bird must be pinched at the sides, refined and inset, and have a smilelike appearance at the mouth.

(B) BEAK: (15) POINTS. The beak must be set in deep at the nostrils, blood red in color from the mouth to midway on the upper and lower mandibles to the points of both mandibles and the beak must be a clear ivory color. The line of the beak separating the two mandibles must be straight, imaginarily tangent to the base of the eye, and parallel to the floor. The beak must be one (1) inch long from the mouth to the point of the beak, $\frac{3}{16}$ of an inch thick and $\frac{3}{16}$ of an inch wide at the nostrils, tapering gracefully to a point toward the end of the beak. The upper mandible may be allowed a small, hardly noticeable roll at the tip in order to over-lap the lower mandible at the point of the beak. The nostrils must be as refined as possible.

(C) EYE: (10) POINTS. The eye must be circular, set in the center of the general head and divided into two portions. Noticeable, the large white portion known as the Iris, and the black center dot, known as the pupil. The eye must be pearly white, and free from other colored matter. It must be $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter. The pupil or focus must be in the center of the eye, and round and small as possible, noted black in color, having no breaks at the outer line, nor any blemishes on the black portion whatever. The eye must appear shiney and alert.

(D) EYE-CERE: (5) POINTS. The eye-cere is the muscular and blood colored portion of the flesh surrounding the eye. Free from feather, this cere is the eyelid of the bird. When open, only this muscular portion of the lid is noticeable and must be the same blood red color as the feet, nostrils and mouth of the beak.

IN GENERAL: The features must be pleasant, prominent, bright in color, alert, and aristocratic in appearance.

JUDGES NOTE:

After the total points for the above has been scored, the judge may make further deductions from this total as he sees fit, so far as features are concerned.

Explanation of other classes and additional points allotted to each class.

(A) CAP (CREST) CLASSES: 10 POINTS ADDITIONAL

1. EXPLANATION OF CAP: SIDE VIEW: From the ear starting as a rosette or spade, the reversed feathers or tufts must be full and rise in a diagonal arc, to a point in a level line with the top of the head. TOP VIEW: Starting ¼ inch away from the head at the ears, the line of the tufts must gracefully increase in distance from the head, until it reaches a point 1½ inches from the center top of the head. The declining feathers at the back of the head must not interfere with the long rising tufts at the cap (crest). A clear opposition must be noted at this point.

(B) MOTTLE MARKED CLASSES: (25) POINTS ADDITIONAL

1. EXPLANATION OF MOTTLE MARKED: The markings are to be as follows: The 13 secondary flights, 12 major coverts, 1 to 6 of the upper medium coverts, 7 to 10 of the upper medium coverts known as the epaulets, the tail, vent, rump, belly, thighs, and legs must be of a solid color of the color present. The lesser coverts of the wings, back, neck, head, breast, flap and forward portion of the keel, spot for spot. (See sketch.)

JUDGES NOTE:

The judge may make further deductions after the total of points for either cap (crest) or mottle marked has been scored. Any bird having at least one (1) white feather on any part of the body other than socks, keel, vent, belly, epaulets, primary flight tips, or primary coverts must be judged in the Mottle or the Stock Class. (Exhibitors choice)**

MIS-MARKED, STOCK AND AOC CLASSES:

The mis-marked, stock, or aoc class consists of Pies, Beards, Blaze faced, Blue Teagers, Tortoise - Shells, Blue Checkers, three (3) distinct colored birds, Sugar - Tails, Silver Teagers, Strawberrys, short - tipped and over - tipped solid birds, badly colored finished tip birds and any other color not listed below under official show colors.

OFFICIAL SHOW COLORS: EXPLANATION OF SOLID AND BARRED COLORS:

BARRED COLORS:

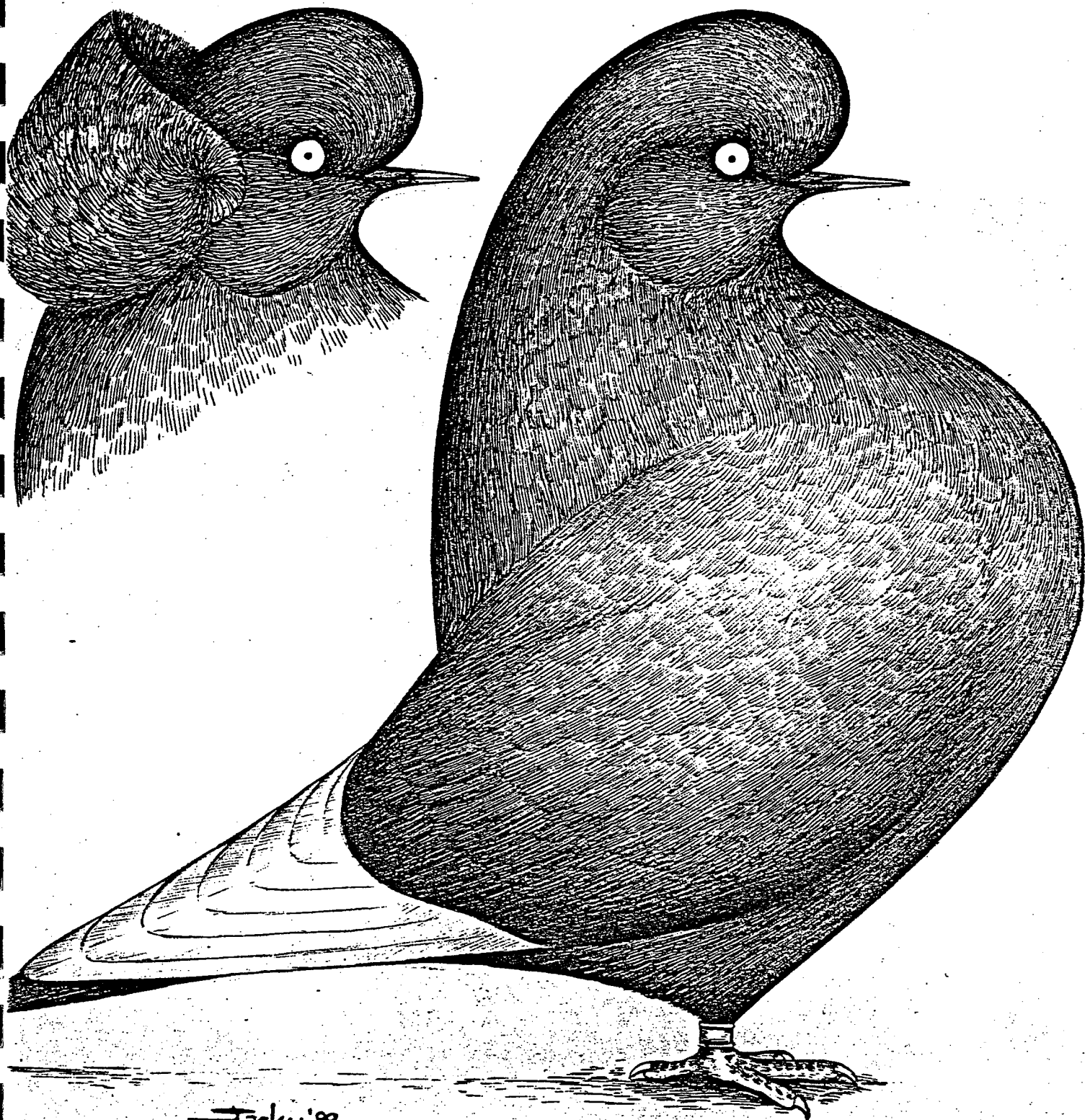
1. BLUE—This color has a grayish, blue body, with two black bars on the wings, and one black bar on the tail.
2. SILVER DUN—This color has a creamy tan body, with two dun bars on the wings and one dun bar on the tail.

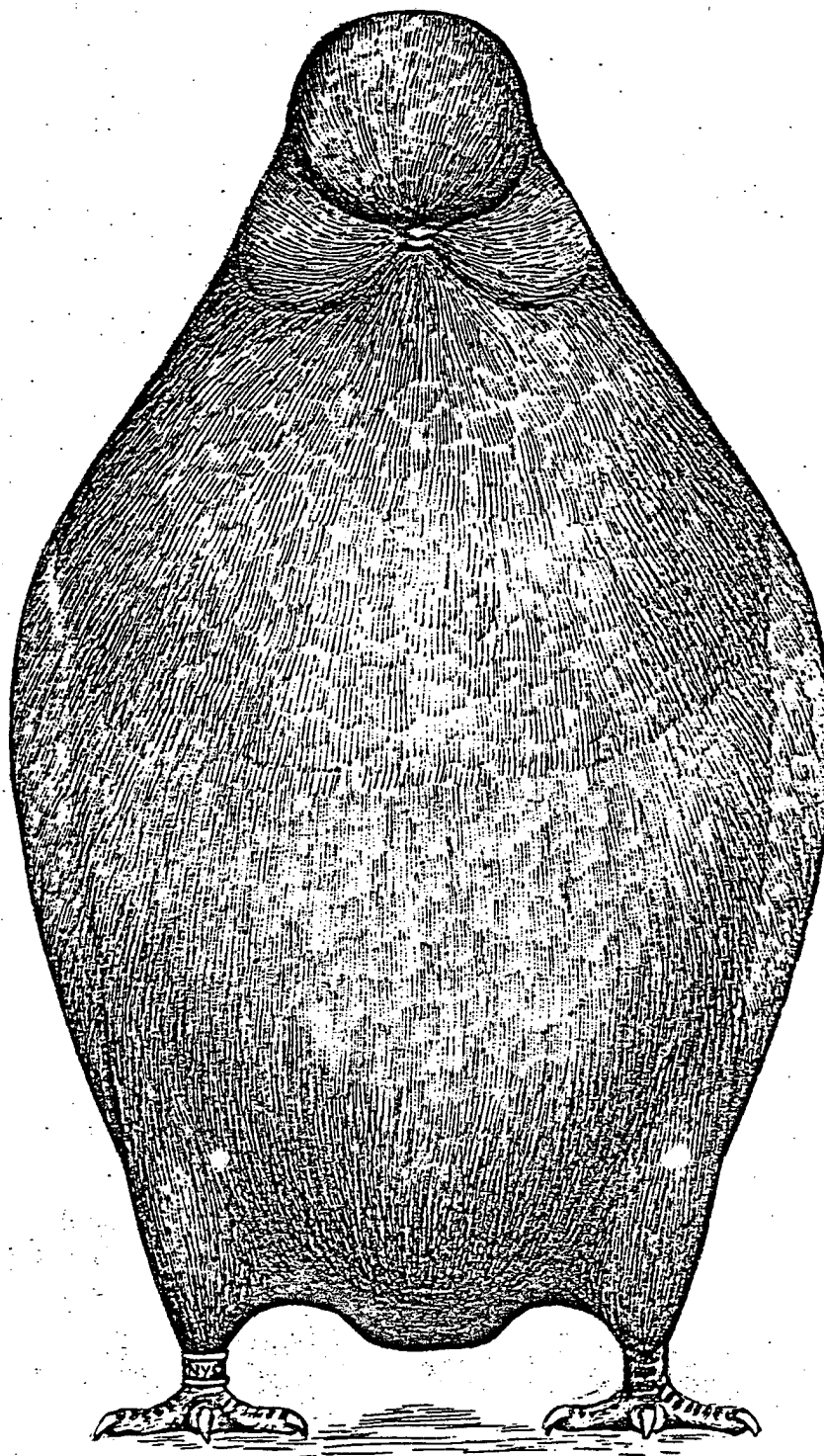
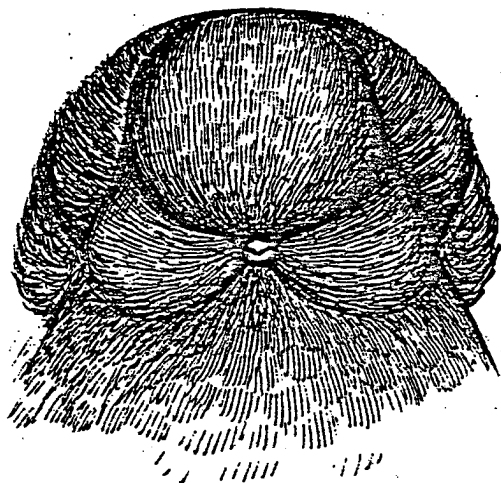
SOLID COLORS:

1. BLACK—This color must be iridescent and as brilliant as black satin.
 2. DUN—This color should be clear and unblemished, and like that of a shell of a chestnut.
 - *2A. BROWN—This color should be a warm pure cocoa brown, clear and unblemished.
 3. RED—This color must be blood red, clear, and unblemished.
 4. YELLOW—This color must be yellow-gold to orange, clear and unblemished.
- *(Brown is judged with Dun and Black).

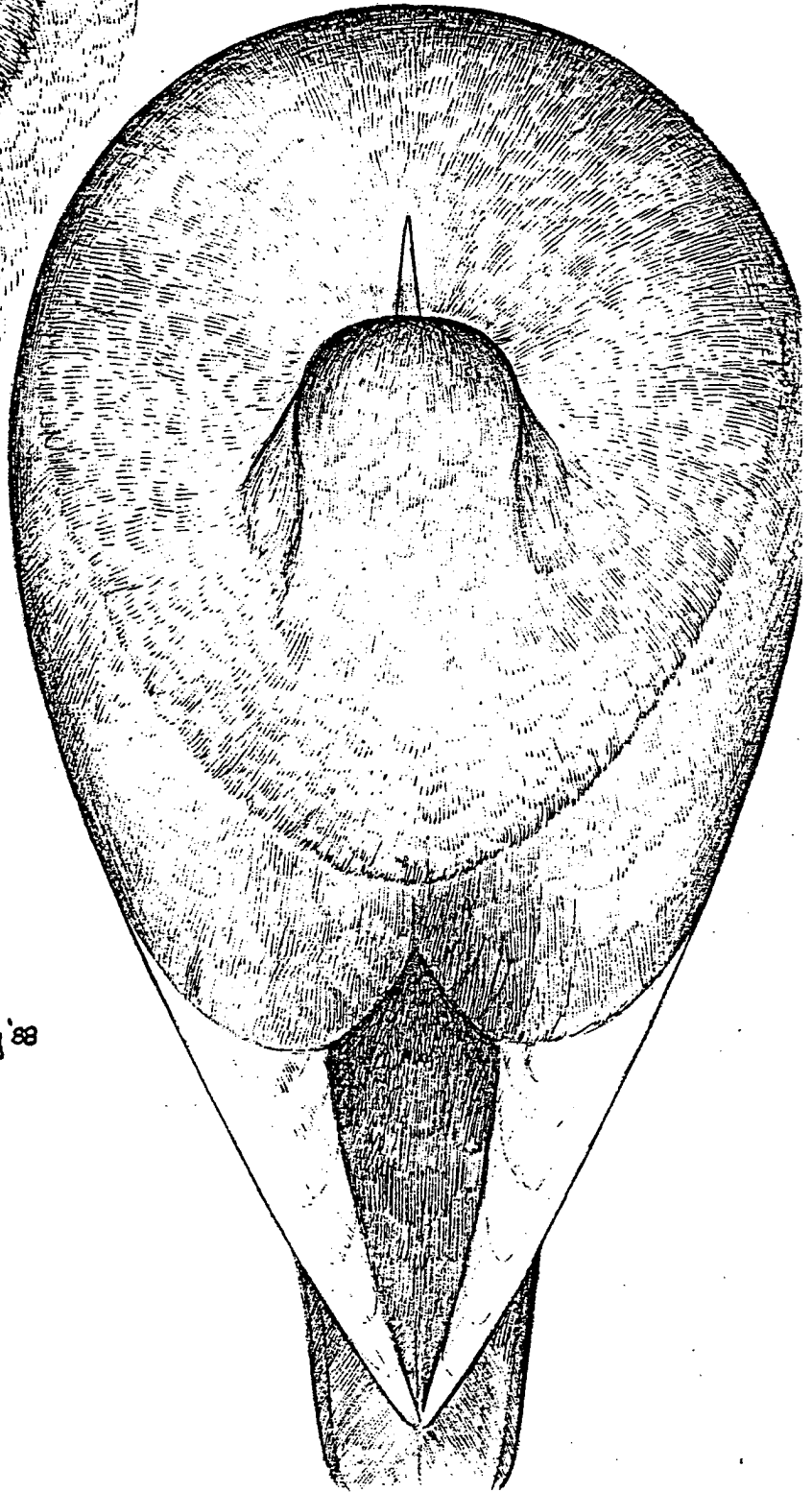
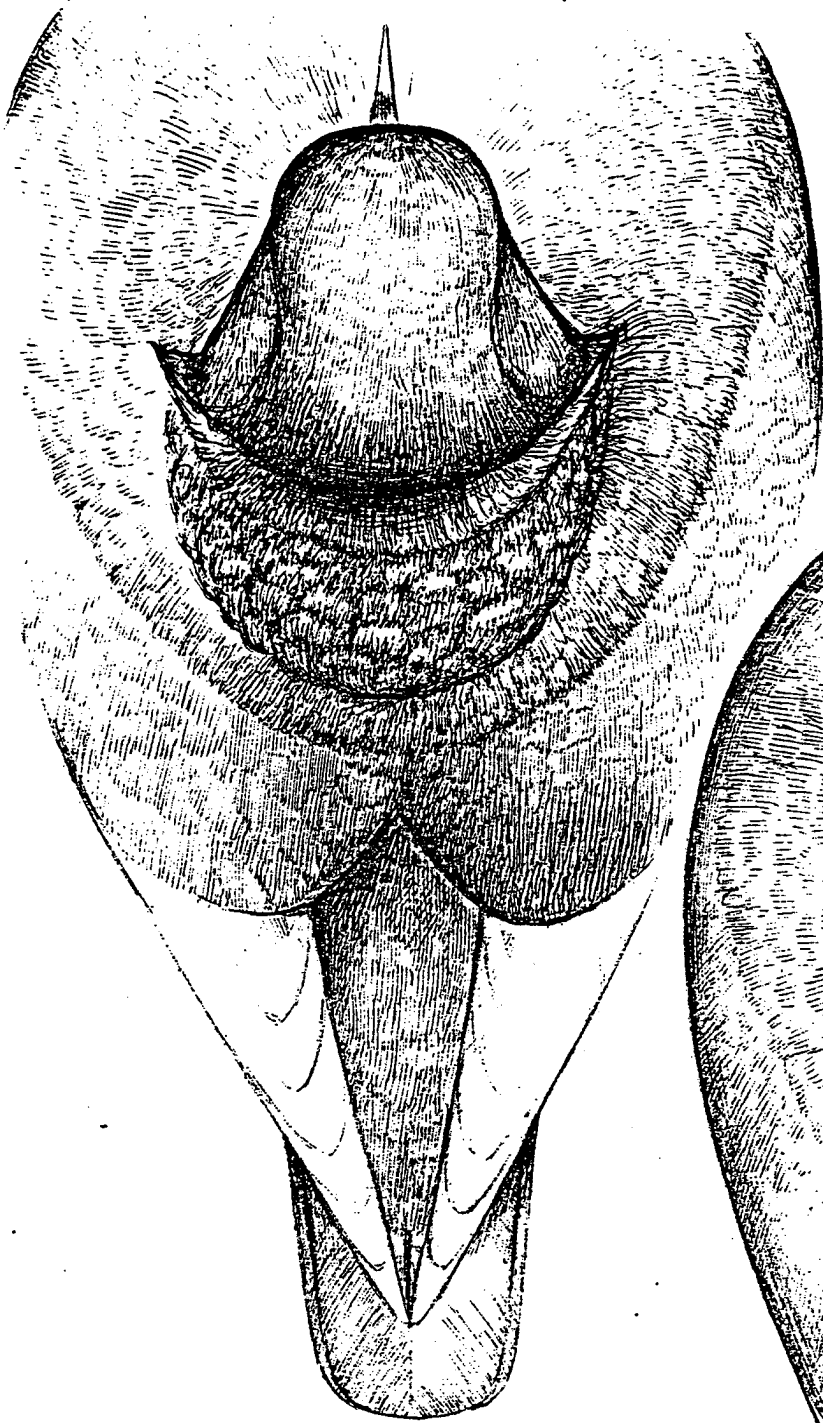
**EXHIBITORS CHOICE

In the case of, extremely light marked or heavy marked teagers, extremely poor colored finished tip solid birds, and Sugar tail birds having discoloration more than half the length of the quill, the exhibitor will be afforded the choice of entering these birds in the show class they represent or in the Stock, Mis-mark or A.O.C. class.

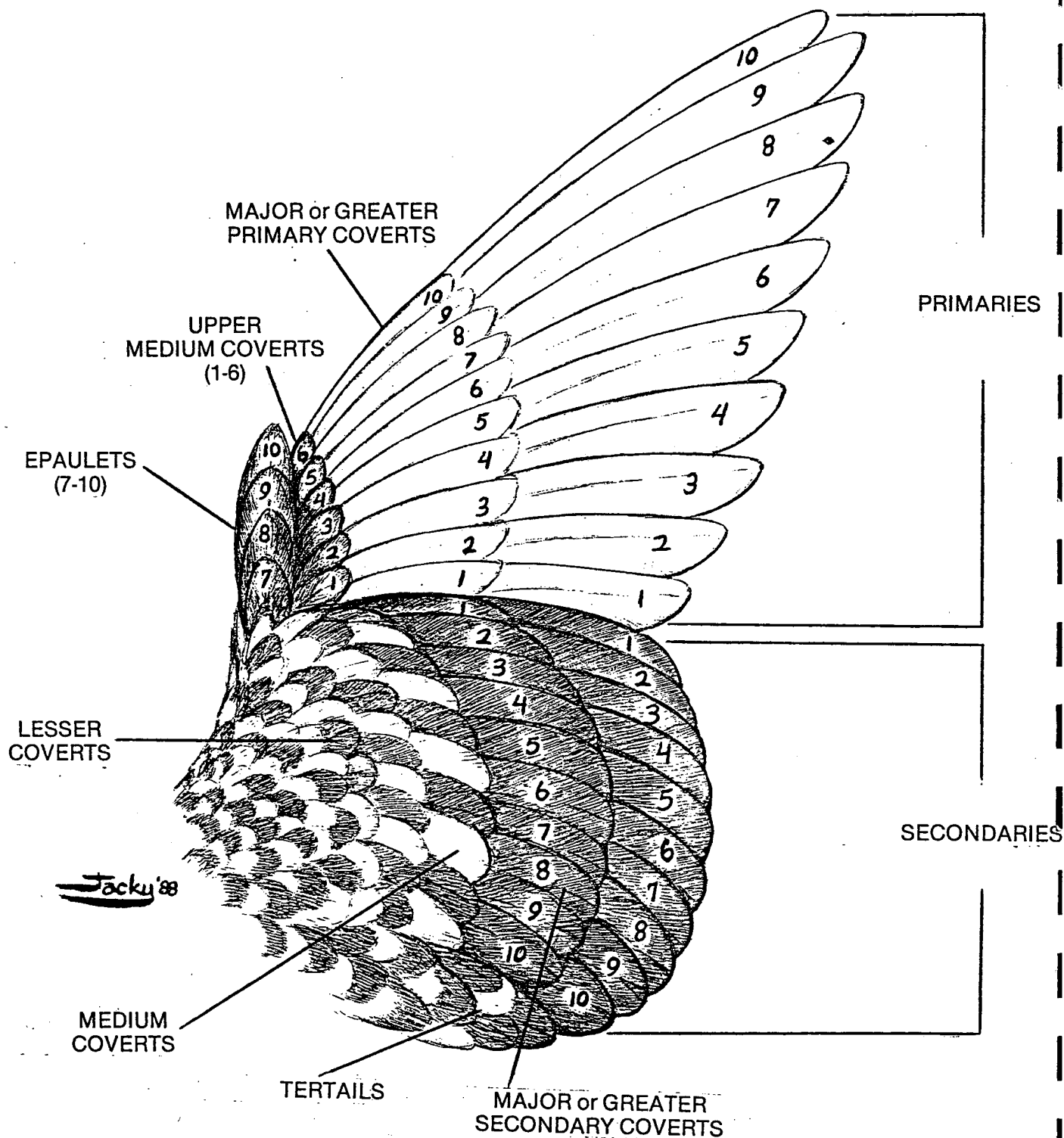




Jacky '88



Jacky '88



DISQUALIFICATIONS

1. More or less than 10 primary flight tops, less than 10 secondary flight tips, and less than 12 or more than 14 tail tips.
2. If any primary flight tips from Nos. 5 to 10 show any other pigment than white.
3. Any white parti-colored primary flight tip between two solid colored primary flight tips on a solid colored bird.
4. Disease or deformity of any kind.
5. Bull eye or any definite break in the line of the pupil. (Egg shape or tear drop).
6. Fraud.
7. Any missing portion of a natural feather.
8. Pale beak or cere. (Woody beak or unnatural beak.)
9. In Mottle - marked classes, the same disqualifications apply as in solid color, except that from Nos. 1 to 4 of the primary, and all of the secondary flight tips will be allowed mixed colored feathers in their own classes.
(White frock feathers allowed in Teagers (Mottle)).
10. Less than 3/4 inch beak measured from the inside of beak, (inner lip) to tip of beak.
11. In solid color classes, any white other than the socks, vent, belly, keel, legs or wing coverts to epaulets.
12. In case of a moult of a feather, the feather must be through the quill, in order to distinguish color.
13. Missing Frock Feathers.
14. Young birds with mutilated bands must be shown as old birds.
15. Any bird showing less cap (crest) than width of head shall be disqualified.
16. Any bird showing feather rot or so-called silkyness, on any part of the body other than the secondary tips, from Nos. 9 to 14 shall be disqualified.

ALLOWANCES ON BEAK:

1. Any bird having a touch line of discoloration on upper and lower mandible and still shows a good red bloody color in the clear portion of the beak shall be allowed.
 2. Any bird that has a little tarnish in the nostril, but has a clear red upper and lower mandible shall be allowed.
- The judge shall deduct points on these birds as he sees fit. He can also deduct points on his final decision for general appearance. However, all points can not be deducted from these birds.

DISQUALIFICATION ON BEAK :

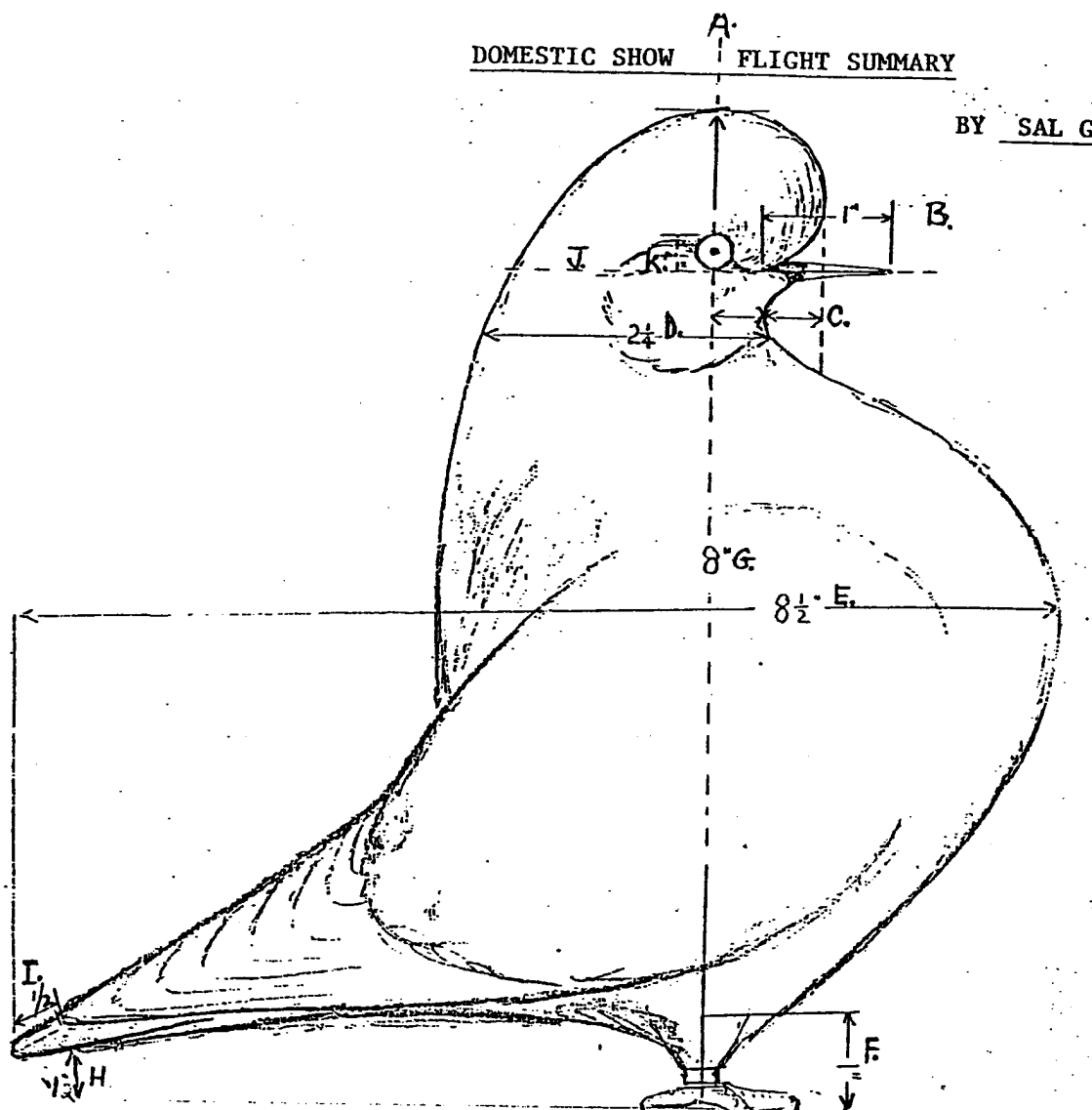
1. Any bird that has complete discoloration on upper and lower mandible that goes from tip of beak to nostril.
2. Any bird discolored completely on lower mandible, from the tip of nostril, and a scratched mandible.
3. Any bird discolored completely from tip of beak to nostril on lower mandible.
4. Deformed, woody, pale, and any beak under 3/4 inch.

SHOW RULES AND REGULATIONS

1. Each young bird entered must be banded with a N.Y.C. registered band.
2. Each entry blank must be properly completed and submitted to the show secretary or show committee not later than the close of entries, which will appear on the entry blank.
3. The show committee shall have the authority to adjust improper entries without consulting the exhibitor.
4. Each show pen shall bear an identification card with the number of the cage, the band number, and the show results if any.
5. Handling of birds will not be permitted except by authorized persons.
6. Any accident resulting in the loss of a feather or injury of any bird, caused by any authorized member of the show committee. Allowance will be made by show committee to prevent disqualifications of said entry.
7. Retrieving of birds will be permitted only after an announcement has been made by the show committee.
8. Judging will be performed by competent judges selected by the association and must be members of The Combine or affiliate club members.
9. The judges will adhere strictly to the rules and regulations set forth in the show standard.
10. All birds judged for the grand champion will be judged as close as possible to the 100 point solid-color plain-head standard..(always judge what both birds have) cap, markings.
11. Each exhibitor must be a member or affiliate club member of The New York Combine.
12. Mottles of the barred varieties, pure whites, and mis-marks, (birds not having the qualified feather markings as required in the standard), are not officially recognized by the association but may be shown in the Stock class (and cannot go up for best in show).
13. There must be no ties. The judge must pick a winner.
14. Judges at shows conducted by the association will remain incommunicado for the entire judging period with the exception of any authorized person.
15. Any exhibitor who communicates directly or indirectly in any manner with any judge during the judging period will force disqualification of his entire entry in the show. Offending non-exhibitors will be asked to leave the show hall.
16. No protest shall be entertained unless accompanied by twenty - five (25) dollars and a written proof of fraud or violation of the standard, or rules and regulations of the association and submitted to the show committee not later than one (1) hour after the judging and under no circumstances will a protest be considered regarding any of the points awarded by any of the judges officiating. The decision of the show committee shall be final in all cases. If protest is valid, the twenty - five dollars will be refunded, and the decision shall be adjusted. However, if the protest is defeated, the twenty-five dollars shall become the property of the association.
17. The show committee shall have the authority to eliminate any entry showing disease of any nature before any entry may be judged.
18. Any bird with two (2) bands; one old one and one young year band shall be disqualified, However, said bird can be shown as an old bird in the fall show
19. The association shall not be responsible for the loss of any entry due to theft, destruction by fire or any other cause.

DOMESTIC SHOW FLIGHT SUMMARY

BY SAL GIGANTE.



EXPLANATION

- A. Imaginary line through the pupil to the ball of the foot, this insures the proper station and leg placement.
- B. The beak is one inch long and three sixteenths wide.
- C. The gullet should incline its furthest half the distance between the frontal and the pupil of the eye.
- D. The neck should be two and one-fourth inches in DIAMETER at the middle.
- E. The length should be measured HORIZONTALLY from the furthest point of the chest to the tip of the tail.
- F. The legs should be one inch from the ball of the foot to the bend in the knee.
- G. The height should be eight inches from the ball of the foot to the top of the head.
- H. The tail should be one half inch off the floor.
- I. The tips must set on the tail and end one half inch from the end of the tail.
- J. Imaginary line separating the two mandibles must be straight, imaginarily tangent to the base of the eye, and parallel to the floor.
- K. The eye must be set in the center of the general head and be one quarter of an inch in diameter.

IN GENERAL

The appearance must be ruddy, cobby, uppity and vigorous. The color must be clear, uniform, deep and brilliant. The general feathering must be tight and clean. The features must be pleasant, prominent, bright in color, alert and aristocratic in appearance.