

**Regulations for the adoption of fancy pigeon breeds
to the EE- List for Fancy Pigeon breeds (ELFP)
Recognition of colours**

Status 2011

§1

EE-Standardisation of new breeds

- 1.1. Every EE-member association has the right to propose their national breeds to the European Standard Committee for Pigeons ESCP for standardisation in the EE.
- 1.2. This proposal shall be sent in writing to the president of the ESCP before March 1th of every year, with the aim for review and, if possible, approval in the same year.
- 1.3. A standard of the proposed breed shall be presented, preferably in accordance with the EE standard model and in the German language, or the English or French language. The proposal shall be accompanied by some pictures which clearly show the breed's typical characteristics.
- 1.4. The EE standard model can be copied from the EE / EESP Internet site. (Word document)
EESP = EE-Section for fancy Pigeons.

§2

Differences with other breeds

- 2.1. For EE standardisation, there must be a difference in at least two striking characteristics in comparison with other EE-recognised breeds' (European List of Fancy Pigeons, ELFP).
A clear description of the differences with similar and other, already recognised, breeds will be useful, to aid the determination of standardisation of the new breed..
- 2.2. If there is too much similarity with another existing and EE standardised breed, the proposal will be declined for the time being.
- 2.3. Proposals which have been agreed between the country of origin (CoC) and other countries, have to be respected.

§3

Presentation of breeds for review by the ESCP

- 3.1. To review the breed's specific characteristics, the ESCP can demand a presentation of the breed at an EE-show, a European Show for Specific fancy Pigeon breeds (ESFP) or, after consultation at a national show.
- 3.2. These pigeons have to be put into separate classes.
They will be reviewed by at least two ESCP members and, if possible, discussed with experts of the CoC.
- 3.3. The pigeons will be judged, marked and are able to win prizes, if available.

§4

Approval by the ESCP

- 4.1. The procedure for approval by the ESCP is recorded in the Regulations for the ESCP.

§5

Relationship to the ELFP.

- 5.1. In the ELFP, a breed can be prefixed with EE in cases where more standards exist for one breed with similarities, but are different in lay out.
The ESCP could make a design for a ESFP and present this to the EESP in an effort to aiming for uniformity in breeding and judging in EE member countries.
- 5.2. In the case of a breed from outside the EE, the country which wants EE standardisation of the breed shall present its draft standard as well as the standard of the CoC, if available to the ESCP.
The ESCP will review the proposal and, if needed, correct it and present this proposal to the EESP.
If approved, the standard will be the ESFP.
The country (association) that presents the proposal will be the Standard Defining Authority (SDA)

§6

Adoption to the ELFP

- 6.1. The ESCP will present its stance, proposal or decision to the ESFP for approval.
If approved, the breed will be admitted to the ELFP.

Standardisation of breeds by other EE member countries

- 7.1. For national procedures for standardisation of breeds that are recognised in other countries, a presentation of the breed will suffice, as long as quality is good.

8

Adoption of colours in revised standards.

- 8.1. Countries shall adopt colours and markings from the standard of the country of the Standard Defining Authority (SDA), every time their standard is revised or published as standard change.
- 8.2. When standards are adopted from other countries, the names of colours and markings shall be formulated explicitly and correctly. The summary „All recognised colours“ shall not be applied. Colours and markings shall be clearly described in the standard.

§9

Standardisation of new colours

- 9.1. In accordance with the constitution of the EE and the decision of the EESP for delegation to the national standard committees, every EE-country has the right to standardise new colours and patterns (no markings) for their standardised breeds. The characteristics of the breed must be maintained.

Recognition of colours by other countries has to be respected.

The procedure for recognition does not need to be repeated.

- 9.2. Standardisation of new colours shall be executed by the national Standards committee for fancy pigeons.

Colours shall be clearly described in the standard.

- 9.3. If a new colour is already standardised in another breed, only the name of the colour shall be added in the breed's standard.

If this is not the case, then the recognised colour shall be described clearly.

- 9.4. Adoption of colours shall be reported to the ESCP by the acting national Standards committee.

- 9.5. The ESCP will then recommend to all EE countries to recognise these colours.

At European shows and Euroshows for specific fancy pigeon breeds (ESSP) all judges, especially supervising judges, have to be informed about all colours as recognised by the EE and affiliated countries, thus preventing that judges will disqualify new colours as being not yet recognised.

§10

Standard Defining Authority, SDA*.

- 10.1. Certain political changes over the years have resulted in certain countries of origin having been annexed by other countries.

Therefore the term "Country of Origin" has been replaced by Standard Defining Authority, SDA.

The relative association or its Standard committee is the breed's SDA.

Country codes remain unchanged.

*For definition of SDA see the *EEST Regulations for the European Standard for fancy pigeons ESFP*, § 4

§ 11

Ratification

These regulations were ratified in Ovifat/Belgium on 22. May 2009. They came into force immediately.

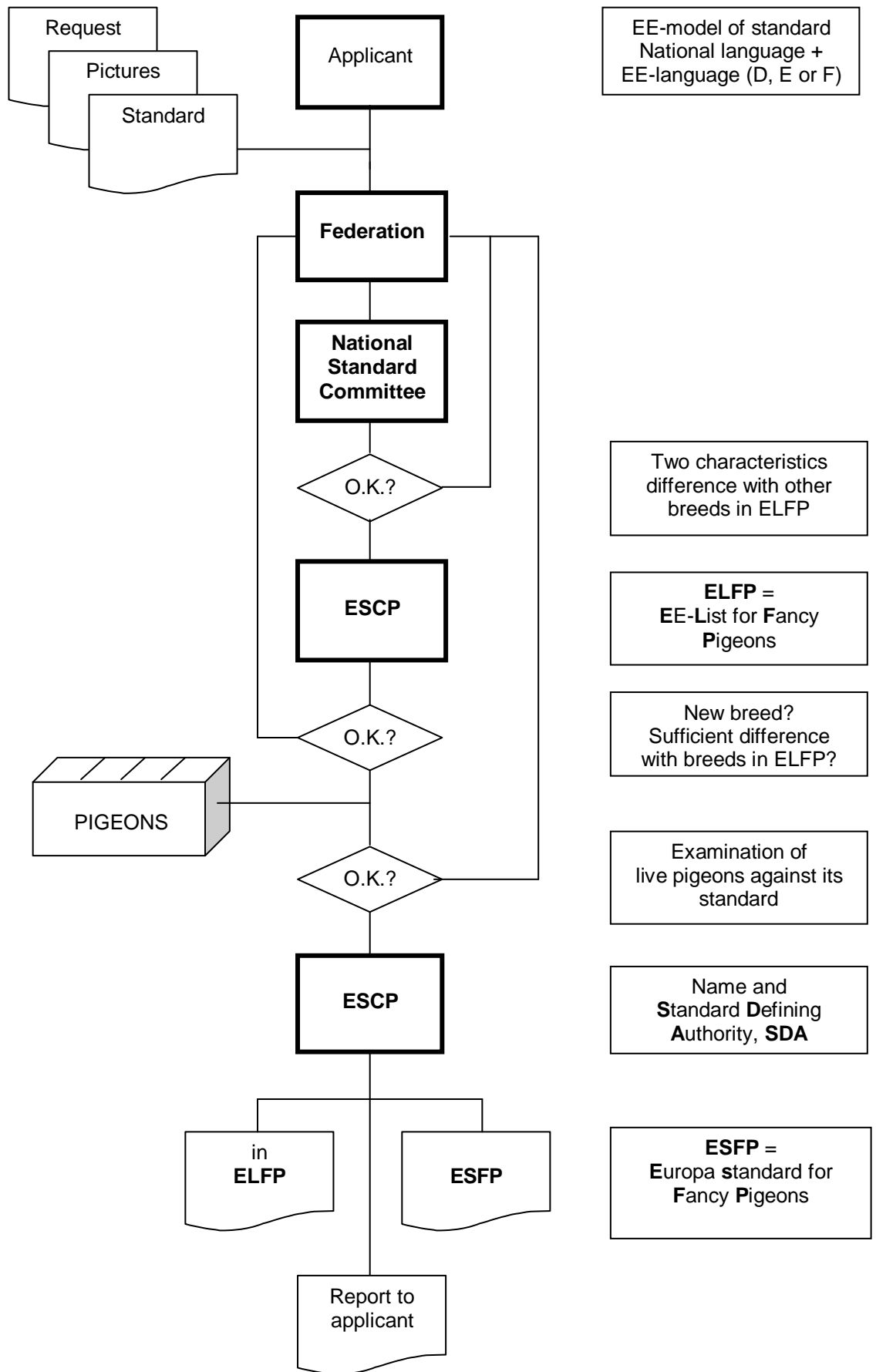
Die Vorsitzenden/ the chairmen / les présidents:

Jean-Louis Frindel (F) (ESCP)

Dr. Werner Lüthgen (D) (EEST)

See next page for flowchart for the recognition of breeds and adoption to the EE-List of Fancy Pigeons, ELFP, on the Internet site

Pocedure for the adoption of a breed to the ELFP



EE-model of standard
National language +
EE-language (D, E or F)

Two characteristics
difference with other
breeds in ELFP

ELFP =
EE-List for Fancy
Pigeons

New breed?
Sufficient difference
with breeds in ELFP?

Examination of
live pigeons against its
standard

Name and
Standard Defining
Authority, **SDA**

ESFP =
Europa standard for
Fancy Pigeons

EE-Standard model for fancy pigeons

Name of the breed

The original name of the country of origin, if possible also in the English, French and German language.

Standard Defining Authority, SDA (Regulation for the **E**uropean **S**tandard for **F**ancy **P**igeons, **ESFP**, § 4, *Definition of the **Standard Defining Authority, SDA***).

The SDA determines the breed's main characteristics.

It is not allowed to change this specification without agreement of the responsible SDA for the breed, the code of which is in the **EE-List for Fancy Pigeons.ELFP**.

Overall impression:

The most important, directly visible breed characteristics of the breed.

Weight and dimensions are only indicative. They do not need to be checked (measured).

Characteristics of the breed

Description of the essential characteristics of the breed.

Subsequent characteristics must be described precisely and concisely in accordance with following examples.

Type,	Shape long, short, wide, slender, compact.
Size:	big, medium size, small.
Stance:	high, medium, low.
Posture:	horizontally, flat, slightly sloping, sloping, upright.
Head:	<u>Shape</u> : long domed, short, narrow, broad, domed, round, angled, wedged, filled forehead, headlining, rear of the head. <u>Head carriage</u> : horizontal. <u>Head feather structure</u> : plain headed, crested with or without rosettes, shell crest, peak crest, double crested, beak crested. <u>Crest</u> : high, broad, narrow, lying forward or upright, loose, break in the manes, <u>Beak crest</u> : big, small, round, oval, closed, under-structure, <i>bird's vision!</i>
Eyes:	<u>Eyecolour</u> : depending on the colour dark, pearl, yellow orange, orange, ruby. <u>Special characteristics</u> : colour of the iris, shape and/or size of the pupil, "broken" eye.
Eye rims:	<u>Structure</u> : coarse, fine, broad, narrow, inconspicuous. Number of rings. <u>Colour</u> : light, flesh colour, reddish, red, dark, grey conform the colour of the plumage.
Beak:	<u>Shape</u> : long, medium length, just medium length, almost short, short, slender, thick, thin, right, curved, strongly curved. Under beak shape, finch beak, cernel shape. <u>Beak carriage</u> : horizontal, more or less shallow. <u>Beak line</u> : the imaginary extension of the beak through the eye or the eye rim. <u>Beak colour</u> : light, flesh colour, light or dark horn colour conform the colour of the plumage, coloured beak tip, light coloured underbeak allowed etc.
Wattles:	size and shape of the wattles, depending on breed
Throat:	distinct, full gullet, dewlap.
Neck:	<u>Shape</u> : thick, thin, slender, strong, short, medium length, long, width at the shoulder, tapering to the head, elegant, slightly bent backwards, stallion neck, shaking. <u>Globe</u> : big, small, round, pear shaped; backcrop, cut from the body. <u>Feather structure</u> : frill, chain, mane, neck comb.
Breast:	broad, narrow, well rounded, flat, carried high, protruding, deep, full and rounded.
Back:	broad, short, long, flat, hollow, round.
Wings:	<u>Shape</u> : short, long, narrow, broad. <u>Carriage</u> : on the tail, under the tail, crossed, back cover. <u>Feather shape</u> : broad, long, short
Tail:	<u>Shape</u> : long, short, broad, narrow, flat, hollow, cone shaped, fantail shaped, split tail, number of tail feathers is especially important. <u>Carriage</u> : as an extension of the back line, horizontal, sloping, carried drawn up or upright, steep.
	<u>Special requirements</u> e.g. Fantail, Russian Tumblers.

Legs: Length: short, medium length, very long,
Carriage: straight, slightly angled, angled.
Stance: narrow, wide, thighs visible.
Feathers: clean legged, muffed, groused, toes feathered or not.
Length of furnishings: muffed: round, rounded, closed, covered and closed to the hock feathers.

Plumage: Density: smooth, loose, scant, full.
Special feather structures: Frills, chain, manes, crest, rosettes.

Recognised Colours,

All colours which are officially recognised for the breed are to be named with their respective standard names. **NOT**: "all existing or recognised colours".

Colour variations, markings

- requirements to the colour: intensive, pure, delicate, glossy, even.
- comparison: gold yellow, chestnut brown, smoky blue, slate;
- pattern: barless, barred, checkered, dark checkered, spangled, laced.
- pattern colour: checkered or spangled;
- primaries and tail: webbing, finch marking, tail bar
- specification of special colours.

Serious faults

Serious faults which have an impact on the breed's characteristics and value, that will negatively influence the valuation.

No general disqualifications!!

See therefore the EE-List of defects for disqualifications of fancy pigeons

Judging

The sequence of importance is dependent on the breed.

- overall impression, condition
- shape
- stance, posture
- action, balloon (pouters)
- length of neck and legs (Pouters, Carrier, Form pigeons and Tumblers)
- shape of the head, beak
- eye colour(iris), eye rims
- feather structure, leg furnishings
- colour and marking (colour pigeons)

Ring sizes: in mm.

Additional characteristics which can not be determined in the show case.

Examples: Character, Behave, Flying style etc.

Year of publication

Groups: Form pigeons, Wattle pigeons, Chicken pigeons, Croppers, Colour pigeons, Swiss colour pigeons, Trumpeters, Structure pigeons, Frills, Tumblers/Highfliers.

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