

Die Sierduif

Januarie / January 2025

The Fancy Pigeon



Old Dutch Capuchin

**Read the very good article about this breed submitted
by Jan Lombard**

Ere-Presidente / Honorary Presidents

Mnr. Warren Klopper Mr. Clive Druce

Mr. Stewart Patterson Mnr. Wynand Wessels

Ds. Renier Lee Mnr. Pierre le Roux

Ds. Hennie Hattingh

Uitvoerende Komitee / Executive Committee

Nasionale / National President

Chris de Bruin, Posbus 906268, Magalieskruin. 0150 Sel: 082 426 8703 E-pos: tiaandebruin0@gmail.com

Nasionale Vise-President / National Vice-President: (Gekoöpteer)

Leendert Snyman, Posbus 41, Griekwastad, 8365, Sel: 083 286 8496, E-pos leendert270@gmail.com

Nasionale Sekretaris / National Secretary:

Gerhard van Aswegen, Posbus 2792, Krugersdorp, 1740, Sel: 082 921 1747, E-Pos: gjtlofts1@gmail.com

National Treasurer / Nasionale Tesourier:

Bertie Wessels, Posbus 1085, Bothaville. 9660 Sel: 083 733 4191, E-Pos: bertie_wessels@hotmail.com

National Ring Master / Nasionale Ringmeester:

Robin Prince, 53 Mangold Street, Newton Park, Gqeberha, 6045 Sel: 082 957 6773 / 082 565 9022,

E-pos: safpa.rings@telkomsa.net

Nasionale Redakteur / National Editor:

Cora Munnik, 37 Protea St, West Village, Carletonville, 2499 Sel: 076 313 2873, E-Pos: coramunnik@gmail.com

Nasionale Beoordelaarsbeampte / National Judges Officer:

Christo Munnik, 37 Protea St, West Village, Carletonville, 2449 Sel: 076 391 5800, E-pos: cora.christo@gmail.com

Nasionale Jeugvertegenwoordiger / National Youth Representative

Huidiglik vakant

Streekvertegenwoordigers / Region Representatives

Noord-van-die-Vaal: Shaun Smeda, 6 Shirley Road, Valhalla, Centurion, 0185 Sel: 072 190 0345,

E-pos: Shaunsmeda@intercape.co.za

Vrystaat: Chris vd Walt, 1 Stanton Street, Fichardpark, Bloemfontein. 9301 Sel: 082 378 6447,

E-pos: plakkers@wol.co.za

Wes Kaap: Pieter Neethling, 21 St Thomas Street, Malmesbury, 7322 Sel: 081 397 9960

E-pos: thehaircorporation12@gmail.com

Noord-Vrystaat: Piet Odendaal, Posbus 260, Odendaalsrus, 9480 Sel: 082 855 0089,

E-pos: pietodendaal01@gmail.com

Oostelik Streek: At van Jaarsveld, Posbus 3568, Middelburg, 1050, Sel: 072 368 1214,

E-Pos: atvanjaarsveld@gmail.com

Noord Kaap: Seppie Esterhuisen, Posbus 52, Upington, 8800 Sel: 082 559 1132,

E-Pos: seppie.esterhuisen@gmail.com

Oostelike Provinsie: Pieter Els, 16 De La Fonteinstraat, Young Park, Gqeberha, 6001 Sel: 073 449 2312,

E-Pos: pieterels1958@gmail.com

Suid Westelike Distrikte: Arthur Muller, Condonstraat 37, Oudtshoorn, 6620 Sel: 072 821 9400

E-pos Amuller@capekaroooint.com

Wes-Transvaal: Awie Esterhuizen, 2 Van Wyk Street, Freemanville, Klerksdorp, Sel: 084 682 0143,

E-Pos: pyp.esterhuizen@gmail.com

KwaZulu-Natal: Duane Schwarz, 33 McLean Street, Umkomaas, 4170, Sel: 084 207 1617,

E-Pos: duanesschwarz70.co.za

Indeks / Index

Algemene inligting van die SASV	2
Voorwoord - Chris de Bruin	3
Old Dutch Capuchin - Jan Lombard	4
Die jaar 2025 - Pieter Neethling	26
Scoreboard and Rules	27

Verjaarsdae / Birthdays

J028 - Deon Bence	04-Feb
D048 - Huntyn van Deventer	04-Feb
B060 - Pedri Meyer	06-Feb
B013 - Christo de Beer	06-Feb
G021 - Rodney Stevens	08-Feb
S002 - Pikket Coetzee	13-Feb

N027 - Duane Schwarz	15-Feb
W087 - Jaco Marais	16-Feb
N025 - Bruce Sandison	16-Feb
V057 - WillemNel	17-Feb
K019 - Jan Myberg	18-Feb
G050 - Gert Smuts	19-Feb
W063 - Jan Swanepoel	19-Feb
V058 - Carla Jacobs	21-Feb
B028 - Michiel Jansen	21-Feb
B048 - Katherine Swart	21-Feb
B087 - Stephine Ferreira	22-Feb
N043 - John Mowat	22-Feb
K003 - Robin Prince	24-Feb
W088 - Johannes Diedericks	25-Feb

Mense is eensaam omdat hulle mure bou in plaas van brûe Kies om te bou eerder as om af te breek



Voorwoord vir die Januarie 2025 Sier- duif

Chris de Bruin
Nasionale President
SASV

Toe Christo my gevra het om die voorwoord vir die Januarie 2025 Sierduif te skryf, het ek 'n paar dae geloop en dink daaroor en toe besluit om dit my laaste voorwoord as Nasionale President van die Suid Afrikaanse Sierduif Vereniging te maak.

Vir my was die laaste vyf en twintig jaar (sestien jaar as Nasionale Tesourier en nege jaar as Nasionale President) op die Uitvoerende Komitee, 'n onvergeetlike reis wat nou op die 2025 Kampioenskapskou tot 'n einde sal kom. Dit is 'n lang tydperk, waarin baie goed gebeur het wat ek nie sommer sal vergeet nie.

Ek wil die geleentheid gebruik om dankie te sê aan elke lid van die SASV vir die vertroue wat julle in my gestel het om te kon dien as Nasionale President. Dit was vir my 'n groot eer en voorreg om die SASV en ons lede in hierdie posisie te kon dien vir die afgelope nege jaar en ek wil die lede verseker dat die voortbestaan van die SASV vir my baie belangrik is. Ek glo ook met my hele hart dat daar baie lede is wat ook so oor die SASV voel.

Dit is onmoontlik om altyd alle lede tevrede te stel met besluite wat geneem word maar dit word nie net sommer geneem nie en ook nie sonder 'n goeie rede nie. Ek vra almal om terug te gaan na die tyd van lekker saamwerk, lekker kuier en lekker skou. Dit gaan nie net altyd oor wen nie, maar dit moet ook gaan oor die groei van die stokperdjie en groei van die spesifieke ras waarmee daar geteel word en natuurlik ou en nuwe vriende. Almal moet somtyds verloor om op die ou einde te kan wen. Respekteer die Beoordelaar se besluit en berus daarby. Gun jou mede duiwe vriende ook 'n wen.

Ons beleef ook nou moeilike ekonomiese tye waar alles net ongelooflik duur geword het en 'n gejaag na wind is. Die lede wat nie gaan aanpas nie gaan

agter bly. Kom ons praat met mekaar oor hoe ons gaan verseker dat ons stokperdjie lewendig gaan bly en hoe ons as 'n duiwe familie dit saam kan geniet.

Daar is 'n "ons" (lede) en "hulle" (UK & Bestuur) kultuur in die SASV, in plaas daarvan om net een groot duiwe familie te wees. Ek wil 'n ernstige beroep op ons lede doen dat ons meer verdraagsaam teenoor mekaar moet wees sodat ons van die SASV 'n nog groter en meer standvastiger Vereniging kan maak, wat sal voortbestaan vir die wat na ons gaan kom.

Ek wil vir Cora dankie sê vir die moeite wat sy altyd met die Sierduif doen en natuurlik ook vir Christo wat haar so getrou bystaan.

Gun my ook net die geleentheid om alle lede of geliefdes van ons lede wat sukkel met hul gesondheid te herinner dat julle in ons duiwe familie se gebede is. Moet nie moed verloor nie, die Here bly in beheer en Hy sal jou nooit los nie.

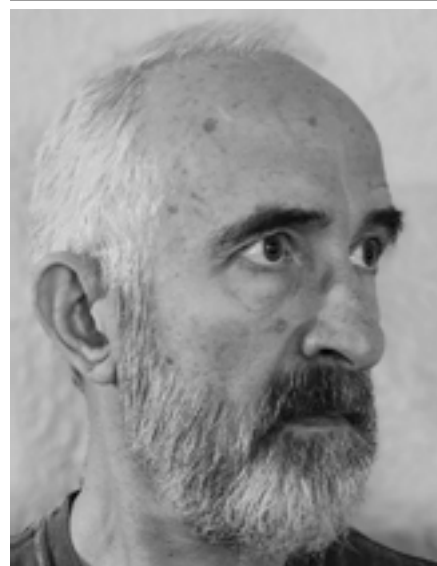
Laat ons al die onaangename dinge agter ons sit en met nuwe positiewiteit die leisels vat en 2025 'n beter jaar maak. Mag die nuwe jaar vir almal net mooi en opwindende dinge inhou.

Onthou jou familie, vriende en duiwe is kosbaar.

Duiwe Groete

Chris de Bruin

15 Januarie 2025



**Old Dutch
Capuchin**

Jan Lombard

Capuchinology 1

BREED CHARACTERISTICS

The Old Dutch Capuchin has been the Netherlands' most popular representative of the group of structured pigeons for many years. This is not so surprising because the breed already gained a foothold in our small country at the time of the Dutch East India Company. The animals brought back by sailors at that time mainly ended up on farms. Evidence of their presence has been provided by great masters such as Jan Steen and Melchior d'Hondecoeter. The breed also owes its nickname to the well-known Dutch master Jan

Steen; "Jan Steen's pigeons". These Capuchins from that time can now be admired in museums.

The first images of pigeons resembling our modern Capuchin originate from almost four centuries ago, as evidenced by the image below, which proves once again that the breed has been present in Europe for a long time. As early as November 16, 1928, the German Geflügelbourse used the entire front page for an extensive article about Die Kapuzinertaube.

Le Pigeon Nonain from 1770





Deux Pigeons from 1860 by M. Emile Faivre

The very well-known and respected judge Henk Moezelaar was the great promoter of the Capuchin in the Netherlands. He was the first to succeed in having the Capuchin, which had been present on many farms in Europe for centuries, recognized as an exhibition pigeon in the Netherlands in 1959. Hence the Old Dutch in the name. From much later documents it has become clear that in Belgium, among other places, some breeders were possibly even fanatically working earlier to have the Capuchin recognized in their country, but up to that point without success.

From the moment the Capuchin achieved the status of exhibition pigeon, the breed has gone from strength to strength. An important condition for being able to compete at exhibitions is that it is known in advance how a Capuchin should look. This "specification" of the breed characteristics, drawing patterns and the colour varieties are recorded in a standard description. In recent years, many National pigeon standards have been updated to an official European standard that is binding for all

countries affiliated with the Entente Européenne (European Federation). This also applies to the standard of the OH Capuchin, which ensures that all breeders within Europe strive for the same ideal image.

Because the Capuchin was the first in the Netherlands to be recognised as a breed, the Netherlands is the standard-setting organisation within Europe, whereby the special club has a major say in the content of the standard and the associated drawing. In order to create unity in standards, the federations of the affiliated countries (27) have drawn up rules for the European standard. Updating the standard is a collaboration between the special club and the Standard Committee of the NBS. The committee monitors whether proposed changes do not conflict with the general rules and guidelines, animal welfare, etc.

The popularity of the Capuchin has not only been limited to Europe, on the contrary; we find Capuchins on all continents, so we can safely speak of a Globetrotter. In the USA there is also an active special club, under the inspiring leadership of Layne Gardner. Fortunately, the Americans also orient themselves towards Europe, use our standard and regularly visit exhibitions in the Netherlands but also Germany, which only promotes global unity. Although the European Standard (EE) is applicable to the entire spectrum of colour varieties, there are still differences in the interpretation of the specific characteristics per colour variety due to the differences in level and specific problems per colour variety.

Part 1 deals with all breed characteristics in broad outline. Part 2 deals with specific difficulties, read the current status, per colour.

TYPE = MAIN MATTER

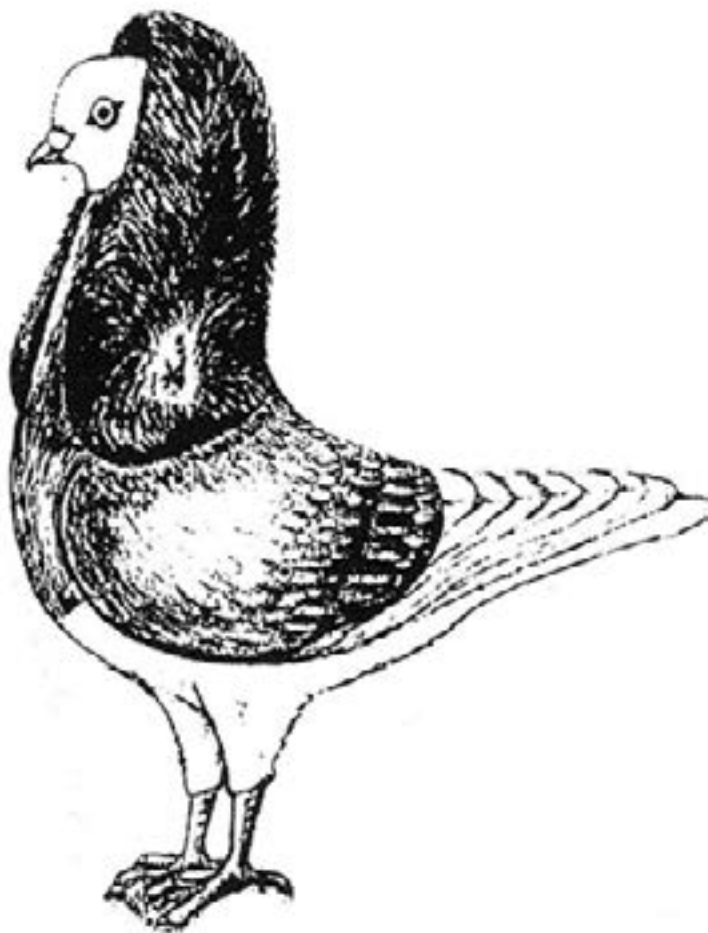
TYPE

If we look it up in the thick Van Dale dictionary, there are multiple meanings for type. In this con-

text, there

are two descriptions that are important.

- Appearance: In pigeon standards this is called the General Appearance.
- Basic form: to be translated into the structure of the body.



Ideal type

Short with horizontally carried body. Well developed chest with mass in front of and below the wing arches. Balanced stance, the line of neck and body perpendicular to each other. Set well to medium height and stretching well. The type with all related facets can only be judged correctly in one

way and that is in an exhibition cage.

However beautiful they are in the loft, the real value is determined by the extent to which the animal shows itself in an environment that is strange to him or her. A medium-sized pigeon with a good chest and a compact body is required. When judging the type, we look in particular at the following components:

1. Body size

The standard says medium, but what exactly is medium and how do you determine that?

- In this respect, an OH Capuchin can best be compared to a large field pigeon.
- a sturdy looking pigeon but certainly also an elegant appearance.
- As an indication, a good size Capuchin weighs between 300 and 360 grams.

In short, there must be a clear body present. If we are dealing with cocks that seem a bit delicate, it is "bad business".

- Chest width & depth. There should be a clear mass present in front of, between and below the wing arches.
- the shoulders should be much wider than the tail
- the breast portion should extend visibly in front of the wing arches.
- viewed from the side, the chest extends well below the wing arches

3. Body length

Although we want the shortest possible pigeon, a

Christo Munnik Nasionale Beoordelaarsbeampste



*Teel met Roller duive vanaf 1963
en met Birmingham Rollers vanaf 1980
Teel nou ook weer met Barbs
e-mail: cora.christo@gmail.com
Sel: 076 391 5800*

Oktober 2023



Capuchin can “never be really short” for the simple reason that “feather length is necessary” for a high hood.

- A wedge-shaped body is desired, with the greatest width between the shoulders, after which the body tapers. In other words, an isosceles triangle, the width is approximately 1½ x the body length.
- The “optical image” is partly determined by three other factors, these are the position, the neck and leg length and the length of the tail feathers.

- too narrow in chest and/or too little chest depth
- too long in back party
- too short neck and/or legs



Sloping position, Hood set higher, Color fixed to eye, Color in legs

STAND

A good OH Capuchin must immediately stand horizontally and stretch well when being assessed. This cannot be taught, they either have it or they don't. It is extremely important to know that the position of the legs determines the position. The ability to stretch is also hereditary, it is true that trained animals are better judged at an exhibition, logical consequence a corresponding reward.



Stand could be firmer, Continuous Rosette, Interrupted neck padding

So the correct attitude is:

- a horizontally supported body
- a tail carried at least horizontally, so slightly horizontally is permitted
- stretched neck and legs



Long in back, short legged, sloping hood, colored eye

NECK & LEG LENGTH

The length makes an important contribution to the “general appearance” of an OH Capuchin, or the optical image.

- the right proportions to the body and to each other are decisive. In other words, there can be both too little and too much length.
- the backward angled leg position must be maintained, in short the leg length must result from the length of the bones and not from (over)extension of the joint.

In summary, the most common mistakes are:

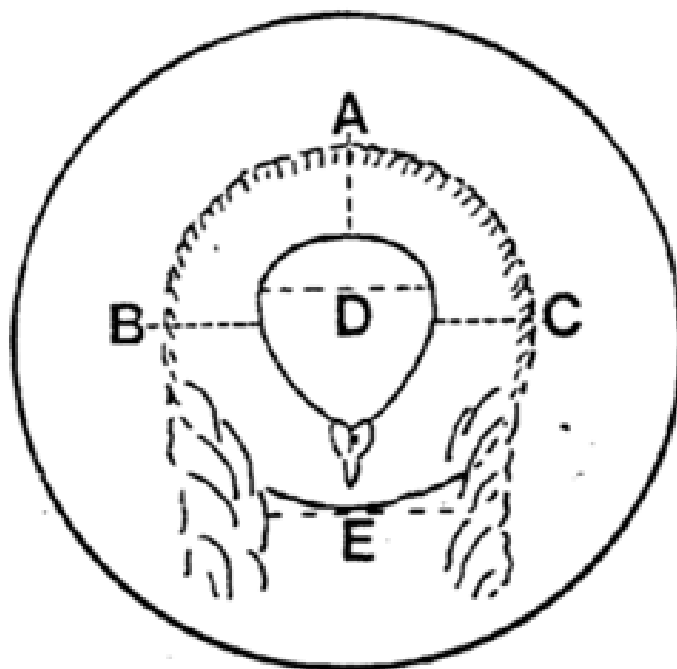
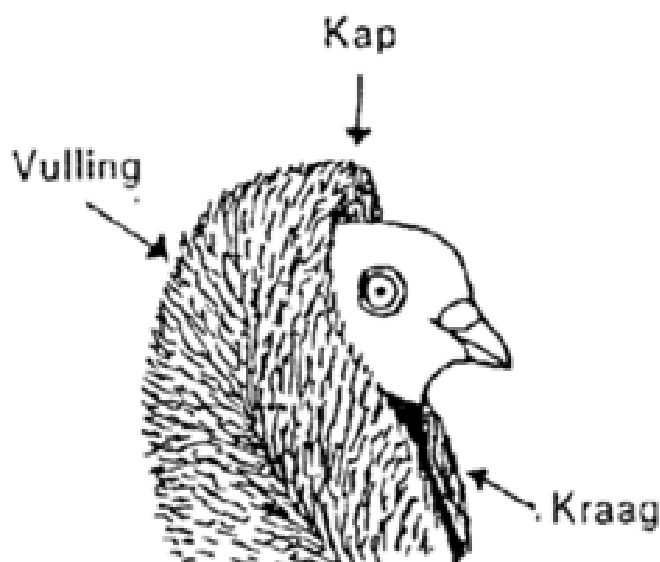
- sloping and/or pressed position
- not stretching or even blowing during the assessment

STRUCTURE

The thick Van Dale also gives two meanings for the structure: construction and composition. That is exactly what it is all about with an OH Kapucijn. After all, the (up)construction and the flowing into each other (composition) of the parts determine the value. In order to be able to judge the structure properly, it is advisable to first place the animal in an exhibition cage, because when you take it in your hand, it contracts, which makes it show less or better. At the front, a Capuchin sometimes wants to pinch the collar a bit, contract it, in the hand. How-

ever, this same contraction can make the structure and the neck padding in the hand look much better than reality. That is why the first judgment can best be given when the animal feels at ease in an exhibition cage. We distinguish the hood, the collar and the neck padding with the feather separations on both sides.

this. This underlines the importance of a correctly fitted hood, because the higher it is placed, the less spring length is needed to still obtain the desired effect. As already mentioned, the hood attachment can be assessed well, especially in profile, while the height, regular placement and width are assessed mainly from the front.



The KAP

A high, regular and broad hood protruding next to the head is required, whereby the placement of the hood on the skull makes an important contribution to the "optical image" in terms of type. Although the head does not play a specific role in the assessment, it does make an important contribution to the structure, after all, a wide hood does not fit on a narrow skull. Precisely because we demand a fairly high hood, the springs in the rear end automatically become longer and as long as it does not cause any disturbance, we have to accept

Front view of an OH Capuchin head .

A. Hood height

B/C. Hood next to the ears as wide as in A high.

The distance from B to C is at least 5 cm

D. The skull width forms the basis for a good hood

E. The sides of the collar must be sufficiently separated

A, B, C and E must fit in a circle for very good birds

The COLLAR

The collar is the part that originates in the neck, connects to the hood and continues to the chest. In



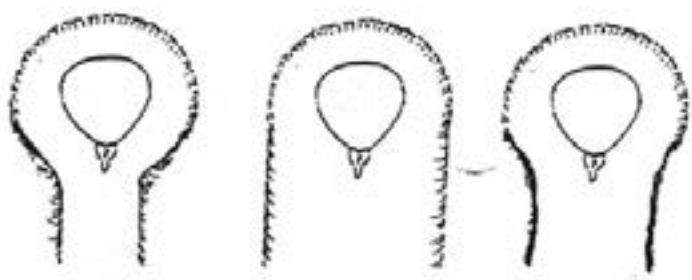
President: Johan Nel
Email: johan_nel@bat.com
Sel: 082 474 4088

Sekretaris: Dawie vd Heever
E-mail: dawievdh@telkomsa.net
Sel: 079 918 0433

August 2024



the assessment, again seen from the front in the exhibition cage, the collar progression plays a crucial role. First of all, the collar must fit smoothly, without the slightest interruption, onto the hood. Then these collar feathers must continue as far and as regularly as possible to the chest and be the same length on both sides. The openness also makes an important contribution to the whole; the collar must not be too tight, but also not too wide. In fact, we strive for a gradual and light inward running of the collar under the head, a bit like a keyhole.



Collar too
pinched

Collar too
open

Ideal collar
width

NECK PADDING & FEATHER PARTINGS

The neck pads and the feather separations are partly on the side and mainly in the back of the neck. Traditionally, we find most mistakes here, which is not so surprising considering the demands and many problems that these entail. What is required is a rich, dense and firm neck padding that is as wide as possible at the back, while the feather separations are limited, i.e. set as short as possible and as low as possible on either side of the neck.

To achieve the desired effect, the following two factors play an important role:

- the structure (location of the rosettes)

- the number of feathers per cm²

The first impression in the cage is important, if the feather separation is too long then the construction of the neck filling is disturbed. This variation in length is the most common structural fault in the OH Capuchin. This starts with a somewhat long feather separation and ends with a feather separation that continues completely into the neck, interrupting the neck filling. In the worst case, this manifests itself in a two-parting where the upper part grows upwards while the other part is directed downwards. Another fault is a double rosette, i.e. there are two feather separations on one or both sides of the neck, no tolerance is allowed here. Precisely because our judges have always been very alert to tackle the double rosette, this phenomenon hardly occurs in the modern Capuchin anymore.

The width and firmness of the neck padding is determined by the number of feathers present and the firmness of these feathers. The firmness and density can best be judged in the cage, where we pay particular attention to a neck padding that is too loose or crossed. The width can be judged excellently in the hand by holding the pigeon in front of you with the head turned away from you; the wider the feather column (number per cm²) the more valuable the animal. In practice, animals that meet these requirements are still a very small minority, which already indicates that this is the most difficult breed characteristic to achieve.

The strength of the feathers is mainly determined by the feather quality; usually, intensively coloured

Uil & StrikduifKlub

Spesialiteitsklub vir:

*Afrika Uile, Chinese Uile, Italiaanse Uile, Ou Duitse Meeu
en Oriental Frill (Blondinette en Satinette)*

President : Shaun Smeda - 072 190 0345

Sekretaris: Leendert Snyman - 083 286 8496

leendert270@gmail.com

August 2024



OH Capuchins are more or less covered with hair feathers, i.e. the barbs of the feathers are somewhat more open, which means that the feather hooks interlock less. You should be aware that this part of the structure is very sensitive to moulting phenomena with all possible consequences.

Translated into practice this usually means that the structure is at its most beautiful in the months of November and December.

Common structural errors include:

- hood set too low or leaning forward
- irregular, pinched or angular hood
- visible transition between hood and collar
- irregular collar progression or collar that is too short
- collar too tight or too wide open
- too long spring separations
- loose or hairy neck padding
- narrow or thin neck padding

COLOR AND DRAWING

Several colour varieties are recognised in the OH Capuchin, and although the breed owes its name to the characteristic monk markings, several marking varieties are recognised. These varieties are not all the same in level, you as a lover and of course the judge should take this into account. This of course within the limits of the standard. In general it can be said that the paint colours are required to be intensive and provided with the necessary gloss, while for the tyres a shield with intensive tyres that is as clear as possible is sought. The monks have a coloured neck, breast and wing shields, white are

the head, back, tail, 7 to 12 outer feathers on each wing and the lower abdomen down to just before the legs. The description per colour variety goes deeper into the interpretation of the requirements, the difficulties and what has been achieved so far.

The applied subdivision is as follows:

- the rooks
- monk: lacquer colours
- monk: barred & checkered
- monk: tigers & greys

EYES & EYE RIMS

An OH Capuchin has pearl-colored eyes which are surrounded by narrow and red eye rims. The contrast is especially important here, not completely white eyes surrounded by fiery red eye rims simply contrast much better than a pure white pearl eye surrounded by a pale eye rim. So in other words, if there is a nice contrast, it is fine. This does not mean that a pearl eye is not pursued, in other words bright white eyes are a plus. Animals with a less fiery or even somewhat pale eye rims can still achieve a reasonable predicate. Unfortunately, especially in the distant past, too much emphasis was placed on eye colour in the assessment, whereby all kinds of errors (main thing) were conveniently dismissed. In the nineties, this was fortunately largely corrected, although it must be said that we have had to give up some ground in terms of eye colour. But nowadays we also regularly come across animals with beautiful clear eyes.

In practice, during breeding, we occasionally en-

Suid-Afrikaanse Homer Klub



President: Christo Munnik
e-mail: cora.christo@gmail.com
Sel: 076 391 5800

Sekretaris: Huidig;ik vakant

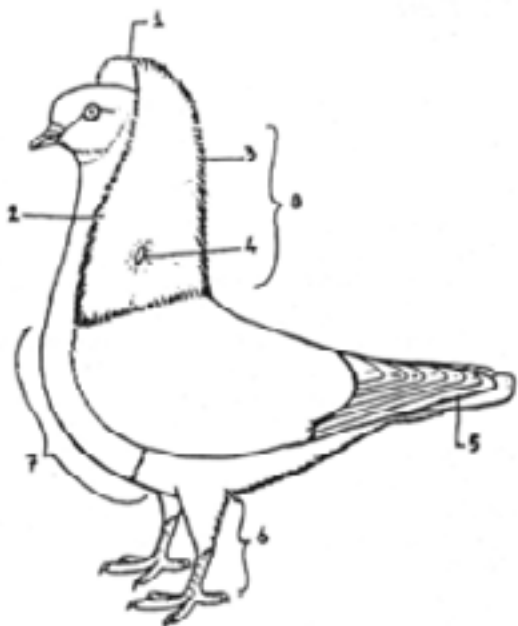
Augustus 2024



counter the following problems in this area with the OH Capuchin:

- against one or even two dark eyes
- yellow eyes or brownish eyes
- ball eyes or sunken pupils
- coarse, wide or pale eye rims.

The OH Capuchin



1. Cut, regularly and set as high as possible
2. Collar, flowing as long as possible
3. Neck padding, full and closed
4. Spring separations, as low as possible and limited
5. Wing and tail carriage at least horizontal
6. Legs, well over medium length and angulated
7. Chest, broad, forward and deep
8. Neck medium length, well stretched

Capuchinology 2 – Colour Varieties

CAPUCHINOLOGY II: COLOUR SHADES

In the first part of Kapuchijnologie all breed characteristics and the associated difficulties, or rather challenges, are discussed in detail. This second part focuses on the various colour varieties, which are divided into four main groups for readability. The interpretation of the requirements, the specific difficulties and the level currently achieved are discussed.

THE ROOKS

Often the word single-coloured is used as a synonym for the rooks and although this seems a logical name for those interested, it is not entirely correct. The explanation for this is as logical as it is simple: an ordinary blue pigeon has black bands on its wings and in its tail and is therefore not single-coloured at all! In the original standard of the OH Capuchin, not all currently recognized color varieties were recognized. With the appearance of the white Capuchins, a dilemma arose, because the breed owes its name to the characteristic monk's drawing which is almost identical to the traditional clothing of the order of Capuchin Fathers. Although emotions were running high at the time, the fact was that there was a lot of enthusiasm for white Capuchins, so that it was difficult to ignore them, let alone to call them a "different breed". When some fanatic breeders now more than 25 years ago took up the plan to create rook-coloured Capuchins in red and yellow, this was experienced by many as a "far from my bed show", because they would not succeed anyway. However, when in 1996 the red and yellow rooks were submitted for recognition,

Harry Munnik



*Teel met
Birmingham Roller
Holle Cropper
Dutch Highflyer
Gros Mondain
Working Homer
Sel: 072 600 6919*



e-mail: munnikharry5@gmail.com

November 2023

the standard committee only had to answer one question: did these animals meet the breed characteristics as described in the standard, because with the recognition of the whites the approval for the rook pattern had already been given.

There was a certain aversion to other colours in the rook pattern at the time, but it is much more difficult to build something new than to come up with criticism based on emotions, as evidenced by the battle that the founder of the club and advocate for recognition, the late Henk Moezelaar, waged in the fifties. Our modern pioneers pay little attention to this, but at our exhibitions we no longer encounter any other colours in the rooks, apart from white Capuchins.

White Capuchins



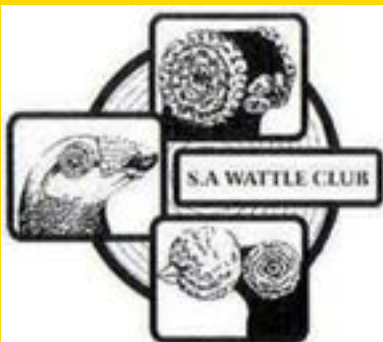
The origin of the white Capuchin is not entirely clear, but the fact is that the white Capuchin is genetically not a white pigeon. All genetically white pigeons have dark eyes, while white Capuchins have a pearl eye. This also means that the juvenile plumage of a white Capuchin is anything but white, but they undergo a true metamorphosis during their first moult, just like the "ugly duckling". The white OH Capuchin is at a very high level today, and then especially with our eastern neighbors. Of course the whites also have their own specific difficulties, in the various parts. Most striking are the often inelegant types which give the animals a coarse and/or clumsy impression. Also the leg length can sometimes be lacking, in contrast to the neck length. Another typical phenomenon in white are coarse eye rims, although the latter seems to have been overcome gradually.

Fortunately, there are also enough class animals available so that the highest demands can be made on the whites in terms of type, position, structure and equipment. In practice this leads to the following consequences 1) in the event of deviations:

- one small type wish: max. 94 points (normal VG)
- position can be firmer: max. 93 points (small VG)
- sloping position: max. 92 points (G)
- one small structural request: max. 96 points (F)

1) In fact, this scheme applies to all color varieties that are at a high level. In practice we naturally encounter all kinds of combinations of larger and

SA Wattle Breed Club / SA Sponsduif Klub



President: Bertie Wessels
e-mail: bertie_wessels@hotmail.com
Sel: 083 733 4191

Sekretaris: Ds Hennie Hattingh
e-mail: hennihattingh703@gmail.com
Sel: 082 923 3910

Prestigeskou Augustus 2024

3de Saterdag van Januarie elke jaar in Kroonstad



smaller deviations which together ultimately determine the predicate.

Red & Yellow Capuchins



Although these are two separate colour varieties, they are still treated together because the development of these colour varieties runs completely parallel. In a conversation I had with the breeder years ago between the cages, he enthusiastically told me which breeds were used, of which the Maltese Chicken Pigeon is definitely the most striking. Personally, I would not have thought of this so quickly, after all, a Dutch High Flyer would be more obvious, the same type, horizontal position, pearl eyes, lacquer colours and a blank beak! When judging it is immediately clear that these single-coloured ones are still in full development, yet a lot has already been achieved.

This is particularly evident in the very fixed position that they all seem to possess, also in terms of neck and leg length they have succeeded in fully meeting the standard image. With the types it is particularly striking that there is sufficient chest width, but that there is often a lack of chest depth. This image is often visually reinforced by the “hanging” of the back down, which means that the feathers behind the legs are not pulled tight. Both the pluses and the minuses in terms of type, neck and legs are

undoubtedly the result of crossing Maltese Chicken Pigeons. Another persistent inheritance that can only be eliminated by years of selection are the affected, somewhat dark beaks. The biggest problem to get a connection with the monks is undoubtedly the structure. The most common problems are loose fillings, uneven collar length and an irregular collar progression. And although much can be improved by crossing with other breeds, there is only one option available, right, the Capuchin!

After all, there is no other breed that has such a specific structure, now I hear some people mumbling and what about the Councillor? However, both the structure, the forward-falling hood (hat), the pinched collar (necklace) and the length of the filling (mane) deviate too much from the short, wide, sturdy structure feathers of our Capuchin. In other words, to make progress in terms of structure, a monk will have to be crossed in occasionally, preferably as colorful as possible. In short, a real challenge for a breeder who has a lot of stamina, because only with selection and a lot of patience can the number of feathers per cm² be increased. Although a number of points have been discussed that are open to improvement, and we hardly or never encounter them at our exhibitions these days, the above does not mean that there are no deserving animals available. The task of a good judge is not only to test the animal against the requirements as described in the standard, but also to be aware of the current situation in the relevant colour varieties, in order to make a value judgement based on this information. In other words, an animal that at that moment excels in type, belongs to the better ones in its colour variety in terms of structure and meets reasonable standards in terms of equipment, must also be rewarded proportionally.

THE MONKS

The first OH Capuchins submitted for recognition in 1959 all had a characteristic marking, which at that time was already known in various other domesti-

cated pigeon breeds and was referred to as monk marking. The founders of the special club considered this drawing so characteristic in the first years that the breed was named after a pater order from the Brabant country whose robe almost matches this drawing pattern. Now you should know that Henk Moezelaar lived in Brabant at the time and behold the result. Because the group of monks is quite large I have divided it into three subgroups which are fairly close to each other in terms of requirements and current level.

PAINT COLORS

In the Netherlands, the OH Capuchin is recognized in four paint colors, namely black, dun, red and yellow. As the subtitle already indicates, this subgroup distinguishes itself within the monks by their intensive, glossy plumage.

Black-monked Capuchins



One of the original colour varieties submitted for recognition in the Capuchin is black monk. After black was initially quite popular, the enthusiasm for the colour variety decreased sharply in the second half of the seventies, but since the mid-eighties a few breeders put their shoulders to the wheel, the colour variety has gone crescendo. This has also led to the colour variety now being absolutely at the top at home and abroad, as evidenced by the fact that the best breed representative can regularly be found in the black monk.

Of course, blacks also have their problems in breeding, although the types are often of a high level, this was not always 'shown' by the animal at the exhibition in the past. On the contrary, especially in black, until about ten years ago we regularly came across animals that did not stretch properly during the assessment or even worse, even puffed. This suggests an enormous broad chest, but in reality it only concerns puffed up feathers. This image is completely at odds with the elegant type that is being pursued. Elegance is always a point of attention in black monk. Especially in hens, however useful for breeding, we occasionally come across clumsy types. Fortunately, modern breeders in black have these problems under control, but vigilance is appropriate here.

In terms of structure, huge improvements have been achieved, in the past it was sometimes lacking in particular a broad, full and firm filling in recent years the top black ones are absolutely no less in this area than the red and yellow monks. However, a decline is lurking in this colour variety, at exhibi-

Cora Munnik
Nasionale Redakteur



Teel met Portuguese Tumblers
e-mail: coramunnik@gmail.com
Self: 076 313 2873



Oktober 2023

tions it can sometimes happen that animals show a firm and closed neck filling during the inspection, but if you visit the show a day later, this firmness in structure sometimes fails. A matter of perseverance and continuing to select. The colour has not been a problem for decades, beautiful deep black colours with a green sheen are more the rule than the exception. Sometimes, by crossing with yellows because of the structural quality, somewhat duller colours appear in the cages. Another side effect of crossing to improve are so-called dark black chequered. They initially appear black, but these betray themselves by a blue haze in the chest. The pattern occasionally causes problems in breeding; animals with "double trousers" or even piebald bellies in combination with white wing arches and/or bib patterns are often still found in the nest pan.

Of course, in Black Monk not only top animals enter the cages, but there is sufficient top material available so that the highest demands may be made on this colour variety. Small errors in type or in the structure have a direct influence on the final predicate (comparable to white). As far as the position is concerned, any form of concession is out of the question.

Capuchin monks

Dun colours were only added to the standard at a much later stage. In the first 25 years or so of the special club there were no breeders available who specifically focused on this colour variety. The first dun colours were therefore "coincidental products"

as a result of crossbreeding with yellow monks. It was not until the second half of the eighties that attempts were slowly but surely made to systematically record the colour and thus provide a firm foundation under their feet. However, dun colours are still a rare appearance, which I personally regret very much. Of course the colour appeals less to both the enthusiast and the layman than the other lacquer colours, the contrast white/coloured is simply less striking.

The lack of clarity about how the colour should actually look will undoubtedly also be responsible for this, one tends more towards brown while the other prefers a kind of dark grey with a generous green sheen. In many breeds we come across the entire range of colours from brown to dark grey and all are exhibited as dun. Sometimes the eye colour provides clarity, after all pigeons with the brown factor cannot genetically do otherwise than have (often very bad) pearl eyes, a good example of this is, among others, the brown silver German Modena.

However, this selection criterion does not apply to the OH Capuchin, after all pearl eyes are required anyway. Nevertheless, for the breeder in question, it is easy to recognise during the first phase of life whether he is dealing with brown or dun. Brown is an intensive colour which means that the young are born completely covered in dun while all diluted colour varieties are born bald. Everyone knows this about yellow, yellow-silver, blue-silver, etc. From my own experience I know that the dark gray specimens have the 'dilute' gene, they are born bald,

Birmingham & SA Distance Roller Vertoners Klub



President: Christo Munnik
e-mail: cora.christo@gmail.com
Sel: 076 391 5800

Sekretaris: Huidiglik vakant

Augustus 2024



which is responsible for the dilution of black in this case.

Although only small in number, 5 specimens at one show is unique, the standard can be called very high. Dun colours are certainly not inferior to black, on the contrary, just like with red and yellow monks, dun colours usually have a somewhat richer, but especially also firmer neck filling than the blacks! I have also noticed this for several years with blue and blue silver without being able to give an actual explanation for this, yet I think that the gene dilute has an influence on the richness of the structure, without being able to substantiate this theoretically. In short, the highest demands may also be made on Dungemonnikte. It should be noted that care must be taken not to put too much emphasis on the colour. In yellow, for example, we also encounter large variations from scattered yellow to deep intensive without any doubt that we are dealing with yellow. For dun, as for the other colours, it applies that they must be especially evenly coloured and preferably with a lot of shine. If they are not evenly coloured, it often concerns a dark, thinly scratched colour, which is especially evident in the belly.

Red-monked Capuchins



Just like black monk, red monk has been recognized from the very first standard. From the very beginning, the red color variety has been able to enjoy a high degree of popularity. This has undoubtedly had a great influence on the development of the breed and the color variety in particular. From the very beginning, red monk, together with yellow monk, has been the key color, although this certainly also applies to black and dun nowadays. However, we must be careful not to exaggerate and certainly not to put salt on every feather, sorry snail. The Capuchin is a structured pigeon, which means that we must clearly separate the main and secondary issues.

In red we encounter beautiful type animals with a lot of body that are nevertheless elegant, and that is how it should be. High demands can also be made on the neck and legs, while no form of concession is possible on the stance. Animals with a minimal deviation in stance reach a maximum of 95 points, while an otherwise excellent animal with a sloping stance remains stuck at 92 points. We can also make very high demands on the structure, such as high and regular hoods that fit perfectly on the collar that extends well to the shoulders. However, red Capuchins with a really rich, wide and super firm neck filling are not very common. As mentioned before, it is typical that yellow monk, although both colours have been bred together for decades, is often just a little better in this, although there are of course exceptions.

The colour requires special attention, especially in the Netherlands we had achieved a very intensive lacquer colour with a lot of purple sheen at the end of the eighties. However, an unpleasant side effect was a significant decline in the feather quality, in other words the more intensive the colour the softer the feathers. Our eastern neighbours have always strived for a less extreme colour depth with the result that they have been spared this hair featheriness. Perhaps the fact that they prefer to couple red with red also plays a role. In any case, the fact

is that a red born from red x red tends slightly more towards chestnut red while a red born from red and yellow has a slightly softer colour and tends slightly more towards mahogany. In any case, a judge must take into account that there are two red variants, whereby neither one nor the other is preferred, as long as the feather quality is not compromised.

Another typical phenomenon in red monk is that some animals get a vague somewhat dark coating on the upper beak at a later age, whereby it also happens that this disappears spontaneously the following year. However, we must be careful that this is not recorded so that it still becomes a real problem. Finally, the eye color in red sometimes takes a year to get to color, although in recent years there are also strains where the eyes lighten much faster. Still, some leniency (side issue) is appropriate here, and although the red veins present do not disappear, the iris on the other hand usually becomes considerably lighter over time. In summary; the highest demands apply to the Red Monk in main points and the bar may also be set very high in terms of drawing and equipment, but it should never be forgotten that the Capuchin is first and foremost a structural pigeon.

Yellow-monked Capuchins



The Fancy Pigeon

Yellow Monk is the third and last colour variety that has been recognised since the very first standard. From the very beginning in 1959, the yellows have been very popular at home and abroad, which is clearly reflected in the large numbers that were and are exhibited. What do you think, for example, of more than 30 young cocks, or almost 40 young hens at the German club show. From the very beginning, yellow has always been the key colour, it may also have been important that Moezelaar bred them himself. What is not entirely clear to me, however, is whether the yellow colour variety owes its popularity to the very high quality level, or whether the level is so high as a result of this popularity, it is probably a mix of both.

Although yellow monk is absolutely at the top, we must be careful not to put too much emphasis on minor matters, as is actually the case for all colour varieties. Just like in red, we find the very best types in yellow, powerful, relatively short birds with a lot of chest width and depth and yet almost always an elegant appearance in the cages. For decades it was mainly the hens that set the tone, nowadays the winners are often found in the cocks. We also increasingly find animals with a fixed horizontal position and endowed with long necks and legs in the cages. In practice this also means that the slightest deviation in this part immediately makes a really high award, 96 or more points, impossible.

The very best structures are found especially in yellow monk, beautiful high and open hoods that fit perfectly on the collar and then provided with a wide and fixed column of feathers in the neck, in short as intended in the standard. The only downside that it regularly lacks is the hood attachment, usually this could be placed a little higher on the back skull. Of course we also encounter all possible other structural faults in yellow, but this will immediately have a negative effect on the predicate. Relatively high demands may also be made on the drawing, the colour must be free of the eyes, the chest clearly defined and a white bib or wing bow should be

penalised. The current absolute top birds usually have little to no trousers, often in combination with a free head drawing and 10 by 10 flight feathers, including coloured thumbs. The colour should be brilliant, but without exaggerating, especially since yellow, perhaps even more than red, is sensitive to hair feathering. So an intensive colour in combination with a firm feather deserves priority over golden yellow with loose hairy feathers.

In yellow monk we often also find beautiful clear pearl eyes, certainly in combination with fiery eye rims this is absolutely a plus, however if there is sufficient contrast this should never stand in the way of the highest predicate. In short, the highest demands can, or no, must be made on yellow monk, however without losing sight of what it is really all about with a good Capuchin.

BANDED & SCRATCHED

Of the more traditional colour varieties in the OH Capuchin, the banded had a hard time for a long time, especially in the sixties, seventies and eighties the banded were a rare appearance that stood out sharply compared to the other colours. Banded was actually the synonym for small, narrow and long types combined with a sloping stance and loose, floppy structures, which probably also explains the low popularity. The initially questionable level undoubtedly has its origins in the creation via the Raadsheer. Although a pigeon was created so quickly that looked a bit like a Capuchin, in reality it did not meet any requirements. After all, Henk Moezelaar wanted to achieve the opposite of the Raadsheer from the moment of recognition in "all characteristics".

Fortunately, since the end of the eighties, a number of well-known breeders at home and abroad have put their shoulders to the wheel and certainly not without success. Chequered is actually genetically the same colour pigeon as for example blue black barred monk, the difference is in the wing pattern. The same also applies to the lacquer colours, the

different colour varieties mainly result from different variations on the wing pattern, which also applies to the lacquer colours.

Blue black banded monk



In the first years of the special club there were no blue Capuchins available at all, although this did not last long. And although the popularity of blue, certainly under the leadership of the late Mr. Fles, increased somewhat in the seventies, the color variety could count on at most 1 or 2 breeders in the eighties. In the meantime, a few experienced breeders have emerged in both the Netherlands and Germany who have rapidly brought blue to a higher level by means of crossing other breeds and certainly also yellow Capuchins.

Fortunately, blue is no longer a rare sight at Dutch shows; at a full show there are usually a few blue ones present, while in Germany the colour seems to be becoming increasingly popular. Nowadays we regularly find animals with a firm body and the desired horizontal position in blue. The chest can also usually withstand the test of criticism. The most common typing error is therefore in the length

of the back. Also in terms of neck, legs and the display of these, the stretching capacity, much progress has been made in recent years. The biggest problem is undoubtedly the still rather loose neck padding, although occasionally an animal turns up that has also clearly improved in this respect. In recent years there has been a lot of crossbreeding with yellow monks and red and yellow silvers, with the aim of creating firmer and especially richer neck padding. Of course this also creates some side effects such as some drawing on the shields and rust in the bands, here too a question of perseverance and especially continued selection applies.

However, animals with a bright blue wing shield that is provided with two fairly tight black bands also regularly appear. Both in terms of eye color and eye rims we must nevertheless take into account that these are minor matters so that some tolerance is appropriate. In the practice of judging this means once again that the emphasis must really be on the main points, whereby animals with beautiful types, even if there are minor wishes regarding structure or equipment, may be rewarded with 96 points or even more.

Blue silver dark barred monk



A few years ago, blue silver was still a rare sight, but today, especially in Germany, this is different. But in the Netherlands and Belgium, too, people are working hard with beautiful colours. The cause is undoubtedly in line with blue black-barred monk, because its popularity is increasing there. In the early years, we mainly saw hens in blue silver, which occasionally appeared by chance at the blue breeding. Fortunately, they are now being bred very consciously and with success, as we may say, given the fact that the highest predicate has been awarded several times in this colour at both Dutch and German club shows.

If we look at the type, the same applies to blue silver as to blue monk, the problem sometimes lies in the length of the animals, also for blue silver it applies that stretching could be better now and then. Nevertheless, the breeders have succeeded in achieving clearly more length in neck and legs in the last 4-5 years or so. As I have already indicated, blue silvers already have a considerably thicker neck padding than the blues, which is undoubtedly related to the dilution factor. A clear shield colour may also be required, preferably with the darkest possible, diluted black, bands. These bands in particular occasionally contain some "rust" as a result of the many crossbreeds, as long as this is not too extreme, this is tolerated.

Hens have a somewhat darker, more blue, breast colour, because this is genetically determined, some leniency is appropriate. In summary, it can be said that blue silver is currently without a doubt the leading colour within the subgroup of banded. However, they cannot yet fully compete with the test colours, although the breeders are determined to complete this last challenge successfully.

Red silver banded monk

With the red silver banded we have arrived at one of the rarest of the recognized color varieties in Europe. At the last club show in Germany (300 birds) there were only 2 in the cages. Nevertheless, after



the creation of blue black banded monk and the many crosses with red and yellow monk, there have undoubtedly been many red silvers born. After all, red silver, genetically indicated as Ash red, is the most dominant base color in pigeons. We must therefore conclude that the breeders apparently had no interest in the color variety and perhaps still do. The fact that red silver was only recognized in Germany in the nineties is illustrative of this. Personally, I am of the opinion that red silver is one of the most beautiful colours in almost all pigeon breeds and fortunately the colour is popular in many breeds. Probably the level reached also played a major role in the distant past. In the eighties the colour variety flourished somewhat, because there was one active breeder. This resulted in beautiful colours, especially in cocks, but in terms of type hardly anything had changed. The animals could have been more robust, more chest and none had a horizontal position. The same actually applied to the structures, the hoods were often nicely open, but the neck filling lagged far behind, as did errors in the collar progression and collar length.

Although there are less than a handful of breeders in Europe who are specifically working with this colour variety, there has been considerable qualitative progress in the last 20 years. A lot has been

achieved through countless crosses with red and yellow monk, although this has resulted in some concessions being made to the brightness of the shield colour. Fortunately, the European judges have indeed recognised the quality injections that have been made and every now and then a red silver achieves the highest predicate. Also for red silver barred applies that the breast color of the hens is somewhat darker, bluer than with the cocks, the cause is again locked in the genetics. With the Capuchin we strive for pure red silver with a red structure, foreneck and bars. There are also animals with very light shield colors but this lightening we see directly in the structure and the foreneck in the form of silvery feathers, that is why some tolerance for the shield color, certainly with cocks, is in order.

Yellow silver banded monk



Although yellow silver barred is the dilution of red silver barred, the history of both colour varieties does not run parallel. In contrast to red silver, yellow silver has always managed to bind a single breeder to itself. It is also striking that yellow silver barred was already recognised in Germany in the early eighties, in contrast to red silver barred, while genetically it is the dilution of this. Until about 20 years ago the level of red and yellow silver bands

were almost the same. Here too in the past beautiful colours but on the main points such as type, position and structure legion faults. In the early nineties they disappeared almost completely from the scene without a sound. Fortunately, we have seen them regularly, albeit in small numbers, in recent years at the big shows in the Netherlands and Germany. But that is not all, as a result of the many crosses with red and yellow monks, the current animals can absolutely compete with the key colours in terms of type and position, but nowadays also in terms of structures. Of course there are still points for improvement, then we are talking about a side issue, the clarity and an even shield colour. If you want to breed this away, the side effect of silvery points in the structure and on the foreneck or even diluted bands will immediately occur. In short, the same effect as with the red silvers. A comparison often made of the shield colour with some breeds, such as the OH Meeuw or Voorburg Shield Cropper, does not apply because these breeds have a shield pattern and a completely white neck and foreneck and therefore do not suffer from this. It is better to compare the Shield colour with a yellow silver Arabian Trumpeter. A somewhat bluer breast in hens must also be accepted here, because this is genetically determined.

Just like for dun monk, we should not treat these colour varieties differently than red and yellow monk, where variations in colour also occur and which are handled well. There are also sufficient animals available in eye colour and eye rims that meet the standard. The current top performers are now very close to the test colours. For the assessment this means that the bar is almost the same as the test colours on the main points, but for the minor issues it is wise to show some leniency in the first few years.

Blue silver scratched monk

For about 15 years now, the colour variety blue silver chequered monk has been recognised in the Netherlands, in contrast to blue chequered monk,



although both colours are genetically linked. After all, blue silver is the dilution of blue. In those years, however, there was a different policy for recognising breeds or colour varieties. As is often the case in history, there was 1 breeder working on having both blue and blue silver recognised. When that goal was partly achieved, they quietly disappeared from the scene. We also do not encounter them at the exhibitions in Germany at the moment. However, it is one of the basic drawing patterns in our pigeons and can therefore be perfectly combined with blue and blue silver barred. The above photo clearly shows that this animal combines a good type with a fixed position. The view of the structure also shows the characteristic "keyhole" the light entering. Whether the color will ever become popular, I do not believe. But the photo shows that quality in every color can be realized through crossbreeding. This animal is also a crossbreed, which is mainly visible from the somewhat yellowish glow in the bands, although it remains an excellent breeding performance.

TIGERS & ROMS

With the tigers and the greys we have arrived at

the last subgroup. Because the same basic gene, Grey (Grizzle) is responsible for the colours as we visually perceive them, we have combined these as a subgroup. In fact, the white Capuchins also belong genetically to this group, after all, the grey factor exists in 3 variants, namely:

- white the color is removed from all feathers
- tigered per feather the color is completely removed (so yes or no)
- mold from all feathers the color is partly removed

However, let's not make it too complex and stick to the usual pigeon jargon, which is why white is classified as a rook. Tiger has always held a special place among Capuchins, because this colour variety is not easy to define with regard to the drawing. Although this is a breeding-technical "extra" handicap, tigers have almost always had a small, but hard core, of enthusiasts. The aim is a fifty-fifty distribution, which means that the feathers on the body are alternately either white or coloured, while retaining the characteristic monk drawing. In practice, especially with young birds, animals in which the coloured part predominates are preferred because in many strains the white feathering increases with the passing of the years. However, there are now strains where the tiger drawing is not or hardly subject to change after the first moult has been completed. But even then, lacquer-coloured monks must be used regularly to retain sufficient colour.

In our country, tigers are recognized in black, red, yellow and blue, since we have never encountered the latter at European shows in almost 50 years, they are not described. Greys are the youngest lot within the club. This colour variety occurs in various breeds. Initially as a mutation of blue black-banded, hence the genetic name Grizzle (grey). With the introduction of this gene, greys in multiple colour varieties can also be crossed to create other grey variants.

Black-tigered monk



Within the tiger subgroup, the black tiger has always been the most popular representative over the years. The fact that the contrast between the colored and white feathers is the greatest in the black tiger will undoubtedly play a role in this. The aim is to achieve a fifty-fifty distribution, which means that the feathers on the body are alternately either white or colored, while retaining the characteristic monk markings. In practice, especially in young birds, animals in which the colored part is somewhat predominant are preferred because in many strains the white feathering increases with the passing of the years.

Because black tiger is almost always bred in combination with black monk, the requirements may be considerably increased. Certainly in terms of type, position and stretching capacity, black tiger is not inferior to black monk. Unfortunately, the breeders have not yet succeeded in profiting from the improvements achieved in structures in black. Certainly, in black tiger we come across enough high and regular hoods. We also do not encounter many problems with the collar progression or length anymore. No, the problem lies in the generally somewhat loose neck feathering. The black breeders have succeeded in creating wide and firm fillings by means of countless crosses with yellow monk,

while the tiger breeders have apparently not succeeded in following in their wake.

It is also striking that black tigers are usually somewhat whiter than red and yellow tigers. With black tigers you have the feeling that it is a white pigeon with colored feathers, while with red and yellow tigers this is exactly the other way around. Many black tigers therefore fail, especially in the chest pattern, usually the white feathers predominate here. Nevertheless, the special club has clearly determined a position for "all" tigers. The aim is mainly aimed at an even color distribution over the entire body, so both in the chest, as well as on the wing shield and the neck. Whether the ratio is 50-50, 60-40 or 40-60 is less relevant. In the case of contiguous feather fields, whether white or colored, we no longer speak of tigers but of pied and these are simply not recognized. In addition to the color distribution, the intensity of the color is also important, there should only be one color per feather. If this is not the case, we are dealing with mold feathers. In practice, this means that the same high demands may be made on the type, position, stretching, hood, collar, eyes and eye rims as on black monk. For the neck filling, there is still "some" leniency, but no more than that is appropriate. As far as the drawing is concerned, the focus must be on the even distribution, without exaggerating, after all, it is first and foremost a structured pigeon.

Red-tigered monk

Especially with our eastern neighbours, red tiger has been popular for decades, but in our country too there has always been one or more enthusiasts seriously involved. And although the difficulties, certainly in the area of tiger markings, are legion, there has been a fine quality available for years, both in our own country and abroad. In itself this is not so surprising, after all tigers are bred with the help of monks. Red and/or yellow monks in this case to be precise, and precisely those colour varieties have been at the top from the cradle. It is therefore absolutely not unique, certainly in Ger-



many, when the highest predicate is awarded to a red tiger.

As already mentioned with the black tiger, red tigers usually have more dark than white feathers on the body. As long as there are no large colored areas, so-called piebalds, this is acceptable. Up until about 10-15 years ago, we saw animals in cages in Germany in particular that had a large, broad colored band on the chest, before the transition to a white belly. We have now passed that stage, we come across enough animals in Germany with excellent markings. In recent years we have also regularly seen animals with an extreme neck and leg length, which is of course pleasant in itself, if it were not for the fact that these animals almost all suffer from a lack of chest width and especially depth. This does suggest a lot of length, but it is more of an optical illusion than reality. Nevertheless, the same requirements may be made for the type, position, neck, legs, all structural components, the eyes and the eye rims in the red tiger without any scruples as for the red monk, although the judge must take into account that they appear in the cage in considerably fewer numbers than the red monk. In other words, the same applies to the red tiger: first pay attention to the main points and

then to the side issues, without losing sight of the fact that it must remain a tiger.

Yellow-tigered monk



Just like red tiger, yellow tiger has always had a small group of breeders behind it. This is of course not illogical if you consider that these color varieties can be bred together very well. Also in terms of level, red and yellow tiger do not differ that much from each other, with the exception perhaps of the somewhat richer neck filling in yellow tigers, where have we heard that before!

Yellow tiger is quite rare in the Netherlands, we actually only have one breeder at the moment, but in Germany the colour is quite popular and there are even breeders who focus entirely on yellow tiger. Although there are indeed tribes where the animals do not change in terms of pattern after the first moult, and sometimes tigered to tigered are even successfully paired, monks are still needed in breeding. The reason for this is twofold: on the one hand, this is necessary to maintain sufficient pattern, on the other hand, mold feathers quickly develop when tigered x tigered. Furthermore, we usually see a decrease in the depth of color when the number of mold feathers increases. The color

distribution is, just like with red tigered, an important point of attention. Quite regularly we still see animals in the cages that are somewhat afflicted with large either white or yellow feather fields. As said, the level is without a doubt very high. We also see, certainly in Germany, regularly beautiful elegant animals with sublime types in the cages. The structures are also, in all parts, of a high level. The same demands may be made on the eyes and the eye rims as on the key colours. The same applies in fact to the monk drawing, this should, also in a tiger, at least be free of the eyes and sharply defined for the legs. In short, very high demands may also be made on yellow tigers, with a clear distinction being made between the main and secondary issues.

Blue mold monk



Since 2020, the color Blue roan has been recognized in the Netherlands on the recommendation of the special club. Blue roan is genetically a blue black-barred pigeon with the mold factor. In the meantime, breeders in the Netherlands, Germany and also the United States are active in taking this color to a higher level. The photo next to it clearly

shows that much has already been achieved and that this is definitely an asset to the breed. Whether this will also ensure that the color blue roan will gain further popularity, time will tell. At the last club show in the Netherlands (2019) a nice collection was represented in any case.

Where with tigered, after the construction has been completed, the main challenge is to achieve an even colour distribution, this also applies to a greater or lesser extent to the blue roan. The intensity with which the gene attacks the feathers will vary considerably per pigeon. This makes it difficult to arrive at a uniform collection in terms of colour. In order to breed blue roans and to maintain the colour, monks are necessary. It is obvious to think of blue black bar monked or the dilution thereof. A good alternative are Red and Yellow Silver, of which the latter is certainly recommended.

The currently present animals already show a creditable type with a fine size in terms of size. Here the challenge is still mainly in the depth of the chest, they are already wide, and in the length in the back. The ratio between the neck and leg length could also be a bit better. As already indicated by the introduction of other color varieties, a lot of progress is still possible. Of course, this also has disadvantages, which is reflected in rust formation in the tires. The structure is also already of a very decent level, although there is always room for improvement. It is important for the judges to show some leniency with this colour variety in the line of Moezelaar; first build and then paint.

Blue silver gray monked

At the same time as the blue roans, the blue silver roans were also assessed for recognition at the Club Day in 2019 and officially recognized by the NBS in 2020. In itself this is of course quite logical blue silver is the dilution of blue that does not change by the addition of the gene roan. The photo next to this shows the same picture as the photo of the blue roan. It is clearly visible what has already



been achieved and also the points where there is still room for improvement are the same. At the last club show held (2019) there were several deserving animals represented in the AOC class. For blue silver roan the wishes and possibilities to raise the level even further by targeted crossing are identical to those for blue roan. So we may expect that the development of both colour varieties will keep pace in the coming years.

Closing Words

In part I (breed characteristics) all current features of the Capuchin are described in detail and in part II the currently recognised colour varieties are reviewed. However, this does not mean that everything has been said, after all you must be aware that our pigeon breeds are continuously subject to evolution. This often means that the level improves in certain areas. The logical consequence is that the bar is also raised higher and higher. This can best be compared to speed sports, after all a number of world records are broken every year! As long as no illegal means are used and we do not lose sight of the point of animal welfare, there is nothing wrong with that. We can count ourselves lucky that these illegal practices do not or hardly occur in our hobby. The number of colour varieties is also still evolving, within and outside our borders colour varieties have already been created that are not yet

recognised in the Netherlands. What do you think of almond, andalusian blue, brown or reduced, to name a few. In short, we can certainly expect a few things, especially in this area. Some people are

not waiting for that, others see it as an enrichment. Fortunately, in our society, each individual decides for himself or herself what he or she finds beautiful.



Die jaar 2025

Pieter Neethling
President Wes
Kaap

Die jaar van 2025 het weggespring met 'n spoed. Voorspoed vir die jaar!

Die dinge begin deur jou kop te maal, skoue, jong duiwe se voorbereiding. Beplan duiwegewys. Jou broeiseisoen, was dit die moeite en geld werd? Jou jongspan beter as wat jy mee geteel het, jou broeiseisoen opgeteken sodat jy weet wie waarvandaan kom? Party rasse wys sommer gou as hul nie houbaar is nie, van hul raak jy ontslae, ander vat tyd om hulself te wys. Begin met afrigting van jou duiwe.

Ek moet sê na ons teleurstelling met duiwe wat weggeraak het op SA's het ons nogtans goed geteel en is baie opgewonde met wat ons het.

Jou duiwe begin nou verveer, so ons moet seker maak dat al die duiwe parasietvry is, dip gereeld, want wat jy nou doen bepaal jou skouseisoen se kwaliteit wat jy gaan vertoon. Ontworm en ent.

Al die dinge doen, jou skoue wat jy wil bywoon be-

plan en ook seker maak as jy 'n beoordelaar is of wil registreer dat jy jou kwalifiseer in rasse wat jy wil doen.

Ek wil graag vir jul raad gee met jul keuses tot kwalifisering met die oog om 'n senior beoordelaar te word. Kyk dat jy alle groepe dek. Blaasduiwe, swaarrasse, strikduiwe, skaars rasse, homers, kleur duiwe, wattles ens. Dan moet jy ook kyk na die Top 10 rasse wat vertoon word. Dan maak jy jou pad makliker.

Kyk ook na rasse wat byna dieselfde vorm het en staan soos bv. Modena, Kings en Modenesers. Duitse skoonheidspoduif, Italian owl, Capusyner. Gross Mondain, Strasser, Runt, American Giant Runt, American Show Racer, American Giant Homer, Veerpoot rasse ens. So kan jy regtig jouself vinnig voentoe laat beweeg. Deur die groepe te doen is daar punte wat oorvleuel, so jou leer en toepassing met voorbereiding is dan makliker.

Doen aansoek by spesklubs en Ds Hennie met streekskoue om te kan uitpasseer. Bied ook jou dienste aan by skoue om te beoordeel, dit oefen jou oog en maak jouself ook meer selfversekerd. Kyk ook wat die beoordelaars handleiding van jou verwag. Hantering van elke duif is ook baie belangrik, dit is iets wat my kommer wek in beoordeling. Dit is dan alleen wat jy growwe foute kan sien en voel, bv onpaar of gebreekt oë, krom borsbene, kwaliteit van vere, veerluise en pinholes, bekke ens.

Geniet jul jaar in die duiwehok en alle voorspoed met jul duiwe in die skouseisoen.

Groetnis

Bankovs, Manie Fourie and Bertie Wessels Trophies/Trofees

Rules

1. The duration of the competitions will be from the 1st of July to the 30th of June.
2. An informative/factual article written and researched by a member will earn 300 points. An informative article from another source send in by a member will earn 150 points.
3. A letter from a member will receive 150 points.
4. Regional news will be awarded 200 points.
5. A match meeting report will earn 200 points.
6. A Regional, Young bird, Agricultural, District or Speciality Club show and the Championship show will earn 1 point per 1 bird, exhibited plus 200 points if areport is send with.
7. A good idea will earn 100 points.
8. A region which increases its membership as explained in 1 above will receive 100 points for every additional member.
9. For every R1 advert for The "Fancy Pigeon" a Region will receive 1 point towards the Bertie Wessels Trophy.

NB Any member who obtain a R1000 full page advert for the Magazine will earn free membership for the following year.

Important information

Order from the National Ringmaster:

1. Book of Standards R280 each
2. SAFPA ties (Navy blue) R120 each
3. SAFPA Pocket badge (Navy blue) R70 each
4. SAFPA Area scroll (Navy blue) R30 each
5. SAFPA Honour scroll (Navy blue) R30 each
6. Metal Member & Judges scrolls R50 each
7. National pocket badges (Green) R70 each
8. National Honour scrolls (Green) R30 each
9. National Ties (Green) R120 each

All prices excludes Postage contact National Ringmaster Mr. Robin Prince for correct postage

Reëls

1. Die tydperk van die Kompetisies strek van die 1ste Julie tot die 30ste Junie.
 2. 'n Leersame/feitelike artikel deur 'n lid self geskryf en nagevors verdien 300 punte. 'n leersame artikel vanaf 'n ander bron wat net deur 'n lid ingestuur is verdien 150 punte.
 3. 'n Brief van 'n lid verdien 150 punte.
 4. Streeknuus verdien 200 punte.
 5. 'n Verslag oor 'n Duiwedag verdien 200 punte.
 6. Enige Streek-, Landbou-, Jongduif- Grasperk Spesialiteitsklubskou asook Kampioenskapskou sal 1 punt per duif vertoon ontvang plus 200 punte indien 'n verslag saamgestuur is.
 7. 'n Goeie idee sal 100 punte ontvang.
 8. 'n Streek wat sy ledetal verhoog soos in 1 hierbo uiteengesit sal 100 punte ontvang vir elke addisionele lid.
 9. Advertisiegeld wat 'n streek/lid vir "Die Sierduif" insamel, sal 'n punt ontvang vir elke rand ingesamel ten opsigte van die Bertie Wessels trofee.
- NB 'n Lid wat 'n R1000 volblad advertensie vir Die Sierduif werf, sal vir die volgende jaar gratis lidmaatskap ontvang.**

Score board

Bank OFS Shield

- | | |
|-----------------------|------|
| 1. North-of-the-Vaal: | 2052 |
|-----------------------|------|

Manie Fourie Trophy

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------|
| 1. Western Transvaal: | 1940 |
| 2. Northern Freestate: | 1602 |
| 3. South Western Districts: | 1070 |
| 4. Eastern Province: | 1038 |
| 5. Northern Cape: | 950 |
| 6. Western Cape: | 900 |
| 7. Freestate: | 600 |
| 8. Eastern Region: | 300 |
| 9. KwaZulu-Natal: | 0 |

Bertie Wessels Trophy

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. North-of-the-Vaal: | 0 |
| 2. Freestate: | 0 |
| 3. Northern Freestate: | 0 |
| 4. Northern Cape: | 0 |
| 5. Western Transvaal: | 0 |
| 6. Western Cape: | 0 |
| 7. KwaZulu-Natal: | 0 |
| 8. South Western Districts: | 0 |
| 9. Eastern Region: | 0 |
| 10. Eastern Province: | 0 |