

NEWLY RECOGNISED

in the Dutch Poultry Standard
taking effect from Show season 2010/2011



Above: A millefleur broody, heterozygous for lemon millefleur, with her lemon millefleur and millefleur chicks. Photo: Suzan Voets.

BREDA: MOTTLED

All feather markings, must show more black than white. The preferred ratio is twice as much black as white. In the tail feathers and flights, larger areas of white feather are allowed. This variety has been created by Henk Lubbers, originally in 2009, but at that time the Standard Committee was not completely satisfied with the variety. In January 2010 they were fully approved, with the remark that they were, "An outstanding example of the Breed". See also the interview with this breeder in the April issue, with more information on the creation of this variety.



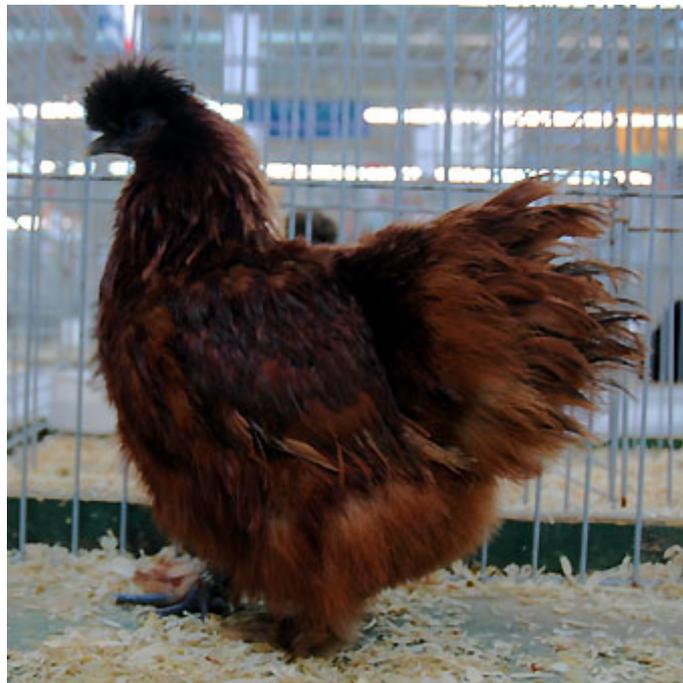
Specialty Club: www.bkuclub.nl
Photo: Henk Lubbers.



SILKIES (bearded and without beard): RED

The desired colouring is an even, warm deep red, with as little black marking as possible in the wings and tail feathers. The down colour should also be red.

There were already Red Silkies in existence during the 70s in Germany. They had been created by using red Leghorns. In 1977 in the Netherlands, Hans Ringnalda made an attempt by crossing a Rhode Island Red female with a white Silkie male. He also imported red birds from Germany. More breeding lines were established and, together with Willem den Hartog they mixed the Dutch and German red Silkies. The gene pool of the red Silkie in Holland is now partly *eWh* (wheaten) and *eb* (Asiatic partridge). The colour of the RIR is based on *eWh*, resulting in a fairly red down colour. The problem is that the Red of the RIR comes with a tendency for smaller feathers – something that genetically doesn't exist, but it is there ! This gives the RIR its very smoothly feathering with the impressive blackish-red lustre. Because of its loose feathering the Silkie will never show that lustre and thus will appear lighter in colour. Later Dick Timmermans started creating a line of Red Silkies in a different way - by crossing RIR x Buff Silkie. He had to cross back to the RIR to get the required mahogany-red down colour. So his line is completely different. The now-approved Red Silkies had been entered for recognition by Willem den Hartog, Wien Vullings and Louise Oome.



With our thanks to Hans Ringnalda,
who provided text and photos.

Website of the Dutch Silkie Club:

www.zijdehoenclub.nl



BRAHMA BANTAMS: BROWN-RED (YELLOW BIRCHEN)

Brown-red Brahma bantams have been around for several years, but no one initiated the recognition process. This was mainly because hardly anyone kept the old birds. (Note: For recognition, both young and old chickens have to be entered.) Moreover the cockerels were always 'overmarked' due to back-crossing to the buff-black columbians. Maarten Kweens occupied himself for several years with this variety. By solely breeding brown-red x brown-red he achieved the correct breast marking in the males. Lack of time forced him to stop in his efforts, but his brown-reds were willingly taken over by Sander Visser, who, together with Piet Stokkermans, put the finishing touch to the recognition.

According to the Standard Committee the birchen marking could still be refined. The entered birds differed in breast lacing, with some having too much and others almost none. However, there were enough correctly marked bantams to proceed with the recognition of the variety. The overall impression was of a true Brahma bantam.



With our thanks to the Brahma Club, for text and photos. Website Brahmaclub: www.brahmaclub.nl



ANTWERP BEARDED BANTAMS: SILVER BLACK LACED

All feathers, including the hackle, wings and tail feathers, are a silvery white, laced with a narrow, black, lustrous lace edge all around the feather. This is different from, for instance, the Wyandotte, which has a black tail. The fact that the Antwerp Bearded Bantam is a European breed, leads to the choice for a 'European variety' of this marking. The breeders still have to strive for a 'cleaner' (whiter) ground colour in the tail feathers.



Entered for recognition by: Mark de Bruin.

This variety is now recognised in the Grubbe Bearded Bantam too, being the rumples variety of the Antwerp's. Website: www.antwerpsebaardkriel.nl

See the photos in the next page.



Left: These photos of the silver black laced Antwerp Bearded Bantams were taken by Aviculture Europe at the Oneto Show, December 2009, where Mark de Bruin showed his creation to the larger public, and to the judges, for the first time.

Below: As the twig is bent, the tree is inclined. Marks' little son loves to hold the chickens. Photo: Mark de Bruin.



HAMBURG BANTAMS: LEMON BLUE PENCILLED

The marking is the same as in the gold pencilled, but the black pencilling is now a clear greyish blue, on a pale lemon ground colour. The down colour is light grey-blue. The large fowl also comes in hen-feathered, and this was also needed to be recognized in the bantam. Because of a misunderstanding, there were not enough hen-feathered cocks entered in the same colour variety, so this was rejected. In the photo is a hen-feathered bantam cockerel.

Entered for recognition by: S. de Haan. Photos: Klaas van der Hoek.



TWENTSE BANTAMS: CRELE

Several years ago Onno Vlaardingerbroek and the Hoornstra Family started the creation of this colour variety. They mated a cuckoo Orloff bantam female to a black-red Twente bantam male, resulting in silver crele, crele, cuckoo and black offspring. The silver crele was 'ready' for recognition in 2009, but the crele took some more time to perfect. Last year, at the Breed Specific European Show for Twentse Fowl in Welper (Germany) they met a German breeder who was also working on this colour. He had used Bielefelder (red-crele). They were allowed to take home one of his cocks, which was mated to their own birds. Selection did the rest.

Entered for recognition by: Onno Vlaardingerbroek en Robert Hoornstra.

With our thanks to the Hoornstra Family and the Specialty club, for text and photos.
Website: www.twentsehoenders.nl



MALINES BANTAM: CUCKOO

This is the bantam variety of the recognized Belgian breed Malines. In Belgium, the bantams of the Malines have been recognized for more than 10 years, and in January 2010, at the Noordshow, they were entered for recognition in the Netherlands by J.J. van Dorst.

Overall impression: A large and robust bantam with a long, broad and horizontal back and a deep well-fleshed breast. The body is deep and rectangular. The outer sides of the shanks and toes are medium feathered. The colour of the skin, nails and beak is white. They are only recognised in the cuckoo variety.

Website: <http://users.telenet.be/jaak.rousseau/>

SEE PHOTO IN THE NEXT PAGE.

**Right: Malines bantam, pullet.
Owner: Marc De Temmerman,
Belgium.
Photo: Piet Steeman.**



**GRUBBE BEARDED BANTAM:
ISABEL QUAIL**

This colour variety is now recognised in the related Antwerp Bearded Bantam too. Entered for recognition by: Partnership Aad & Ineke Rijs.

On the creation of the new colour variety in the Grubbe Bearded Bantams, Aad Rijs wrote the following:



In the 80s several, almost perfect, Antwerp Bearded Bantams from the lines of Wim van Brussel were crossed in my lines of Quail Grubbe Bearded bantams. This was done for two reasons; to create black Grubbe and to improve the combs and type of the Grubbe, which was definitely necessary at that time.

Left and below: Isabel Quail Grubbe Bearded bantam pullet. Photos: Klaas van der Hoek.



Most likely, via this crossings - and unnoticed - the gene for lavender must have entered into my breeding stock, because in the year 2000, an Isabel Quail Grubbe bantam hatched from a number of eggs that I had given to another breeder.

I was very curious for this new colour and, after swapping with a Quail one, the chick, a pullet, returned to our chicken house in Ingen.

Mating to her dad resulted in only a few chicks - no Isabel Quail though. Also the next year and in spite of

statistics, only 'normal' Quail coloureds were born.

Then the hen died, and that was the end of my experience, at least I thought so. However, years later, at a breeder's who had purchased some of my Quail chickens, as well as a few Isabel Quails, hatched. Unfortunately they were very weak and died within 2 weeks. In all this time, an Isabel Quail never hatched at my premises.



Incidentally, the single Isabel pullet from 2000 was photographed by Ester Verhoef and published in the Chicken Encyclopedia. Since then, every now and then, someone will ask if I had Grubbe Bearded bantams for sale in that very special colour, but I always have to say, 'No'.

Left: Isabel Quail Grubbe Bearded bantam, cockerel. Photo: Klaas van der Hoek.

The colour variety kept haunting me, so finally, in 2007, I decided to give nature a helping hand instead of waiting for the one-in-a-million chance, and mated a self-lavender Antwerp female to a Quail coloured Grubbe male. The F¹ was black, as expected, with ample gold in the ornamental feathers of the cockerels.

In the same year, another Isabel Quail Antwerp bearded bantam hatched at Jan Vos', from a trio of Grubbe bantams that he had purchased from me. Thus the lavender gene was still present in the background make-up of my birds. This pullet was mated to my F¹ black cockerel, together with 2 F¹ black pullets, resulting in 2-2 Isabel Quail Grubbe bearded and 2-5 Isabel Quail Antwerp bearded – plus several self- black, lavender and Quail coloured chicks.

In 2009 the Isabel Quail Grubbe Bearded bantams were mated to the F¹ males and females and a larger number of chicks was bred. The quality was such that I decided to enter a number of the F² and F³ chickens for recognition at the Noordshow in January 2010. There was a positive result, and now Holland has a new variety in the Grubbe, and the Antwerp, Bearded bantams. So, sometimes things can go faster than you expect!

Right: Grubbe Bearded bantam chicks; left is an Isabel Quail, in the middle a Quail and in the right a Blue Quail. Photo: Aad Rijs.



Isabel Quail (in Holland: *Isabel Kwartel*) sounds like a new colour variety, but in fact it is not. In Belgium, this variety is known as '*Parelgrijs kwartel*' for instance at the Brabançonne bantam. Here the colour was created by crossing lavender-

silver Quail Bassette with Quail coloured Brabançonne bantams. And in England, this colour has been known for many years as 'Lavender Quail' in the Bearded Bantams. I am not sure how the English made this colour, but it seems likely that the colour originated by means of crossing the various colours within the breed.



When reading the different names for the same colour variety, it will strike you that only Holland uses the word 'Isabel'. We have chosen this name to point out that not only the black is diluted to lavender, but also the gold is diluted to a much lighter tone, which is best described as Isabel.

Left: The F3 generation Isabel Quail.

Photo: Aad Rijs.

The challenge with breeding this new colour also lies in maintaining the very good feather structure that the chickens have at the moment. From the one breeding line, which is from back-crossing to the F¹ hens, I have chickens with outstanding plumage. However, the line that is crossed back to the F¹ male, has obvious problems with the feather structure. This is a commonly known problem in the lavender varieties, but I very much dislike seeing these poorly feathered chickens in my pens. For this reason, I parted this year from the male line and the female line is once again mated to the Quail colour. Also, next year we will only breed the heterozygous Quail coloured Grubbe Bearded bantams x Isabel Quail coloured ones.

With our thanks to Aad Rijs, for text and photos.

Website of the Specialty Club for Rare Original Belgian bantams (also in English): www.zobk.nl



DUTCH BANTAMS: LEMON MILLEFLEUR

Entered for recognition by Jan Voets, J. Jansen en J. Liebe.

With regard to this new creation, Jan Voets wrote us the following:

It was for several reasons that I started creating the lemon millefleur Dutch Bantams, but the most important reason was that I like the millefleur variety very much and I think it suites the Dutch Bantam very well. In 1996, on the occasion of the Jubilee Show, celebrating the 50 Year's Anniversary of the Dutch Bantam Club, I had shown several millefleur and lemon millefleur bantams for adornment. My intention was to have the millefleur recognized by 2000 at the latest, and a few years later followed by the lemon millefleur. Breeding the millefleur went smoothly and soon several other fanciers volunteered to help. However, making the lemon millefleur brought all the troubles that one can imagine; all mainly related to too narrow inbreeding. But I succeeded in the end, as you can see.

Note: In the next issue of Aviculture Europe we will publish an interview with Jan Voets, with e.g. more specific information on the creation of the lemon mille fleur Dutch Bantams.

With our thanks to Jan Voets for the text and Suzan Voets for the beautiful photos.



Website:
www.hollandsekriel.nl

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