



The South African Fancy Pigeon Association
(SAFPA)

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Frills & Owls

The most important feature of the Frills, is the feathers on the neck and chest that form a frill. Most of them have the same type of head and beak. Their colours are different and that is one of main differences between the breeds. The Owls have also their own characteristics.

The Blondinette, Satinette, Turbit and African Owl can not feed their own babies, due to the length of their beaks, therefore feeders are needed to raise their babies. These breeds are not well represented on the shows, but there is a few fanciers who try to increase the number of birds and distribute them to other fanciers. The Old German Owl and the Chinese Owl can feed their own babies and they are well represented on the shows. The Chinese Owls are very popular in South Africa and there is a big number of fanciers all over the country.

Satinette



The Satinette is compact, round, rather short and with a full chest. The length is 225mm from the breast to the tip of the tail. The neck is thick, broad at the base with a well arched mane. The head is large, rounded, full fronted, high broad and well arched. The peak is needle pointed, upright and central, rising above a well defined mane and as high as possible. A well developed gullet must be present with as much frill as possible. The basic colour is white, and all the feathers on the wing shield must have lacing. The 10 primary flights should be white.

Blondinette

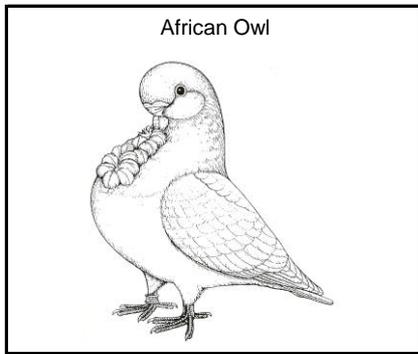


The Blondinette is a replica of the Satinette, but with a colour difference. The beak is coloured according to the colour of the bird. They are completely coloured (except black, red, dun and yellow laced), except on the shoulders and wing coverts, upon which every feather should be edge on a white ground colour and the tail must also be marked. The barred birds, should have two white bars on every wing and a spot on the tail. The laced birds must have lacing on all the feathers and the head must be the same colour than the edging like black, dun, red or yellow.

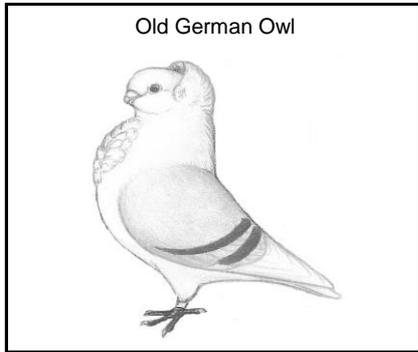
Turbit



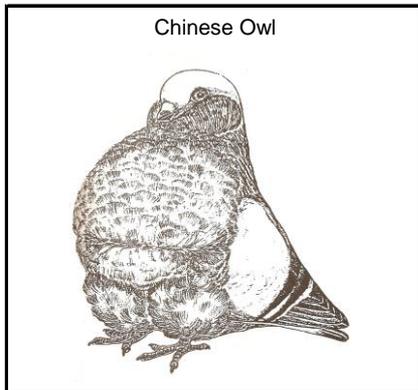
The Turbit is compact, very full in breast, with a broad back. The carriage is erect and graceful. The head is large compared with the size of the body, wide in the skull, forehead high and extending forward with good reach of frontal. The mandibles is short and thick, the upper mandible having a downward tendency and blending perfectly into the curve of profile. The crest is nicely placed at the top of the rear skull, springing from an unbroken, arched mane and ending in a fine point well above the head. The wing shields is coloured and the rest of the bird in white.



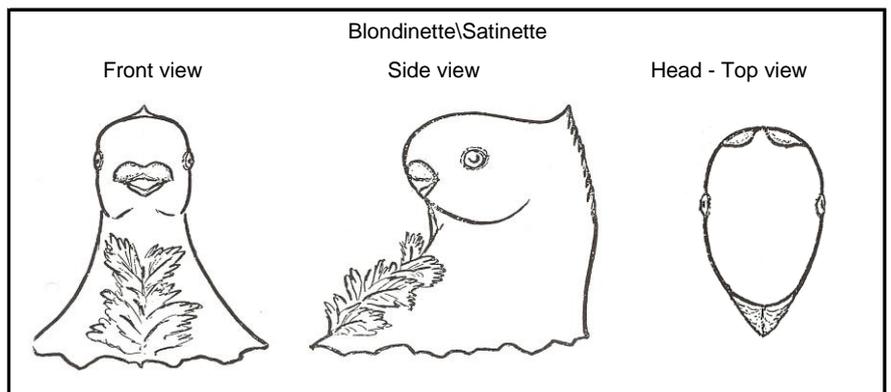
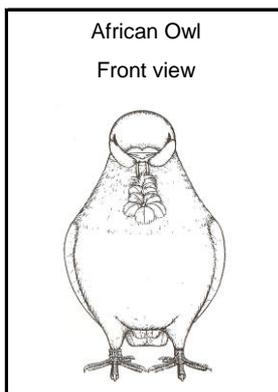
The African Owl is small, compact, cobby, very full in breast, short in flights and tail. The head is round, forming a bold and regular arch from the front and side view, well filled between the eyes, and the cheeks well rounded. The beak is short and thick, the upper mandible continuing the circular sweep of the head. The beak line should pass through the center of the eye. The gullet start near the tip of the lower mandible and terminate in the frill. The frill must be ample and well developed, running well down the center of the throat. The eye is large, alert and bold.



The Old German Owl is a medium sized bird, charming, gentle looking active bird. The head is nearly round, with a well arched forehead and a small full shell crest, closing with rosettes. The beak is of medium length, broad, light flesh colour, making an obtuse angle with the forehead. The throat has a slight gullet and a well developed frill. The breast is broad, well rounded and held forward prominently. The eyes are large, bright and lively. The basic colour is white with the wing shield coloured. The 10 primary flights must be white.



The Chinese Owl is upright, the eye is perpendicular on a line above the ball of the foot, the breast thrown out prominently, balance in length, height and width. The height must be 200-250mm. The neck frill must be a smooth and even collar of reversed feathers fitting loosely in relation to the neck, breaking behind the head in a vertical line. The breast frill must display reversed feathers completely covering the breast, directing feathers up to the neck frill and down to the pantaloons. The pantaloons are two large distinct puffs of fine feathers protruding from the lower breast in front of the legs.



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