



## Standard of Excellence for the

# Fantail

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### **Background**

This breed is said to have originated in India but there are very early references to it in Spain and China. It is one of the most popular breeds in Australia. Imports from Canada have added some areas of excellence, which fanciers did not previously possess. As breeders attempt to blend the Canadian blood with existing Australian birds the future of the breed looks interesting indeed. The Australian Fantail Colour Standard was adopted in 1991 by ANPA on the recommendation of the Fantail Club of NSW and the Victorian Fantail Club.

### **Whites:**

#### **Head:**

Small, fine and free from peak or shell. Beak thin, and of medium length, the upper mandible slightly curved at the tip. Beak and wattle should be small and fine in texture. Eye should have a very fine cere. Neck, thin, nicely curved and tapering off towards the head. Length of neck should correspond with the length of back, so as to enable the head to rest closely in the centre of the cushion.

#### **Body:**

Small and round back slightly hollowed in the centre. Length of back should be short enabling the head to rest on the cushion with ease. Rump should be of sufficient size and strength to balance the tail evenly. Chest to be well rounded showing full rounded appearance from the neck to the legs.

#### **Cushion and Tail:**

Cushion full massive, the feathers at the front and back overlapping each other, extending well up the tail feathers. Tail slightly concave and circular, closely filled with long, broad evenly set feathers well overlapping each other.

#### **Legs and feet:**

Legs short or moderately short and free from feathers below the hocks. Thighs should blend into the body contour. Legs should be fairly well forward and set well apart. Feet should be small, fine and neat, bright red in colour.

#### **Carriage and motion:**

The bird should stand on its toes and walk in a jaunty or graceful manner with head thrown back and resting in contact with its cushion. Body to be carried so that the chest forms the highest point of the curve and without any sign of reaching to break the symmetry of the body. Flights should be short, close fitting and almost meeting at the tips, and wing butts should be blended evenly into the curve of the chest without showing any sign of openness. Tail carried well up, not being allowed to drop or incline forward, with the bottom shoeing feathers touching or almost touching the ground. When nicely settled the bird should be steady and well balanced.

#### **Plumage:**

Pure white hard and tight fitting with broad good quality feathers and showing as little softness as possible.

**Scale of points:**

Head and neck .....	7
Body.....	20
Cushion and tail.....	20
Legs and feet.....	10
Carriage.....	25
Motion.....	8
Plumage.....	10
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>100</b>



**Laces:**

Lacing .....	10
Colour .....	up to 10 according to appropriate colour standard

**Saddles, Body Marks & Tail Marks**

Marking.....	10
Colour... ..	up to 10 according to the appropriate colour standard.

NB: Laces & the marked varieties are entitled to a maximum of 20 points total for Colour, Marking, & or Lacing. For example a Almond Saddle Lace receives up to 10 oints for lacing & up to 10 points for marking & colour not 35 points total. (i.e. 10 for lacing 15 for colour & 10 for markings)

