



AGASSCOM – Agapornis Show Standards Center of Ornithological Management
Centro Confederativo Ornitológico Mundial de Agapornis
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Official Color Standard
GREEN (AGAPORNIS FISCHERI)
Group 3
Standard AGSC-WAC 3.1.00



Owner-breeder: Jurgen Shouten

(This photograph does not necessarily depict an ideal representative of the species.)

REVISED BY: Dr. Alessandro D'Angieri – 2017

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: Tanzania and sides of Lake Victoria, from Serengeti to Mombasa - Africa

OFFICIAL VALID STANDARD PUBLICATION DATE: 1997

AGASSCOM-WAC NOMENCLATURE: Group 3 – *Agapornis fischeri*

Color: wild standard green (ancestral)

GREEN

(wild ancestral standard)

1 – Mask and Head

Bright orange forehead and face, cape is a grayish dark olive that vanishes towards the mantle, like a “veil”. This veil should reach the mantle. Its absence or if it is too dark can indicate undesirable *personatus* blood.

2 – Chest Collar and Upper Breast

Same bright orange from the forehead, spreads down reaching its chest. It should not have yellow suffusion surrounding the neck.

3 – Color

Bright green. Melanin: present. Psittacine: present. Feet and Claws: gray. Bill: dull crimson red. Iris: dark brown.

4 – Rump

Dull violet, almost lilac.

5 – Plumage

Neat, with no missing feathers.

6 – Conformation

Strong, firm, bill well tucked in, eyes centered, full and wide neck, straight back, Flights must not droop or cross, wings and tail neatly in line with body.

7 – Poise

Elegant, good health, straight and strong, firmly gripping its perch.

8 – Size

Large. From 15 to 16 cm

9 – Deportment

Calm and quiet, with an erect posture on its perch.

SIZE

15 to 16 cm

It is highly undesirable that the specimen should exceed these measurements in minus or plus 1.5 cm.

Birds of less than 14 cm tall must be disqualified. Specimens larger than 16 cm belong to another standard. There are some lineages of larger birds being developed but are as yet undefined.

PENALTIES

Any deviations from these standards guidelines must be considered a fault to be punished in the form of score losses to the exact proportion of its severity as well as their effects on the bird's health and well-being.

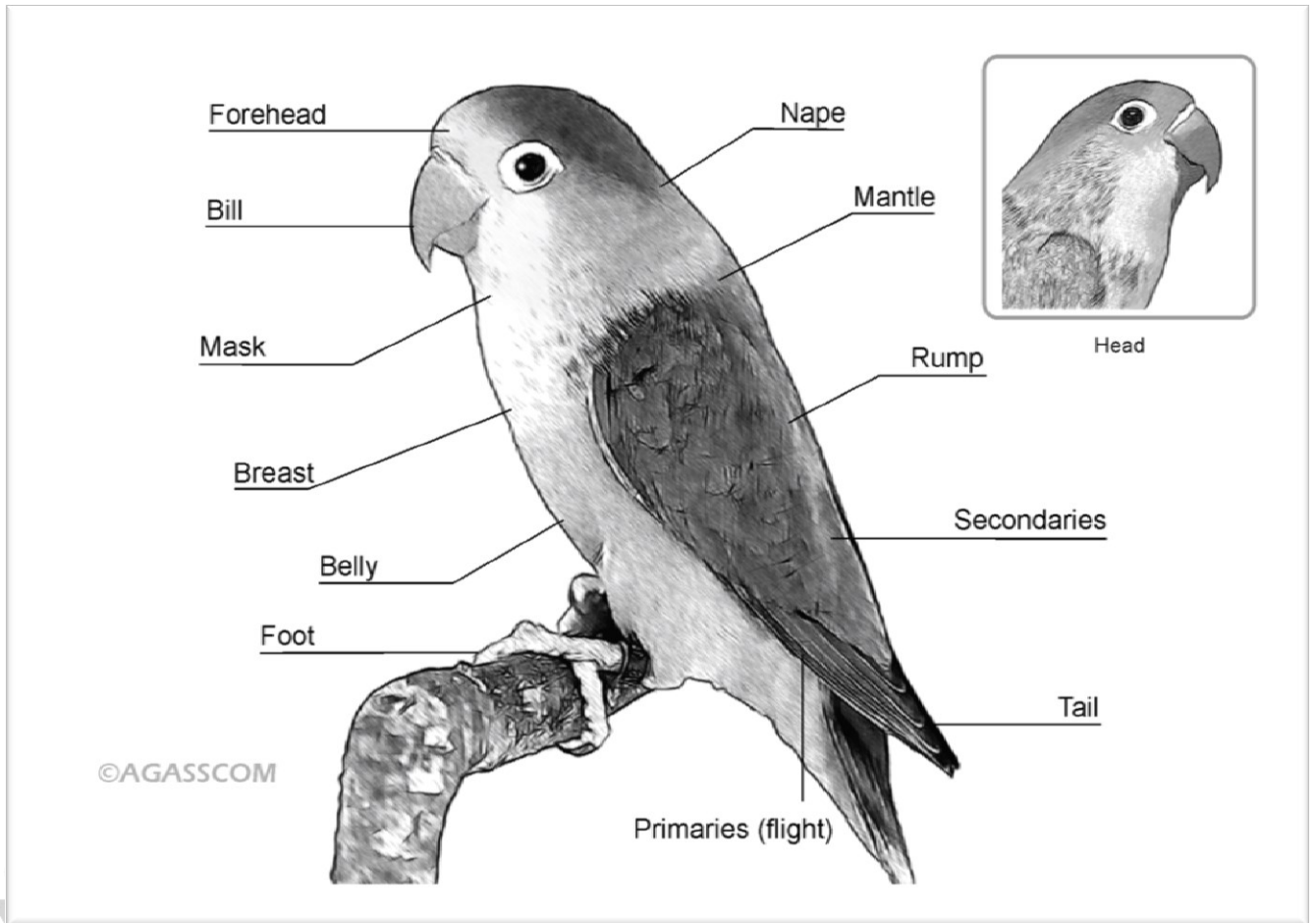
DISQUALIFYING DEVIATIONS

Disqualifying items may vary from country to country. Below we set the common sense items adapted from several ornithological entities from the USA, Brazil's Federation of Aviculture World Ornithological Confederation, BVA and others. We strongly recommend that birds that exhibit any of the following deviations should not be entered into any official competition.

1. Excessive aggressiveness or shyness
2. Crossed secondary feathers, either over or under primaries (flights)
3. Asymmetric shoulders leading to "crossed wings"
4. Missing wing feathers (secondary and primaries)
5. Missing flights (primaries)
6. Missing toes
7. Missing breast feathers
8. Missing claws
9. Off standard mask characteristics
10. Injured or malformed bill
11. Off standard head
12. Poorly marked factor characteristics (if impossible to qualify)
13. Too short or missing tail feathers
14. Blindness, either partial or total
15. Malformed toes
16. Bird does not grip its perch firmly

17. Wrong color claws according to the series' sign-up
18. Frilled or excessive plumage
19. Lack of harmony in quartets
20. Bird's shape does not belong to the correct species
21. Bird's shape is too different from the standard
22. Too big or too small a collar
23. Off standard collar
24. Bald birds
25. Off standard marks or pigments
26. Pied marks in not pied birds
27. Off standard mantle
28. Asymmetric mantle
29. Mantle feathers not neat
30. Ring number different from sign-up
31. Molting bird
32. Broken leg or toe
33. Curved neck,
34. Lordosis, cifosis or scoliosis
35. Absence or not enough typical pigmentation of the series' color
36. Too low score in two or more items of the analyzed items
37. Cystic Feathers
38. Evident Sickness
39. Size shorter than the species' standard
40. Size larger than the species' standard
41. Mycosis in the claws
42. Uncolored claws in melanic factors
43. Colored claws in non-melanic factors
44. Use of the artificial methods to change bird colors (colorants, etc.)

ANATOMICAL ASPECTS



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