

NRTC Color Classes

Note on eye color: Pearl eyes preferred on colors and markings, however Bull eyes are acceptable on whites and marked birds, yellow eyes are not a disqualification but are not favorable. Beaks to be as light as possible and flesh colored along with the eye ceres. Off colored feathers being plucked from body and muffs where not noticeable has been done, but a missing flight and Tail feather will be noticed and taken in consideration by the Judge as well as washed out tails and flights. At the shows, classes may be combined to create competition.

Blue Family

1. Blue Bar: Head color to be a rich shade of medium blue-gray. Neck feathers a bit darker showing a sheen of green and or purple. The wings to be a lighter shade of blue-gray with two black bars even and crisp. The back and rump should be powdery blue-gray. All other body parts to be a medium blue-gray. Tail should have a blackish bar.
2. Silver Bar: This being the dilute of blue bar should look like the blue bar but with the color diluted down to a more silvery look. All markings should be the same as the blue bar above.
3. Blue Check: Same as the blue bar with even checks of black and blue-gray on the wing shield.
4. Silver Check: This being the dilute to the blue check it should look like the blue check with the color diluted down to a more silver color. All markings should be the same as the blue check.
5. Black: Color over entire body to be a coal black. A green to purple sheen on the neck with rich color throughout the bird.
6. Dun: This is the dilute of black. Color over the entire body should be a rich even shade of steel gray. The flights should lighten to a lighter silvery color.

Brown Family

7. Brown Bar: Body and wing should be a light clear brownish-gray. The head and neck a darker shade of medium brown. Bars to be a russet color on the wing.

8. Khaki Bar: This is the dilute of brown bar. The body will be a lighter fawn shade of brown with the bars on the wings being a darker richer shade but much lighter than the brown bar.

9. Brown Check: Same as the brown bar except the wing should be checked with rich russet color and the lighter brownish-gray.

10. Khaki Check: This is the dilute of brown check. The body will be a lighter fawn shade of brown with the checks on the wings being a darker richer shade but much lighter than the brown check.

11. Brown: Color over entire body to be even shade of rich brown. Flights having a lighter shade but the darker the better.

12. Khaki: This is the dilute of brown. Color over entire body to be a even shade of light caramel color. Flights can be somewhat lighter in color.

Ash Red Family

13. Red Bar: Body and wing to be a clear lavender-gray turning to a rich claret-red on the head and neck. The bars a deep claret-red.

14. Cream Bar: This is the dilute of red bar. The body and wing to be a very soft cream-grey going to a rich turning to a rich golden-cream on the head and neck. The bars a rich golden-cream color.

15. Red Check: Same as the red bar but with a combination of rich claret-red and lavender-gray checks.

16. Yellow Check: This is the dilute of the red check. Same as the cream bar but with checks of soft cream-grey and a rich golden-cream color.

17. Ash Red Self: Color over the entire body an even shade of lavender-gray.

18. Cream self

Other Colors

19. Recessive Red: A deep shade of chestnut red with rich color showing throughout and on the feather shafts. Lots of sheen on the neck.

20. Recessive Yellow: This is the dilute of recessive red. Color should be a deep golden yellow throughout and yellow feather shafts. Lots of sheen on the neck.

21. Whites: White is not a color; but a lack of any color, this includes recessive white (bull eyes) and pure grizzle and almonds with no color: Feathers on the complete bird should be a bright white. White showing all the way and including the quill color.

22. Andalusian: The body and tail is an even shade of midnight-blue shading to black on the head and neck. The wing is a brighter blue-grey with dark edging on each feather.

23. Opals: Opal can be placed on any color or standard bar and check patterns. May or may not be laced, the neck and chest may be lightened and the wing shield pattern is changed to light even opal (milky), dark spots such as bars, and checks may become white or bronze.

24. Grizzle: The grizzles can vary quite a bit and the grizzle factors can be added to each color family. So the colors of grizzles can vary from a nearly white bird with color flecks to a dark bird with just a little grizzle showing. The preferred grizzle pattern should have colored flights, tail, and muffs.

25. Stork: Any color, nearly all white with grizzle colored flights and tail.

26. Tortoiseshell: Markings should be the same as the Grizzle with a blue base, however each of the colored feathers should be Tri-colored with bronze showing except for the tail and it should show a tail bar. Tortoiseshell can be Sulfur the dilute, and Brown

27. Splash: Like grizzles the splashes can vary depending on base color etc. Splashes should be any color with white feathers covering at least thirty percent of the bird. Splashes are unlike grizzle as each feather has its own color, where the grizzle will be etched in white on the colored feathers. Mottles are also included in this group.

28. Almond: Almonds can be bred using any of the three color families but the preferred color is a blue based bird which has an almond yellow-brown ground color. Almonds have flecking of three colors which should be evenly distributed. The more flecking of color the better, especially on the head and neck. Primaries and secondaries should have three colors in patches. The almond factor been seen in Ash Red, Brown, and Indigo.

29. Qualmond: Qualmonds like almonds can be bred using any of the three color families but the preferred color is a blue based bird. On blue pattern Qualmonds the base color is more of a silvery-grey. There is also flecking on the bird especially the head and neck. But the flecking is usually less intense than on an almond. Spread blue Qualmonds will be a blackish-grey bird with lacing of silvery white spread evenly on the bird.

30. Kite Bronze: Kites are mated to Almonds, They are dark blue check, Showing the "Red" Bronze factor throughout their body, most noticeable in the flight feathers when the wings are spread.

31. Golden Dun (Dilute Kite bronze T-pattern blue): Body head and neck dark dun saturated with golden or sulfur bronze, tail fights and muffs.

32. Baldhead: Baldheads come in any and all colors, they have white heads, white flights, white tails or colored tail, White tails preferred, they can be any color including Barred or Checked.

33. Saddles: Saddle marking are similar to the Komorner Magpies, the head can be with or without markings, the preferred head markings would be the same as the Old Style Saddle Muff Tumblers.

34. Tail Marked: White birds with colored tail, Tail can be any color, all tail feather should be colored.

35. Reduced: Reduced can be added to any color so the color varies greatly. A reduced will look like its base color, but like its name it reduces the color dramatically.

36. AOM (Any Other Marked): All Colors and Patterns, Marked like Beards, Moreheads, Helmet marked, white Sides, white muffed birds, birds that don't have enough white for the Splash Class, One white flight or tail feather would be in this class.

37. AOC (Any Other Color): This class is for colors that do not have a classified color class. This is where new color projects can be shown. Such as indigo (other than Andalusian), milky, ice, toy stencil and the many other genes that affect the color we see. When enough of a new color is being bred and shown they can be added to a classified color class.