



**Uzbek Short Face Exhibition Pigeons**  
**International Classification of the breed – Tumblers**  
**Main Classification – Uzbek flying and tumbling pigeons**  
**Breed – Uzbek Short Face Solid Color, Patterned (Pied, Splashes, Mottles, and Bald Heads) and Barred Exhibition Pigeons**

This breed originated in Uzbekistan, Central Asia. The breed is displayed in many colors.

The head is broad and round. It comes in either double crested or front (beak crested), the eyes are light gray, silver, or light blue, although the white and shield varieties are bull eyed. It's beak is short, thick and typically flesh in color. It stands erect, the neck is elongated and slightly curved. The chest is broad and rather medium bodied, It's legs are short and grouse. This breed is bred down faced as much as possible.

This standard is used in the country of origin of the breed and was translated and introduced by Uzbek Short Face Exhibition breeders in the U.S. David and Steven Kvach.

**1. Body and Station – 5 points**

The size of the body is medium, the plumage is dense, and the flights are carried above and rest lightly upon the tail. The station is low-standing. The legs are short, the chest is broad and convex, and the neck is elongated and slightly curved.

**Acceptable faults:**

- a) Shorter than normal body - 1 to 2 points withdrawn

- b) The legs are average length – 1 to 2 points withdrawn
- c) The plumage is loose – 1 to 2 points withdrawn

**Disqualifications:**

The flights are carried below the tail.

2. Head – 20 points

The head is broad and round with high and steep forehead.

**Acceptable faults:**

- a) The head is not broad and/or slightly elongated – up to 10 points withdrawn.

**Disqualifications:**

- a) The head is narrow and elongated

Note: If the bird exhibits a "mustache" or "whiskers", additional 2 points are added to the head evaluation, provided that the total point amount will not exceed 20 points.

3. Crests (rose and shell) double crested and rose (front) crested – 15 points

In the double crested (rose and shell) pigeon, the rose is given 8 points and the shell is given 7 points.

The main requirement for the crests is that they have to be of a sufficient size. The front crest may have the following forms: rose, rosettes, or curly.

The rose is a crown of feathers emanating from a point slightly forward of the center of the skull and lying in all directions.

The back crest (shell) may be in the form of a seashell which harmoniously continues into mane.

**Acceptable faults:**

- a) The crests are small but have the correct shape – up to 2 points withdrawn
- b) The front crest is irregular in shape – 7.5 points withdrawn in double crested and 4 points withdrawn in front crested
- c) The back crest is pointed in the form of a flag – up to 2 points withdrawn
- d) The back crest is tilted to the side – up to 3.5 points withdrawn

**Disqualifications:**

- a) The front crest is narrow and is in the form of a horn.

4. Beak – 20 points

The beak is broad, short and thick, flesh colored with upper mandible curved downwards, as down beaked as possible. The gray color beak is allowed in the dark color pigeons.

Note: The length of the beak is measured from the tip of the beak to the outer boundary of the nose wattles.

**Acceptable faults:**

- a) The beak is average size (up to 8mm) – 1 to 7.5 points withdrawn. No points withdrawn if the length of the beak is 3 mm. For every subsequent 1mm increase in length of the beak of the pigeon, 1.5 points is withdrawn.
- b) The beak is not curved – up to 3 points withdrawn
- c) The beak is slender and narrow – up to 3 points withdrawn
- d) The upper mandible hangs over the lower mandible – up to 3 points withdrawn
- e) The upper mandible comes inside the lower mandible – up to 3 points withdrawn
- f) The beak is not set correctly (straight) – up to 5 points withdrawn

**Disqualifications:**

- a) Cross beaked
  - b) The length of the beak is over 8mm
  - c) Black beak
  - d) The lower mandible is thin and narrow
- The normal beak trimming is allowed.

5. Eyes - 5 points

The eyes are large, bold, bright and prominent. Shields are black colored (bull eyed) eyes. In all other colors and markings the eyes are light gray, silver, or light blue. The eye pupil is black and round and is set right in the center of the eye.

**Acceptable faults:**

- a) Slightly reddish eye borders – up to 2.5 points withdrawn
- b) Irregularly shaped pupils, slightly off center – up to 2 points withdrawn
- c) Small eyes - .5 withdrawn

**Disqualifications:**

- a) The eyes are yellow or red
- b) The eyes are mismatch colors.

6. Eye Ceres – 5 points

The eye ceres are large, flesh colored, well developed, and refined.

**Acceptable faults:**

Eye ceres are poorly developed and small – up to 2.5 points withdrawn.

**Disqualifications:**

- a) Coarse eye ceres
- b) Black, yellow, or red eye ceres

7. Beak wattles – 5 points

The beak wattles are flesh colored, raised, wide, pushed to the head

**Acceptable faults:**

The beak wattles are elongated and not raised – up to 2.5 points withdrawn

**Disqualifications:**

Coarse wattles

8. Muffs – 10 points

The muffs are long, over 10 cm, exhibiting great width. They exhibit profusion, roundness and continuity, beginning in growth with shorter feathers frontally and showing greater feather length as they fill rearward. The rearmost feathers of the muffs extend continuously to the hock feather without a break in their perimeter. The muffs are multi layered and as dense as possible.

**Acceptable faults:**

- a) The Muffs are 9 cm in length – 1 point withdrawn
- b) The muffs are 8 cm in length – 2 points withdraw
- c) The toes are not covered with feathers – up to 2 points withdrawn
- d) The muffs are not dense (less than 3 layers) – up to 2 points withdrawn.
- e) Gaps or splits in the feathers. Non-circular shape due to no sweep or by front feathers being longer than the others.

**Disqualifications:**

The muffs are less than 8 cm in length

9. Hocks – 5 points

The hocks are a continuation of the muff feathering. They are long, full, and densely feathered extending over the rear feathers of the muffs.

**Acceptable faults:**

The length of the hocks is less than 5 cm – 2.5 points withdrawn

**Disqualifications:**

The lack of hocks

10. Colors and Markings – 10 points

The plumage color and pattern should match the established color and pattern for the standard. The color is deep and exhibiting sheen.

**Acceptable faults:**

- a) The plumage does not exhibit notable sheen - 1 to 2 points withdrawn
- b) The color is slightly different from the standard – 1 to 5 points withdrawn

**Disqualifications:**

- a) The color does not meet the established standard for the color.

White: The pigeon is pure white color with black eye color.

Yellow (Uzbek Language *Novatty*): The pigeon is pure yellow color (the color of the egg yolk).

Black Yellow (*Kara-novatty*): The pigeon is pure yellow color with black colored mist around the edges of the feathers.

Black Yellow with scattered Black feathers (*Karapat-novatty*): The pigeon is pure yellow color, with rare, scattered black feathers throughout the body. This color is considered as an elite color in yellows.

Red (*Ruyan*): The pigeon is pure red (flame-red) color.

Red (*Kara-Ruyan*): The pigeon is pure red color with black colored mist around the edges of the feathers.

Black (*Zhuk*): The pigeon is pure black color.

Mealy (*Malya*): The pigeon is grayish color.

Mealy (*Ok-Malya*): The pigeon is light beige (pale) color. At the pigeon ages, the color gets from light to dark beige.

Mealy (*Kzyl-Malya*): The pigeon is chocolate (cocoa) color.

Mealy (*Kara –Malya*): The pigeon is dark gray color.

Pied Brown (*Kuran*): The pigeon is gray-brown color. The head, chest, and wing shields are brown color.

Pied Red (*Chinny*): The pigeon is mostly red color with white color head, flights, muffs and tail. The wing shields are red color.

Pied Yellow (*Novatt-Chinny*): The pigeon is mostly yellow color with white color head, flights, muffs and tail. The wing shields are yellow color.

Pied Red with scattered Black feathers (*Karapat-Chinny*): The pigeon is mostly red color with white color head, flights, muffs and tail and scattered black feathers. This pattern is considered an elite color.

Ring Breast Red or Yellow (*Kapkan Novatt Chinny*): The pigeon is mostly white color with red or yellow colored breast extending up and around the neck. The break in red color on the back is acceptable. The head, wings, back, tail, under-tail, and muffs are white color. Rare red or yellow speckles on the head are acceptable.

Almond Ash (*Chelkar*): The pigeon is ash color, with a few black feathers on the body (marble-gray).

Almond Pale Ash (*Oak Chelkar*): The pigeon is pale ash color, with a few black feathers on the body.

Splash/Mottle/Tiger White (*Ok-Soch*): The pigeon is mostly white color head with black or dark brown flights and tail and scattered throughout the body black or dark brown feathers.

Splash/Mottle/Tiger Black (*Kara-Soch*): The pigeon is mostly black color with white color head and upper neck and upper shoulders. Mixed color, white and black, (Tiger) muffs is acceptable.

Splash/Mottle/Tiger Red (*Kyzil-Soch*): The pigeon is mostly white with red colored flights and tail and scattered throughout the body red feathers

Splash/Mottle/Tiger Mealy (*Malya-Soch*): The pigeon is mostly mealy color with white color head and upper neck and upper shoulders. Mixed color, white and mealy, (Tiger) muffs is acceptable.

Mottle Red (Chinny-shirhodzy): The pigeon is mostly red with a few scattered white feathers on the chest.

Mottle Yellow (Novato-shirhodzy): The pigeon is mostly yellow with a few scattered white feathers on the chest.

Mottle White (Gulbadam): The pigeon is mostly white with the red or yellow chin and a few red or yellow speckles on the neck.

Baldhead/Mostly Black or dark Brown (Gulsar): The pigeon is mostly black or dark brown with pure white head or white speckles.

Baldhead/Mostly dark Gray or Brown (Malya Gulsar): The pigeon is mostly dark gray or brown with pure white head or white speckles.

Cream Bar (Tasman): The pigeon is a light coffee (pale) color. The head, chest, and tail ends are brownish color. The bars on the wing shields are dark brown color. The lower back and rump as well as the outside of the outer feathers in the tail and wings is almost pure white color.

Blue Bar (Uda): The pigeon is pale - blue color. The chest is dark grey color with a lilac or green sheen. The ends of the tail and wings are dark gray color. The bars on the wing shields are pure black. The lower back and rump as well as the outside of the outer feathers in the tail and wings are almost pure white color.

Blue Bar (Kok-Uda): The pigeon is blue color. The overall color is dark blue with purple sheen on the breast. The ends of the tail and wings are dark brown color. The bars on the wing shields are pure black. The beak is light gray color.

Blue Checker (Kishmish): The pigeon is dark gray color with a blue tint. The head, breast, the ends of the wings and tail are dark brown color. The distinguishing feature of this pigeon color is a scaly pattern on the wing shields.

Shields (Avlaki): The pigeon is pure white color with colored shields and chest. Colored shields without colored breast are acceptable.

Black Shields (Kara avlak): The pigeon is pure white color with black shields and black chest.

Red Shields (Kyzyl avlak): The pigeon is pure white color, with red shields and red breast.

Yellow Shields (Novatty-avlak): The pigeon is pure white color with yellow shields and yellow breast.

Blue Bar Shields (Sabzi-avlak): The pigeon is pure white color with blue bar shields and blue breast.

Any pigeons with gross deficiencies are not to be accepted for the evaluation.

Based on the number of points, the judging committee assigns the following ranking:

Over 94 points – the Champion of the exhibition

100 to 92 points – Golden Diploma

91 to 85 points - Silver Diploma

84 to 78 points - Bronze Diploma