

**THE AMERICAN COCKATIEL SOCIETY**

**Standard of Perfection for Exhibition Cockatiels  
Exhibition Rules**

**&**

**Judges Panel Rules and Regulations**

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### Judges Rules and Regulations

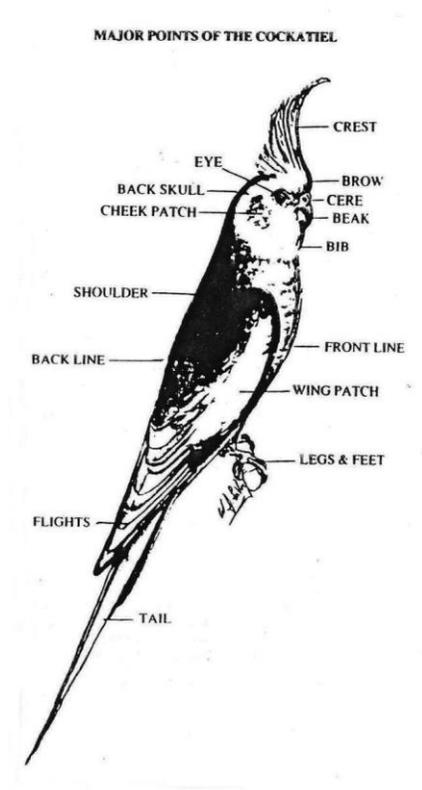
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**C Standard of Perfection for Exhibition Cockatiels Revised 1998**

**C 2014 American Cockatiel Society Publication of the Judges Rules and Regulations**

## The American Cockatiel Society

### Standard of Perfection (revised 1998)



#### General Conformation

The cockatiel is a long bird, with graceful proportions, but of good substance (full bodied). From the top of the shoulder curve to the tip of the wing, from the top of the skull to the vent and from the vent to the tip of the tail (ideally) should measure 7". The goal being a 14" bird with a 3" crest. The total bird being 17 inches.

**Crest** – Should be long (goal 3"), with good density, curving from the top of the cere fanning out to give fullness.

**Head** – Should be large and well rounded with no flat spot on top or back of the skull. Baldness on the back of the head will be faulted according to the degree of severity of each bird on the show bench. Our aim is for no bald spot in lutinos, fallows and creamfaces. Adult male cockatiels will have a bright, clear,

yellow head, sharply defined where the yellow meets the border of the main body feathers. A deep bib is preferred. There should be no evidence of pin feathers. The eyes should be large, bright and alert and placed at midpoint between front and back of the skull. The brow should be well pronounced. When viewed from the front, the brow should protrude enough to indicate good breadth between the eyes. The beak should be clean, of normal length and tucked in so the lower mandible is partially visible.

**Cheek patches** – Should be uniformly rounded, well defined (no bleeding) and brightly colored (especially on the males). There should be no evidence of pinfeathers.

**Neck** – Should be relatively long, have a very slight curvature above the shoulders and have a small nip above the chest area, giving the bird a graceful outline and eliminating the appearance of a “bull” neck or the “ramrod” posture of some psittacine species. An exaggerated “snake” neck would be reason for fault.

**Body** – The body of the cockatiel when viewed strictly from the side angle can be somewhat deceptive, as only a well rounded outline of the chest will indicate whether the specimen has good substance. A frontal or back view shows more truly the great breadth through the chest (and shoulder) areas of an adult cockatiel. It is the strong muscular development that enables the cockatiel to be such a strong flier. A cockatiel should have a high, broad, full chest, a slender tapering abdomen, a wide straight back (no hump or sway) and be a large, sleek bird.

**Wings** – Should be large, wide and long, enveloping most of the body from a side view. Should be held tightly to the body, tips close to the tail with no drooping of the shoulders or crossing of the wings. The wing patch should be wide (goal of  $\frac{3}{4}$ ” at the widest point), well defined and clear of darker feathers. All flight feathers should be in evidence. Covert feathers should illustrate their growth pattern clearly.

**Legs and Feet** – Should hold the bird erect at approximately 70 degrees off the horizontal. Must grasp the perch firmly (two toes forward and two back), be clean and claws not overgrown or missing.

**Tail** – The longest tail feathers should be the extension of an imaginary line straight through the center of the bird’s body. A humped back will cause the tail to sag too low and a “swayed” back might elevate the tail higher than desired. The feathers themselves should be straight, clean and neither frayed, split, nor otherwise out of line. All tail feathers should be in evidence.

### **Condition**

A bird in top condition has clean, tight feathers, no frayed or missing feathers, no half grown or pin feathers. The beak and claws must be of suitable length. There should be no unnatural roughness or scaling on the cere, beak, legs or feet. If a bird is in good condition, it will be almost impossible to get it wet. Water will roll off like it does off a duck.

### **Department**

In a good show stance, a cockatiel should indicate a central line approximately 70 degrees off the horizontal. It will present and display well on the perch.

### **American Cockatiel Society Point Standard**

The ACS point standard has been formulated strictly as an aid for reference to both the judge and the exhibitor in choosing the best birds. At show time, all birds will be judged by the comparison method, using the point standard as a guide.

**1. Conformation:** 65 points

~~1-~~ **A. Length:** ~~20-15~~ points

\_\_\_\_ Overall length of bird (ideally 14" not including the crest)

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~~2-~~ **B. Crest:** 10 points

\_\_\_\_ Length and density of equal importance (ideally 3")

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~~3-~~ **C. Body substance:** ~~15-10~~ points

\_\_\_\_ Depth & breadth

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~~4-~~ **D. Proportions:** ~~21~~5 points

The ideal length from head to end of body should be 7 inches, shoulder to wing tips 7 inches and length of tail seven inches.

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~~5-~~ **E. Head:** 5 points

Large and well rounded, eyes large, bright and alert. Brow well pronounced. Beak clean, normal length and tucked in. Cheek patches uniformly rounded and brightly colored. Bib deep.

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~~6-~~ **2. Condition:** 15 points

Bird in obvious good health, tight feathered, all feathers grown and in place, clean and non-frayed.

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~~7-3-~~ **Deportment:** 15 points

Steadiness and posture, basically the result of thorough show training, including no drooping shoulders or crossed wing tips.

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~~8-~~ **4. Color and markings:** 5 points

See the ACS show standard for details under each type's classification.

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### Classification of Mutations

The following categories concern specific coloration aspects of the normal and mutant cockatiels. While definition is necessary for each type, it is to be remembered that coloration is not as emphasized on the show bench as it may appear to be in the written standard (See Point Standard.)

**Normals** – The color should be a dark grey, ideally uniform in color throughout. In adult normals the males' faces turn yellow and the females remain the same. A juvenile will look like a female. Classification abbreviation (N)

**Pieds** – The ideal Pied will be 75% yellow and 25% dark grey. The goal being yellow pied markings over white pied markings. The aim being for tail and wing flights to be totally clear. The mask area should be

clear, with no grey to create a “dirty” effect. Symmetry of pied markings is ideal. Classification abbreviation (Pd)

**Lutinos** – Ideally a rich, deep buttercup yellow throughout. Long tail feathers and primary flights will not be severely faulted for being a lighter shade of yellow than the body. Lutinos should not have a bald spot on the back of their head. Both sexes look the same. You can check the underside of the wings when they are adults. Males will lose the spots and female will retain them. Classification abbreviation (L)

**Pearls** – The hens will have extensive “heavy” pearl markings that are well defined, uniform and without splotching. Ideally the pearl markings will be a deep buttercup yellow. The males will look the same as the hens until they molt when they will lose most if not all of their pearl markings and get a yellow face. All babies will look like hens. Classification abbreviation (P)

**Cinnamons** – The color should be cinnamon, uniform in color throughout. In adult cinnamons the males’ faces turn yellow and the females remain the same. A juvenile will look like a female. Classification abbreviation (Cn)

**Fallows** – The color should be light cinnamon with a yellow suffusion, uniform in color throughout. The eyes should be ruby or red. Classification abbreviation (F)

**Recessive Silvers** – The color should be dull metallic silver, uniform in color throughout. The eyes should be ruby red. Classification abbreviation (RS)

**Goldcheek** – A mutation of the psittacine pigment of the cheek patch which renders it a golden color. The mask is essentially unchanged as are the other psittacine pigments of the rest of the bird. Classification abbreviation (GC)

**Creamface** – A mutation which inhibits production of all psittacine pigments on the body of the bird. On the head a pale trace of yellow can be seen on the face and the crest. Classification abbreviation (CF)

**Yellowcheek** – Cheek patch appears gold with a lemon yellow face color in the male bird. Classification abbreviation (YC)

**Pastelface** – Cheek patch appears peach with a lemon yellow face color in the male bird. Classification abbreviation (PF)

**Single Factor Dominant Silver** – A black-eyed dominant melanin-reducing mutation showing a variable reduction in dark pigments. Available in all color mutations, including whiteface. Classification abbreviation (SFDS).

**Double Factor Dominant Silver** – The body being very light metallic silver than expressed in the silver mutation. Face has an orange cheek patch. Eyes, feet & beak are black, with the exception of Pied; this mutation having flesh colored feet & beak. A skullcap of darker pigmentation is visible on the head. Available in all color mutations, including whiteface. Classification abbreviation (DFDS).

**Whiteface Single Factor & Double Factor Dominant Silver** – Same characteristics as silver with the exception of being a whiteface mutation. Classification abbreviation (WSFDS) & (WDFDS)

**Emerald** – Available in all color mutations, including whiteface. This mutation has a green wash and a light feather pattern resembling spangling on the body. Classification abbreviation (E).

**Cross-Mutations** – will be judged by combining the color standards for all mutations involved.

**Splits (/)** – Markings on split birds will not be penalized, as this represents a genetic factor of birds split to pied (both males and females) and are not a matter of faulty breeding. A bird showing the split mark is split to pied; it can be split to other mutations, but will not show the split markings.

### Bands

The official leg bands of the American Cockatiel Society are made of colored aluminum (color changes each year) and are precision machined. Each band bears the Society's initials, the year, the individual breeder's code and the number of the band. All characters are stamped into the band, furnishing a permanent record for the breeder.

Bands are closed, seamless and must be put on the baby cockatiel's leg when about two weeks old (see diagram on banding).

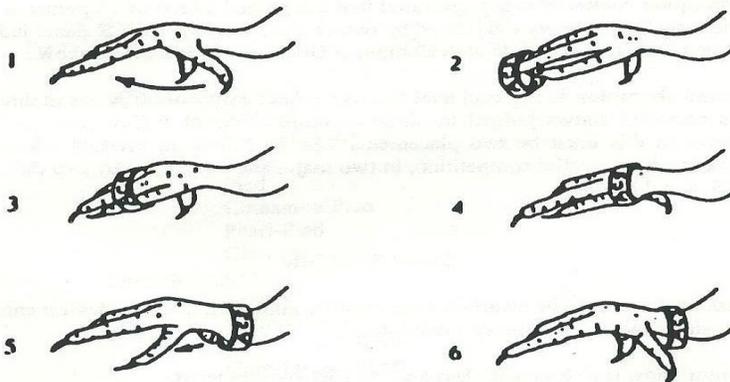
Double banded Cockatiels will not be permitted at ACS Regional or Specialty shows. All other shows are governed by the club having the show. Double banded birds, will be considered as untraceable with no band number recorded on the ACS Show Report consequently no champion points will be awarded.

Exceptions to double banding are:

(1) States that require a cockatiel to be banded with a state band will not be considered double banded providing they are banded with a traceable band.

(2) The show secretary shall verify the state required band and mark the show reports such. The cage tag will be marked on the front-upper left corner "DB" to designate the cockatiel is also banded with a state band.

### BANDING A CHICK



There is no set age for banding a chick, usually they may be ACS banded from 10 to 14 days of age. It is best to band a chick too young rather than wait too long and not be able to band it at all. If you choose to band early, check often to make sure the band has not slipped off.

(Figure #1) Hold chick in the left hand, with the thumb and first finger of the right hand gather together the three longest toes, hold them in position with the thumb and first to fingers of the left hand.

(Figure #2) With the right hand, slip band over the 3 toes as far as it will go.

(Figure #3 & #4) Grasp the band with the thumb and first finger of the left hand and pull, at the same time gently pull the three toes with the thumb and first finger of the right hand, until the band slips over the three toes.

(Figure #5) The little toe is still under the band. With a blunt pointed toothpick, gently pull the little toe from under the band in a forward motion.

(Figure #6) The chick is now banded. Gently massage the foot and toes. Make sure the band moves freely on the leg.

NOTE: Mineral oil or some other lubricant applied to the foot before banding may make it easier to band an older chick.

ACS coded, colored bands are available to members only.

### **Rules and Regulations for Champion and Grand Champion Points**

Points will be credited to best in combined division (advanced/novice divisions excluding champion and grand champion sections) per the point schedule determined by the number of birds in the show.

During best in show competition, a champion or grand champion cockatiel receives an equal number of points as the bird it defeats. If the champion or grand champion cockatiel defeats the best in combined division cockatiel, that cockatiel will also receive credit for a best in show win.

### **Awards**

The Best in Combined will receive the best in show awards.

Any "unbanded" sections will be eliminated at ACS Regional and Specialty shows. Advanced exhibitors may exhibit only birds wearing a closed, traceable band. Novice exhibitors may exhibit unbanded birds but the unbanded birds may not advance to the combined bench. The judge should indicate whether or not the unbanded bird would have placed on the combined bench had it been banded and where the bird would have placed, since the novice exhibitor needs this information.

One extra point is added to each placement in Regional shows. Double points are added to each placement at the annual ACS Specialty show.

### **Champion Cockatiel Defined**

Champion Cockatiel: Any cockatiel that has gained a total of 50 points from 3 or more open cockatiel shows and judged by 3 or more different ACS Panel Judges. Included in this must be **one** Best in Show win in a major show or 2 Best in Show wins in minor Shows.

### **Grand Champion Cockatiel Defined**

Grand Champion Cockatiel: Any cockatiel that has gained a total of 75 points in four or more cockatiel shows judged by four or more different ACS Panel Judges. Included in this must be two best in show placements in two major shows judged by two different ACS Panel Judges.

### **ACS Hall of Fame and Supreme Hall of Fame**

1. All ACS birds currently listed under the HOF status each year in the magazine will be "grandfathered" into Hall of Fame status.
2. In order for an ACS bird to compete to achieve Hall of Fame and/or Supreme Hall of Fame status, they must have achieved Grand Champion status first (75 points and 2 major show wins under 2 different judges). Once a bird has met the criteria of a Grand Champion, the bird will continue to compete in section 9, "All Grand Champions". As the bird accumulates points in this class, these points will go toward Hall of Fame and Supreme Hall of Fame.
3. In order for a bird to qualify for Hall of Fame, the bird must accumulate at least 75 additional points over and above the points earned prior to becoming a Grand Champion and win 1 best in show in a major show.
4. In order for a bird to qualify for Supreme Hall of Fame, the bird must accumulate at least 125 additional points over and above the points earned prior to becoming a Grand Champion and win 1 additional best in show in a major show under a different judge from the judge for the Hall of Fame.
5. Once a bird achieves Hall of Fame, the point's registrar will present the owner with a Certificate of Achievement similar to what is given for Champion and Grand Champion, at the Specialty Show or if the owner is not present, it will be mailed. The bird will be so listed in the magazine.
6. Once a bird achieves Supreme Hall of Fame, the President will present the owner/exhibitor with an award procured by the VP of Exhibition with the following designation: ACS standard, American Cockatiel Society Supreme Hall of Fame, bird band number and exhibitor. This award will be presented at the Specialty Show or if the owner is not present mailed to the owner.

### **ACS Point Schedule (amended 2004)**

In order for points to be awarded there must be a minimum of 15 cockatiels entered in the show and a minimum of 4 exhibitors.

A minor show is a show with less than 50 cockatiels entered.

A major show is a show with 50 or more cockatiels entered.

For a cockatiel to be credited points, it must be closed-banded with a single coded, traceable metal band. It may not be double banded. The exception being States that require a cockatiel to be banded with a State band.

Birds/Show	BIS	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>	6 <sup>th</sup>	7 <sup>th</sup>	8 <sup>th</sup>	9 <sup>th</sup>	10 <sup>th</sup>	11 <sup>th</sup>
15 to 19	4	3	2	1							
20 to 24	5	4	3	2	1						
25 to 29	6	5	4	3	2	1					
30 to 34	7	6	5	4	3	2	1				
35 to 39	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1			
40 to 44	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1		
45 to 49	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	
<b>Major</b>											
50 to 59	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
60 to 69	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2
70 to 79	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3
80 to 89	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4
90 to 99	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5
100 to 109	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6
110 to 119	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7

100+ Entries

Add one additional point for every 10 additional entries.

### Cockatiel Color Classifications for Show

ACS Cockatiels: Novice Division				
Cocks		Hens		
Old	Young	Old	Young	
<b>Section 1: Normals</b>				
1101	1102	Normal		1103 1104
1105	1106	Normal Split*		1107 1108
<b>Section 2: Pies</b>				
1201	1202	Pied		1203 1204
1205	1206	Cinnamon Pied		1207 1208
1209	1210	Pearl-Pied		1211 1212
1213	1214	Cinnamon-Pearl-Pied		1215 1216
<b>Section 3: Lutinos</b>				
1301	1302	Lutino		1303 1304
1305	1306	Lutino-Pearl		1307 1308
1309	1310	Cinnamon-Lutino		1311 1312
1313	1314	Cinnamon-Lutino-Pearl		1315 1316
<b>Section 4: Pearls</b>				
1401	1402	Pearl		1403 1404
1405	1406	Pearl Split*		1407 1408
1409	1410	Cinnamon-Pearl		1411 1412
1413	1414	Cinnamon-Pearl Split		1415 1416
<b>Section 5: Cinnamons</b>				
1501	1502	Cinnamons		1503 1504
1505	1506	Cinnamon Split*		1507 1508
<b>Section 6: Whiteface</b>				
1601	1602	Whiteface		1603 1604

1605	1606	Whiteface Pied	1607	1608
1609	1610	Whiteface-Pearl Pied	1611	1612
1613	1614	Whiteface Cinnamon-Pied	1615	1616
1617	1618	Whiteface Cinnamon Pearl-Pied	1619	1620
1621	1622	Albino**(whiteface Lutino)	1623	1624
1625	1626	Whiteface Cinnamon	1627	1628
1629	1630	Whiteface Pearl	1631	1632
1633	1634	Whiteface Cinnamon-Pearl	1635	1636
1637	1638	Whiteface Split	1639	1640
1641	1642	A.O.V.***	1643	1644
<b>Section 7: Rares</b>				
1701	1702	Fallow	1703	1704
1705	1706	Recessive Silver	1707	1708
1709	1710	Pasteface	1711	1712
1713	1714	Dominant Yellowcheek	1715	1716
1717	1718	Sex-Linked Yellowcheek	1719	1720
1721	1722	Dominant Silver	1723	1724
1725	1726	Goldcheek	1727	1728
1729	1730	Emerald	1731	1732
1733	1734	AOV***	1735	1736

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<b>ACS Cockatiels: Advanced Division</b>				
Cocks			Hens	
Old	Young		Old	Young
<b>Section 1: Normals</b>				
2101	2102	Normal	2103	2104
2105	2106	Normal Split*	2107	2108
<b>Section 2: PIEDS</b>				
2201	2202	Pieds	2203	2204
2205	2206	Cinnamon Pied	2207	2208
2209	2210	Pearl-Pied	2211	2212
2213	2214	Cinnamon-Pearl-Pied	2215	2216
<b>Section 3: Lutinos</b>				
2301	2302	Lutino	2303	2304
2305	2306	Lutino-Pearl	2307	2308
2309	2310	Cinnamon-Lutino	2311	2312
2313	2314	Cinnamon-Lutino-Pearl	2315	2316
<b>Section 4: Pearls</b>				
2401	2402	Pearl	2403	2404
2405	2406	Pearl Split**	2407	2408
2409	2410	Cinnamon-Pearl	2411	2412
2413	2414	Cinnamon-Pearl Split	2415	2416
<b>Section 5: Cinnamons</b>				
2501	2502	Cinnamons	2503	2504
2505	2506	Cinnamon Split*	2507	2508
<b>Section 6: Whiteface</b>				

2601	2602	Whiteface	2603	2604
2605	2606	Whiteface Pied	2607	2608
2609	2610	Whiteface-Pearl Pied	2611	2612
2613	2614	Whiteface Cinnamon-Pied	2615	2616
2617	2618	Whiteface Cinnamon Pearl-Pied	2619	2620
2621	2622	Albino**(whiteface Lutino)	2623	2624
2625	2626	Whiteface Cinnamon	2627	2628
2629	2630	Whiteface Pearl	2631	2632
2633	2634	Whiteface Cinnamon-Pearl	2635	2636
2637	2638	<u>Whiteface Split A.O.V.**</u>	2639	2640
<u>2641</u>	<u>2642</u>	<u>Whiteface A.O.V.***</u>	<u>2643</u>	
<b>Section 7: Rares</b>				
2701	2702	Fallow	2703	2704
2705	2706	Recessive Silver	2707	2708
2709	2710	Pastel Face	2711	2712
2713	2714	Dominant Yellowcheek	2715	2716
2717	2718	Sex-Linked Yellowcheek	2719	2720
2721	2722	Dominant Silver	2723	2724
2725	2726	Goldcheek	2727	2728
2729	2730	Emerald	2731	2732
2733	2734	AOV***	2735	2736
<b>Section 8: All Champions</b>				
2801	All Champions			
<b>Section 9: All Grand Champions</b>				
2901	All Grand Champions			
* This Class includes birds with the tell-tale signs of splits: spots on the head, nape, etc.				
** Void of all color, including the cheek patch				
*** Cross mutations including fallow or silver would also be shown in A.O.V.				

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### Show Cage

Dimensions: 17" high, 18" wide and 10" deep

Front: Chrome, removable roll-top perches: Two 3/4" dowels perpendicular to front. Height of the perch placement being 7 1/2 inches from the exterior bottom of the box to the center of the dowel rod

Paint Color: Inside: light blue semi-gloss, Sherwin Williams color 48966X-Dainty Blue or Pittsburg color P2693-Blueberry Frost. Outside: high gloss black

Feed and Water: An appropriate seed mix will cover the bottom of the cage not to exceed 1 inch in depth. Water containers (tubes or bottles) that can be removed without opening the cage or ACS approved inside waterers. Exterior waterers will be removed during judging.

### Guidelines for Exhibitors

Novice to Advance Status requirement:

1. In order for a novice exhibitor to move to the advanced division status, that novice exhibitor must have THREE different cockatiels place on the Advanced Top Bench, in at least three shows, under three different ACS Panel Judges, THREE of those birds having been bred and banded by the exhibitor.
2. A novice exhibitor can move to the advanced division at any time, but can never again show in the Novice division.
3. A novice exhibitor's bird must receive points in order for that bird to be credited with being on the advanced top bench.
4. Once a cockatiel places on the advanced top bench three times under three different judges, thereafter that cockatiel must be exhibited as an advanced cockatiel. This does not affect the status of the novice exhibitor.
5. A novice exhibitor must show any purchased bird with an advanced exhibitor's band in the advanced division. This does not affect the status of the novice exhibitor.

Additional show rules:

6. Any exhibitor that has shown in the advanced division in either the American Cockatiel Society or the National Cockatiel Society must always enter birds in the Advanced Division of either society.
7. All exhibitors in a household must exhibit at the highest level of any member of that household – the exception being for children under the age of eighteen.
8. Bird entered in the YOUNG class must be banded with the current year's band.
9. The winner of the best in show award must be bred and banded by the exhibitor and the winner of the best novice award must be bred and banded by the exhibitor at the ACS Specialty show

#### **Transfer of Points (Reinstated effective date 5/17/2015)**

1. The bird whose points are transferred must have placed and won points in an ACS show.
2. The owner of the bird wishing to transfer points must be a member of ACS and must have joined ACS prior to the show where the bird earns ACS points qualifying it for points transfer.
3. The number of points transferable will be determined on an organization by organization basis by the BOD after reviewing the method used by that organization to award its points.
4. One best in show win in other societies per bird, whether won in an NCS major show or minor show, may be transferred to ACS but will count only as a Best in Show in a minor show. ACS will allow the bird to show as a Champion if the bird has enough qualifying points and minor show wins to qualify under ACS rules for Champion. At no time, will the minor wins count toward a Grand Champion status in ACS. In order for the bird to obtain Grand Champion status in ACS, it will be required to have at least two Best in Show wins under two different judges in two ACS major shows and have accumulated a total of at least 75 points between transferred points and ACS points.
5. No "champion" or "grand champion" designations by other societies will be accepted for transfer. Points awarded to a champion or grand champion of another approved society may be transferred to

ACS as outlined in item#3. BIS awarded to a champion or grand champion of another approved society, may be transferred to ACS as outlined item #4.

6. Points earned in NCS per the above rules may be transferred to ACS based on the published report of show results in the society's official publication, whether in a printed publication or on the official website so as to spare the exhibitor from being charged a fee by the other society (revised 2012). If the fee is waived, a report from the actual Points Registrar is the preferable method.

### **ACS Futurity**

1. This will be a section for current year banded birds that are bred and banded by exhibitor who must be an ACS member using ACS bands. The futurity section will be judged at each regional show only.

2. Bird bands must be registered and paid for upon check in at the regional show where they will be judged. Registration will be handled by the ACS Points Registrar or an appointed designee.

3. You may register as many bands as you wish at a cost of \$3.00 per band (or 6 birds for \$15). In the event that an Exhibitor does not have access to attend a Regional Show due to an emergency or feels that his/her birds are too young to be exhibited and there may be only one Regional Show opportunity, the Exhibitor does have a right to nominate the band number of the bird so that it can be included in the Futurity Show without having to put the bird at risk by putting it physically in the show.

4. 10% of the registration money will go to ACS, 90% will go to the winning exhibitors as follows:

1st place will receive 40%, 2nd place will receive 30% and 3rd place will receive 20%.

5. The futurity will be treated as a "baby" show (see #6 for method). The only difference will be that this section is for registered banded birds only (bred and banded by an ACS member).

6. Method of judging: Judging will take place prior to the start of the regional show. Novice and Advanced birds will be judged together in the same Section. An extra show tag should be added over the existing show tag (used for the upcoming show). Birds will be shown by Sectional Coloration, i.e. Normals, Pieds, Lutinos, etc. An ACS Panel Judge will place the birds in the section. Results will be recorded by the secretary. The special tags will be removed to prepare for the ACS regional show. The winners will be announced at the end of the Futurity or Regional Show when announcements are made. Judging will be done similar to the normal method of ACS judging, but potential of the bird should be taken into consideration.

### **ACS Maturity**

1. This will be a section for the prior year Futurity nominations. The maturity section will be judged at the current year's ACS Specialty show. Only birds that were registered in the futurities in their current band year and competed/nominated in a futurity at a regional show are eligible.

2. The maturity will be judged at the ACS Specialty Show each year. The bird(s) will have to be re-registered to compete in the Maturity at a cost of \$3 per bird (or 6 birds for \$15). The birds may be entered at the Specialty show upon check in. Re-registration will be handled by the ACS Points Registrar or an appointed designee by same who will have a record of all band numbers entered at the regional shows.

3. 10% of the nomination and registration money will go to ACS, 90% will go to the winning exhibitors as follows:

1st place will receive 40%, 2nd place will receive 30% and 3rd place will receive 20%.

4. The Maturity will be treated as any other section (see #6 for method). The only difference will be that this section is for registered banded birds only (bred and banded by an ACS member)

5. The Maturity will be held only at the current year ACS Specialty show judged by an ACS panel judge in the same manner at the Futurity Shows are judged.

6. Method of judging: Judging will take place prior to the start of the ACS Specialty show.

Novice and advanced birds will be judged in the same section. An extra show tag should be added over the existing show tag (used for the upcoming show). Birds will be shown by Sectional Coloration, i.e., Normals, Pies, Lutinos, etc. An ACS Panel Judge will place the birds in the section. Results will be recorded by the secretary. The special tags will be removed to prepare for the ACS Specialty show. The winners will be announced at the end of the ACS Specialty show when announcements are made. Judging will be done similar to the normal method of ACS judging, but potential of the bird should be taken into consideration.

#### **Futurity and Maturity Money Collection and Payout**

1. All collected monies will be turned over to the Points Registrar who will then turn over the funds to the ACS Treasurer with a payout listing. The ACS Treasurer will then disburse the monies in accordance with the designated payouts for both the Futurity and Maturity. This will remove the responsibility of the burden of the Show Club for determining payouts for the Futurity and Maturity. All designated payouts will be done for all Futurities and the Maturity at the end of the year.

## Judges Rules and Regulations

### Requirements for Application to the Judges Panel

**Article 1.** Be a person of high integrity in the fancy and the community.

**Article 2.** Be a member in good standing of ACS for at least five (5) years prior to applying to the Judges Panel.

**Article 3.** Must have bred, ACS closed banded and exhibited your own cockatiels for the past three (3) years as an advanced exhibitor, with your own coded ACS bands. No two exhibitors may qualify for the Judges Panel with a partnership band or with the same bird.

**Article 4.** Must have bred, ACS closed banded, and exhibited one cockatiel to their champion status; also must have bred, ACS closed banded and exhibited three other cockatiels to championship points. The champion B.I.D. wins must be under different Judges. Five cockatiels must have a combined total of at least 45 points earned under 4 different Judges. Data on birds with championship points must be verified by the Points Registrar.

**Article 5.** Must know, understand and agree to always judge to the current ACS standard of excellence. Be willing to take the apprentice program, receive passing grades and abide by all ACS Judges Rules and Regulations.

**Article 6.** May not be an officer or judge in any national cockatiel society other than ACS.

**Article 7.** Must have reached his/her 21<sup>st</sup> birthday.

**Article 8.** All Judges and applicants will be required to pay a fee of \$30.00 at the time of filing their application. This fee includes the cost application processing "Judges Rules and Regulations" booklet and the Judges name badge. \$10.00 in fees paid will be refunded if the Board of Directors rejects applicant.

**Article 9.** A \$10.00 annual fee will be assessed each Panel Judge, payable January 1<sup>st</sup> of each year.

**Article 10.** Must make a formal request, in writing, to the Chairman of the Judges Panel, giving qualifications; shows and dates of shows where points were earned and all other information pertinent to the above articles.

**Article 11.** The ACS Judges Panel shall not exceed 30 members. There must be a vacancy on the panel to apply for admission.

**Article 12.** Any Judge may be removed or suspended from the Judges Panel for flagrant violation of any of these articles. This will require a ¾ majority vote of the entire Board of Directors.

**Article 13.** Must serve as show secretary in one ACS show with an ACS Panel Judge presiding.

**Article 14.** Must serve as steward and classify entering cockatiels at two (2) ACS Judged shows.

**Article 15.** Any of the above rules may be waived, changed or altered by a ¾ majority vote of the entire Board.

## **Apprentice Judges Rules, Regulations and Procedure**

1. After meeting all requirements to apply to the Judges Panel, applicant must request a standard Judges Panel application form from the Chairman of the Judges Panel. The applicant will be sent the form and copy of "Rules and Regulations" booklet. The Chairman will verify the information submitted on the returned form.
2. Chairman will submit applicant's name to Judges Panel for comments on applicant's ethics, morals or other pertinent information. Chairman will request a response from Judges Panel within 15 days.
3. If approved by a simple majority of votes cast by the Judges Panel, testing may begin anytime within 60 days.
4. If the apprentice successfully completes the testing program, his/her name will be submitted to the Board of Directors for a vote of approval or disapproval. This decision must be made within 30 days.
5. The chairman will notify the applicant of the result.
6. If approved by the Board of Directors, at the completion of the apprentice program, the new judge will enter a probation period to last one year. During this probation period, the new Judge will not be able to administer any testing procedures to any apprentice Judges. The Advisory Board will review all new Judges at the end of their initial year.

### **Tests for Apprentice Judges**

Apprentice Judges, after they have completed all other show and time requirements, will complete the following:

- a. The apprentice Judge will contact the chairman of the panel and request a walk through test first. The chairman will contact the Judges and the apprentice to confirm the show sites, dates, etc.
- b. The apprentice Judge will walk through the entire judging of two major shows with the two different resident ACS Panel Judges. The apprentice may ask questions of the Judge, but not to the point of distracting the Judge from his/her duties.
  - No apprentice walk through will be held during the novice divisions, since this is confusing and distracting to novice exhibitors.
  - No apprentice Judge shall exhibit during his or her walk through test.
  - All applicants must also take a closed book written test. This may be given by any of the Judges giving the visual test.

If at this point the apprentice feels secure, he/she may write to the Chairman of the Judges Panel to continue with the Judges test.

### **Judges Test**

1. At least two panel Judges, appointed by the Chairman of the Judges Panel, shall prejudge ten birds at a major show. They must be in total agreement of the top five birds in which they placed 1<sup>st</sup> through 5<sup>th</sup>. After the birds have been judged, the Judges will mark their show report in ink and sign it. The cages will then be replaced on the bench in a different order. At this time, the apprentice may enter the room and judge the birds. The Panel Judges will be present but make no comment to the apprentice until the

judging is completed and the apprentice has filled in his/her score sheet and signed it, in ink. At this time, the Judges shall review the completed judging with the apprentice. The time limit for the apprentice to judge the ten birds will be 30 minutes or less.

2. This is a repeat of (1) with different Judges at a different show.

#### **Scoring Method for Judges Test**

Ten birds are used in the apprentice test. Only the top five (5) are graded on the test. This makes each bird worth a possible 20 points. The apprentice must have a score of 80 or better to pass.

1. Each bird the apprentice places in the same position as the two Judges counts 20 points.
2. Each bird correctly placed in the top five, but not in the same position counts 15 points.

#### **Rules and Regulations for Judges Panel**

1. No ACS Panel Judge shall be an officer or Judge in any national cockatiel society other than ACS.
2. No ACS Panel Judge will openly criticize the judging of another panel member. Complaints must be presented in writing and signed to the Chairman of the ACS Judges Panel.
3. Judges will at all times conduct themselves in such a manner that they will not bring discredit upon themselves, ACS, fellow Judges or any member of the fancy.
4. Judges will always be informed of new varieties, change in the standard or scale of points, and all other information pertaining to the fancy. All ACS Panel Judges will be knowledgeable of the proper judging procedures and abide by the same.
5. Judges will be uniform and consistent with the fee charged for judging. The fee shall be transportation, lodging and meals (which are considered average or normal) for the duration of the show. This fee may be waived for the novice division Judge if a separate Judge is secured for that division. An honorarium, not to exceed \$100.00 may be charged at the Judge's discretion.
6. An exhibitor may show a bird(s) bred and banded by the presiding Judge after owning the bird(s) for 12 months or longer. However, in no instance will points be awarded to any cockatiel that was bred and banded by the Judge.
7. A Judge's decision, once made, is final. A bird once defeated cannot be placed over the bird that defeated it, unless the winning bird is disqualified.
8. No Judge is to enter the cockatiel staging area of the show hall until the entries are ready and the cage tags are sealed.
9. A Judge must be an ACS member in good standing.
10. It is expected that all courtesy will be extended by the ACS Panel Judge to all exhibitors, show committee members, show secretaries, etc.
11. Judges forming a partnership for the purpose of raising and exhibiting cockatiels must show their birds under the name of the partnership and use only the ACS coded bands assigned to the partnership. No two applicants may qualify for the Judges Panel with the same bird.

12. The annual Judges' dues of \$10.00 include a listing in the ACS Magazine and will be due January 1<sup>st</sup> of each year. If the fee is not paid by March 1<sup>st</sup>, the Judge's name will be dropped from the list of Judges.

13. Any ACS Panel Judge who wishes to become inactive may do so by paying his/her dues and requesting that their inactive status be indicated in the ACS Magazine. The rights of an inactive Judge and the qualifications to become active are covered under "Inactive Status Defined" as printed below.

Inactive Status Defined:

Inactive status may be granted to any Judge who requests it. Inactive Judges are not required to attend shows, exhibit cockatiels or participate in Judges clinics. Inactive Judges are required to be active ACS members. Inactive Judges may not accept Judging assignments and have no voting rights on the ACS Judges Panel. Even though inactive Judges will not have voting privileges they will be kept informed of all changes in the panel rules and standard of perfection and their input on rule changes or other matters pertaining to the panel will be welcome.

Any Judge who is inactive for one year or less may become active, once again, by submitting a written request to the Chairman of the ACS Judges Panel.

Any Judge who is inactive for more than one year may become active, once again, only upon completion of the apprentice program. An exception to this rule shall be granted to the Judge who is inactive for health reasons. These Judges shall be required to complete the apprentice program only after two or more years of inactive status. (The requirements to become active shall be waived for any Judge who is inactive at the time this rule is enacted).

14. Judge Emeritus:

Any ACS Panel Judge who has been an active ACS Panel Judge, in good standing, for a period of five (5) years or more may elect to become an ACS Judge Emeritus' upon notification in writing of the ACS Chairman of Panel Judges. The title of 'Judge Emeritus' is an honorary title available to both inactive Judges and those Judges that may become "inactive' in the future as long as they have met the five year active service requirement.

Those Judges electing to become 'Judge Emeriti' would have their annual fees paid by ACS but would no longer be allowed to accept judging assignments; would no longer be allowed to vote as an ACS Panel Judge; and would not be allowed to administer tests to apprentice Judges. An 'ACS Judge Emeritus' would not be allowed to return to the active Judge Panel without complete retesting and passing all requirements of current apprentice Judges.

An ACS Judge Emeritus will no longer be considered to be a member of the active ACS Judges Panel and will not be counted in the total membership of the Panel.

A separate listing of 'Judge Emeritus' will appear in each issue of the ACS Magazine.

15. The Chairman of the ACS Judges Panel will be the guardian of the files of this panel, and all communications from panel members will be directed to the Chairman. The Chairman will count the vote of the panel. All voting within the panel will be conducted by the chairman except the election of the Chairman of the Judges Panel. In this case the ballots will be mailed by the ACS Secretary and counted by the ACS secretary, notary public or CPA.

16. A Judges meeting must be held at least once a year. This meeting will be at the ACS Specialty Show, when possible.

17. ACS Judges clinics will be held at all regional shows (2). The presiding Judges will conduct the clinics. Clinics may also be held at any local show with two or more Judges in attendance.

18. All ACS Panel Judges must attend at least one clinic per year and a total of three clinics in a two-year period.

19. If a Panel Judge does not meet the requirements of rule 18, the Panel Judge will become "inactive" for a period of one (1) year. If the requirement is not met by the end of the one year "inactive" period in a consecutive second year, the Panel Judge will be removed from the ACS Judges' Panel or be given the optional of becoming an ACS Judge Emeritus (assuming qualifications are met for the classification of Judge Emeritus).

20. Judges will only exhibit their own bred, closed and traceable banded cockatiels. Judges will band all of their cockatiels with ACS closed traceable bands.

21. Filing a complaint against a Panel Judge;

A. Seating of the Advisory Board: With the approval of the ACS President, the advisory board is comprised of four panel Judges, selected and chaired by the Chairman of the Judges Panel Judge.

B. *Any and all grievances filed against an ACS Panel Judge must be submitted in writing to the Chairman of the Judges Panel within 14 days of the alleged offense. A filing fee of \$50.00 (refundable if charges are found to be valid) will be charged with each complaint against a Panel Judge.*

C. Complaint Procedure: The Chairman verifies the complaint by contacting the person lodging the complaint. The Chairman of the Judges Panel notifies the Judge involved by registered mail. The complaint is clearly defined and a written response is requested within two weeks. All other involved parties are also contacted for their testimonies. All information regarding the complaint is compiled and sent to the Advisory Board for review. The Advisory Board will study violations on a case by case basis, if the Advisory Board feels that the case has no merit, it will be closed. If disciplinary action is recommended, the chairman will notify the ethics committee (which is comprised of the entire Judges Panel) of the recommendation of the Advisory Board. The ethics committee will be required to vote on disciplinary action. This recommendation may consist of a warning for a minor or first offense to fine, suspension, or removal from the panel for a series of offenses or a major infraction. A majority vote of the ethics committee with approval of the Board of Directors may result in suspension or removal from the Panel. The Chairman of the Judges Panel will notify the Judge involved of the decision of the Advisory Board and ethics committee.

22. An ACS Panel Judge that has been removed or suspended from the panel will have the right to appeal within 30 days of notification. The Judge in question will receive a list of written charges. Persons filing such complaints will be known by the Chairman, the committee involved in the investigation, and the Judge involved.

23. An ACS Panel Judge should communicate with the gallery while judging, expressing why or why not for at least some of his actions. A Judge will make a special effort to speak during the novice division.

24. A former ACS Panel Judge, wishing to be reinstated to the panel must reapply and meet all current requirements for membership on the panel. He/she must complete the apprentice program. There must be a vacancy on the panel to apply for readmission. He/she must deposit a \$25.00 reinstatement fee.

25. The chairman of the Judges Panel will be responsible for a column for the *ACS Magazine*.

26. Failure to abide by the above will be grounds for dismissal from the ACS Judges' Panel.

27. The Board of Directors will have the right to waive, change or alter any of the above rules and regulations by a ¾ majority vote of the entire Board of Directors.

28. All proposals and amendments to the Judges Panel Rules and Regulations must be approved by a Board of Directors vote to be valid.

### **Dress Code for Judges**

Regular shows – no jeans, shirt with collar. Specialty or national type shows – coat and tie. Women judges to dress accordingly.

### **Acceptance of Judging Assignments**

It is an honor to be asked to judge a show. When a club is seeking a judge they may use the direct approach or the bid method. If the club requires a bid, you should quote the full air coach rates, not discount rates. Check the room rates at the show site and quote the single room rate for the number of nights you will be staying. Use your own estimate for your meals. It would be helpful to outline the various expenses in your bid. Judges will be uniform and consistent in the fee charged for judging. The fee shall be for transportation, lodging and meals (which are considered average or normal) for the duration of the show. An honorarium not to exceed \$100.00 may be charged at the judge's discretion. Remember, when you submit a written bid, you have locked in a set fee. You are required to charge a fee to cover all of your expenses, so be precise with your written bids. If at all possible, explain the fee policy of the ACS Judges Panel to the club. Tell them that you will judge their show for transportation, lodging and meals. They know what the hotel expenses will be and can find out the airfares. Also suggest they buy the airline ticket and send it to you two weeks before the show. They may purchase the ticket several months ahead (if their treasury allows) and save the club money in the long run, with price decreases or special fares.

The direct approach works to the advantage of both you and the club. The club can decide how much they can afford on transportation before ever contacting a judge. At that point, they can call the preferred judge within their budget. The judge can tell them of his availability at that point. After an ACS Panel Judge accepts a judging assignment he/she should make every effort to fulfill that obligation. Barring serious accident, illness or death in the immediate family, a judge will be expected to keep all assignments, which they have accepted.

### **Procedure for Specialty Show Judge Selection**

The Judges Panel will make a recommendation for the next year's Specialty Show judge at the ACS Judges Panel annual meeting. This recommendation will consider seniority of panel judges. An ACS Panel Judge is promoted to Senior Judge status after serving five consecutive years on the ACS Judges Panel. Also, the recommended panel judge must live outside the region of the Specialty Show and not

have judged a Specialty Show within the last five (5) years. Once approved by the BOD, the name of the selected panel judge will be announced at the General Membership Meeting.

ACS will pay transportation, two night's hotel and meals at a reasonable cost for the judge.

### **Judging Procedure**

As of 1994, all judging will be by the locked-in method.

The judging of a bird show does not have to be a complicated, confusing ordeal if the proper procedure is followed. The procedure is very simple and will prevent any mistakes.

All ACS Panel Judges follow the same procedure. Entries are judged by "one on one" comparison. An ACS Judge never judges a bird by assigning points.

Before you begin to judge a show, ask the secretary to write the number of birds, in each class, in your catalog. This will be your reference to make sure that all of the birds in each class make it to the bench.

At this time, the first class of birds will be brought to the bench. Count the number of cages and compare it with the number in your catalog. You should now check each entry tag. Read the number on each tag to the secretary (or have one of your stewards do it) to make sure the proper cages are benched. You should also sign or stamp your name on each tag. This is also a good time to check for missing feathers, nails, toes, etc.

Compare the first two birds on the bench. Select the best and move it to the extreme left, in the first position. Bring up the third bird in the class and compare it to the second bird. If it is better, move it up to the second position and compare it to the first bird. If it is the better of those two birds, move it to the first position. Continue with this procedure until all of the birds in that class have been judged.

Stand back and look over the placings. If you wish to move a bird, you still may do so. If you are satisfied with your placings, mark the cage tags and announce your decision to the gallery. After this, you may not change your mind on the placings.

Repeat this procedure for each class in the section.

You are now ready to judge the section. Have the steward place the first place birds from each class on the bench, starting from your left. Compare these birds one on one for your initial placing of the section.

The section and division will be judged by the locked-in method. An example at the division level follows.

There are just a few things you should remember when judging a show. First and most important a defeated bird cannot be placed above the bird, which defeated it when placing section or division. Secondly, the second place bird in one section can place above the first place bird in another section, in the division placing. Third, there is no rule that says all the first place birds in a section must remain in the top ten. You may have a very strong section of normals and a weak section of pearls. With this you might have five normals in the top ten and not one pearl.

### **Locked-in Version at Division Level**

Note: The number for birds on the top bench will vary due to the point schedule. The below description assumes a 57 bird show with 11 points being awarded and the sections updated.

1. Stewards will place section winners, according to section numbers, on the bench.

N Pd L P Cn W Rare

2. First, the judge arranges the section winners until all have been examined and compared. The cinnamon is placed as the Best-in-Division cockatiel. The next step is to bring the 2<sup>nd</sup> place cinnamon to the bench

Cn Pd P N L W Rare 2<sup>nd</sup> Cn

3. The 2<sup>nd</sup> place cinnamon is compared and moves up behind the 1<sup>st</sup> place cinnamon. The 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> place cinnamons are now locked in place. The 3<sup>rd</sup> place cinnamon is brought to the bench and compared

Cn 2<sup>nd</sup> Cn Pd P N L W Rare 3<sup>rd</sup> Cn

4. The 3<sup>rd</sup> place cinnamon cannot go past the rare cockatiel so now the 1<sup>st</sup> place cinnamon, the 2<sup>nd</sup> place cinnamon and the 1<sup>st</sup> place pied are locked in at 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> place. The 2<sup>nd</sup> place pied is brought to the bench and compared.

Cn 2<sup>nd</sup> Cn Pd P N L W Rare 3<sup>rd</sup> Cn 2<sup>nd</sup> Pd

5. The 2<sup>nd</sup> place pied cannot go past the 3<sup>rd</sup> place cinnamon, so now the 1<sup>st</sup> place cinnamon, 2<sup>nd</sup> place cinnamon, 1<sup>st</sup> place pied and 1<sup>st</sup> place pearl are locked in place. The 2<sup>nd</sup> place Pearl is brought to the bench and compared.

Cn 2<sup>nd</sup> Cn Pd P N 2<sup>nd</sup> P L W Rare 3<sup>rd</sup> Cn 2<sup>nd</sup> Pd

6. The 2<sup>nd</sup> place pearl moves up the bench and cannot go past the 1<sup>st</sup> place normal. The bench is now locked in place to the 1<sup>st</sup> place normal. There are also 11 birds on the top bench (or the appropriate number due to the point schedule) so if another bird works into the top bench, the last place bird will drop off the bench. The 2<sup>nd</sup> place normal is now brought to the bench and compared.

Cn 2<sup>nd</sup> Cn Pd P N 2<sup>nd</sup> N 2<sup>nd</sup> P L W Rare 3<sup>rd</sup> Cn 3<sup>rd</sup> N

7. The 2<sup>nd</sup> place normal moves into 6<sup>th</sup> place behind the 1<sup>st</sup> place normal. The 2<sup>nd</sup> place pied is removed from the bench. The bench is now locked-in-place to the 2<sup>nd</sup> place normal (6<sup>th</sup> place). The 3<sup>rd</sup> place normal is brought to the bench and compared.

Cn 2<sup>nd</sup> Cn Pd P N 2<sup>nd</sup> N 2<sup>nd</sup> P L W Rare 3<sup>rd</sup> Cn 3<sup>rd</sup> N

8. The 3<sup>rd</sup> place normal moves into 8<sup>th</sup> place behind the 2<sup>nd</sup> place pearl. The 3<sup>rd</sup> place cinnamon is removed from the bench. The 3<sup>rd</sup> place pearl is brought to the bench and compared.

Cn 2<sup>nd</sup> Cn Pd P N 2<sup>nd</sup> N 2<sup>nd</sup> P 3<sup>rd</sup> N L W Rare 3<sup>rd</sup> P

9. The 3<sup>rd</sup> place pearl cannot move past the rare cockatiel so it does not stay on the bench. The bench is now locked-in-place to the 3<sup>rd</sup> place normal. The 4<sup>th</sup> place normal is brought to the bench and compared.

Cn 2<sup>nd</sup>Cn Pd P N 2<sup>nd</sup>N 2<sup>nd</sup>P 3<sup>rd</sup>N L W Rare 4<sup>th</sup>N

10. The 4<sup>th</sup> place normal cannot move past the rare cockatiel so it does not stay on the bench. The bench is now locked in place to the 1<sup>st</sup> place lutino. The 2<sup>nd</sup> place lutino is brought to the bench and compared. It moves behind the 1<sup>st</sup> place lutino and the rare is removed from the bench. The bench is now full with 1<sup>st</sup> through 11<sup>th</sup> place.

Cn 2<sup>nd</sup>Cn Pd P N 2<sup>nd</sup>N 2<sup>nd</sup>P 3<sup>rd</sup>N L 2<sup>nd</sup>L W

11. The 2<sup>nd</sup> place lutino is locked in at 10<sup>th</sup> place and so the 3<sup>rd</sup> place lutino is called up and compared.

Cn 2<sup>nd</sup>Cn Pd P N 2<sup>nd</sup>N 2<sup>nd</sup>P 3<sup>rd</sup>N L 2<sup>nd</sup>L W 3<sup>rd</sup>L

12. The 3<sup>rd</sup> place lutino is compared to the whiteface and cannot pace the whiteface. The 3<sup>rd</sup> place lutino is removed from the bench. The bench is now full with 1<sup>st</sup> through 11<sup>th</sup> place.

This completes the division.

Next, try work in the novice birds. Only traceable close banded birds may move up. If they are unbanded the judge may still judge to see if and where the bird would have placed and notify the gallery. Remember to leave only the appropriate number of birds on the bench for the Best in Combined Division. After the Novice birds have been worked in the Best in Combined Division is set and points awarded (and tags marked).

Finally, work in champion and grand champion cockatiels (cockatiels are not removed from the Best in show bench after the appropriate number of birds in the division competition, (e.g. there may be more birds after champions and grand champions have been placed.) This completes the Best in Show bench.

The judge shall read off the band numbers and color mutation of the birds on the top bench as the tags are opened so that they may be compared to the show report form.

### Cage Tags

The cage tag fulfills three purposes. First, it identifies the entry by class, section and division. It also tells you the number of birds entered in each class. This information is to be filled in by the exhibitors and stewards for your benefit.

Secondly, the cage tag offers you an excellent method of keeping track of which entries have been brought to the bench. As a class is benched, count the number of cages and see if your count is the same as the number in the box on the front of the tag marked "in class". When all the birds in the class are benched, take a hole punch and punch a single hole in the upper corner of the tag. By doing this you avoid the possibility of an entry being brought to the bench more than once at the class level. For example, a normal cinnamon cock could be brought to the bench both as a normal cinnamon cock and as a cinnamon-pearl cock. The hole punch will help you avoid this embarrassing mistake.

The hole punch should also be used each time thereafter as an entry returns in section or division.

Lastly, but most important, the cage tag provides the exhibitor with valuable information about how their bird placed in the show. It is **YOUR JOB** to provide this information.

On the back of the tag there is a section labeled "Awards". Each time you place a bird, be it in a class, section, division or show, write it down in the proper space.

There is also a space on the back of the tag labeled "Remarks". A short comment here will explain to the exhibitor why you placed their bird as you did. A few words, such as "condition", "toe" or "broken flight" will often be all that is needed. Remember that you still must verbally communicate your decisions to the gallery. Take full advantage of the show tag; it will make your job a lot easier!

### SHOW REPORTS

The completion of the show report is essential, for the points awarded for Champion and Grand Champion status are based upon them.

This report must be filled out completely, accurately, and promptly. It must be in the mail, **within 10 days** after the show. When you complete the show report, be sure that both you and the show secretary sign it. The points registrar and Judges Panel Chairperson will review this report for errors. If an error is detected the report must be corrected by the presiding judge before points can be awarded.

Asterisks must be added to indicate novice (\*), champion (\*\*), and grand champion (\*\*\*) birds on overall Best in Show report. Add hyphens (-) to indicate double and ripple visual mutations. Such as: L-P-Pd.

1. **Color:** You are to indicate the coloration of those birds placing in the top ten. The space is limited so please use abbreviations. The following abbreviations are required:

Normal..... (N)	Fallow..... (F)
Pied..... (Pd)	Silver.....(S)
Pearl..... (P)	Goldcheek..... (GC)
Lutino..... (L)	Creamface..... (CF)
Cinnamon..... (Cn)	Yellowcheek..... (YC)
Whiteface..... (W)	Pastelface..... (PF)
Hen..... (H)	Single Factor Dominant Silver..... (SFDS)
Cock..... (C)	Double Factor Dominant Silver..... (DFDS)
Split..... (/)	Whiteface Single Factor and Double Factor Dominant Silver..... (WSFDS & WDFDS)
	Emerald..... (E)

Club: Name of registering bird club (ACS, NCS, SPBE, AFA, etc.)

Code: Breeder's code number (3S, 4R, etc.)

Number: Individual band number

Year: Year imprinted on band

2. **Band Number:** If a bird is not banded with a traceable band or is double banded, leave this area blank. If the band number is traceable provide the following information:

Club: Name or registering bird club (ACS, NCS, SPBE, AFA, etc.)

Code: Breeder's code number (3S, 4R, etc.)

Number: Individual band number

Year: Year imprinted on band

3. **Section Numbers:** Include the section number as well as a description of the section (Normal, Pied, etc.). On the same line is a blank for "total entries". This refers to the total number of birds in that section only.