

# Cream Legbar Breed Guide



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# Acknowledgements

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Compiled in 2015 to assist those who are raising Cream Legbars to move forward raising excellent fowl with close regard to the SOP developed by the Cream Legbar Club.

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1." not one man in a thousand has accuracy of eye and judgement sufficient to become an eminent breeder. If gifted with these qualities, and he studies his subject for years, and devotes his lifetime to it with indomitable perseverance, he will succeed, and may make great improvements; if he wants any of these qualities he will assuredly fail."

... and

2."indomitable patience, the finest powers of discrimination, and sound judgement must be exercised during many years. A clearly predetermined object must be kept steadily in view. Few men are endowed with all these qualities, especially that of discriminating very slight differences; judgment can be acquired only by long experience; but if any of these qualities be wanting, the labor of a life may be thrown away."

Charles Darwin

1. The Origin of Species 1897, p 22
2. The Variation of Animals and Plants Under Domestication 1868 vol.2 p.193

The above references are from *"The Theory and Practice of Breeding to Type"* by C.J. Davies....1928:

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## Thank you:

Tim Adkerson

Lou Austin

CL Club Board of Directors (views of cream)

Kendy Freeman

various Internet Links

Diane Jacky

Kathy Kinsel

Walt Leonard

Kestlyn Penley

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Kristin Schumacher

CL Club SOP Committee (Standard of Perfection)

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## Objectives of this guide

- Assemble items that are stored in various places into one easy reference
- Provide some guidance for those interested in raising Cream Legbars
- Provide newcomers with some information that those with longer experience with the breed have learned and that we wish we had known when we started out
- Itemize the SOP with location identity on the Cream Legbar
- Identify criteria for APA breed acceptance
- Present some information from the CL Club's APA advisor
- Provide some insight to Cream Legbar genetics
- Define some breeding methods for your further research
- Show examples of autosexing chicks
- Identify some elements of breeding true
- List some resources for your further exploration
- Show some sample forms for flock record keeping
- Contribute to what will be an on-going discussion of coloration

## What is a Cream Legbar?

The Cream Legbar is a crested, autosexing, light fowl that carries the blue-egg gene

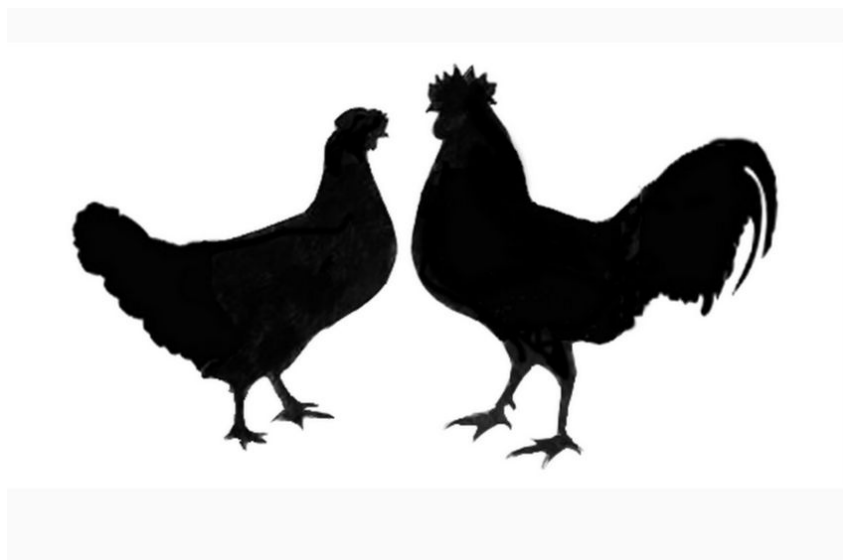
Legbars are friendly, good foragers and do well avoiding predators in a free range environment, although they can easily adapt to small yards and runs, as well.

Finally, they're fun looking, with unusual little crests, and striking looking roosters.

Adult males are protective of their flock. Most are very good with their hens. Cream Legbar roosters may be unsuitable around small children and some males may even be overly protective of females. The unique beauty of the adult male Cream Legbar is one of the things that attracts many to this breed.

One of the advantages autosexing provides is that there need be no 'rooster surprises', and those who want a flock of all females for egg-laying and urban backyards are going to get females from someone who is raising Cream Legbars to keep the important traits intact. Even when day-old chicks, the female can be selected from the hatch.

Cream Legbar females will sometimes go broody, and they make excellent mother hens. Prolific egg production is a hallmark of a good Cream Legbar. Egg colors vary somewhat among lines and strains, blue is the preferred color and a saturated definite blue is the goal of many who raise this breed.



*Cream Legbar Type modified from sample by Kestlyn Penley - used with permission*

**Draft Standard of Perfection** - *note: be certain to check the Club's website for the most current version*

## **CREAM LEGBAR**

### **(Proposed Standard of Perfection Draft 4 for Preliminary Show Requirements as requested by Walt Leonard, APA Chairman of Standard Revision and Advising Mentor to the Cream Legbar Club)**

The Cream Legbar was presented at the 1947 London Dairy Show as a new breed of cream colored autosexing chicken, friendly in temperament, and prolific layer of blue eggs. The recessive nature of the cream color, the dominate blue egg color, and the crest which sets this breed apart from its similar Legbar relations was discovered in genetic experimentation performed by Professors R.C. Punnett and Michael Pease.

Professor Punnett received blue egg laying crested Chilean hens from botanist Clarence Elliott in 1929. One of these hens led to Professor Punnett's monumental discovery of the recessive cream color in poultry in 1931. Professor Punnett experimented with these birds at the University of Cambridge to create crested blue egg layers with the heartiness, production, plumage pattern and type of the Danish Brown Leghorns he used, except with cream replacing the gold coloring.

Later Professor Pease performed his own breeding experiments using Gold Legbars and an inbred UK type White Leghorn from Reaseheath College in Cheshire, England, which also resulted in a number of cream colored birds.

Professors Pease and Punnett bred their cream birds together to see if they had stumbled upon the same cream gene, proving it upon the hatching of all cream offspring. Descendants of these birds were selected for straight single combs, crests, production blue egg laying, and the remarkable autosexing feature that allowed the sexes to be identified at hatch. These qualities were stabilized by 1947, and The Poultry Club of Great Britain adopted a written standard in May, 1958.

## **ECONOMIC QUALITIES**

Especially noted for the autosexing feature in offspring, and production of eggs.

Color of skin, yellow; color of egg shell, blue or green.

## **DISQUALIFICATIONS**

Absence of crest. (See General Disqualifications and Cutting for Defects.)

## **STANDARD WEIGHTS**

Cock.....	7 lbs.	Hens.....	5 1/2 lbs.
Cockerel.....	6 lbs.	Pullet.....	4 1/2 lbs.

## Draft Standard of Perfection *-continued*

### SHAPE -- MALE

**Comb:** Single; large, fine in texture, straight and upright, deeply and evenly serrated with six distinct points, extending well over the back of the head and following, without touching, the line of the head, free from side sprigs, thumb-marks or twists.

**Beak:** Stout, point clear of the front of the comb, slightly curved.

**Face:** Smooth, skin fine in texture.

**Eyes:** Large, bright, and prominent. Round in appearance.

**Wattles:** Moderately long, thin, uniform in size, well rounded, free from folds or wrinkles. Skin soft.

**Ear-lobes:** Large, elongated oval, pendant, smooth and free from folds, equally matched in size and shape.

**Crest:** Small, well back from the eyes with narrow feathers falling off the back of the head to below the blade of the comb.

**Head:** Medium size, symmetrical, well balanced, and of fine quality.

**Neck:** Long and well covered with hackle feathers.

**Back:** Moderately broad at the shoulders, narrowing slightly toward the tail, long in length, flat, sloping slightly to the tail.

Saddle feathers—Abundant, long, and filling well in front of the tail.

**Tail:** Moderately full, carried at an angle of forty-five degrees above horizontal.

Main tail—feathers broad and overlapping.

Sickles—long and well curved.

Lesser Sickles and Coverts—long, of good width, nicely curved and abundant.

**Wings:** Large and carried close to the body without dropping.

**Breast:** Prominent, well-rounded, carried forward and upright.

**Body and Fluff:** Body--moderately long, sloping to the tail, broad in front tapering slightly to the rear. Keel is of good length, following the line of the back. Feathers moderately long and close to the body.

Fluff—medium in length, moderately full.

**Legs and Toes:** Legs--moderately long, straight when viewed from the front. Thighs are medium length. Shanks round, strong, and free from feathers.

Toes—four, long, straight, and well-spread.

## **Draft Standard of Perfection -continued**

### **SHAPE -- FEMALE**

**Comb:** Single; large, fine in texture, erect or first point to stand erect and the remainder of the comb dropping gracefully to the side without obscuring the eyes, deeply and evenly serrated having six distinct points.

**Beak:** Stout, point clear of the front of the comb, slightly curved.

Face: Smooth, skin fine in texture.

**Eyes:** Large, bright, and prominent. Round in appearance.

**Wattles:** Medium in length, thin, uniform in size, well-rounded, free from folds or wrinkles. Skin soft.

**Ear-lobes:** Medium, elongated oval, pendant, smooth and free from folds, equally matched in size and shape.

**Crest:** Medium, rising well in front so as not to obstruct the eyes, with feathers narrow and falling off the back of the head to below the blade of the comb.

**Head:** Medium size, symmetrical, well balanced, and of fine quality.

**Neck:** Long and well covered with hackle feathers.

**Back:** Moderately broad at the shoulders, long, with an even slope to the tail. Feathers moderately broad and of sufficient length to carry well up to tail.

**Tail:** Moderately long, carried at an angle of thirty-five degrees above horizontal.

Main tail—feathers broad and overlapping.

Coverts—broad and abundant, extending well onto main tail.

**Wings:** Large and carried close to the body without dropping.

**Breast:** Prominent, well-rounded, carried forward and upright.

**Body and Fluff:** Body-- moderately long, sloping to the tail, broad in front tapering slightly to the rear. Keel is of good length, following the line of the back. Feathers moderately long and close to the body.

Fluff—medium in length, moderately full.

**Legs and Toes:** Legs-- moderately long, straight when viewed from the front. Thighs are medium length. Shanks round, strong, and free from feathers.



Toes—four, long, straight, and well-spread.

### **Draft Standard of Perfection** *-continued*

#### **COLOR -- MALE**

**Comb,** Face and Wattles: Bright Red.

**Beak:** Yellow.

**Eyes:** Reddish bay.

**Ear-lobes:** Enamel white. For Cocks over one year of age only, no defect cuts for red **covering up to one-third of the surface.**

**Head:** Plumage, cream and gray.

**Crest:** Cream and gray, some chestnut permissible.

**Neck:** Hackle—cream, sparsely barred with gray.

Shoulder—cream, barred with dark gray, some chestnut permissible.

Front of neck—same as breast.

**Wings:** Fronts and Bows—dark gray, faintly barred, some chestnut permissible.

Coverts—gray, barred, tipped in cream.

Primaries—dark gray, faintly barred, small amounts of white permissible.

Secondaries—dark gray, sparsely barred with gray intermixed with cream, some white permissible.

**Back:** Cream, barred with dark gray, some chestnut permissible.

Saddle—cream, barred with dark gray, edged in cream.

**Tail:** Main Tail—gray, evenly barred.

Sickle and Coverts—light gray, barred, some white feathers permissible.

**Breast:** Dark gray, evenly barred, well defined outline.

**Legs and Toes:** Yellow.

**Under-Color of All Sections:** Silver-gray.

## Draft Standard of Perfection *-continued*

### COLOR -- FEMALE

**Comb, Face, and Wattles:** Bright red.

**Beak:** Yellow.

**Eyes:** Reddish bay.

**Ear-lobes:** Enamel white.

**Head:** Plumage, cream and gray.

**Crest:** Cream and gray, some chestnut permissible.

**Neck:** Hackle—cream, softly barred gray.

Front of neck—salmon.

**Wings:** Fronts, Bows and Coverts—silver-gray, faintly barred.

Primaries— gray, very faintly barred.

Secondaries— gray, faintly barred, the outer web stippled with lighter gray and cream.

**Back:** Gray, softly barred, feathers having a lighter shaft permissible.

**Tail:** Main Tail and Coverts—silver-gray, faintly barred.

**Breast:** Salmon, well defined in outline, some feathers having a slightly lighter shaft permissible.

**Body and Fluff:** Silver-gray, indistinctly barred.

**Legs and Toes:** Yellow.

**Under-Color of All Sections:** Silver-gray.

## Cream Legbar Colors

Male - 9 mandated colors listed in SOP		
	COLOR	LOCATION
	Bright Red	comb, wattles, face
	Yellow	beak, legs, toes
	Reddish Bay	eyes
	Enamel White	earlobes
	Cream	head, crest, neck hackle, covert tips, outer web of secondaries, back, saddles
	Gray	head, crest, neck hackle, coverts, secondaries, tail evenly barred
	Dark Gray	wings, back barring, saddle barring, breast-evenly barred, front of neck
	Light Gray	outer web of secondaries
	Silver Gray	undercolor of all sections
Male - 2 permitted colors listed in SOP		
	Chestnut	crest, shoulder, back and wing fronts and bows
	White	wing primaries, sickles/coverts
Female - 9 Mandated colors listed in the SOP		
	Bright Red	comb, wattles, face
	Yellow	beak, legs, toes
	Reddish Bay	eyes
	Enamel White	earlobes
	Cream	head, crest, hackles, secondaries
	Gray	back, head, crest, neck, primaries, secondaries
	salmon	breast, front of neck
	Silver-Gray	undercolor of all sections and body fluff. wings fronts bays coverts, main tail and coverts
	Lighter Gray	outer web of secondaries
Female - 1 permitted color		
	chestnut	crest

Note: secondaries on male wings should be gray and white barred, this is one indication of Cream plumage. The new SOP version adds Cream to the secondaries (gray, white and cream barred).

also - IF the male has a white earlobe, and the hackles and saddles are the same as the earlobe then they are white.

## Path to APA breed Acceptance - *note: check the Club's website for current status*

Requirement
Have funds to Pay APA Application fees
Provide history information about the breed
Establish correctly worded 'Standard of Perfection'
Obtain signed affidavits from <i>at least</i> 5 breeders who have been raising the breed for at least 5 years with at least 50% of the birds breeding true (add 'who are members of APA')
Certificates indicating showing of the breed for two years having at least two specimens of cocks, hens, cockerels and pullets at a show with a licensed APA judge.
Have a qualifying event poultry show that is attended and approved by the APA in which at least 50 birds are represented including Hens, Roosters, Cockerels and Pullets

*added in 2015*

### APA Requirement

Section 2.a – A petition for recognition must be sent at least one year prior to the first qualifying meet. All proposed new breeds must manifest at least three differences from existing standard breeds.

Section 2.b. – 5 breeders must be 18 year of age or older. One of the 5 breeders must serve as spokesman and all correspondence will be between that breeder and the Standards Committee. All 5 breeders must have been members of APA for minimum of 5 years.

Section 2.e. – The two qualifying meets must a be a regional show and the second at the Annual Convention. The meets are to be at least one year apart and judged by licensed APA judges approved by the Standard Committee. Such meets must exhibit 25 qualifying specimens for a new variety and 50 specimens for a new breed (exhibited by at least 5 breeders in equal numbers of cocks, hens, cockerels, and pullets.) (Parenthetical info is from current By-Laws.)

Section 2.i – (new section) If a breed or variety fails to meet qualifying standards another qualifying meet will not be rescheduled for at least six months. An additional fee will be required to offset costs of the additional meet.

## Messages from Club's APA advisor, Walt Leonard

APA Judge, Chairman of the Committee to admit new breeds to the APA

Post #	Post (see bottom of page 14 for link to location)
654	As far as the APA is concerned the bird has to <a href="#">look</a> like the description proposed and breed 50% true. The 50% is to cover complex colors like this. The decision has to be made on what the description will say. If the description ends up different than the British description, we will want to know why it is different. It can be different, but we will need a good reason why it is different.
664	The color description should match the appearance of the actual bird.....not so much what genes are used to create the bird. When the CL are accepted, the APA will use your description of "Cream" and that can be put in the glossary as well. As far as judges.....the Legbar Club should start a campaign to educate judges to the CL's color. The type is Leghorn so they should not have a problem with that part. It will hurt the acceptance if at the APA qualifying meet the birds look to different. Slight color shades would not be a problem, but if they <a href="#">look</a> like they are each a different color pattern that will hurt. I have seen about four color 'looks" in these...both in person and here online.
669	Yes, short backs are part of the problem. I just noticed something else with the British Standard. Their Leghorns are quite different than our Leghorns in type, so saying the body should look like a Leghorn can be a problem..... Since I don't think these will ever look like a APA leghorn, we might want to be low key on the comparison and just go with the description that fits the birds type. The British description of the Legbars type seems to cover the look we have here with the CL's. The last picture of the male here shows that there is not a break of severe angle to the tail. It has a gradual sweep to the tail. That looks more like the Leghorns in both countries.
718	It is always better to have more than 50 birds in the event some are DQ'd or do not score high enough. I am posting a qualifying meet report. This is the only one I can find and it unfortunately is hand written, but you can see the comments. A numerical score is not used these days.
728	Do you ever wonder why geneticists don't agree on everything?...and why they can't make good birds? I have only seen one geneticist talk the talk and walk the walk....most of it is talk. That would be Fred Jeffrey. He published several books.
731	This is just my opinion, but it is based on 50 years of doing this at a level that some would say is successful. You folks can talk about it, you can teach it and you can argue about it, but the bottom line is that people don't know what they are dealing with in terms of the genetic makeup of their birds. Some have had these for a good while now, but it takes several years to find out what these birds are really carrying. You first need to have your five APA members lined up, then decide on one color Standard. There is some flexibility, so it does not have to match the British Standard exactly...but we would need a compelling reason why it is different. There are many examples of differences in the APA Standard

	<p><b>Messages from Club's APA advisor, Walt Leonard - <i>continued</i></b></p> <p>and the country of origins Standard. So, we can be somewhat flexible. Try for one color version first.....so you will need to decide that at some point.</p> <p>At the qualifying meet the birds entered only need to <b>look</b> like the description given to the APA. The APA does not care what genes they are carrying as long as they reproduce 50% correct....with the normal variations that any color pattern would have. There will be a great need for the education of the public and especially the judges. Judges respect breed clubs that promote their breeds. They have no problem learning about a breed from the people that breed them. ....99% of them anyway.....and I can guarantee that whoever the judge is that will do the qualifying meet that they will be easy to work with. If it is somewhere I can get to, it will probably be me doing the judging.</p> <p>I will help you in any way I can. The timeline is up to you folks and I am glad that you are taking your time and trying to have your Standard correct rather than rush and have problems.</p> <p>Good job to all who have participated!</p>
739	It would be better to have more than 5. Five years is a long time and things sometimes alter our course. You don't want to start over. You need to place the meet in an area where you have good support.
740	This color pattern will naturally have more color variations than most other color combinations. Usually but not always the males are easier to get the proper color than females. The judging will allow for some variations at the qualifying meet. They should look similar though.
776	I agree.
793	most of the breeds in the APA Standard are composite breeds as are the CL's. Some of the best Delaware chickens now are the result of going back and recreating them using New Hampshires and Plymouth Rocks.
798	That is correct. If you sign an APA voucher swearing that you raise these for 5 years and they produce 50% true and they don't.....well that is cheating. if you don't tell people that you are selling them a genetic mess that will not produce the birds the customer expects .....that is cheating. If you have a hybrid that looks like a CL and enter it in a show that is not cheating, but you will rarely do well and would probably only have one or two specimens that would be showable until everything is genetically "fixed".

**Note: number in left column refers to the numbered post in this thread in the BackYardChickens Forum:**

<http://www.backyardchickens.com/t/931182/discussion-of-legbar-standard-of-perfection-for-alternative-legbars-sop-discussion/830>

## Genetics of Cream Legbar

Our “thank yous” extended to Tim Adkerson for his information posted on the Backyard Chickens Forum.

*Here is the link to the BYC thread:*

[http://www.backyardchickens.com/t/830629/crested-cream-legbar-genotype-vs-phenotype#post\\_12139654](http://www.backyardchickens.com/t/830629/crested-cream-legbar-genotype-vs-phenotype#post_12139654)

*Here is the specific CL formula that TAdkerson posted:*

**CL genotype is e+/e+, s+/s+, ig/ig, B/B or B/w, w/w ( yellow skin), Id/Id or Id/w ( dermal melanin inhibitor), Cr/Cr (crest), genes for white ear lobes, O/O (blue egg shell), there are other genes that deal with brown egg shell color- one is an inhibitor of brown egg shell color they may carry the gene, rapid feathering k+/k+ or k+/\_W, genes for reddish bay eye color. They also carry autosomal red.**

## Genetics Discussion

Our “thank you” extended to Tim Adkerson for his information posted on the Backyard Chickens Forum.

Cream legbar (CL) are wild type (gold duck wing), sex linked barred, and carry the cream gene. They also carry a form of autosomal red.

Autosomal red is not an actual gene but is a term for red not due to the gold allele. Hutt coined the term autosomal red. You should not use a gene symbol to represent the gene.

Autosomal red **is not due** to the wild type allele and is expressed by another gene or genes. I have produced silver wheaten female birds that express autosomal red. [see picture below](#). It is also expressed in the salmon faverolle which is silver wheaten. Autosomal red is or are hypostatic to the cream gene or in other words is not diluted by the cream gene. This is why the CL have the chestnut color in their plumage. Notice the chestnut color in the picture of my bird.



If autosomal red is added to a silver duck wing's genotype you get a golden duck wing. Golden duck wing could also be heterozygous at the silver locus.

The diluted (muted) down of the CL male chick is not due to the cream gene; this characteristic is caused by two doses of the barring gene.

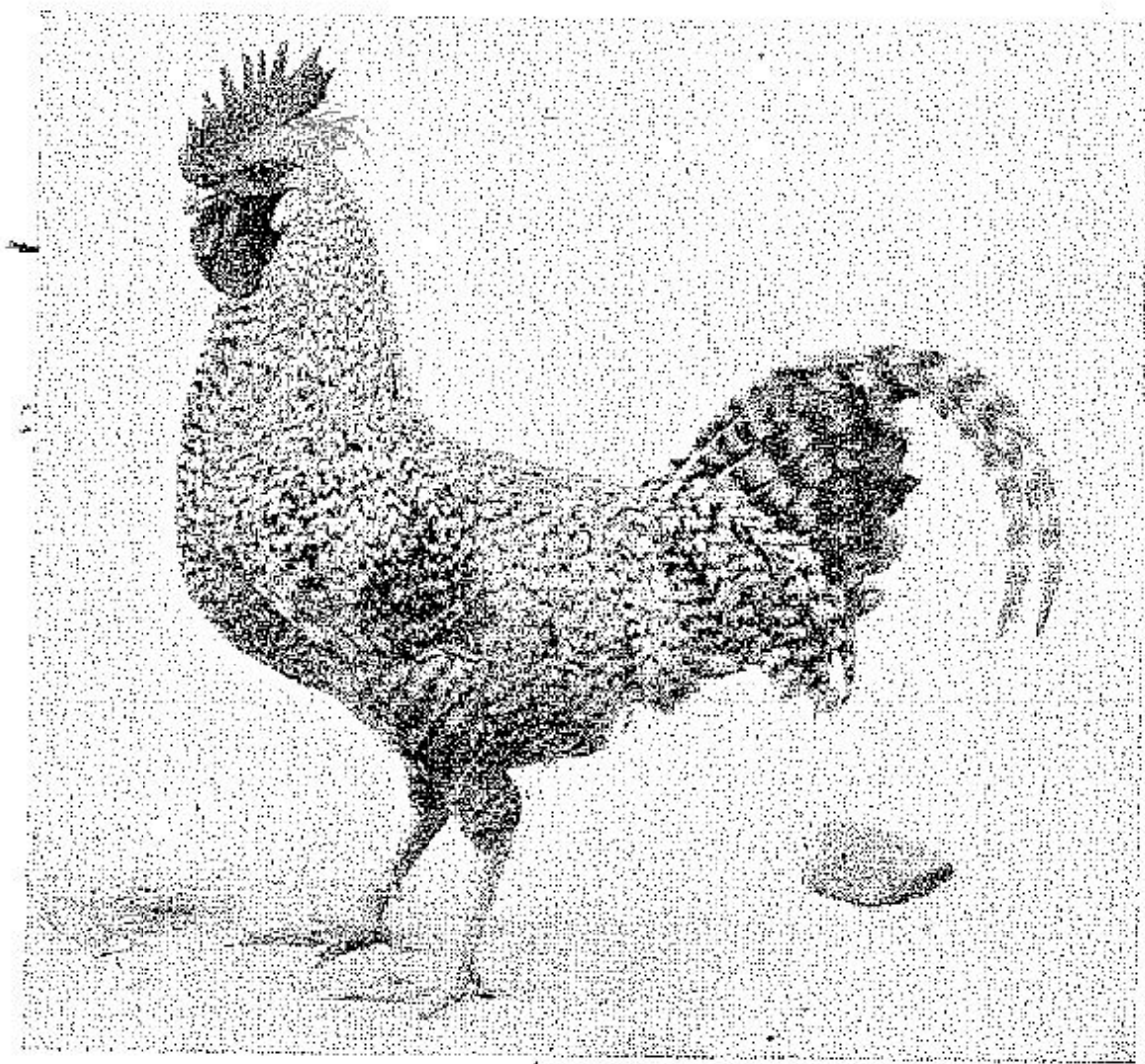
Silver does not affect the salmon breast on a wild type female. To the best of my knowledge- autosomal red does not affect the salmon breast.

CL are gold but the cream gene will dilute the red pigment. The dilution of red can vary. Taylor's work with cream indicated that some gold males were diluted to the point that they appeared to be silver males. This is why CL males have very diluted hackles. The barring genes also dilute the hackles.

***Note: Edited to remove 'crested' from breed name to avoid confusion. The breed is Legbar, the variety is Cream - Although once used 'ceded' is no longer part of the name***



## Walk-thru of SOP with Locations Identified



### SHAPE -- MALE

Comb: Single; large, fine in texture, straight and upright, deeply and evenly serrated with six distinct points, extending well over the back of the head and following, without touching, the line of the head, free from side sprigs, thumb-marks or twists.



Beak: Stout, point clear of the front of the comb, slightly curved.



Face: Smooth, skin fine in texture.



Eyes: Large, bright, and prominent. Round in appearance.



Wattles: Moderately long, thin, uniform in size, well rounded, free from folds or wrinkles. Skin soft



Ear-lobes: Large, elongated oval, pendant, smooth and free from folds, equally matched in size and shape.



Crest: Small, well back from the eyes with narrow feathers falling off the back of the head to below the blade of the comb.



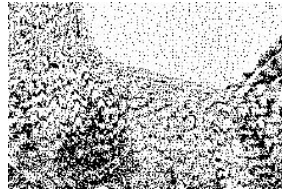
Head: Medium size, symmetrical, well balanced, and of fine quality.



Neck: Long and well covered with hackle feathers.



Back: Moderately broad at the shoulders, narrowing slightly toward the tail, long in length, flat, sloping slightly to the tail.



Saddle feathers—Abundant, long, and filling well in front of the tail.

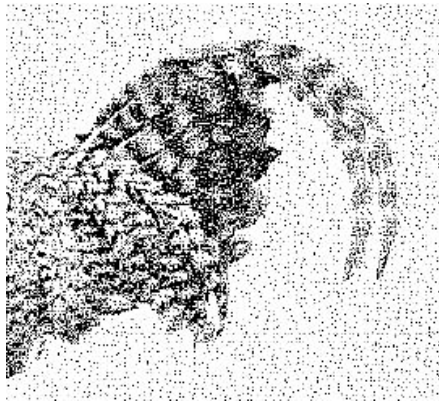


Tail: Moderately full, carried at an angle of forty-five degrees above horizontal.

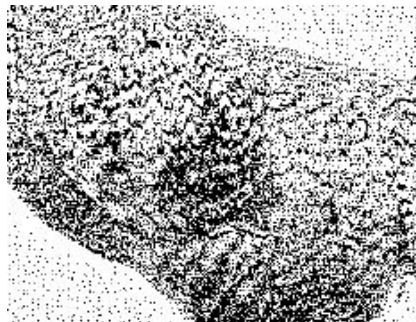
Main tail—feathers broad and overlapping.

Sickles—long and well curved.

Lesser Sickles and Coverts—long, of good width, nicely curved and abundant.



Wings: Large and carried close to the body without dropping.



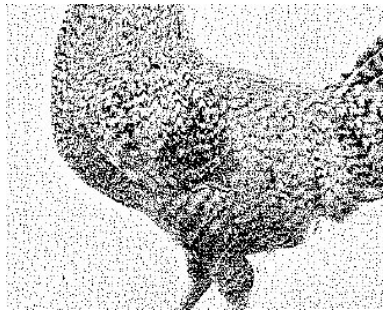


Breast: Prominent, well-rounded, carried forward and upright.



Body and Fluff: Body--moderately long, sloping to the tail, broad in front tapering slightly to the rear. Keel is of good length, following the line of the back. Feathers moderately long and close to the body.

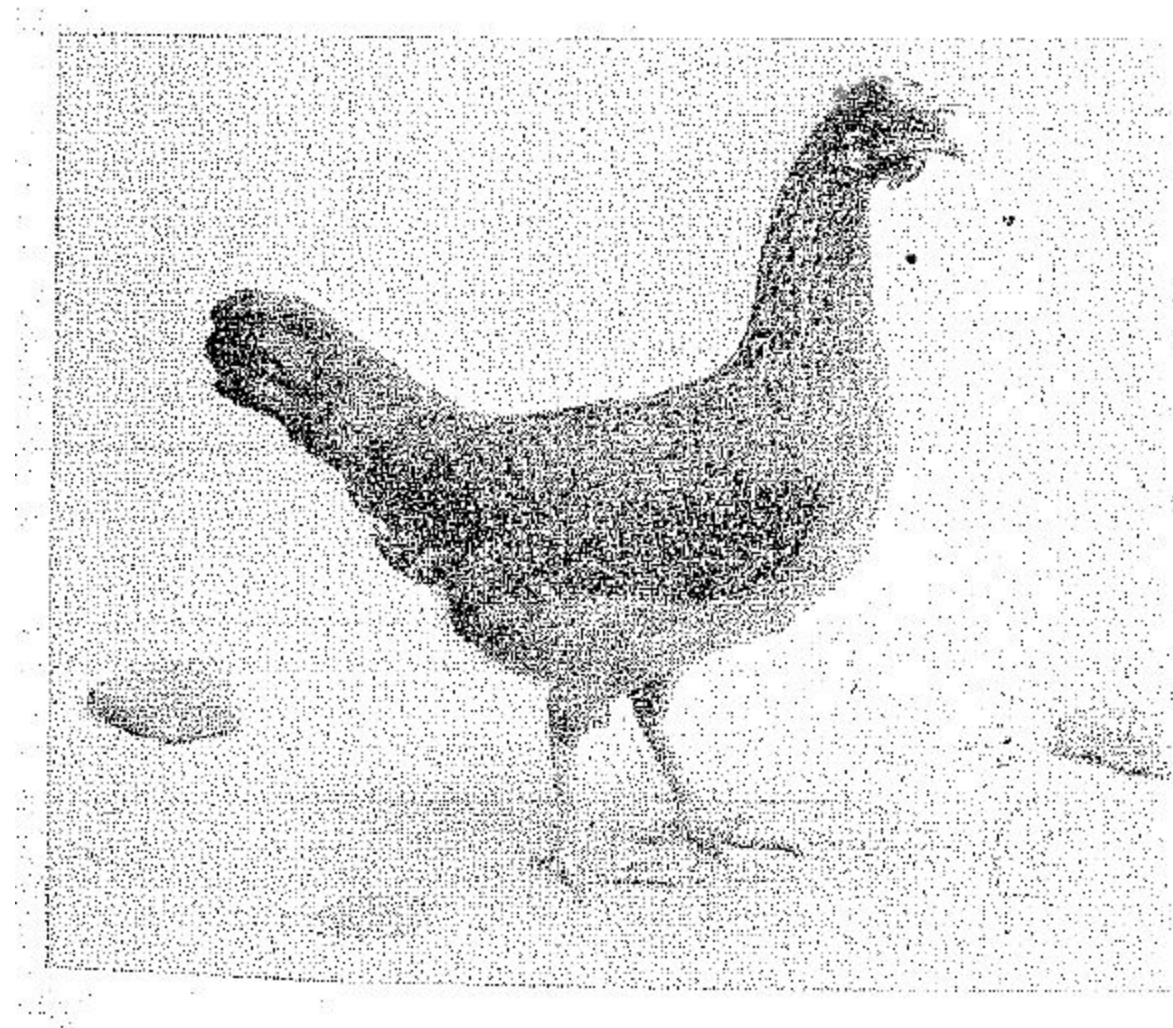
Fluff—medium in length, moderately full.



Legs and Toes: Legs--moderately long, straight when viewed from the front. Thighs are medium length. Shanks round, strong, and free from feathers.

Toes—four, long, straight, and well-spread.





### **SHAPE -- FEMALE**

Comb: Single; large, fine in texture, erect or first point to stand erect and the remainder of the comb dropping gracefully to the side without obscuring the eyes, deeply and evenly serrated having six distinct points.



Beak: Stout, point clear of the front of the comb, slightly curved.

Face: Smooth, skin fine in texture.

Eyes: Large, bright, and prominent. Round in appearance.

Wattles: Medium in length, thin, uniform in size, well-rounded, free from folds or wrinkles.  
Skin soft.

Ear-lobes: Medium, elongated oval, pendant, smooth and free from folds, equally matched in size and shape.



Crest: Medium, rising well in front so as not to obstruct the eyes, with feathers narrow and falling off the back of the head to below the blade of the comb.



Head: Medium size, symmetrical, well balanced, and of fine quality.



Neck: Long and well covered with hackle feathers.



Back: Moderately broad at the shoulders, long, with an even slope to the tail. Feathers moderately broad and of sufficient length to carry well up to tail.



Tail: Moderately long, carried at an angle of thirty-five degrees above horizontal.

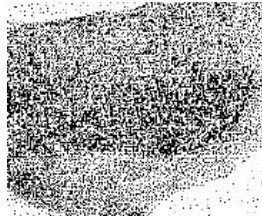
Main tail—feathers broad and overlapping.

Coverts—broad and abundant, extending well onto main tail.

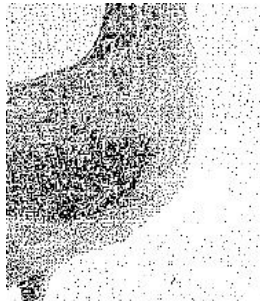




Wings: Large and carried close to the body without dropping.

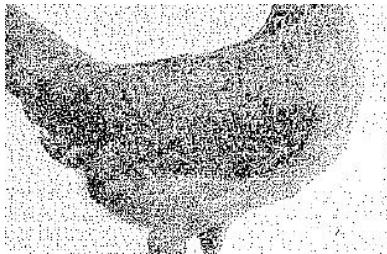


Breast: Prominent, well-rounded, carried forward and upright.



Body and Fluff: Body-- moderately long, sloping to the tail, broad in front tapering slightly to the rear. Keel is of good length, following the line of the back. Feathers moderately long and close to the body.

Fluff—medium in length, moderately full.



Legs and Toes: Legs-- moderately long, straight when viewed from the front. Thighs are medium length. Shanks round, strong, and free from feathers.

Toes—four, long, straight, and well-spread.



To see a walk-thru using color photographs of some UK Cream Legbars go to this BYC link and start at post 343 - The male and female are examined for Type and Color against the SOP:  
<http://www.backyardchickens.com/t/931182/discussion-of-legbar-standard-of-perfection-for-alternative-leg-bars-sop-discussion/340>

For a review of the colors of Cream Legbars that are winning at Poultry Shows sponsored by the APA, look at images on this page on the Cream Legbar Club's Website.  
<http://www.creamlegbarclub.com/11-show-winners>

## Styles/Types of breeding

<b>breeding method</b>	<b>definition</b>	<b>notes</b>
<i>Pair Breeding</i>	<i>(one male to one female)</i>	<i>known pedigree (lineage) of chicks, controlled environment, selective breeding is possible</i>
<i>Trio [or Quad] breeding</i>	<i>(one male to two [or three] females)</i>	<i>possible known pedigree of chicks, more chicks from one male than a single pairing</i>
<i>Rolling Matings</i>	<i>Select the best pullets and cockerels and breed them back to the best hens and cocks for each year - minimum two pens</i>	<i>you can improve your stock over time - This and other information in link on next page for <a href="#"><u>Backyard Poultry Magazine</u></a></i>
<i>Clan (spiral breeding) mating system</i>	<i>clans(families) are kept in pens and males are rotated annually</i>	<i>future sustainability, many generations with no need of new blood in the flock. See Clan mating on next page.</i>
<i>Flock Breeding</i>	<i>multiple parents, (if multiple cock-birds), known male parent if only one rooster</i>	<i>less record keeping - one large pen - get as many birds as possible from which to select</i>
<i>Line Breeding</i>	<i>Related birds are bred together</i>	<i>Discover recessive genes, fix good traits in the flock</i>
<i>Outcrossing</i>	<i>Outside genetics are introduced - usually of the same breed from a different line - could be different breed which is not advisable for most people</i>	<i>When new blood or new traits are needed, can introduce some genetic diversity. Unexpected results can occur from outcrossing</i>
<i>Dual mating</i>	<i>Separate lines are kept for pullets and cockerels</i>	<i>Females that are not necessarily show-worthy but produce show-worthy sons and males that are not show-worthy but can produce show-worthy daughters are kept and paired with correct mates to win at Poultry exhibitions with chickens that are a match to the SOP. this is necessary if the SOP was written in a way that requires two lines - one for each sex</i>



## Styles/Types of breeding *continued*

### Insights from Classroom in the coop

<http://www.the-coop.org/forums/ubbthreads.php?ubb=showflat&Number=28027>

### *Clan mating*

<http://www.themodernhomestead.us/article/Clan+Mating.html>

### *Breeding Guide - Backyard Poultry Magazine:*

[http://www.backyardpoultrymag.com/craig\\_russell/](http://www.backyardpoultrymag.com/craig_russell/)

### *How to get started with a breed (although referencing RIR could apply to any breed)*

<http://bloslpoultryfarm.tripod.com/id67.html>

### *“Culling”*

*“Culling is never easy. It doesn’t necessarily mean killing a bird, but removing it from the breeding pen so that whatever fault it has is not perpetuated. Improvement in the standard of your stock is the goal and this includes not only superficial points but utility aspects as well.”*

*Poultry Club of Great Britain - Read the excellent article here:*

<http://www.poultryclub.org/poultry/selection-for-breeding/>

## Some views about 'Breeding True'

When livestock 'breeds true' - the progeny will replicate the parents.

### True breeding

#### Definition

*noun*

A kind of [breeding](#) in which the parents with a particular [phenotype](#) produce [offspring](#) only with the same [phenotype](#).

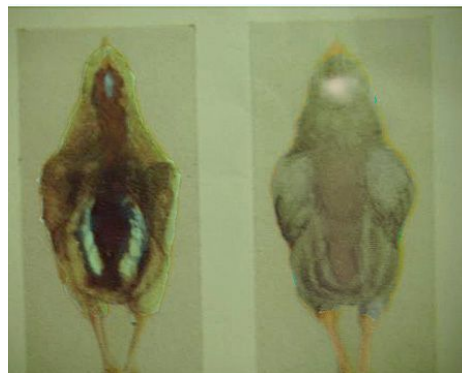
#### Supplement

An example is the *Aberdeen Angus cattle*, which have been black for many generations.

With [plants](#), true [breeding](#) occurs when [plants](#) produce only [offspring](#) of the same [variety](#) when they [self-pollinate](#). For instance, a [plant](#) that has blue [flowers](#) will produce only [seeds](#) that will grow into [plants](#) that have blue [flowers](#). With true breeding, the [trait](#) is passed on to all subsequent [generations](#). For this to occur the parents are [homozygous](#) for a [trait](#) -- which means the parents must be both [dominant](#) or both [recessive](#).

See *also*: [inbreeding](#).

1. The most important characteristic of Cream Legbars is [autosexing](#)\*. Here are some examples of how chicks can be sexed based on chicks down:



left image female with chipmunk stripes, right image male with diffused stripes and head spot.

\* Based on survey results

## Some views about 'Breeding True' - (continued)



Above Legbar chicks (Gold Legbars 1940) top row and center males, bottom row females.

## 2. Blue egg genetics one of the major features of Cream Legbars



## Some views about 'Breeding True' (continued)

### 3. Crests are an essential attribute of Cream Legbars



Crests are a requirement.

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Note: Look for a document by Kestlyn Penley, Co-chair of the SOP Committee, in the near future with details about how the APA will subtract points based on discrepancies for type.

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#### Checklist:

Present ✓	Trait
	Single comb
	Crest
	Soft-feathered, light fowl, Cream Legbar <i>"Type"</i>
	Crele pattern - showing presence of e+ and B/w or B/B
	yellow beak and legs
	white earlobes
	was easily autosexed as chick - produces autosexing chicks
	was hatched from egg with blue-egg genetics - lays eggs showing blue egg genetics.

## Resources

[www.CreamLegbarClub.com](http://www.CreamLegbarClub.com) or [www.CreamLegbarClub.org](http://www.CreamLegbarClub.org)

- chick weight tracking spreadsheet - use the form on the web for the first entry to set up the record for your chick(s). Subsequently you will be given access to the Spreadsheet. Wondering if your chicks or flock at a certain age is at weight? Check your entries against others who have entered to compare
- show winners - see which chickens have won APA shows
- How legbars grow - check the photo essays of chicks at various stages of development
- gallery - see photos of some other's Legbars
- Check the websites resources page for link to poultry shows throughout the USA
- The meeting schedule should be current on the Calendar Page - and news and announcements on the Website's news page.

<http://www.backyardchickens.com/>

- enter 'Legbar' in the search box - and find out about recent discussions of Legbars in the BYC community

<http://kippenjungle.nl/basisEN.htm>

- get some basics of genetics from the site provided by Henk Meijers in the Netherlands

<http://www.the-coop.org/forums/ubbthreads.php>

- For the more advanced enthusiast - detailed discussion with visits from genetics experts from around the globe

### BackyardChickens.com (BYC) - Cream Legbar Threads

**Cream Legbars** - Discussion on all things Legbar

<http://www.backyardchickens.com/t/509483/cream-legbars>

**The Legbar Thread** - Discussion of all things Legbar.

<http://www.backyardchickens.com/t/459044/the-legbar-thread>

**Cream Legbar Working Group** - Standard of Perfection

<http://www.backyardchickens.com/t/713115/cream-legbar-working-group-standard-of-perfection>

## Resources - *continued*

### Facebook - Cream Legbar Pages:

**US Cream Legbar Club:** Organization Page.

<https://www.facebook.com/CreamLegbarClub?fref=ts>

Other Helpful Facebook Pages:

**Poultry colours and genetics** - Closed group apply for entry

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/407951882586249/>

**US Crele and White Sport Legbar Breeders** - Closed Group apply for entry

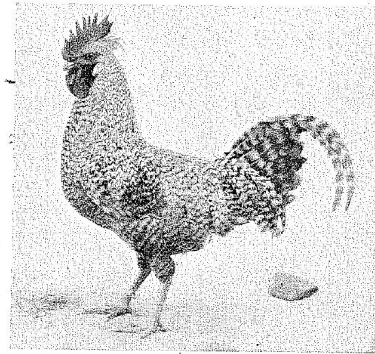
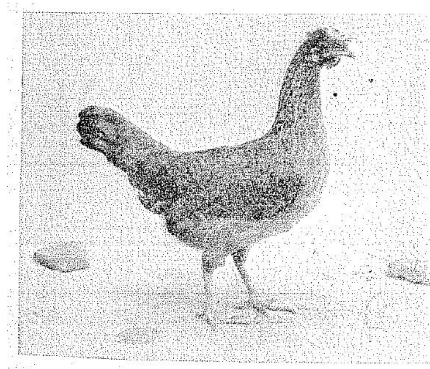
<https://www.facebook.com/groups/623592941106420/>

**Note:** There are many groups on the Internet who are breeding and improving their Cream Legbar Flocks, and discussing their progress online.. These people are happy to hear from newcomers and experts alike. So whether you are an expert regarding CLs or just considering the breed, here are some places to discuss general experiences. As with any group, when receiving feedback and advice consider the knowledge level of the person you are speaking with.





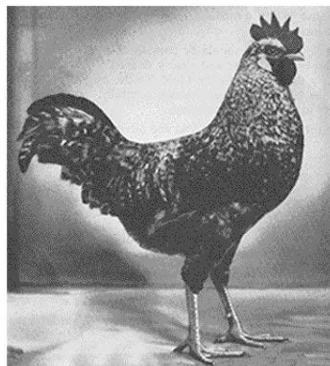
## Gallery Images of Cream Legbars



Images from Genetics Journal article by R.C. Punnett, Modified by adding crests to the Gold Legbar which is the subject of the article to provide the appearance of the Cream Legbar.



Cream Legbar hen and Cockbird from 1947 Dairy Show in London at their introduction.



Legbar Cockerel - sent to us by a friend in UK - taken from a photo in an older version of the PCGB SOP

## Worksheets for Flock Records

Date		Pen Number _____												Number of _____				Notes
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	August	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec					
1																		
2																		
3																		
4																		
5																		
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28																		
29																		
30																		
31																		
TOTAL																		



## POULTRY BREEDING RECORD

Brood ID# \_\_\_\_\_

Owner \_\_\_\_\_

Breed \_\_\_\_\_

Rooster ID/Color band \_\_\_\_\_ Hen ID/Color band \_\_\_\_\_

Age: Rooster \_\_\_\_\_ Age: Hen \_\_\_\_\_

Pen ID# (or N/A) \_\_\_\_\_ Rooster \_\_\_\_\_ Hen \_\_\_\_\_

Date Eggs Set \_\_\_\_\_ #Eggs Set \_\_\_\_\_

Date Eggs Hatched \_\_\_\_\_ #Eggs Hatched \_\_\_\_\_

P/T, NP/IP # \_\_\_\_\_

Remarks:

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Week 1

Livability: #

chicks \_\_\_\_\_

Remarks:

---

---

Week 2

Livability: #

chicks \_\_\_\_\_

Remarks:

---

Week 3

Livability: #

chicks \_\_\_\_\_

Remarks:

---

---

---

Week 4

# chicks ID tagged \_\_\_\_\_ culled: \_\_\_\_\_ Reason:

Remarks:

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---

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# cockerels \_\_\_\_\_ # Pullets \_\_\_\_\_

ID#/Color (Date and single strike-out or highlighter for culled, sold, died, etc.)

—

—  
disposition of all chicks:

—

## POULTRY BREEDING RECORD

BROOD ID# \_\_\_\_\_

### PULLETS:

#### First Eggs

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ ID#: \_\_\_\_\_ Egg Color: \_\_\_\_\_ Size: \_\_\_\_\_ Shell

Quality: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ ID#: \_\_\_\_\_ Egg Color: \_\_\_\_\_ Size: \_\_\_\_\_ Shell

Quality: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ ID#: \_\_\_\_\_ Egg Color: \_\_\_\_\_ Size: \_\_\_\_\_ Shell

Quality: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ ID#: \_\_\_\_\_ Egg Color: \_\_\_\_\_ Size: \_\_\_\_\_ Shell

Quality: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ ID#: \_\_\_\_\_ Egg Color: \_\_\_\_\_ Size: \_\_\_\_\_ Shell

Quality: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ ID#: \_\_\_\_\_ Egg Color: \_\_\_\_\_ Size: \_\_\_\_\_ Shell

Quality: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ ID#: \_\_\_\_\_ Egg Color: \_\_\_\_\_ Size: \_\_\_\_\_ Shell

Quality: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ ID#: \_\_\_\_\_ Egg Color: \_\_\_\_\_ Size: \_\_\_\_\_ Shell

Quality: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ ID#: \_\_\_\_\_ Egg Color: \_\_\_\_\_

Size: \_\_\_\_\_ Shell Quality: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ ID#: \_\_\_\_\_ Egg Color: \_\_\_\_\_ Size: \_\_\_\_\_ Shell

Quality: \_\_\_\_\_

### ROOSTERS:

#### Best Rooster:

ID# \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Move to Breeding Pen? Yes No (circle one)

Best

Features: \_\_\_\_\_

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Best Rooster:

ID# \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Move to Breeding Pen? Yes No (circle one)

Best

Features: \_\_\_\_\_

---

Best Rooster:

ID# \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Move to Breeding Pen? Yes No (circle one)

Best

Features: \_\_\_\_\_

**\*\*IF YOU ARE PARTICIPATING IN THE APA SOP ENDEAVOR PLEASE INCLUDE PICTURES\*\***

## POULTRY BREEDING RECORD

Brood ID# \_\_\_\_\_

chick ID# \_\_\_\_\_ C \_\_\_\_\_ P \_\_\_\_\_ (circle one)

Best Features \_\_\_\_\_

Worst Features \_\_\_\_\_

Weight:

1 wk \_\_\_\_\_ 4 wks \_\_\_\_\_ 8 wks \_\_\_\_\_ 12 wks \_\_\_\_\_ 16 wks \_\_\_\_\_ 20 wks \_\_\_\_\_

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

---

chick ID# \_\_\_\_\_ C \_\_\_\_\_ P \_\_\_\_\_ (circle one)

Best Features \_\_\_\_\_

Worst Features \_\_\_\_\_

Weight:

1 wk \_\_\_\_\_ 4 wks \_\_\_\_\_ 8 wks \_\_\_\_\_ 12 wks \_\_\_\_\_ 16 wks \_\_\_\_\_ 20 wks \_\_\_\_\_

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

---

chick ID# \_\_\_\_\_ C \_\_\_\_\_ P \_\_\_\_\_ (circle one)

Best Features \_\_\_\_\_

Worst Features \_\_\_\_\_

Weight:

1 wk \_\_\_\_\_ 4 wks \_\_\_\_\_ 8 wks \_\_\_\_\_ 12 wks \_\_\_\_\_ 16 wks \_\_\_\_\_ 20 wks

Remarks:

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## What Color is Cream?

"A type of plumage hitherto unrecorded in the country is described, viz. '**cream**', which behaves as a simple recessive to gold." R.C. Punnett *Genetic Studies in Poultry*, X. Cream Plumage

Light Yellow  
APA SOP '38

**Not Gold**  
RM

**Not Silver**  
KK

**ig/ig**  
ETD

"The Colour of  
very Pale  
butter."  
UK judges 2014

off white through  
soft Yellow.  
KP & RM



L.A.

kk KS