

## Chapter 4J: Finnage Characteristics – Form & Variations

The form of fish shown in the Form & Variations class does not match the finnage characteristics of the other classes described in **Chapter 4A** to **4I**.

Show Bettas shown in the Form & Variations class are characterized by:

- i. A combination of one, two or three of the finnage variants described earlier in the other chapters, for example: doubletail crowntail (DTCT), doubletail veiltail (DVT) and doubletail crowntail plakot (DTCTPK).
- ii. A new development with respect to size and/or form such as giants and swordtails.

Importantly, the variation should not interfere with the swimming behavior and other general characteristics of the fish such as its condition, deportment and body shape as described in the general standard (see **Chapter 3**).



**Figure 4J.1** Examples of fish which belong in the Form & Variation class  
**Doubletail veiltail (A), Doubletail crowntail (B), Doubletail crowntail plakot (C), Giant halfmoon plakot (D)**  
**swordtail plakot (E) and swordtail plakot (F)**  
(A) was bred by Kit Watchara (Thailand); (B) Breeder unknown; (C) was bred by KinggiantBetta (Thailand); (D) was bred by SuperstarBetta (Thailand, picture by Gianne Souza; USA); (E) was bred by Jirasak Vimonrattanakit (Thailand) and (F) was bred by Somsak\_Bettafarm (Thailand).  
**Please note that these fish are examples and still exhibit points requiring improvement.**

Rough description of some likely rarer variations which have to be shown in this class (see **Figure 4J.1**):

1. **Doubletail veiltail (DVT):** The doubletail veiltail is a relatively symmetrical longfin variation resulting from a combination of the asymmetrical veiltail and symmetrical doubletail tailtype. The doubletail veiltail shows characteristics of both the veiltail (see **Chapter 4F**) and doubletail (see **Chapter 4H**) standard.
2. **Doubletail crowntail (DTCT):** The doubletail crowntail is a symmetrical longfin variation resulting from a combination of the symmetrical doubletail and crowntail tailtype. The doubletail crowntail shows characteristics of both the doubletail (see **Chapter 4H**) and crowntail (see **Chapter 4I**) and standard.

3. **Doubletail crowntail Plakat (DTCTPK):** The doubletail crowntail plakat is a relatively symmetrical longfin variation resulting from a combination of the symmetrical doubletail Plakat and crowntail plakat tailtype. The doubletail crowntail plakat shows characteristics of both the doubletail plakat (see **Chapter 4D**) and crowntail plakat (see **Chapter 4E**) and standard.
4. **Giant:** As the name already indicates, giant Bettas are characterized by their extremely large body size as comparison to regular sized mature Bettas which usually reach a maximum body size of ~4.5 cm (1.77 inch), although there are exceptions. Ideally, the body size for a giant Betta should be at least 6.00 cm (2.36 inch). The minimum body size for a show Betta to be classified as giant is 5.8 cm (2.28 inch). Here, larger fish are preferred above smaller fish if no other faults apply. This variety can exist in combination with all other finnage and size variations described in this standard and should be judged according to the finnage characteristics of these variations (see **Chapter 4A–4J**).
5. **Swordtails:** The overall appearance of the swordtail Betta can be both asymmetrical and symmetrical and is characterized by at least one elongated ray extending from the caudal fin. The swordtail variation is more likely to appear in short- than long finned fish and can show characteristics of the traditional plakat (see **Chapter 4A**), asymmetrical halfmoon plakat (see **Chapter 4B**) and/or symmetrical plakat (see **Chapter 4C**) standards.
6. **All other variations:** All variations which are not described in any in the current version of the standard.

All variations shown in the Form & Variation class are candidates for a future separate show class of their own. In order to achieve such status, the following characteristics are required:

- a. The variation has to be fixed and stabilized in a line.
- b. The variation has to gain more popularity among breeders.
- c. The variation has to be entered at shows judged according to the Bettas4all Standard® for a larger period of time by multiple breeders.

When these requirements are met, a more detailed description of the variation will be developed and the variation will receive its own trial class. Initially, the trial class will be a separate subclass of the Form & Variation class and the Judging team eventually will decide whether the variation will receive full class status of with its finnage characteristics described in a separate chapter.