Chapter 5B: Color Characteristics - All Other Colors (AOC)

General remark:
The Bettas4all Judging Team has the right to include color patterns which are not described in this standard but which classify as "AOC" based on their appearance.

Please note that the figures shown in his Chapter are used to illustrate the various color variants. Most of the examples still exhibit points requiring improvement.

In the "All Other Colors (AOC)" class, the color pattern of the fish consists of minimally two colors. The AOC class can also be called the "patterned" class as it encapsulates all color patterns which do not match the criteria of the unicolor class.

Depending on the number of fish and color variations entered in a particular finnage variety, the Bettas4all Judging Team can decide to split the AOC class into separate subclasses. This is only allowed when there are at least six fish of a certain sub variety which are entered by a minimum of two breeders and that the amount of (sub)classes does not exceed the maximum prizes made available by the organization (see *Chapter 2*).

Table 5B.1   Optional subclasses of the All Other Colors class

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All Other Colors (AOC)	**Bicolor**	
	Marble	Lightbody
		Darkbody
	Grizzle	
	Banded	
	Multicolor	Lightbody
		Darkbody

Table 5B.1 gives a hierarchical overview of the optional sub-classification of the AOC class based on four different color patterns bicolor, grizzle, marble, multicolor and butterfly. This chapter describes these color patterns in more detail.

1. Bicolor
The bicolor pattern is characterized by a combination of two colors with a sharp boundary between the color of the body and that of the finnage (*see Figure 5B.1 and Figure 5B.2*). The color of both body and finnage ideally should have a solid, uniform distribution without any "bleeding" of the color of the body onto the finnage. A strong contrast between both colors is preferred. In general bicolors are described using the following nomenclature: "body color"/"finnage color".

Figure 5B.1   Examples of fish with a bicolor pattern
Cambodian red bicolor (A), Blue/yellow bicolor (B) and Black/red bicolor (C)
(A) was bred by Melina Vogelmann (Switzerland) (B) breeder unknown (picture by Evan Quek; Singapore) and (C) was bred by Kit Watchara (Thailand).
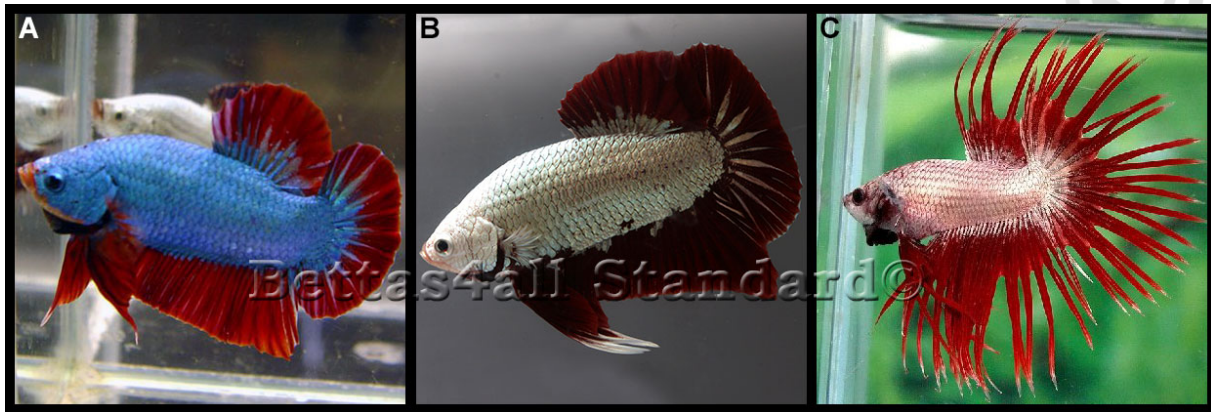
Figure 5B.2   Examples of fish with a bicolor pattern
Blue 'dragon'/red bicolor (A), Red 'dragon' bicolor (B) and cambodian 'dragon'/red bicolor (C)
(A) was bred by Supakon (Thailand); (B) was bred Stefan Leopold (Germany) and (C) was bred by Kit Watchara (Thailand).

2. Grizzle
The grizzle pattern is characterized by an iridescent layer on a pastel/opaque underlayer (*see Figure 5B.3*). The iridescent color is distributed over the body as dense, organized spots whereas in the finnage it appears as equally distributed streaks. Ideally there is a 50/50 distribution between the iridescent color and the lighter under-layer. Because of the pastel/opaque under-layer the perception of the iridescent color is more of a pastel shade.

Figure 5B.3   Examples of a fish with a grizzle pattern
Blue grizzle (A, B and C)
(A) breeder unknown, picture by Ezekiel Lyon Goh (Singapore); (B) was bred by Joep van Esch (The Netherlands) and (C) was bred by Kit Watchara (Thailand).

3. Marble
Marble can be described as a randomly organized, stained pattern of at least two colors on the body and finnage. The various colors ideally should be equally distributed over body and finnage. A strong contrast between various colors is preferred. Ideally there is 50/50 distribution between dark and light colors.
Based on the amount of a dark base color (black, green, blue) on the body, the marble class can be further subclassified into.

- *Darkbody marble:* Presence of a dark base color (black, green, blue) on the body covering at least 30% of the body (*see Figure 5B.4*).
- *Lightbody marble:* Absence or a less than 30% coverage of a dark base color (black, green, blue) on the body (*see Figure 5B.5*).

Figure 5B.4 ***Examples of fish with a darkbody marble pattern***
*(**A**) bred by Kit Watchara (Thailand), (**B**) was bred by Jolanda Rijks (The Netherlands), (**C**) breeder unknown (picture by Evan Quek; Singapore), (**D**) was bred by Susanne Ziolkowsky (Germany), (**E**) was bred by Alex Grimm (Germany) and (**F**) was bred by Tittipark Ritirong (Thailand).*
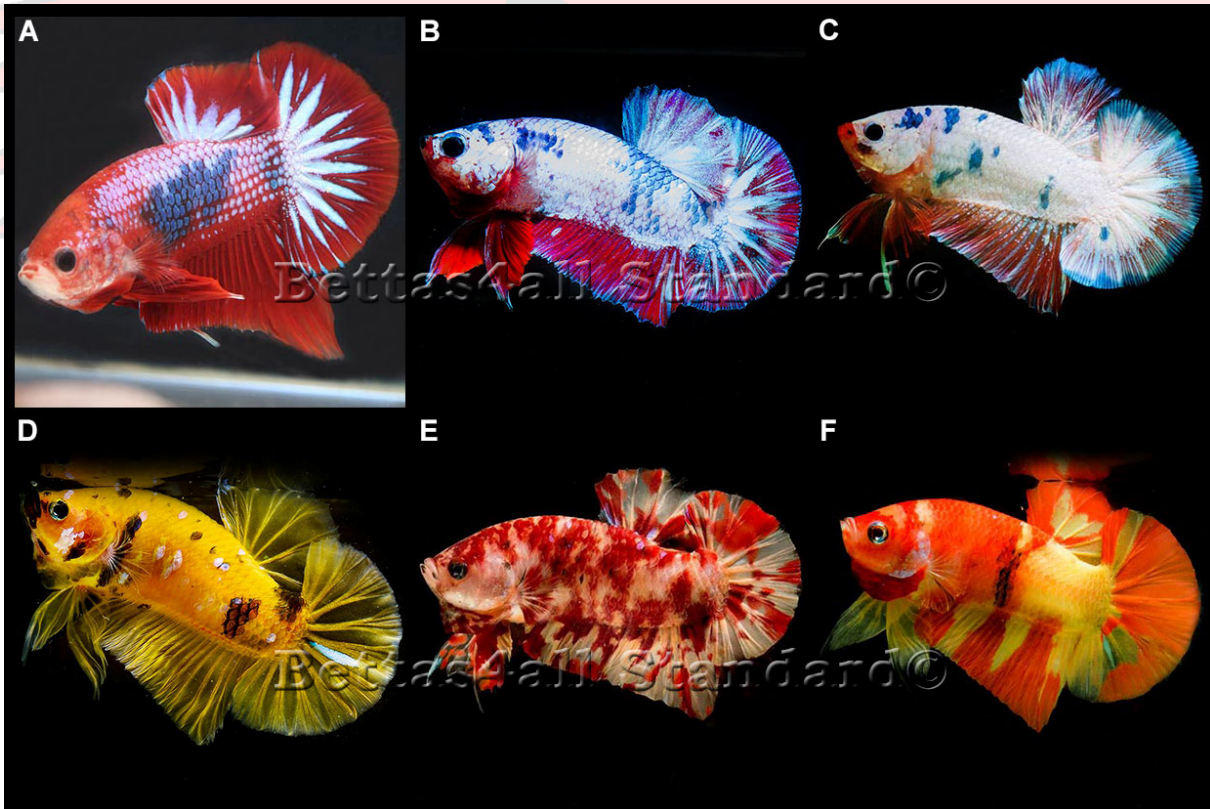
Figure 5B.5 ***Examples of fish with a lightbody marble pattern***
*(**A**) bred by Eugenio Fornasiero (Italy), (**B**), (**C**), (**D**), (**E**) and (**F**) breeder unknown (pictures by Evan Quek; Singapore)*

4. Multicolor

Multicolor can be best described as a pattern which is characterized by a combination of two or more colors which do not fit in any of the other AOC classes. Usually the colors have a solid, uniform distribution on the body and finnage. A strong contrast between the various colors is preferred.

Based on the amount of underlying black pigment scaling on the body, the multicolor class can be further subclassified into:

- *Darkbody multicolor:* Presence of black pigment (melanophores) on the body (black scaling) (*see Figure 5B.6*).

- *Lightbody multicolor:* Absence of the black pigment on the body (*see Figure 5B.7*).

Figure 5B.6   Examples of fish with a darkbody multicolor pattern
Blue/red multicolor (A), Copper black lace multicolor (B), Blue/red multicolor (C)
(A) was bred by Susanne Ziolkowsky (Germany), (B) was bred by Kit Watchara (Thailand) and (C) was bred by Zaldi (Indonesia).

Figure 5B.7   Examples of fish with a lightbody multicolor pattern
Metallic white/black multicolor (A), 'pink' multicolor (B) and 'pink' multicolor (C).
(A) was bred by Suporn Khumhom (Thailand), (B) was bred by Eugenio Fornasiero (Italy) and (C) was bred by Susanne Ziolkowsky (Germany).

5. Banded

The banded pattern is characterized by at least one, distinct, sharp banded pattern around all three unpaired fins. Two or more bands are allowed in the finnage as long as each band covers an equal area in the three unpaired fins (the coverage can be calculated by the following formula: 1/[number of bands]). Please note that the banded pattern can exist in combination with a unicolor, bicolor, grizzle, marble or multicolor base. Here the bodycolor as well as the inner band of the finnage should be judged to the best applicable standard. A strong contrast between various colors is preferred.

Figure 5B.8   *Examples of fish with a butterfly pattern*
Blue/white butterfly (A), Steel blue/white/red butterfly (B), Black/yellow butterfly (C), Black/yellow marble butterfly (D), Pastel blue/red butterfly (E), Blue/white marble butterfly (F)
(A), (C), (D) and (E) were bred by Kit Watchara (Thailand); (B) was bred by Phil Ngo & Indrata (Singapore & Indonesia) and (F) breeder unknown (picture by Evan Quek; Singapore).