

Chapter 4B: 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. The Bettas4all Judging Team can decide to split the unicolor class into separate subclasses when there are at least eight fish of a certain subvariety 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 4B.1 *Optional subclasses of the All Other Colors class*

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

Table 4B.1 gives a hierarchical overview of the optional subclassification 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. The color of both body and finnage 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 4B.1 Examples of fish with a bicolor pattern
 Blue/yellow bicolor (A), Steel blue melano black bicolor (B), Copper 'dragon'/red bicolor (C), Blue 'dragon'/red bicolor (D), Black/red bicolor (E) and cambodian 'dragon'/red bicolor (F)
 (A) was bred by Stingrays (Singapore); (B) was bred by Joep van Esch (The Netherlands); (C) was bred by Supakon (Thailand); (D) was bred Bunthai Saysuwan (Thailand); (E) and (F) were bred by Kit Watchara (Thailand).

2. Grizzled

The grizzled pattern is characterized by an iridescent layer on a pastel/opaque underlayer. 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 4B.2 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 the dark and light colors.



Figure 4B.3 Examples of fish with a marble pattern
 Black/blue/red marble (A), Black/blue/red/white marble (B), "koi" marble (C)
 (A) bred by Kit Watchara (Thailand), (B) and (C) were bred by Alex Grimm (Germany).

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 both colors is preferred.



Figure 4B.4 Examples of fish with a multicolor pattern
 Blue/yellow multicolor (A), metallic white/black multicolor (B), Copper black lace multicolor (C), Blue/red multicolor (D), Black/yellow/red multicolor (E) and pastel blue/red multi (F)
 (A), (C), (D), (E) and (F) were bred by Kit Watchara (Thailand); (B) was bred by Suporn Khumhom (Thailand).

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: $1/[\text{number of bands}]$). 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 4B.5 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) was bred by Bunthai Saisuwan (Thailand).