



Isabelle



Ribbon tailed Ash red



Light Andalusian Swift

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EDITOR: LESTER PAUL GIBSON

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DAVE RINEHART WRITES: 4 mar'04

OK Guys and Gals I have the web site www.rarepigeongenes.com up and running pretty good now! All you on the "To" list, how about telling how many of what you have! Have a gene or two to add, like "feral-lethal" (one of Doc's new ones) and Chalky.

Who has Fantail Silky? Tom, I know you have barless opal, how many? McKee, you probably have something on the list? Johnnie, how many albino hetero's? Paul, you must have more to add? Tim, I think I've figured out how to get you your pictures, will do that this weekend (I promise). Come on folks!

TIM KVIDERA WRITES: 16 mar '04

I cannot remember if you said the site now takes direct additions or not, so will send you what I have and ask that you install the info. Hope it is not too much of an imposition.

While inventorying what is out there it looks like some of my oddities have suffered from more neglect than the rest of the birds have.....

Sandy – 1 hetero received from Doc in Dec. 2003, the last time we saw each other.

Azuro – 1 homo, 3 hetero

Silky (Fantail) – 5 hetero

Silky (Palmetto) – 5 hetero

Fringe – 1 homo (he is also homo milky), 2 hetero (unknown if linked to milky)

Web Lethal – 2 hetero

Fray – 1hetero

Porcupine – 1 hetero

Frosty – 1 homo and 3 hemi

Sorry for the delay getting this stuff off to you.

EDITOR:

Well, over a year has gone by, so how about an update for the list of rarepigeongenes! If anyone has any of the above genes, please contact Dave.

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ROLAN EMAILS: paraphrased

What color are these birds I caught?



EDITOR

Rolan, I enjoy getting your pictures and questions. The first bird is most likely either a Spread Ash red Grizzle carrying black or a Spread Almond. The second picture is a young Spread Ash red called Strawberry. The spotting should disappear in the molt.

ROLAN EMAILS AGAIN

I would like you to help me identify the color of this young pigeon. It looks pinkish but I think that it has to be Ash red with some factor to alter its color. His mother is apparently a recessive red and white and the father is white.



GRAHAM WROTE

Hi Rolan, welcome to the group. The youngster in the picture does seem to have a pinkish hue, but I'm thinking it will eventually moult out like its mother. A recessive red mottle [splash]. The youngster also has white flights. It would be good to see pictures of the youngster once it has moulted into adult feather.

EDITOR

I agree with Graham in that the bird is most likely rec. red with white flights, It should molt in a little better red but it is far from a nice intense recessive red.

I DON'T APPROVE OF POLITICAL JOKES. I'VE SEEN TOO MANY OF THEM GET ELECTED.

DENNIS RADI EMAILED

Here is a pair of Ott'ati swifts that I need help on the genotype. This is what I think: In//+,S//+, So//So what causes the gold in the neck? All four pairs were born in 2003, and haven't finished their molt yet. I was told that they will change color after one more molt and then the color will be set. The cock bird has more gold in the neck area, is this related to sex in any way?

DENNIS EMAILS AGAIN

This pair have a 'powdery blue body with glints of gold. The tip of the tail is darker blue. Its chest displays a rich golden yellow". The tips of each flight feather are darker blue. Me thinks: dilute e//e and I don't know how the blue comes into play. Here the hen has more yellow, I don't know if this is the norm.

[Adel Salem] says the birds are obviously a mix between Otati and Blue Velvet and Gahzgandi. That's clear from their beak setting and even the color.



Indigo Swifts



Kha-wanky Swifts

EDITOR:

Concerning the Kha-wanky Swifts. As Adel said these are a mixture but genetically the color of the one on the left is probably caused by Faded and the Blue T-pattern (Velvet), but it is also Undergrizzle which lightens the flights. This is not a desired coloration. The other looks like a pink-eyed dilute. Are its eyes red? Does it weave its head back and forth to see? If not then it could be a dilute Ash, a dilute DeRoy Almond, or it could be a dilute homozygous Indigo.

JAMES GRATZ WRITES

Has anyone combined Modena bronze with Brander bronze or Lebanon bronze (Ash red with white tail bar)?

I get Ash reds with a gray tail bar from recessive red Modena crosses. Lebanon bronze or a mimic? Is there really a Lebanon bronze or is it a phenotype. IE Ash red, T-pat, Dirty, Sooty, smoky?

EDITOR

James, first the tail bar on the Ash red is gray because of the effect of rec. red, otherwise it would normally be white. Second, I tested the Shikli Ahmar Lebanon and found it is as you say, a phenotype caused by the combination plus a bronze. Any body bronze such as Kite or Archangel with Ash red T-pat will produce the same phenotype.

So is the bronze a specific bronze? No! Is there a bronze specific to Lebanons that we should call Lebanon bronze? I could not find any.

DAVID (ROKNROLRZ) WRITES: 11apr'04

Need to ask you a few things about some of my projects. First, the Gimpel F1s from the birds I got from you last year are starting to produce. First baby is from one of the F1s mated to her father. It is a Bl Check that has some funny feathers in the collar area, not distinctly bronze like the F1s, they actually look grizzled. I'll let the bird molt out and see what happens but was wondering if this is something that you've ever noticed.

Next, the reply you sent me about the Brander bronze Tippler conglomeration got me to thinking about something. I recall that Quinn's tome gave Grizzle as being part of the Classical Almond make-up but then also that Kenny Davis said that Grizzle wasn't in the mix. Could Undergrizzle be present? I don't know enough about the Tumblers and other breeds to know what their Almonds produce, but if Undergrizzle is present underneath the Kite, T-pattern, and e, could this account for some of the grizzly phenotypes as described by Quinn? I'll have to hunt down Kenny's email address and run that by him too. The question was initially sparked by a photo someone sent me of a Tippler-Roller cross that was quite obviously Undergrizzle. The breeder wanted to use it in his Almond projects – obviously the Kite will help, but didn't know what to make of the Undergrizzle.

Finally, the tricky question. Let's say I have a "funny factor" show up in my birds. Let's also say it strongly hints at being dominant (in mating to wild type, more is produced). Let's also say it strongly hints at being sex-linked (and further more there is a readiness to cross over with dilute). How would I go about proving that the factor is a Stripper-locus mutation? I could mate to brown and see if there is a lack of cross-over young...I could mate to a Faded or Qualmond to see if it produced expected 'light' bird in a homozygous cock....any other hints? Thanks for your time.

MY ANSWER

No. I have not seen any grizzling on any feathers of Gimpel colored birds or their crosses. Quinn said Grizzle was part of the Classical Almond makeup but Kenny and I never found Grizzle in the makeup. In fact, we both deliberately put Grizzle into the mix and found it did not produce a good Classical Almond but messed up the classical phenotype.

Could Undergrizzle be present? Yes, some Almonds do pop up with recognizable Undergrizzle but it is not the norm. Undergrizzle is tightly linked to the bronze in Branders bronzes, so if any Brander bronze were used in the Classical makeup then it would show at times on some birds. Could Undergrizzle have been the grizzle Joe was talking about? Maybe.

'Funny factor' – thought to be dominant, sex-linked that readily crosses over with dilute. How do you prove or disprove that the factor is a Stripper-locus mutation?

Mating to brown would not do anymore than any other mating in this case. If you see indications that the factor readily crosses over with dilute, then the factor, as you indicate, may be at a locus distant from the dilute locus. And you think it may be at the

St locus. This is a tough one because you are depending upon a cross over to show it. Thus the mating should be made – ‘Funny factor’ male (dilute if you have one) X Almond or Faded female. I would stick to the Almond if you have one. Breed several Almond males from this union. Mate these to dilute females. Check your young for the ‘Funny factor’. If you are lucky and one of them is ‘Funny factor’ hen, then mate her back to the ‘Funny factor’ hetero Almond male. This should produce the ‘Funny factor’ in both sexes.

Remember, the initial discovery generation will not give you a normal genetic ratio but when (or if) you are lucky enough to get a crossover, then the crossover should act in a normal manner just as any mutation would. The other fact is that Almond itself is unstable and may not produce good ratios.

TIM (SKYROLLER64) WRITES:12apr'04

I would like to know if reduced and frillstencil will work in combination with each other? A black cock (Roller) carrying Spread, split for reduced, paired with a frill hen (bluelace), what would the outcome be?????????? If anyone knows, please respond.

EDITOR

Your email should read “a black, hetero reduced Roller cock”. Birds are or they are not Spread (they don’t carry it). Paired with a frill hen (blue lace)? Don’t quite know which you mean here. Is it an Oriental Frill, a frill stencil, or a bluelace?

The reason I am confused is because bluelace is usually used for a Spread reduced. If that is the case, you will breed more of the same colors.

If it is a Frill Stencil breed as the first sentence seems to indicate; you should get a cross, you will get all hetero Toy Stencils which usually have bronze markings where the white is on the Frill Stencil. Of course, Frill Stencils are both Toy Stencil and frill stencil by genetics factors.

In the original question you wanted to know if reduced and frill stencil will work in combination with each other. The answer to that is yes, if you are talking about genetic factors. Stencils and reduced are on different chromosomes, so any combination is possible.

TIM WRITES

Thanks for your reply and maybe this will help. I am trying to put frillstencil into my Rollers, the cock bird (Roller) is black carrying reduced, the hen is the old style Oriental Roller (Satinette). I was just wondsering if the reduced would have an effect on the frillstencil.....I know if breeding the Roller to the Satinette will produce F1s and the next breeding will be the F1s together to get the F2s (homozygous genes) that I am looking for, and just breed the F2s back into Roller until I get the expression that I’m looking for.

MY REPLY

Tim, I am sorry to inform you that the breeding program you have outlined will not work unless you are willing to breed lots of youngsters. The Satinette cross will produce lots of bronze marked birds and that is about all. [Reduced] has no part of the

equations except to say you will get dilute [reduced] hens. The frill stencil gene is a recessive that affects the tail and a few areas of the flights.

The Toy Stencil complex which is part of the Satinette genome is quite another matter. This is a complex of at least 3 genes and you may literally breed around a hundred F2s and never get the homozygous genome you are looking for. Breeding the F2s back to the Roller will diminish the Satinette effect. The only way I was able to restore the white check or bar effect was to breed one of the well bronzed young back to the Satinette. It took me seven years to get halfway to where I wanted to go. I did succeed and now there are Rollers such as you envision in a couple lofts of the U.S. besides mine. Ralph Smith has some very nice Toy Stencil Rollers. Dal Stone had quite a few very nice ones but I am not sure he still has any.

I do have a few white barred reduced Rollers, some frill stencil Rollers, and some Satinette marked (Toy Stencil, frill stencil) Rollers.

If you just want this color Roller, one of these people will help you. If you just want to have the fun of developing your own; go to it and have fun. I am not sure of the effect you are wanting to achieve.

RALPH SMITH EMAILS

My dad has Rollers that look just like the Oriental Rollers. We have them in many colors, blue black, brown, red, and all these dilutes, too. The Rollers he has are all bred for performance and not show. We got the start of these from Paul Gibson. I have also made these in my Fantails in all colors, as well as Satinette pattern. The latter I'm still working on getting the Toy Stencil in the wings. But my dad does have several frill stencil Rollers. Maybe we can be of help.

An Irishman, by the name of O'Malley proposed to his girl on St. Patrick's Day. He gave her a ring with a synthetic diamond. The excited young lass showed it to her father, a jeweler.

He took one look at it and saw it wasn't real.

The young lass, on learning it wasn't real, returned it to her future husband. She protested vehemently about his cheapness. "Why did you give me a synthetic diamond?" He smiled, "It was in honor of St. Patrick's Day, I gave you a sham rock!"

I asked my Sunday School class, "If I sold my house and my car, had a big garage sale and gave all my money to the church, would that get me into Heaven?"

"NO!" the children answered. "If I cleaned the church every day, mowed the yard, and kept everything neat and tidy, would that get me into Heaven?"

Again the answer was, "NO!"

"Well, then, if I was kind to animals and gave candy to all the children, and loved my wife, would that get me into Heaven?" Again they all answered "NO!"

"Well", I continued, "then how can I get into Heaven?"

A five-year-old boy shouted out, "YOU GOTTA BE DEAD!"

Ad: NICE PARACHUTE: Never been opened – used once.

Ad: FREE YORKSHIRE TERRIER, 8 years old, Hateful little dog. Bites.

RON HUNTLEY WRITES: 28mar'04 [editorial comment – everyone, here is the ember info you have been waiting for]

James, how about some photos of your Indigo embers. Do you have any before and after shots to show the transformation that takes place with all ember birds? It would be very interesting to see what your indigo ember phenotype looks like. Are they on brown, blue or Ash red base?

Attached are photos of two of my embers going through their transformation. They are about 75% complete with their first molt. Each is changing from recessive red to ember. The first is changing from recessive red to an ember blue bar. The second from a recessive red with spread on blue to an ember spread or what Doc Hollander called a mahogany.

Note the amount of change in phenotype between their first and last photos.



[This is a nice series showing the molt from rec. red phenotype to ember barred blue. The one thing these pictures do not show is that the flights stay red. The last picture shows the bar which is usually a Toy Stencil mimic bar.]





[This series shows the change from the recessive red phenotype to the ‘mahogany’ phenotype. This third picture shows what I call a molt line on the wing. Notice in the last picture that the flights stay red. This and the molt from rec. red phenotype to a blue red phenotype are the distinguishing factors for embers. A lot of embers will also have a red tail bar.]



[This is a picture sent in by Jerry Sternadel of a bird, which came from the loft of Doc Hollander and originally probably from the loft of Larry Long, which shows the wings and bars and reddish tail bar of a good ember phenotype.]

JOE POWERS WRITES: 31 mar'04

Hi Mare, Joe Powers here – could you send me a picture of this Dove or post it in the photo section. I would like to see it. I read the posts on the main page and the photos are not kept there.

MARE WRITES:

Sure Joe, Here is the little pied with the curly feathers. These pics do not show how the feathers flip up and forward very well, but it will give you a sense of what I am trying to describe.

Housewife: Last year I replaced all the windows in my house with those expensive double-pane energy efficient kind. But this week I got a call from the contractor complaining that his work had been completed a whole year and I had yet to pay him. Boy oh boy, did we go around! Just because I'm blonde doesn't mean that I am automatically stupid. So I proceeded to tell him what his fast talking sales guy told me last year.....that in a one year, the windows would pay for themselves. There was silence on the other end so I hung up. Guess I won that stupid argument!

JOE WRITES:

Hi Paul, debate going on (Dove group) if this is more than just an extreme expression of Silky. One parent Silky, one normal.



EDITOR:

Yes Joe, I think this is more than just an extreme expression of Silky. If you look at the wing feathers of the close up; you will see that the primary barbules from the flight feather are extremely long, not normal length.

JIM MUCKERMAN WRITES

I am attaching a pic of a yellow Trenton Homer. This is what I would refer to as a recessive yellow. In this family of Homers, recessive red is quite common. The breeder I acquired this bird from says he can get yellows like this from a pair of recessive reds often. So I think his recessive reds carry dilute too.

JIM WRITES:

“Mike Hughes wrote, ‘Does anyone have a picture of a pigeon with the “lemon” color?’”

Do you mean like this one? See attached.



Very nice recessive yellow Homer.



Checker (lemon) ecru on blue base.

PAUL GAMINO REPORTS

On March 22, 2004, a DeRoy Parlor Roller, band number 223, rolled 381 feet 9 inches at the soccer complex in Lancaster, Pa. He had another Parlor Roller, band 270, that rolled 322 feet 7 inches. Both beat the existing World record of 320 feet 7 inches which was set at the Birmingham, AL.

EDITOR (in response to query by Layne Gardner)

When you enter the realm of tints; you start a whole new ball game. We have named three darkening factors (Dirty, Sooty, and smoky) and a lightening factor (Ice).

In reality there are several other factors that are un-named that enter into this arena. In Ice pigeons, there used to be predominantly one that produced a phenotype that looked like clear ice, thus the name. There is also another factor that was present in the Damascenes and now is in the Ice Pigeons that produces a white color phenotype that really looks like snow rather than ice.

Also recently a couple new lightening factors have been worked with and one named and symbolized. The other is still being worked on.

Now the darkening factors. We know that there are several which includes a smutty coloration which is found in some lofts of barred birds that smears the color somewhat like smoky but does not lighten the skin or beak. There is one that I refer to as juvenile coloration in which the adult does not molt lighter but stays the same color as the 'dirty' squab feathers. There is one that pops up like what you seem to have, that looks a lot like a partial Sooty in the shield and seems to be linked to the bar pattern and is very hard to get rid of. This is found in some Mookees and other breeds. When you look at the shades of the original subspecies of the wild types depicted around the Mediteranian, you also see a wide range of darkening factors.

The problem you have can be alleviated somewhat by the addition of Ice into the genome. Some Homer strains have a clear shield that looks somewhat like Ice and may be a hetero Ice combination but also may be a new lightening factor.