



Black Whiteside



recessive yellow whiteside



recessive red whiteside

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BRETT SAVAGE WRITES 8may'04 excerpts:

I would like you help in identifying the colors of these young rollers from a yellow cock and a black hen carrying rec. red with white flights and tail.

The first is an unusual shade of yellow similar to khaki, the second is from their second round, note the Ash like flecks in the tail. I have raised many reds and yellow from the yellow cock mated on a red hen, but this is the first time I have seen these unusual colors, so they must be coming from the new hen he is mated on this year.



THE EDITTORS RESPONSE:

Yes Brett, the new hen is producing these colors. The first bird is Spread Ash yellow bar and the second Ash red Spread carrying black. (which usually puts the black flecks in the tail). The Ash yellow is a hen and the Ash red is a male. Also the male looks like it may be Indigo.

The young are white flighted because white flights are dominant. The white of the tail is recessive and that is why the young do not have white tails.

A husband said to his wife, "No, I don't hate your relatives. In fact, I like YOUR mother-in law better than I like mine."

MICK BASSETT EMAILS:2june'04 excerpts

The Thuringer Goldkafertauben is Fieldpigeon shape – the Gimpel, Strasser, and Thuringian Whitetail were used in remaking the breed, the same breeds used originally. The name is after a CopperGreen/Black Woodland Beetle with an intense sheen.



Thuringian Rosebeetle Colored Pigeon



Mosaic Indian Fantail

EDITOR: Thus the bronze over the shield is the same as found in Saxon Whitetails. This bronze is also the same as found in the Modenas and is Ts1//Ts1 or homozygous for Ts1. Use of this with the full compliment of Toy Stencil would produce a bird with white or near white shield and finch marks. The pattern is T-pattern.

EDITOR:

A few years ago I put reduced into Black white-bar Starlings and young males from a line produced a number of near white hens. These hens were both reduced Blacks and reduced Spread recessive reds. After producing around a dozen such hens, lo and behold a recognizable reduced white bar Starling was produced. That puzzled me for a little while. How could I get the near white hens (which were reduced) and also get a recognizable reduced white bar?? Can you tell me??

MICHAEL SPADONI EMAILS: 5june'04

Was at the Melbourne Pigeon Society Annual Show today and came across this Mosaic Indian Fantail. Ash red with a black stripe down the middle of the bird starting from the crest, down the back of the neck and onto the back, then runs down one side and down the leg. Note the black patch has 2 mutations to the rest of the bird. 1) Blue/Black pigment & 2) Spread, so the way I understand it this cannot be a Somatic Mosaic but rather a Bi-paternity mosaic?

EDITOR:

That would be my slant also, Michael. (picture above).

A man meets a genie. The genie tells him he can have whatever he wants, provided that his mother-in-law gets double. The man thinks for a moment and then says, "OK, give me a million dollars and then beat me half to death."

NATHAN SIDEBOTTOM EMAILS 23july '04

Here is a different pic of the hen, it shows the color better, hopefully it's a better size for you guys. [What color is it?]



[A very pretty pastel. Color undetermined but apparently is a reduced????.]

GARY YOUNG EMAILS 25july'04

I just had two rec-opal Homers produce a blue non-opal youngster in an individual breeding cage. The cock is from a strain out of New York and the hen is out of a very old Utah strain of racers. I have attached pictures of the parents. What do you think – two different rec-opal mutants?

STEVE SOUZA RESPONDS:

Any chance your cock is het opal and het Indigo? Although rec. opal (o//o) is extremely variable as we know and could very well have so small of an effect that it appears not to be present. I have an opal that looked like a regular blue bar in juvenile feathers, and upon first molt, got the more typical opal look.

RON HUNTLEY RESPONDS:

As you know, recessive opal is linked to pattern. That means your hen which is red phase rec. opal bar must be either homozygous for bar or het. bar and het. barless. Either way we don't know which type of opal or pattern she may be carrying on her other chromosome.

Your cock is a T-pattern red phase and he too could be carrying a different pattern and opal phase on his other chromosome

Does any one know if red phase is dominant to blue phase? I don't, but would really like to know. Let's assume that it is and that both cock and hen are het for it. If that were the case then 25% would be blue phase of some pattern. Some blue phase opals do not show very much opal effect. I have a hen that only shows a slight opal effect on her bars and tail. She is down from (Egor) one of Tom Barnhart's birds.

I sure would like to see some pics.

Q. How do some men define marriage?

A. A very expensive way to get your laundry done for free.



male



female

YE EDITOR RESPONDS:

The female does not have a typical opal tail bar. Rather it looks like a FadedXIndigo tail bar. Neither are red phase. The shield areas sure do look opal but you covered the flights with your grip. From what I can see, they do not look opal either????? Have you reared any opals out of this pair? Is it possible that the one is het opal and something that is producing a look alike effect???

If they were two different rec. opal mutants, the young would still be opal unless the genes were on separate chromosomes.

GARY YOUNG EMAILS:26july'04

The hen is a ten year old flyer – may be barred opal on one chromosome and checkered opal on the other, because she has produce both types of offspring (need to find out). The cock is a youngster – both of his parents were heavily checked blues out of a barless non-opal hen and a rec. opal T-pattern cock (no relation to the hen). Don't think either strain has any blue phase in it.

RON HUNTLEY RESPONDS:

Gary, can we see some pics of the youngster including the tail close up?

Excuses sent to teachers: Please excuse John being absent on Jan. 28,29, 30, 31, 32 and also 33. Please excuse Jimmy for being. It was his father's fault.

STEVE SOUZA EMAILS:

I have seen it [red phase] pass “through” a generation unnoticed only to surface in the next generation of offspring. Steve states: “It passed through the blue phase opal. I had a “red phase” opal cock mated to a “blue phase” opal hen, and produced two young in the nest...one of each phenotype. I mated the “blue phase” young hen to a “red phase” uncle and produced additional “red phase” young.”

Steve goes on to say, “Opal (blue-phase is extremely variable in its display, ranging from minimal visible effects to the blue being strongly washed out. In the case of your bird above the head, tail and flights show strong dark grey component. The “red-phase” opal effect is very consistent in color display and not variable (with few exceptions, and that for the rare “red-phase hens available, kind of an intermediate look). So I do not believe this bird of yours is a “red-phase. The look you would expect for a “red-phase” opal bird is like the one shown below...where the head, flights, and tail (along with the rest of the body except for the “C” pattern area) are a uniform white/gray color. The bird shown is a barless opal, so there is no pattern visible, but in a bar pattern bird, you would see reddish bars, a check bird would show reddish checks, etc....looking like an ash-red bird.”



barless red phase rec. opal



another barless red phase rec. opal

GARY YOUNG EMAILS: excerpts.

Have spent some time trying to recreate the attached “silver phase” Archangel (reduced Od) with good success, except mine show more gimpel bronze, which messes up the nice silver body. I wonder if it is rec-opal instead of Od on these birds, Paul?

MY REPLY:

The “silver-phase” Archangel is evidently Od and reduced. If it is rec. opal also, this has not been shown. Reduced does funny things sometimes. In my Starlings, which are Ts Bar, it produces near white hens with no evidence of the Starling pattern.

Mating these back to White-bar Starlings produces properly colored Starlings. However, when a homozygous reduced male is produced – it looks like a nice Blue lace reduced. I have not been able to get one of these males to make it through the molt, so I am not sure if it will stay that color. However, the whitish hens do stain in some color as they age.

I have reared only a couple of the “silver phase” and they were both males. They were from the combination of reduced and Dom. opal. The first one I saw at a show was very nice and upon inquiry about the genetics, I was told it was a homozygous Dom.

opal. I bought it and brought it home. When I mated it to a normal Archangel; all the young should have been Od but they were only 50% Od and 50% normal so I knew right away that homo Od, it wasn't.

After I saw the very nice pedigree chart sent to me by Renault; I saw that the ancestry included reduced and Od.



MY REPLY:

Gary, thanks for the pictures of the beautiful birds. I am not sure what you can do to produce the nice silvery body with these birds. May someone else can enlighten us. The silvery body is certainly a nice coloration and I have not been able to produce it at will. It just seems to pop up sometimes. Maybe one day we will know the whole story about this combination.

DAVID HALL EMAILS:1aug'04

I read your newsletter in which you said you would try to answer any questions. I breed crested white Frillbacks; but all the plain headed colours, i.e. Blue Grizzle, Red Grizzle, yellow Grizzle, and Blacks all have much better curl form than the whites, so I wanted to know which might be the best cross to improve the curls without damaging the Crested white.

MY REPLY:

Your whites are homozygous Grizzle Ash reds. Therefore the best mating would be using either the red Grizzle or the yellow Grizzle. Assuming the reds and yellows you have are Ash; choose the best curled and mate it to your white. This should give you 50% whites and 50% Ash red Grizzles.

Now, as to the crest, none of the young will be crested unless the colored parent is carrying crest. The best of these young whites mated back to the white parent will bring back the crest.

More excuses sent to teachers:

Please excuse Roland from P.E. for a few days. Yesterday he fell out of a tree and misplaced his hip.

Carlos was absent yesterday because he was playing football. He was hurt in the growing part.

Please excuse Ray Friday from School. He has very loose vowels.

Chris will not be in school cus he has an acre in his side.

Megan could not come to school today because she has been bothered by very close veins.

DAVE WALTERS EMAIL: 9aug'04

Just a very quick question – Is it possible to have two birds in the same nest, one being normal and the other a crossover mechanism? They are from bars. The cock bird is a Mealy carrying silver and a hen, a cream. The first round produced two hens, a Mealy and a silver. The second round, two creams; which in theory should be two cream cocks carrying silver. One of the youngsters is a cock bird and shows the signs of carrying the silver gene in his chuck and small flecking in his flights. The other I am having difficulty in sexing, by rights it should be a cock. But it shows no signs of flecking at all and if it does turn out be a hen, then the only explanation I can give is the crossover mechanism. Is this possible from the same nest?

MY REPLY:

Dave, this is not only possible, that is the way it usually happens. Anytime a sex-linked crossover happens, it happens in the sex chromosome during sperm production. Does this mean out of the next 90 young reared from this pair that this will happen more often...or that it will ever happen again? No, either could be true or neither.

RALPH SMITH EMAILS: 9aug'04

Thought you might like to see what I've been working on. This is a frill stencil fantail.

MY REPLY:

You can quit working on that bird now. You got him/her painted pretty good. Now you should try to do the same thing with blues and browns and non-pieds. ☺ ☺ Lock up your loft, I think that someone from Ohio may be coming to see you soon.

RALPH REPLIES:

Thank you. I already have the blues and browns and the non-pieds in them also. And the loft is open and awaiting your visit. [Haven't gotten there yet!]

A CUTE LITTLE ALBINO DEER FROM WYOMING

MY REPLY TO RALPH:

Of course, I knew that. ☺ ☺ Just having a little fun. You have done a superb job on this project. Hope your excess birds are bought by people that appreciate the difficulty of the work you have done to establish these beautiful birds.

STEVE CORVUS EMAILS:10aug'04

Can someone put a name to what is occurring in these birds? The first bird (558-01) is a hen out of a faded cock and a blue bar hen. The birds siblings were all faded. She is mated to a blue check cock. There offspring is the next bird (1908-04) which is a hen. At first, I had assumed that this was some form of faded with some other modifier, but now because they are both hens, I see it wouldn't be possible for faded to be passed to 1908-04 from 558-01. I am probably missing the most obvious answer as I usually do, so was hoping someone can point me in the right direction.

STEVE EMAILS AGAIN:

I also need assistance in naming this Modena. She is the offspring of a black Grizzle Schietti and a blue (bronze bar) gazzi cock. This bird superficially resembles her maternal grandmother, who is pictured in the background of the second picture of bird 4-04. The maternal grandmother is a reduced sulfur Grizzle gazzi, maternal grandfather recessive red schietti. Thanks in advance.



EDITOR:

Yes, 558-01 is a Faded hen. The youngster 1908-04 appears to be a Dom. opal. The Modena offspring appears to be a Modena bronze Grizzle Schietti. It also appears to be homozygous Grizzle. The hen appears to be a sulphur gazzi Grizzle but not reduced. If it were reduced, the flights and tail would not be that prominent in color.

STEVE EMAILS:

A few questions and observations in return. How did you determine 556-01 is faded? Her sisters looked very different than her. I've attached a pic of one of her sisters. As far as 1908-04, I have no dominant opal in my homers. Her father is a normal blue check white flight.

The Modena 4-04, I take is a blue base because of its black tips on the flights and tail. Why is the color just at the ends of the flights, is this the result of the grizzle? And also, why the red breast? Is it from the recessive red of the father?

The grandmother is the back of the second photo, I'm fairly certain is reduced. I will double check tomorrow, (and may very well be eating crow over it). I don't often handle this hen, but I do believe the color is pushed mostly to the tips. Hopefully I will get a better picture of her tomorrow. I sincerely appreciate your thoughts and help.

EDITOR:

Now I see where the white flights came from. ☺ Normally with Faded, the hens do not show as much as the picture you sent but it does happen.

Also, I started to say in the previous email that your bird 1904-04 might be recessive opal but the coloration looks more like Dom. opal. If you have not introduced any new birds into your flock and you have not seen Dom. opal before, then probably it is an opal (recessive that is).

The Modena – yes, it does have a blue/black base. Yes, the color at the end of the flights is the result of Grizzle. Why the red breast? I really don't know. The red on the wings is from the bronze but that should not affect the front of the breast.

STEVE WRITES:

Got any good recipes for crow? The reduced hen is actually a Grizzle. I had purchased her in 2000 from a breeder who was selling her as a reduced sulfur. Until the last six months, I really didn't know what reduced was, so had always assumed and never questioned the fact that she was reduced. Oh well, live and learn.

THE BOOBY PRIZE

Tom, Dick and Harry were in the pub enjoying a few quiet drinks one night, when they decided to get in on the weekly raffle. They bought five \$1 tickets each, seeing it was for charity. The following week, when the raffle was drawn, they each won a prize.

Tom won a whole years supply of gourmet spaghetti sauce. Dick won a six months supply of extra long gourmet spaghetti. And Harry won a toilet brush.

When they met in the pub a week later, Harry asked how the others enjoyed their prizes. Great they both said, "I love spaghetti". Dick said, "And how is the toilet brush, Harry." "Not so good, he replied, "I reckon I'll go back to paper."

TOM BARNHART EMAILS:16aug'04

The attached pics are of a commie that trapped in at the loft of a recently deceased club member. I originally thought it was a poorly colored recessive red, but upon seeing it two weeks later, it appeared to be much darker. Do you think this is an ember?

LARRY LONG RESPONDS (EXCERPTS)

In my opinion, yes, this could be ember. The feathers around the wing butts look like reversion to blue and that's a clue. The reddish flights can be bred by selection and I favored the fire flights as I call them and they stay reddish after the molt in many examples.

I had included some of the original embers in a shipment to Paul Gibson earlier when I was trying to figure out what this was.

EDITOR: Just a few misc. notes.

Silky (L) is a Dominant gene. The bird should be Silky as a juvenile. You can check to see if it is truly a Silky by mating to a non-silky bird. If it is Silky, then the young should be 50% Silky.

A recessive trait can be carried for generations before showing up when a bird mated to a similar bird allows the trait to exhibit itself.

DAVID LONGSETH EMAILS:29aug'04 excerpts

Not sure what bronze(s) or other factors are at work in this YC. The mother was a brown check with some sort of bronze – wasn't Kite, too intense for Roller bronze, not Ts1. Father was a rec. red that had a lot of mottling but not due to Grizzle. This son of theirs looks a little like a Modena at first glance, but a bit washier in the bronze areas.



apparentlyTs2//Ts2 Baldhead



looks like a Faded brown

pics sent by David L.

My girlfriend told me I should be more affectionate. So I got a second girlfriend. ☺ ☺.
The most effective way to remember your wife's birthday is to forget it once!!!!!!!!