



Budapester Kiebitz



Reduced blue Starling



Homo Indigo Saxon Whitetail

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EDITOR: LESTER PAUL GIBSON

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The last issue I asked a question about the mating of a blue bar male to a dun bar hen. The question was - why all the young came out checkered? Of course, they were not Checker. Read below.

ANDREAS LEISS EMAILS: apr'05

Paul, your tests with the Frillbacks is very interesting! I found the same when I worked with blue barred and black Kiebitze. They also have a gene that blocked the grizzle expression. All Kiebitze are homozygous Grizzles! The young Kiebitze show the grizzle effect a little. The white belly is not a pied gene. It is similar to the white shield gene in black pigeons. The white belly gene only is visible when the pigeon has the grizzle gene. The "eulige" Stettin Tumbler has not the grizzle blocking gene so he looks like a typical Grizzle with white belly.

I plan to work more with the Kiebitze and similar breeds in the near future.

EDITOR:

Andreas, thanks for the email about the Kiebitze. Glad to hear you are planning to work on the white belly (white breast and belly) trait. This certainly needs worked out so we understand what is going on here. I also have been working on the white belly trait with the Stettin and found as you did with the Kiebitze.

I have been working on the white shield on black pigeons and know what you mean. The grizzle of the Black white side (shield) pigeons does not act like a normal or typical grizzle. Probably the white belly is not the same either and that is possibly why the Stettin Tumbler can be white belly and typical grizzle.

GARRY GLISSMEYER EMAILS:

Hello Paul, yesterday, a good friend in Dallas, Rodney Ford posted two pictures on our My Family Indian Fantail website. He was hoping Lynn or I might be able to determine the genotype that is causing the phenotype shown. Lynn has some experience with Brander Bronze, but I am a neophyte here.

Seen in a restaurant window – Don't just stand there and be hungry, come on in and get fed up.

Seen at a Funeral Home – Drive carefully, we'll wait.

Lynn told Rodney that she had taken a similar bird to the NYBS to show Kvidera ...He felt Sooty and Dirty were both playing a role. If you can shed any light on this, it would be enjoyable to all.

RODNEY FORD: Description: mother and father were brander bronzes. The pic makes the bird look darker than it is. It is more the color of a yellow. This pair has produced 4 like this. I first thought this one was the product of my Dom. opal cock but after 4 babies like this I think they are breeding true. The babies are born full down.



[Looks like a reduced Brander bronze. They should all 4 be hens. Could the father be het for reduced?]

LYNN KRAL EMAILED:

I took these pictures this morning for you to view to go along with the topic. The hen [Brander bronze] in the picture is from an Almond pair last year. Her mother was the same bronze (she was from a floor egg). I put her with a Blue Almond cock that was hetero for brander bronze and recessive red. They produced this bird and a wide range of other colors. One was a solid peach colored bird, a bright recessive red, a couple normal colored Kites, and a couple Almonds.

I mated her to a Kite cock het for Brander and rec. red. She is now mated to the rec. yellow cock.

The next two pictures are a Dom. opal Indigo Spread het for brown. He is out of a brown line, his first two babies are pictured here. His mate is a Brander Bronze hen het for rec. red. The lightest colored bird is starting to feather and is similar to Rodney's bird. It is Dirty for sure and has dark skin, toe nails, beak, and would you believe a gray tongue tip on the last ¼". Does Dirty do this?

MAN – Your body is like a temple. WOMAN – Sorry, there are no services today.

MAN – Your place or mine. WOMAN – Both. You go to yours, I'll go to mine.

MAN – I would go to the end of the earth for you. WOMAN – But would you stay there?

MAN – Haven't I seen you someplace before? WOMAN – Yes, that is why I don't go there anymore.

MAN – So what do you do for a living? WOMAN – I'm a female impersonator.

MAN – If I could see you naked, I'd die happy. WOMAN – If I saw you naked, I'd probably die laughing.



Brander & rec yellow



reduced?



rec. red [blueness in tail is copier artifact]

AL BAYOU EMAILS:

Hi Paul and group. Was out in the young bird loft and came across this young bird. Would this be a mosaic?



[The extra purple rump is from my copier. It was running out of ink.]

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RON HUNTLEY REPLIES:

Yes, the bird is a mosaic. It's a normal blue on the one side and a smoky blue on the other. May I use this photo on my web site?

MICHAEL SPADONI REPLIES:

Yep, definitely a mosaic. Ron in addition to smoky, I was thinking possibly also either Dirty or Sooty as I think it is too dark to be just the influence of smoky alone?

EDITOR:

The left side being smoky does not have an albescent strip on the tail. The right side shows the albescent strip very neatly. There is something else going on with this bird. The whitened secondary flights and a couple tertiaries are not typical on blue.

A Sunday School teacher asked her class why Joseph and Mary took Jesus with them to Jerusalem. A small child replied, "They couldn't get a baby sitter."

JIM MUCKERMAN EMAILS:

I have a pair of young from a Blue bar hen and a Spread recessive yellow cock. One of the young looks like it could be rec. yellow or red?? Although I think if it were e//e it would have more down? I was also wondering what the chances of the darker youngster being Spread?

EDITOR:

Jim, unless the Blue bar is carrying recessive red; there is no chance of any young being rec. yellow or rec. red. The two young are probably blue or black and silver or dun. [What color did they feather out to be?]

BOB MCGUAN asks about Gimpel phenotype.

MY ANSWER:

The gimpel phenotype is fairly easy to put into Rollers. At least it was for me. Also a fellow in Arizona has put this phenotype into large King-like birds which he calls Gabriels. It is recessive and takes two generations to move the phenotype. Also a fellow in Germany has put the color into a Pouter breed and got it accepted as a new breed coloration.

On the flip side, many of the Suabians and Starlings are homozygous Archangel bronze and show only a red-bronze crop crescent. I have never gotten the gimpel pattern to exhibit on those two breeds.



Dom. opal bar Gimpel



Excellent Gimpel pattern



Archangel non-gimpel pattern



Ash red gp, Ash red Od gp



Suabian showing Arch bronze



Gimpel pattern Pouter

ART WRITES:

I made a web page so as to not plug your mail. On it I have a family of Rollers, first are the parents then some young. With the exception of the Ash red I don't have any other Spread in my loft. I hope someone out there might make more sense out of these birds. <http://www.canbaysystems.com/pairoo8.html>

BRETT SAVAGE WRITES:

Enjoyed looking at your Rollers. Some very nice colors. I think what you are calling barless are really Spread, not birds without the gene for bars which is commonly called barless. I believe what I am saying here is correct. If not, some of the more experienced can correct me.

The second bird you called barless has a bar on the wing so he is not Spread.



[Spread recessive opal or Od]



[Spread Ash bar]

EDITOR:

The misreading of the Spread Ash red is common. Some read it as barless when no bars show and others as non – Spread when the bars show. The bars show on many Spread Ash because they are also Sooty and the Sooty marks the bar to a certain extent.

Attending a wedding for the first time, a little girl whispered to her mother, "Why is the bride dressed in white?" "Because white is the color of happiness, and today is the happiest day of her life." The little girl thought about this for a moment, and then said, "So why is the groom wearing black?"

PETER HILL EMAILED:

The minimum requirement for Gerald's "pure white (no colored feathers) bird with orange or yellow eyes" is one heterozygous grizzle grandparent on each side of the pedigree. I have some confusion about the reference to Spread in the yellow hen that popped up in one of Gerry's earlier emails... the combination of Spread and Ash red produces a pseudo "barless Ash red" ... a "barless silver". I have no idea what the effect of adding dilute to Ash red is, but I doubt it would be a solid yellow bird.

Next, a solid recessive red bird may or may not contain Spread... I believe S2 has told me Spread does not enhance the solid red coverage of rec. red, but I think he uses modifiers as well. I am not sure of the presence or absence of Spread alters the appearance of recessive yellow. So can you shed some light please?

SATINETTE REPLIES: (paraphrased)

Yes, Peter, it only takes one grandparent on each side...or basically one Grizzle gene from each parent. Adding dilute produces an Ash that is slightly lighter in color, not really white.

Spread does not actually make a recess. red better, but does make the underlying color more uniform. Recessive red in the presence of the appropriate number of dilute genes produces recessive yellow, and in the presence of pale produces recessive gold.

WILLIE KOCZYNSKI REPLIES:

Peter, a very good explanation of Spread Ash red. I added dilute to Spread Ash red. It lightens up the bird. I selected for the lightest in the project and they have gotten to the point where they are almost white. The cocks are the lightest. The breast has a crescent of color but not very much.

THUMPER WRITES:

Attached are picture of 3 birds, all bred of the same cock. Bird 2 was bred off a Blue bar cock and a Red Chequer hen. The bird in the picture is a hen. If you know a bit about colour genetics, you would know that it is impossible to breed a "silver" HEN from this mating, hence my query. The fact that she does not look 100% like a normal silver triggered this posting.

Bird 3&4 was bred off the same blue bar sire and a Blue bar hen. Once again it is impossible to breed a "silver" bird out of a Blue X Blue mating. She is young but once moulted she will look exactly like Bird 2.

Bird 5 is a nest mate of 3, also has some sort of variation to the feathering, but not complete as it might disappear in the moult. The only common factor with the three birds is, of course, the Blue bar sire, which would have me believe that he is the carrier of the "mutation". His parents are both Blue bars. I would appreciate any comments.

Two boys were walking home from Sunday School after hearing a strong preaching on the devil. One said to the other, "What do you think about this Satan stuff?"

The other boy replied, "Well, you know how Santa Claus turned out. It's probably just your dad,"



EDITOR: All these birds are recessive opals. The first bird is a good example of the 'red phase' and the last is a good example of the 'blue phase' of recessive opals.

MICK BASSET EMAILS:

A young adult (Isabel Opal) and some young lavender and Isabel Opal in nest feather plus some correctly colored lavender and Isabelle adult to compare.

The young lavender Opal end up like group pic. If Isabel Opal, like the first pic, they are not just 'bad color' Lavender or Isabelle, but all exhibit the 'Pink' Breast/Neck and if paired together only the females hatch.



An elderly woman died last month. Having never married, she requested no male pallbearers. In her handwritten instructions for her memorial service, she wrote, "They wouldn't take me out while I was alive, so I don't want them to take me out when I'm dead."



RON COSTA REPLIES

Mick, those last two look like one intense milky and two dilute milkies....or could the lighter ones be Ash red Spread milkies?

FORWARDED BY DICK CRYBERG:20apr'05

(MICK BASSETT writes) Here is my old website, <http://mickbassett.tripod.com/> Under Mookees you should find a pic of a pair, both on the nest, almost purple in colour! Very pretty but useless here! This is a pic of a 'baby', the purple when mature covers 2/3rds of the bird/foreparts, the ground color is described as a Gray Lavender with a pinkish tone, very unlike the 'Normal' Lavender of Mookees or Lahores. The pair with the young are a very pale lavender front and an Opal Isabel on the nest. Both young are ?Opal? (sorry about the nomenclature! It's the only way I know how to call the colors!?)

Sorry about the pic quality but I was more interested in getting rid of the color than preserving it for posterity. The purple intensity over the entire foreparts of the birds, especially the cock was strikingly intense as they got older. I tried to get this to Paul Gibson, but it 'bounced' maybe you could pass it on please?



DICK CRYBERG EMAILS (EXCERPTS)

I think (Mick) is using some non standard names for things. It is fairly clear to me that what he is calling opal does not look like opal to me. Also what he is calling Isabel is not even close to what Sell calls Isabel. Mick's Isabel looks to me like a pale or dilute lavender. In an email which he did not ask me to forward, he shows a pic of a bird out of his lavender "Isabels" that clearly does not have spread. Says it is the first one he has gotten in eight years. Not particularly surprising to me as he started with three pair

and it could well take that long for a non spread to show up if only one of his founder birds was hetero for spread.

EDITOR:

First, Dick, thanks very much for forwarding the material from Mick Bassett. The intriguing statement (to me) is that Mick says "If the 'pink' breasted birds are mated together only the females hatch. The other thing is several of the birds do not have the two white flights that they should have. Some of the birds are indeed quite purple of neck. I really do not know the genes that produce these purple colorations or what Mick is calling 'lavender opal'. I do not believe either opal or Dom. opal is involved here. At least it is not an expression I have seen. It would be interesting to work with these 'purple necked' birds. Also, several color combos are called Isabelle (e//e Ods, Khaki bar, and several light colorations) in Germany.

FORWARDED BY RON HUNTLEY: KENT HAWES EMAILS: excerpts

I understand the basics of genetics. Do you know how I can get the greatest expression of Undergrizzle? Do you think it could be bred to resemble true Grizzle? Do you know how to get the greatest expression of (Homer Bronze) or Kite? I am including photos of my recessive opal cock and Indigo velvet hen and two hens they produced. One is golden color and the other a very dark Blue pattern but not Blue Check. A brother is a mixture of rec. opal and Indigo and almost resembles Almond. I am also including two photos of an Ash red hen that I think may have homozygous Undergrizzle... It is hard to tell Undergrizzle on an Ash red as I'm sure you know. Notice that her bars appear to be almost white and they are not in the correct position on the wing! Also including a photo of a red hen and a red cock that show a similar barring... But the heads appear to be Grizzle. But I do not have any Grizzles. These are not related to the white bar hen. Would you please let me know if you have the answers to these questions?



RON HUNTLEY EMAILS:21apr'05 excerpts

I have given the photos new titles to reflect what I believe them to be. As for your questions on Undergrizzle, let me direct you to Dr. Paul Gibson. Personally, I don't think you can upgrade Undergrizzle to the point of looking like a typical Grizzle. It is what it is and unless combined with some other modifier will remain the same. You can have a bird that is both Undergrizzle and Grizzle however, and such a bird would look more typical for Grizzle.

I do not see any recessive opal and Indigo combinations. To make a recessive opal Indigo you would have to take a F1 cross Indigo back to a pure recessive opal and then only ½ of the Indigo offspring would be a recessive opal Indigo combination.

EDITOR:

Ron, I could not match up all of your or Kent's color comments with all the above pictures. For instance, Kent talks about a golden and a very dark blue pattern. I see no golden but I do see the dark blue you identified as a Blue T-pattern Dirty complete with the eye tick. I see the two recessive opals. I do not see anything that resembles an Almond. I do not see any Undergrizzle but some of the Ash reds may have it and not show it since it affects the basal part of the feather that is already white from the Ash.

What is the mysterious white in the bar area of the Ash reds? I am not positive. It could be Undergrizzle, Flash Grizzle, or Pencil?? It is probably none of these. I have identical Ash reds in my loft (the two on left pictures) and they are frill stencil. One Baldhead and one non-bald head – NO grizzle is involved.

Kent, to get the greatest expression of Undergrizzle mate two known Undergrizzle together to obtain the homozygote. The greatest expression would probably be on a recessive red but I don't think you will like the result. As Ron says it cannot be bred to resemble a Grizzle without using Grizzle. To get the greatest expression of Kite – breed them to recessive reds. The rec. red gene enhances the bronze. Yes, the two Ash have heads that look like they may be grizzled but Grizzle does not look like this on an Ash red. The one is Baldhead and the other may be hetero Baldhead??

Queen Elizabeth and Dolly Parton die on the same day and they both go before the angel to find out if they'll be admitted into Heaven. Unfortunately there is only one space left that day, so the angel must decide which of them gets in.

The angel asks Dolly if there's a particular reason why she should go to Heaven, whereupon she takes off her top and says, "Look at these, they are the most perfect breasts God ever created. And I am sure it will please God to be able to see them every day, for eternity.

The angel thanks Dolly, and asks Her Majesty the same question.

The Queen takes a bottle of Perrier out of her purse, shakes it up, and gargles. Then she spits into the toilet and pulls the lever.

The angel says, "OK, your Majesty, you may go in.

Dolly is outraged and asks, "What was that all about? I show you two of God's own perfect creations, and you turn me down. She simply gargles and she gets in. Would you explain that to me?"

"Sorry Dolly," replied the angel, "but even in Heaven, a royal flush beats a pair, no matter how big they are."