



1)Tailmark smoky indigo flash grizzle, 2) spread almond, 3)apparently indigo grizzle.

PIGEON GENETICS NEWSLETTER

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JERRY SINDELAR WRITES: 18nov'08

I would have a task for you – how to create this breed (Czech Trumpeters – resembling Dresden T. see attachments) in black/blue color whitesides? These reds/yellows are mostly on ash red bases. Mating these to self black/blue birds –F1- gave no sign of white feathers, it is a good way to go? I know that on black whitesides Danish Highfliers or Vienna T. is a different gene than on the red ones. How it would work here? Do you need that gene or is possible to work just with gene which is in the reds. I send you another email, where are some birds F1 generation. Thanks for looking at these pictures! Take care and if you have some answers, please send me an email. Hopefully I'll see you at Lancaster!



EDITOR:

Unfortunately as you state, the whiteside on black is a different gene. Research has shown that the whiteside you want to use, only prints out on recessive red. Repeated attempts to put it on other colors have failed.

The black whiteside only prints out by selection on spread birds. Thus it can print out on dun and spread recessive red. However, being a selection of grizzle, it is not clean cut like the recessive red whiteside. On recessive red it usually has other areas with white feathers such as the head and upper neck. In my experience, even most of the good

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black whitesides came out of the nest with some too many white feathers on the head and upper neck. These normally molt away in the adult leaving a good black whiteside phenotype.

JERRY SINDELAR WRITES:

Here you can find besides the parents, F1 generation ash red/yellow, blue barred and dun.



A barless silver, an ash yellow t-pat, a rec. red whiteside, and a dun (silver) check.



An ash red check het. rec. red, a rec. yellow whiteside, a blue barless, an ash red bar and a dirty blue bar.

BERTUS PRETORIUS WRITES:15nov'08

I have attached a photo of a pigeon, is it a hen or cock? Someone told me that when you get these black markings in pigeon feathers it is usually a cock. The pigeon has one solid black flight. Why is this/due to what is this?

I also sent you a photo of a dilute hen with the grey head. You mentioned that it is because of the lack of bronze (also see it in the Nuremburg Larks), how can I improve this? If I mate this hen to a very good pale cock, will I get better young? I understood that it will be a sex-linked mating, thus all my young will be pale. Should I rather get this bird out of my loft?

I also attached a (photo of) squeaker. A friend of mine gave it to me (Homer Flying Pigeon). He is so “friendly” and I just love his markings. Is this an ash red splash with white flights? (His mother is pure white with bull eyes and the father is a grizzle with splash marking) – well, according to my friend.



EDITOR: excerpts & paraphrased

This first bird is ash yellow and ash reds and yellows do sometimes have ink spots on some of the flight and or tail feathers and yes, they are almost always males. They are hetero for blue/black. Normally Gimpels do not have these markings on the males.

The dilute hen lacked bronzing over the head. This is a major fault in Archangels. If you have enough breeding stock without this bird, I would not use it.

The ash red check “Homer” is what is known as baldhead with white flights and legs. The extra white on the shoulder is sometimes referred to as Bishop winged. I doubt that the parents were what your friend thought they were. Seldom do Homers have feathered feet but it does happen.

ERWIN LOEWEN WRITES:

On page 521 (Oct. 2007) you showed us photos of ecru almond males. I have been looking for info on almond and in looking through back issues, this caught my attention. You did not mention any conclusions from this “test”. In your book you mention that ecru is thought to be an allele and recessive to dilute and pale. I will probably never have ecru in my stock but I have some questions.

1. Is ecru what was originally touted as “lemon”?
2. Did the original old almond carry dilute?
3. Was the original ecru on a blue/black or ash red base?
4. If ecru is allelic and recessive to d and dp, how could the male almond be ecru?

I am developing ash red almonds and have more on that later, must take pictured first. Thanks for all the time you put into the hobby for us.

EDITOR: paraphrased from original email.

- 1) Yes, ecru is the genetic designation we gave to what was touted phenotypically as lemon by Jack Barkel. It, of course, is not lemon colored.
- 2) No, the original classic old almond male used did not carry dilute. I have used almond to check for carriers of dilute and brown the same way I used ecru.

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3) The original ecru (lemon) was on a blue check base. Jack Barkel has since stated that a bird is not lemon unless it is on a blue bar or blue check and a Homer. And that all birds this color are not lemons, so he has used the lemon term in a very restrictive way meaning a name designating a line of breeding which included that that are phenotypically blue bar or check as well as this new coloration.

4) The male almond shows the ecru because of the position effect. The blue/black is being suppressed by the almond gene thus allowing the ecru to show through on the feathers where the black was suppressed. I was surprised at the extent the ecru was expressed. I have done the same thing with dilute to get both dilute and full color producing a more ornate bird.

Although ecru appears to be allelic to d and dp, there are some problems. Ecru bred to birds not known to be dilute or pale have produced some F1 males that throw a coloration that appears to be dilute ash usually with white tails (even though ash is not involved). We do not know yet exactly what is going on here but Jerry Sternadel and I both have had this happen several times.

You state you are developing ash red almonds. Be aware that if the almond gene is on the same chromosome as the ash red, the bird will be mostly blue marked. If it is on the opposite chromosome, it will be mostly ash red marked.

ERWIN LOEWEN WRITES:25'08: excerpts and some paraphrased and restructured.

In 1999 I mated an almond hen to an ash red bar carrying dilute and 133'99 was one of the offspring. He was very light and only had a few red spots. After getting your book and seeing some pictures on the internet – I mated him to a dp TC dark BA hen (band tailed, ribbon tail with e 4996'02.) Kept one male and mated him back to his dam in '06. Produced a male 388'06.



133'99 male



4996'02 female



388'06 male

Mated 388'06 to a TC dark BA (band tail) hen 399'06 in '07. Produced a male and a crossover hen ST BA 545'07 (she had abnormal behavior – feed blind? or something.)

[Notice that 4996'02 and 399'06 are het rec. red.]



388'06 male



399'06 female



545'07 female

Mated 545'07 hen to a TC dark BA (band tail) 399'06 and they raise three male almonds. Two have red flecks only like 571'08 (Homo BA?) and other has black flecks 535'08 (het BA). I believe all three have St on the same chromosome as BA. Do you think this is correct? [Editor: Yes.]



545'07 female



399'06 male



535'08 male



571'08

PS: 388'06 had a dpBA TC this year so I know he is dp or carries pale.

I plan to mate these '08 males to TC dark BA hens in '09. Can I expect more BA ST hens this way? [Editor: Yes] Can I expect to raise any ST that are not dp? [Yes]

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FRANK ESTABROOK WRITES: 24nov08.

Below are three pictures I received and wondering what some of you may think what modifiers are the reasons for the colorations. Fancier who mailed me was told by the breeder that milky, opal, and toy stencil. I was thinking that a single gene for rec. red might be instilled in the bird in picture #3.



EDITOR: Nice group of Toy Stencil Modenas. 1) het milky, dilute brown, 2) het milky maybe het opal, homo toy stencil, 3) homo toy stencil, probably het. rec. red.

ARPAD CSEPLO WRITES: 2dec'08

Just came home from Germany from the great VDT show (18,000 pigeons). Here is some first aid, in case your eyes die in hunger. Main food might come later. A multimozaik: =//?, e//e, d//d, C//?, Ts//?. [should be Ts//Ts]



Multimozaik.



Axel Sell's ash red [spread] platinum

Another origins of sayings sent by Ron Huntley.

Personal hygiene left much room for improvement. As a result, many women and men had developed acne scars by adulthood. The women would spread bee's wax over their face to smooth out their complexions. When they were speaking to each other, if a women began to stare at another women's face, she was told "mind your own bee's wax." Should the woman smile, the wax would crack, hence the term "crack a smile". In addition, when they sat too close to the fire, the wax would melt, therefore the term "losing face".

DINA MERGEANI WRITES:

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Another two interesting pigeons were a platinum ash red from prof. [Axel] Sell [above] and a Vizor Oriental Frill. [below]



Vizor marked Oriental Frills

LARRY DAVIS WROTE:

The vizor looks to be a gazzi.

JAMES GRATZ WROTE:

I thought the same thing. I'm starting to think the Satinettes are baldhead and something else...perhaps it is baldhead and gazzi. Sats crossed with blonds usually have white flights and the typical hetero baldhead white on the head. Sats crossed with shield marked are shield marked with colored tail of the Sat. Raised ca 8 of those this year. Have not pursued it further.

ARPAD CSEPLÓ WROTE:

Larry, I have another experience. Crossing Old German Owl (shield marked) to Sats never got completely colored tails. F1 mostly white, or 1-5 colored feathers. F2 some had fully colored tail but less than 25%.

Shield X gazzi gave me regular gazzi, with white patches on the head, and on most wings; shield X Nun looks like shield x gazzi F1. Shield X Monk looks like intermediate. (Nun X shield F1) X (Sat .X shield F1) gave me one regular Sat. pied squab.

JAMES GRATZ WROTE:

Interesting. In my breeding it was a Voorburg Cropper hen with a Sat. cock.

EDITOR:

Someone should check out the vizor to see if it is just a head color addition to the shield marking or is gazzi. For me, I doubt it is gazzi because the delineation is not the same. Just like a full headed Swallow is not gazzi.

I think the Satinettes are saddle (shield) marked. It is always possible for the Bh gene to be under the white but I don't think it is necessary. One must be careful that we don't confuse Bh for 'classical' Baldhead phenotype. The flights and tail white are not part of the Bh genome.

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DINA MERGEANI SENDS SOME NICE PICTURES FROM THE VDT SHOW:

The notes under the pictures were inserted by the editor.



Anthracite?



Faded?



Yellow Atlas Arabian T.



Apparently ember bar



Spread Almond



Indigo Swift with halsring



Milky brown



Body mark, short tail fantail



Rec. red Zitterhal



Left and right of the mosaic Arpad and Dina mentioned above.(page 876)

Did you know?? Hydrogen peroxide will cure canker sores in the mouth, help whiten the teeth, eliminate germs in your mouth, clean your counters and sink areas, kill salmonella on your cutting boards, whiten clothes better than bleach, as well as clean your skin.

DINA MERGEANI WRITES:

When I was in Hungary at Pecs, I took a few photos at Arpad Cseplo's loft. If you look at next photo album http://dinamergeani.sunphoto.ro/1707_Arpad_Cseplo you will see some Mauser white cap X Archangel crosses. In photos 108 & 207 are pigeons which look like hetero Baldhead. In photos 116-121, 214 are a few pigeons which look like Jerry's Figuritas (hetero white cap?).

JERRY STERNADEL WRITES: 9dec'09 excerpts

I went out and took pictures of different Ice project birds this morning, very cold today. The first is this years young ash red ice cock next to a blue bar Figurita hen.

The second is this years blue bar ice cock and the same blue bar Fig hen, he has nice color, but still a little large. Also, I am pretty sure he has the thumb prints.

The last is a picture of an F2 or F3 blue bar ice project bird I used last year and am holding on to him because of size and is showing signs of frill [cravat]. Even if I do not breed from him this coming year, I will hold him for the future and maybe use him as foster parent.

Also note that the ash red ice have dark beaks.

EDITOR:

Nice depiction of your success in moving ice coloration into the Figuritas. You may have some trouble keeping the necks clean of green shades. This is caused by the parents having a gene for dark necks.

When playing with ice, one should start out using birds that do not have the dark neck carried down to the breast bone or beyond. Instead use those that have an even transition from the blue of the upper neck lightening gradually to the breast.

This greenness of the necks has always been a problem with breeding Damascene ice of good neck color, whether they have thumbprints or not.

This same greenness shows up in some Ice Pigeons but is not as noticeable because the Ice Pigeons do not normally have the extra whitening that the Damascenes have. Ice Pigeons are more ice colored, whereas the Damascenes are whitened and more snow colored.

EDITOR:

Earlier I wrote that in my book, I had elevated the gene for pencil (pc) to a partial dominant (Pc) because of years of research on the gene. I also stated that Tete Noir would be the easiest breed to use to produce penciled Rollers but that several others could be used.

To which Alan replied “Penciled Rollers are already here and performing as good as normal colored birds, see photo.”

These are the photos sent.



This is a t-pattern homozygous toy stencil recessive red. It is NOT a pencil bird. If it were a pencil, the color would change in the upper neck and continue to lighten down the bird to the tail. The pencil gene causes the base of the feathers to lighten to a greater extent than undergrizzle. The flights and tail feathers would be nearly white not red. Not sure what the markings in the tail are but I see them pop up in recessive red birds especially in the Suabians. It looks like it may be frill stencil.

EDITOR:

The question about what makes T-pat ash red pigeon extremely rich in color like the picture sent by Slovfalk below. This usually is produced by being homozygous dirty and some other darkening factors that have yet to be identified. In birds like the Lebanon we see the ribbon tail effect which is produced by the addition of one of several bronzes. If this ribbon is white the bird does not possess recessive red. If the ribbon is gray then the bird does carry recessive red. The ash red T-pattern birds shown do not carry recessive red since the flights and tail are whitened.



Notice the dark beaks and the darkening of the feet.