



Pictures of a snow storm in Orillia, Ontario, Canada in 2009. Sent by Garry J. Takacs

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EDITOR: LESTER PAUL GIBSON
417 S. Chillicothe St., Plain City, OH 43064

This is a pictorial review of Toy Stencil (Ts) phenotypes. The next issue will cover the frill stencil (fs) traits and some combinations.

Murray Gaskins asked me to send him some pictures of Toy Stencil and frill stencil (fs) phenotypes. I decided to make up this pictorial for anyone that wanted to see or review the ramifications of these two phenotypes and some of their interactions with each other and with dominant opal.

Over the years I have included pictures of these phenotypes and will use them and pictures out of my extensive files to show these phenotypes and interactions.

Since the Toy Stencil phenotype is composed of three genes interacting with each other; I will tackle it first. The genes making up the complex are a dominant bronze Ts1, a partial dominant gene Ts2 that produces a lighter bronze, an a recessive ts3 that in the presence of Ts1 and Ts2 produces white "C" areas (bars, checks, t-pat.). These genes also print on feathers that have sooty marks.



Toy Stencil complex (Ts1//Ts1, Ts2//Ts2, ts3//ts3) on blue. The birds appear to be dirty blues. This Ts complex produces the white bar. It affects the C areas and any feather marked by sooty.

One effect of the complex is that it usually leaves a colored mark on the rear edge of the bar. This is not apparent in spread and rec. red birds. If a third bar is present, such as the bird on the upper right; it also will be white edged by color, which is all that shows here because the covert feather extend over the white area. This third bar may be partial or entire.



Above we see the effect of the toy stencil complex printing the bars through black phenotypes.

One amazing trait that toy stencil has is to print through both spread and rec. red birds to expose the bars or checks hidden underneath.



Recessive red toy stencil white bars (Ts1//Ts1,Ts2//Ts2,ts3//ts3)



Toy stencil check swallow



toy stencil dark check



toy stencil t-pattern check

There are several breeds that are closely allied that use the toy stencil as part of their phenotype. The follow breeds are noted for toy stencil and called the German toys.



Starlings in bar and check (marbled).



The Hyacinth (checker)



The Suabian (t-pattern plus)



And the Pheasant



a group of Danish Suabians

Another amazing trait exhibited by this toy stencil combination is that they may come out of the nest bronze or white. If they have the whole complex and come out of the nest

bronze marked they will molt to white markings. This may take as long as three years to achieve the best white coloration.



Two nests of young toy stencils (Ts1//Ts1,Ts2//Ts2,ts3//ts3) These molted to beautiful Suabians.



This is the juvenile feathers, a pinkish coloration on the left and a dirty bronze on the right. The dirty bronze has already started to molt in white checks and flight marks. The pinkish coloration will molt to white.



This is also a young check bird that molted to white. Note that the neck crescent is also bronzed. Although the crescent is not part of the toy stencil complex, the toy stencil complex will whiten it also. Of course, this is of Starling descent.

Several breeds use all of the toy stencil complex. These include:



The fairy swallow and swallows. Note the Ts marking in the muffs of the first bird.

Some breeds use parts of the complex. The breeds most commonly seen are Cauchois:



The above 4 are Ts1//Ts1 or Ts1//+, Ts2//+, or Ts1//Ts1, Ts2//Ts2. But none are Ts1//+,Ts2//Ts2. That combo is lighter bronze.



These are dilutes of the above combos. Note that the effect carries out into the flights also.



Another dilute similar to the above



This is the phenotype produced by $Ts1//+, Ts2//Ts2$.



These are called fleur de peche (peach blossom). They are $Ts2//Ts2$.



This is the full Ts complex. (Ts1//Ts1, Ts2//Ts2, ts3//ts3.)

Modenas, German Modenas, & Triganani:



These are Ts1//Ts1, or Ts1//Ts1, Ts2//+ or Ts1//+,Ts2//+ . Second picture is dilute.

Notes on Job Interviews:

This associate is not really so much as a has-been; but more definitely a won't be.

When this woman opens her mouth, it seems it is only to change foot.

He sets low personal standards and then consistently fails to achieve them.

A gross ignoramus – 144 times worse than an ordinary ignoramus.

Bright as Alaska in December.

One-celled organisms outscore him in IQ tests.

If brains were taxed, she would get a refund.

If you give a penny for his thoughts, you'll get change.

Donated his brain to science before he was done with it.

A prime candidate for natural selection.



This is a dilute of the above combo in t-pattern This is the full Ts complex. Again notice the Ts that is printing out into the flights.



A nice black t-pat laced Ts complex these colorations "argent".



A blue t-pat Ts complex. Modena breeders call these colorations "argent".



This is very good Ts1//Ts1 bronze bar Triganino. Ts complex Fairy Swallow.



This is a blue t-pat Ts complex that shows the Ts effect on the bird when sooty is present. Notice that the feathers over the back are equally affected as well as the extensive markings even onto the flights. This bird is also Ts marked on the belly and thighs.



This is a dirty blue checker Ts1&Ts2 complex. Notice that unlike the above photo the Ts bronze does not affect the body of the bird since it is not sooty and the extent of Ts bronze effect is not as invasive of the flights.



Ts1//Ts1 t-pattern on black



on black Lebanon



Ts1//Ts1 bar pattern on black Lebanons.



Even though the barred rec. reds show a nice crisp delineation, the check and t-pattern may not be as well delineated, as shown in the above right and the two Modenas that follow.



*More notes from Job Interviews:
 If you stand close to him, you can hear the ocean.
 He is one neuron short of a synapse.
 Some drink from the fountain of knowledge, he only gargled.
 Wheel is turning but the hamster is dead.*

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Some varieties of Pouters also use Ts as part of their genetic makeup:



A black with Ts complex bars



A blue with Ts complex bars.

At this point we will introduce dominant opal into the equation. The coloration known as Isabel is a combination effect of dominant opal on rec. red with Ts complex bars.



A dominant opal Ts complex bars.



A dominant opal dilute black.

Note the peculiar coloration on the flights and tail bar produced by the Od.



Rec. red Ts complex bars.



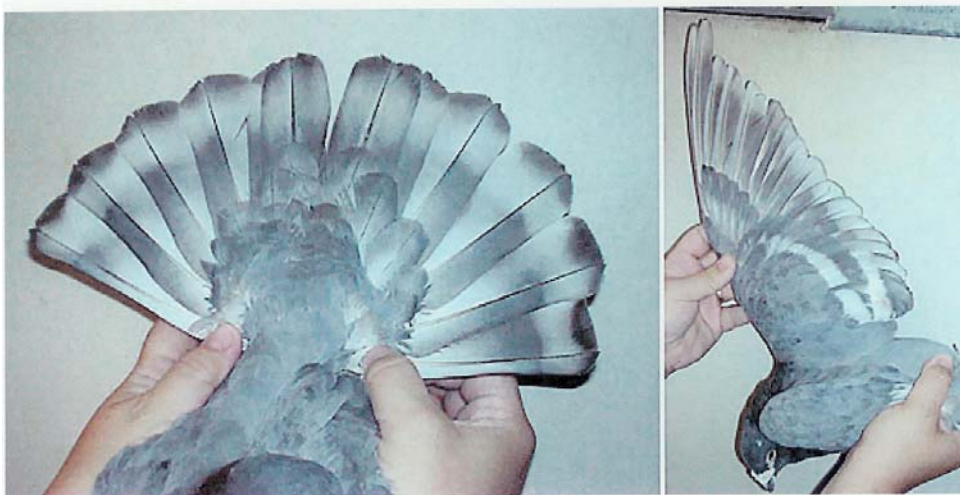
Isabelle (rec. red Ts complex bars, dom. opal.)



Another rec. red Ts complex bars.



Another Isabelle. Isabelle tend to vary a lot in color. If they are dilute, they are lighter color and may be nearly white.
(browns in dom. opal sometimes are called isabelle also but they do not include Ts.)



The effect of dominant opal on blue bar. The bar coloration may vary with several shades of bronze.

Many of the Toy Stencil breeds have been found to contain dominant opal as well as the Ts complex. I believe the reason for this is that the early breeders did not realize the traits were separate. Also the Ts complex tends to cover the effect of dominant opal. Squabs in the Oriental Frill and Swallow breeds have been known to show dominant opal at fledging then when they molt, the Ts complex covers up the effect of dominant opal.