



Forsythia



Weeping cherry, redbud



Red flowering Buckeye.

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This issue covers frill stencil and frill stencil-Toy stencil complex as well as similar phenotypes.



Lace tail effect produced by fs//fs on spread.T-pat.



Spot tail pattern produced by fs//fs on blue and brown.



Pseudo lace tail. On spread birds this shows how the feather may be marked after the first molt & it may closely approach the lace tail shown above within the next two molts.



View of underside of tail and lower coverts.



Outer tail feather marked by fs//fs.



Dilute indigo T-pat with fs//fs tail bar.





Effect of fs//fs on brown flights



spot tail blue showing effect of fs//fs on wing bars and tail feathers.



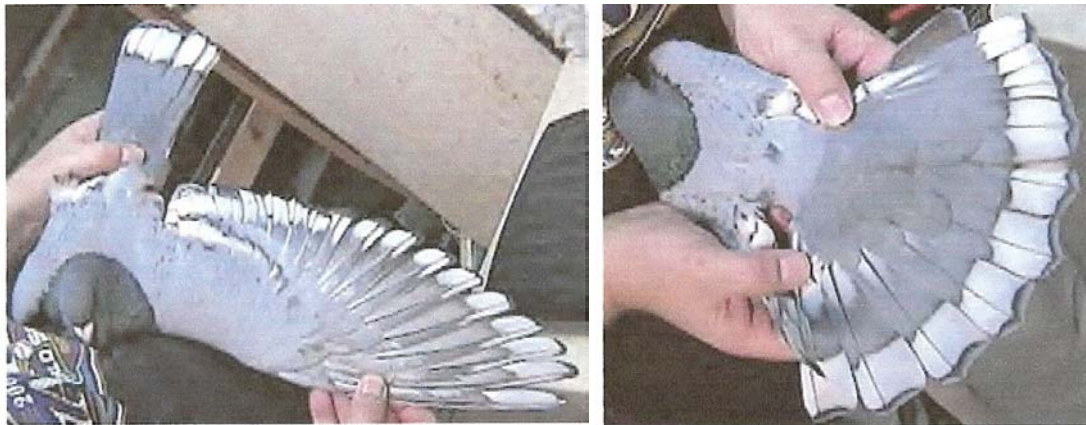
Spot tail on indigo T-pat. Note outer pseudo lace feather. Also note extent of white on flight tips.



Pictures of fs//fs extreme effect on spread blue (black).



Pictures of fs//fs extreme effects on spread blue.



Nicely marked blue fs//fs with perfect spot tail effect and wing flight white tips. The wing bar probably is both Toy Stencil complex and frill stencil.

Never stop learning:

Alaska has more than half the coastline in the entire United States.

Brazil got its name from the nut, not the other way around.

Canada has more lakes than the rest of the world combined.

Canada is a native American word meaning "Big Village".

The full name for 'Los Angeles' is El Pueblo de Nuestra Senora la Reina de los Angeles de Porciuncula.

Rome, Italy was the first city to reach a population of 1 million people in 133 B.C.

There is a city named Rome on every continent.

Spain literally means 'the land of rabbits'

The Canary Islands means 'Island of dogs'.



A group of frill stencil Fantails in Ralph Smith's loft.

The Toy Stencil complex produces white bar, check, and T-pattern markings, even printing these through both spread and recessive red genomes as well as printing those feathers marked with the sooty. The hetero Toy Stencils print these areas with bronze. For some reason, the hetero does not print through spread all the time consistently and is not evident on the recessive reds.

The frill stencil (fs//fs) produces a white expression in the tail, producing white spots in the tail bar and producing lace tail in most spread birds. The lower tail coverts are white marked as well as are usually the tips of the flights. In spread and recessive red birds this may show as a laced effect when the tail is well marked. In extreme cases the secondary flights may also be laced.

In combinations of Toy Stencil and frill stencil various phenotypes may be developed. It is possible to develop hetero Toy Stencil and frill stencil to produce a bird with bronze wing markings in checker pattern that has white bars, flight tips and tail bar.

Extreme selection of homozygous Toy Stencil complex, frill stencil, t-pattern and sooty can be produce a phenotype like some of the much whitened Oriental Frill breed as shown on the bottom of page 987.



These birds show a pinkish tint to the bar which is indicative that the bar is only affected by the fs gene. Testing must be made to be sure whether this is the case since hetero Toy Stencil complex can be involved in some of these with pinkish bars.



Here we see the effect of both the Ts complex and the fs//fs genes in bar, check, T-pattern as well as spread and non-spread.



Oriental Frills showing the effect of Toy Stencil complex, frill stencil, T-pattern and sooty.



This is a three barred Toy Stencil complex, note extensive Ts marking on wings. The right half of the tail of this bird was pulled as a squab to expose the fs effect.



This bird shows the fs effect on the tail and the flight tips. Compare this fs blue light check to the blue bar above. Notice especially the different areas affected on the flights by the fs gene compared to the Toy Stencil effect in the upper picture.

Although the Toy Stencil genes change the bars and checks away from black or dun, that does not mean all bronzing and color changes away from black or dun (brown or khaki, and ash red or ash yellow) are the result of the Toy Stencil genes.

As was discussed briefly above, the bar color can be changed by frill stencil (fs/fs). It can be bronzed by dominant opal ($Od//+$), by ember (e^{Em}), and some others. The bar can be bronzed by almond (St) blue bar. Other almond alleles may also produce bronzed bars especially faded (St^F). The gene rusty bronzes the bars.

The same genes can change the color toward white and in the case of dominant opal, when in the presence of pied and ash red, can produce white bars. Also there are several other genes that can change the bar color toward white. These include: undergrizzle which can whiten the flights far enough out the feather to produce a pseudo white bar and which along with drizzle can produce a complete white bar; flash (grizzle) that can whiten the bar partially; reduced which can produce, in certain combinations, near white bars. Penciled can also whiten the bars areas.

There probably are others that I have missed that also cause the bar area to be bronzed or whitened.

The presence of a white bar in the tail usually is caused by frill stencil but can be caused by a combination of bronzes and ash red. It can also be produced by rubella but this is at the tip rather than sub-terminal.

Another problem with the fs/fs gene effect is that it is quite variable in expression and may not show at all, even when homozygous.

The following pictures show some of the problems with look-a-likes and the effect of some genes that produce colorations that can be confused with Toy Stencil and frill stencil.



Here we see some phenotypes produced by dominant opal. The first is a reduced dominant opal bar. The next two are both t-pattern dominant opal blues. The one on the left shows a coloration commonly seen and the one on the right shows a minimal effect of the dominant opal on the wing shield but the effect on the tail and flights is quite pronounced.

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This is a coloration commonly seen in Racing Homer blue bar dominant opals. Notice the 'wine' color in the flights that matches the bar coloration. This flight discoloration is not usually seen, or at least not as noticeable, in most other breeds.



This bird is a dominant opal ash red and ...this bird is a dominant opal recessive red.



This is a dominant opal showing the lightened blue effect overall and the clear white bars produced with the pied genome.



This is a picture of one of the original drizzle birds discovered by Larry Long. Aside from being pied, the bird is also homozygous under-gizzle which produces the long sweeping bar.



This is a blue bar almond (Stipper) male. This is a blue bar Faded (St[^]F) male. Notice the overall similarity of the coloration: the light colored head and body and the bronzed bars and neck



This is a 'dirty' ember with the red bronze bars and flights. Although the bars look like Ts1, they are not.



This is probably a flash 'grizzle' with undergrizzle. The combination resembles but is not the same as frill stencil.



These birds show the lightening effect of reduced on the blue check and bar. The overall color of the reduced blues is lightened into 'pastel' colorations.



These birds show the effect of pencil on an ash red and a black producing pseudo bars.



These birds show the effect of a bronze and ash red (without rec. red) in producing a white tail bar resembling a frill stencil recessive red. This frill stencil look-a-like is only known to exhibit in this combination of genes.



Just threw this tail mark into the equation to show that there are traits yet to be explained.. Note that the tail coverts at the base of the tail have the tips whitened just like the tail feathers.