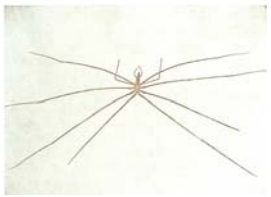
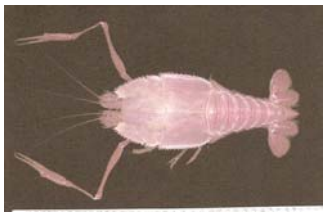
Creatures from the deep ocean found in debris of the SE Asia tsunami.


Me long legs.


Me short legs.


Me all legs.


Me short legs, long reach.

PIGEON GENETICS NEWSLETTER EMAIL AUGUST 2011

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SAVIN DMITRIY EMAILS:25aug'09

Pair of my Egyptians Swifts (Blue boy and black hen). In general, genotype [phenotype] of blue Egyptian Swifts is andalusian, but how can I describe the white wing bars? I have a theory: 1. reduced, 2. Dom. opal, 3. recess. opal.

A lot of andalusian Swifts have silver ring around neck. What is it?

BILL PETERSON:

Od may be the likely candidate for your white bars.

EDITOR:

Don't believe any of those are the reason. Not having seen a picture of the bird, it is hard to tell. The only guess might be that the bird is undergrizzle and the "white" bars are an artifact of the undergrizzling.

EDITOR:

Bill Peterson asked me what traits were in Egyptian Swifts.
I replied that I was not sure what all the traits in E. Swifts were. Most of them I raised and most I have seen are T-pattern blue. I have reared them in ash red in bar and T-pattern rarely. Indigo is deeply imbedded in the breed. The neck ring is genetically separate and although it has not been symbolized, it is called halsring in literature (by the German breeders). Doc Hollander and I both worked on this trait. It responds some to phenotype coloration. It prints out white on most andalusians but when added to homo indigo spread, it changes to silvery yellow. The halsring is evidently a multi gene phenomenon (at least 2). It may show only as a few feathers or as a full neck ring. I succeeded in moving it to a black Roller cross and it appeared mainly both sides of the neck. It also may not show in the juvenile but molts in after 1 or 2 years. And that is just the halsring.

The bronze is an allele of gimpel (Archangel bronze). However, there is another problem because gimpel (although I classified it as gp, it is actually two genes also). Matings show it may be an allele of (Archangel bronze) but not the gimpel (gp) gene.

It is very possible that there is faded in them also(there is). Also there are some that have either almond (stipper) or one of the almond alleles (close to sandy). I got sidetracked from finishing some of the stuff by a (new mutation) that mimics or is an allele of either frill stencil (fs) or dominant opal (Od). Phenotypically it looks more like spread frill stencil but is definitely dominant. May yet find out before I get rid of my birds in a couple months but if not someone else can find out. (My last tests on this color indicate it is neither fs or Od.)

SAVIN DMITRIY REPLIES:

Yes, Swift bronze is different than Archangel bronze, but allelism possible. In Joe Quinn book, I find some type of bronze, Archangel bronze K*A and Lebanon bronze K*L. I think Lebanon and Swift bronze –same thing. About gold neckring in Rehani and silver ring in Otaty – in according information from http://egyptianswift.blogspot.com/ neckmarks in these breeds is different.

And the neckmarks uninherited if we mate these breeds together. But AOU information should be checked.

Let me show my experience in Egyption pigeons. The Rehani and Gasa-Ganti are allied breeds. Gasa-Ganti is black check with Swift bronze, the main difference between Rehani is spread mutation. Spread covered all body marks? Except gold neckring. Pair of black goldneck Rehani and Gasa-Ganti hen gave me Gasa-Ganti. I think Gasa-Ganti bronze consists of 2 type bronze. One is covered by spread, another - uncovered.

JERRY SINDELAR EMAILS:31aug'09

Paul, just wonder why this breed, Botterneck (in African = butterneck, named for the yellow coloured neck) existing only in ALMOND is breeding true – NO dead or affected birds, sometimes they throw blue-ish or white-ish almonds.






EDITOR:

A VERY good question. First, the big problem with almond to almond breeding is that some of the males are homozygous almond and some of these are all white, bladder-eyed and either blind or nearly so, and are short lived.

Strains can be bred that do not have this problem. I bred quite a number of normal? eyed white males. They still were short lived. I would say they lived about 50% as long as hens or heterozygous almonds.

BUT that is not the full story and certainly is not the answer to your question. The answer is that the Botternek are Baldheads. Homozygous Bh almond birds do not, in my experience, have bladder eyed males. They may be all white but the St gene apparently does not affect they eyes.

WILLIE VAN ZYL EMAILS J. SINDELAR:1sept'09

Jerry, it is already a month from the championship show and every one is busy with the daily stuff. I have promised you some photos of the SA Botternek Tumblers and myself, yes, it took some time but a promise is a promise.



JOE POWERS WRITES:

Attached are two photos of a brown and its nest mate that is not quite khaki and is not brown. There was a marked difference in the length, color, and amount of down, as well as a difference in beak color and ring. Then there are photos of the two nestmates with a khaki on the right (my left hand). Some of you may remember the photos I posted last year of some browns that had a difference in down color, length and amount. These are from the same family of Horseman Thief Pouters. I tried to get a shot of a silver with the other three, but as big as my hands are, they were not big enough to hold all three so you could see the difference.

I really do not know what the deal is with this, but the one is neither brown or khaki but somewhere in-between. If this is something that is tied to the light colored Grizzles I get so many of, I do not know. To my knowledge, I do not have pale or other modifiers in the mix. The sire to these two is a blue bar cock that I posted photos (last year) on what was said to be showing sexual dimorphism.. The dam is a brown bar.

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EDITOR:

The same dichotomy is found in dilute blues. We have what most think of as the dilute and then we have a dilute that is nearer blue as far as the wing bars and tail bars are concerned. The bars are black not dun but the bird definitely has silver (dun) flights. I think what you are experiencing here is probably the same thing. [There are black bars and dark flights on the blue bar, black bars and dark flights on the pale but the overall coloration is "paler", black bars and dun flights on the darker "dilutes", and dun bars and dun flights on the dilutes.]

This darker dilute has never been separated from the dilutes but may be the effect of a modifier?

JIM THACKER EMAILS:3sept'09

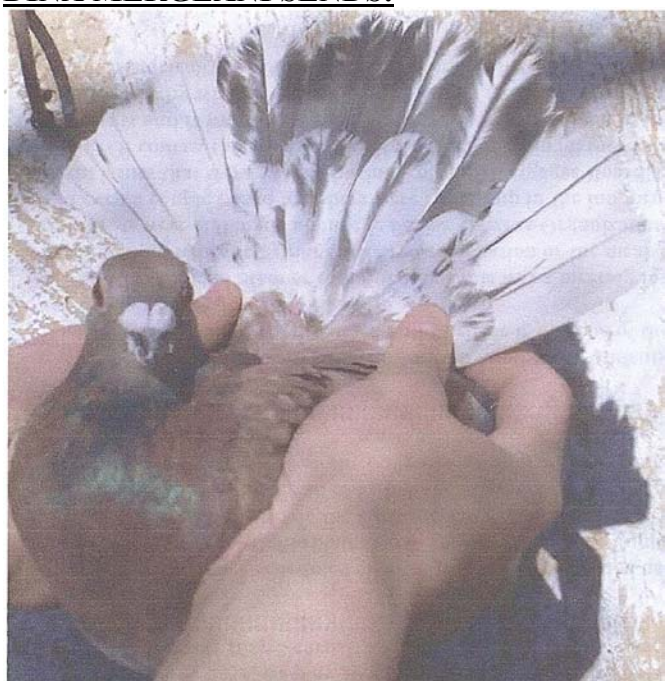
I have a young bird that I'm not sure what color it is. I originally thought it was going to be ash red but now think something else is going on because it's so light overall. It is out of a mealy bar cock hetero for crest, dilute, and blue. The hen is a crested bird but I'm not sure if she is ash red grizzle or tort. PS; I don't think the squeaker is dilute – its feathers are red not yellow.

If the baby is ash red, why are the flights and tail feathers and base color so white?

GREGG SALE REPLIES:

Your hen is a tortoiseshell. All it takes is bronze and grizzle on a blue bird. Tort refers to the tri-color. Your youngster is an ash red grizzle hen.

DINA MERGEANI SENDS:



Ash red mosaic.

EDITOR:

I think I might have talked about this before but just in case: I had a mosaic similar to this, years ago. The bird was ash red with an almond tail like this bird. I bred it to several mates and produced almond tailed birds in blue and ash red. One night a raccoon got in and killed all of them. I would bet if you still have this bird, it would produce the same thing for you. It appears to be a feather tract mutation in the tail.

J.R. SHANNON EMAILS: 31aug'09

1. Who as a pigeon breeder has any of the new pigeon genes – platinum, rusty, rubella?
2. Can you breed a recessive yellow out of a dun hen and a black cock carrying recessive red? The dun hen is gold chested dun.
3. I crossed a Lebanon bronze cock to a saddle andalusian hen and got Lebanon bronze saddles – is there a chance that andalusian is related to Lebanon bronze?
4. I am interested in breeding recessive red saddles using a bronze Lebanon basis – does that make sense?

EDITOR:

1. **I have a couple platinum, a number of rusty, and a couple rubella. The platinum are Showcap, the rubella are Roller/Homer, and the rusty are Roller/ Vienna street pigeons.**
2. **Yes, recessive yellow is dilute just like the dun and both parents carrying recessive red. The cock is also carrying dilute.**

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3. **Nope. Indigo and bronze are separate genes that don't appear to be on the same chromosome.**
4. **Not unless the Lebanon is carrying recessive red.**

EDITOR:

Just some pretty pictures:

Brett Savage's smoky andalusian. Nice Homer.

Forgot to label who sent this but its color is lead. It is spread smoky, it could be andalusian with camera effect, hen opal, or genetic lead.

Posted by Ed Binfet. It is a Dom. opal grizzle.

Two nice Indian Fantails (Mike McLin) One is splash. Probably flash grizzle. Right one shows smoky tail tip. Both are tail marks.

Interesting facts:
U. S. currency is not made out of paper, it's made out of cotton.
The Declaration of Independence was written on hemp paper.
The dot over the i is called a 'tittle'.
40% of McDonald's profits come from sales of "Happy Meals".
315 entries in Webster's 1996 Dictionary are mis-spelled.
The 'spot' on 7up comes from its inventor, he was a red eyed albino.
On an average, 12 newborns will be given to the wrong parents daily.(4,380/yr)
Warren Beatty and Shirley MacLaine are brother and sister.

BOB OBRIEN EMAILS:17sept'09 exerpt (paraphrased)

This bird is a ? reduced, choices are dilute indigo or ash. See little difference between the two, could be confusing in late generations.

EDITOR:

Beautiful pastel produced by the combination. The bird is reduced dilute indigo. The frostiness on the neck indicates it is reduced. And the color in the flights and tail show it is indigo not ash. Indeed a rare color combination. Congratulations, Bob, for producing such a bird and sending the picture.

JAMES GRATZ EMAILS:19sept'09 in response to McKee. Edited.

All my embers are down from two Larry Long embers. Uncontaminated. It seems like anything we add to ember makes them redder. Dirty, sooty, smoky, ash red, and indigo each makes ember redder.

Attached is a [picture of a] homozygous ember cock. I do not think he has any other mutations. So far 4 of 4 young bred to a wild type hen have been wild type.

I would say ember is partially dominant to recessive red. (ember//recessive red) are different than (ember//ember), (wild type//ember) is nearly indistinguishable from wild type. Ember is an allele to recessive red.

EDITOR: The bars are redder than these picture show and the primary .flights show more pinkish in James' email.

1030

STEVE SOUZA EMAILS:18sept'09

Ron and others breeding reduced….

Had an interesting pair of young feather out this month, not sure what I've got, but figured I'd throw it out here.

Both nest mates look about the same, here's the pic of one, and I'll post the parents info later today. Any thoughts on this little guy? Is he really black? Or is he (she) reduced? Or is there something else going on?

JOE CUSSICK REPLIES:

This looks really close to my spread blue faded I sometimes get in my Dewlaps.

EDITOR:

The breast markings resemble reduced but the rest of the bird does not. I guess we will need to see the adult plumage to get a better clue. Perhaps, as Joe says, it is faded. Or perhaps it is something new? I still would like to see the parents.

STEVE SOUZA EMAILS: (concerning Orojo)

Jerry, thanks for putting a description and a name to this phenotype effect. It's nice to know someone is working on it. I have seen it for several years in one of my "red" lines. If you would like some birds from different stock to mix into your work, let me know as I have several doing this. Keep up the good work and document, document, document…. that's the savior of our work.

JERRY STERNADEL:

Thank you from Gary, Rip, and myself. Gary deserves the credit for recognizing it and starting the work. Gary, Rip, Gene Hocklan, myself and a couple others are continuing the work. I am keeping files on each pair and their young as we progress. I am sure Gary is doing the same. I recently put my sixth pair of F1s together and Gary also has some, I do not know how many.

GARY YOUNG WRITES:29sept.'09

One of the main problems we are dealing with is all the different unimproved types of recessive red. The reason Doc Hollander called it "unimproved" is because rec. red is dependent on its foundation. Consider a rec. red pigeon with a blue bar base and nothing else – just how red is it going to be? Some people believe it is ember. But I believe ember is dependent on another gene that turns an unimproved rec. red back to blue during the molt.

Now take this very poor rec. red pigeon (no matter whether it is ember or not) and start adding darkening factors to it (smoky, dirty, sooty, T-pattern, spread) – what does that do to the rec. red? And then add the bronzes to it (Modena or Ts, gimpel, kite) – what will that do? Then add indigo to it – how does that change the rec. red? Now top it off with iridescence, oil glands, and grease quills. Now you have what I call a "dripping wet" recessive red pigeon.

I believe there is a simple autosomal recessive gene, which changes rec. red in another way to create Orojo. It frosts the distal ends of the feathers and it randomly turns some feathers partial white (or all white). It also seems to allow occasional wildtype blue or black feathers to appear. Of course, it is modified in various ways, depending upon the rec. red foundation. What is that foundation? It's what we have uncovered with our outcross to wildtype. Our F1s clearly show T-pattern and the bronzes – no spread or indigo. there is an abundance of iridescence, good oil glands, and some grease quills. The original Orojo cock obviously had all that. Now the F2s are beginning to uncover the autosomal recessive which is key to the whole Orojo package.



Pictures submitted by Jerry. Close up of wing. Variation in tail feathers.

1032

EDITOR:

Although this Orojo trait resembles almond in some ways, Jerry states "It has been tested [by Gary, Rip, and Jerry] and it is not sex-linked and is recessive to wildtype. It is not a grizzle or at least any of the grizzle known. We found dirty, smoky, sooty, T-pattern, at least two bronzes, Ts1 and the bronze associated with gimpel Archangels." "Often there is at least one white tail feather and always somewhere there seems to be a white feather on them. Many of the birds will have an occasional dark feather somewhere on them"

RON HUNTLEY FORWARDED: (Pictures included in an email to Eric Stephans)

Ron states: "These are five different phenotypes, each is genetically different but the outcome is nearly the same."

Blue spread reduced.

Blue spread rubella.

Blue spread rec. opal

Blue spread dom. opal

Blue spread dom. opal indigo

EDITOR: I commented to Ron that I enjoyed his answer to Eric and that the blue spread rec. opal is a male and that spread rec. opal hens are not this phenotype.

RON REPLIED: As a side note, I stumbled onto a way to make a hen that mimics the recessive opal spread cock phenotype. Throw in milky and the outcome will do the trick.

EDITOR: Some of us, that have raised spread rec. opals, have produced some hens that look like the males. We don't know why. Maybe it was another gene influence.