



Larry Long , Des Moines, setting up. Tim K. getting ideas from Doc H., Blaine in ctr.

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STEVE SOUZA EMAILS:4nov'09

Last week there was a question about smoky on Ash-red vs on blue. I figured I'd post some pics so you all had a reference. Here are 2 pics showing blue and Ash-red smoky ('slate' for you Homer guys) side by side.



EDITOR:

Blue bar smoky

Ash red bar smoky

Excellent depiction of the blurred bars produced by smoky.

CHRIS ROGERS WRITES: EXCERPTS

I have a family of Ts rollers that make TsF1 from Ts X +//+. The thing about them is they have bronze/yellow bars until the molt. They have white bars after the molt. Original cross was to starling more than 20 years ago. Ts is at the very least a partial dominant and this family of rollers makes white bar pattern in pairings with wild type cock to homozygous Ts hen in F1. I notice a big difference in results depending on the sex of pairings in my records. (Ts cock to +hen as opposed to Ts hen to +cock). It is all pretty interesting and a true practice of patience...takes so long for the doggone things to hatch, molt, and be ready to breed.

BILL PETERSON REPLIES:

1067

White bar starling or pheasant/suabian type? Now, that is odd. No opal in them either? Got any photos? This is interesting As you know, this does not agree with most of what has been written about toy stencil.

CHRIS ROGERS WRITES:6nov'09

This is part of my Ts roller project. The main pairs I am working with are below. The molt brings a totally different pigeon in these families at times. The cock from pair 1 is a light checker. I have several checkers from him and equal number of bars. The hen was reported as a Dominant opal recessive red reduced. The first youngster they made was a yellow, (reduced recessive red) they are housed in individual breeding pens. The first F1 pair is much lighter than a standard recessive red but a bit darker than a recessive yellow. If I didn't know better I would guess she had the pale gene but I do know better.

The cock from pair 2 is a full brother to pair 1 cock and he was a white bar before the molt. The hen he is mated to is down from a long line of blue bars. If she is hiding any modifiers, it is unknown but this is likely.

The first young bird from pair 2 had yellow/gold/bronze bars before the molt with a thin (1/32" wide maybe) line of white down the center of the bars.



Pair 1 cock

X



pair 1 hen



2 young from pair 1

CINNAMON AND HONEY for health.

Make a paste of two tablespoons of honey and 1 teaspoon of cinnamon powder. Add to a glass of warm water and drink before breakfast every day. Or spread the paste on a slice of toast or muffin for breakfast. Reportedly has ability to cure most diseases and no side effects. Cures bladder infections, balances cholesterol, cough, upset stomach, etc

1068



X



=



Pair 2 cock

pair 2 hen

Young from pair 2

EDITOR:

I believe the cock in pair 1 is also undergrizzle and the hen in pair 1 is an Od check recessive red. The first young from that pair is either Od rec red or reduced rec. red (it is not yellow). The young from pair 2 appears to be an undergrizzle. And based on the brother of the pair 2 cock, he is hetero for Ts and the young is both hetero for Ts and undergrizzle.

BILL PETERSON:

Another thought occurred to me about what you may have, especially with pair 2. If only one bird was het Od and one was het for any Ts genes, you may see what you are seeing. Het Od can be difficult to recognize at times. Just a thought. I do not know if het Od can make good white bars alone (none of mine have been), seems to me that I asked that somewhere along the way. Between probably any single Ts gene (even in het state) and Od, you could probably make very good white bars.

CHRIS REPLIES:

Yes, Od is a quick way to white bar. The yellow hen in pair 1 is the only roller I have with Od. Yes, she is reduced and there is no dilute or pale in the family. The two cocks do not have Od. The blue bar hen from pair 2 with no known modifiers and is not related to the family other than being a roller.

I also have a pair of English trumpeter that the cock is a blue bar pattern not Ts and a hen [that] is a Ts white bar. One of 7 young produced is a white bar. I will post photos of them tomorrow. [Don't find record of that posting.]

GREGG SALE WRITES:8nov'09

Here are two pics [of same bird, one shown] just taken this afternoon of the bronze barred Cat and the extent to which the bronze has migrated. Note the invasion into the neck and crop area. I just simply feel this little bird did not get the complete package compared to its brother. Perhaps not as sooty and, if I may hazard a guess, only the Ts1. When I send the next set of pics you will see what I mean

GREGG SALE WRITES:8nov'09

I now suspect that this bird is Ts1 and to some degree Ts2, or at least to some degree the whitening agent that Paul speaks of. If my memory is short I am sure Paul will correct me. But notice the definite whitening showing on the shield of the bird. He

is the only one that I mated this past summer as I wanted a bit of insurance lest the move take its toll. I got lucky and didn't lose a bird. I raise two youngsters from him by a barred cat hen that I really don't understand yet. The youngsters remind me of the poorer bronze uncle to some degree but the fact that I got a check hen and a barred cock tends to support my feeling that his bird is indeed check pattern. The bronze coverage would also support that.

I will post pics of the mother and the youngsters so that you understand what I am seeing. I am going to see if my friend raised an extra fireback hen that I can procure. If not, then this one will go back on his daughter.



Picture from 1st email



Picture of brother from 2nd email

GREGG SALE WRITES:

This is the barred son. Not the orange eye from the funky dark red eye of the friar cap fireback by the pearl eye of the hen. Yes, these birds were raised in an individual pen from birds that were previously in cock and hen holding pens segregated for almost five months.



GREGG SALE WRITES:

This [pic at right] is the hen from the same nest. She is the check and judging by what little I know of the Toy Stencil factor. I would assume that uncle, niece, and nephew are all Ts1 while the brother and father respectively is Ts1 and Ts2. The last factor that punches the [white] pattern distinctly is missing. Paul correct me if I am wrong.

EDITOR:

A beautiful depiction of hetero Ts complex on a real dirty and I believe sooty ground. I think you did a very good job labeling their Ts status.

1070

ARPAD CSEPLÓ WRITES:4nov'09

I offer this, my pictures for Dick, Dave, & Paul.
All these are my cross birds.



[my read sooty bar Ts1



Ts1 check



Ts2 check]



[bronze bar (Ts1//?, Ts2//?) black



Ts complex, homo fs, arch bronze crop]



[homo Ts1, T-pat black



T-pat hetero Ts1, homo Ts2, hetero ts3?]

EDITOR:

I have labeled the birds as to what their phenotype looks like. Arpad, you say these are your cross birds. Can you expand on the crosses and the progeny?

BILL PETERSON EMAILS:8nov'09 excerpts

In the Toys, I've had those that start bronze and molt to white as well as those that are white from day one. I don't know what it means but most if not all of Hummels never showed any bronze and I can't say for sure what that means either. I almost think that opal plays a part in the ones that change but I can't say for sure.

About Suabians, I can't find anyone who has been able to tell me what is in there. Can't help but wonder if gimpel pattern is in them without the associated bronze of the Archangel but I don't know.

EDITOR:

Bill, the ones that are white in the nest can be selected for, so it is a modifier that does not quite print white that produces those that feather out bronze and molt to white. Hummel did have some young produced that showed bronze from clean white marked birds. I saw these personally and they were dominant opal, he culled them as squabs. When these squabs (I got a couple of them from him) molted they lost the evidence of dominant opal and looked like nice white toy stencil.

About the Suabians, I mated Suabians to Starlings and produced F1s in both phenotypes. When I mated those that had the Starling phenotype together, they produced mostly Starling phenotype and some Suabian phenotypes. When I mated those that had the Suabian phenotype they produced mostly Suabian phenotypes and some Starling phenotypes. I had a few of these Starling phenotypes molt in some Suabian effect phenotypes. One thing I did determine for sure, is that many of the Suabians and Starlings have bronze from the Archangel in them which showed up as a bronze crop crescent. For a while I thought that the birds that had the bronze crops lacked the gimpel pattern gene but mating back to Archangels shows one that you can produce gimpel color in the young. I believe the gimpel pattern and the bronze of the Archangel are very tightly linked genes and that there is a key component in the Starlings & Suabians that prevents the gimpel pattern from expressing.

JOE POWERS SENDS: Note and Pictures of Agaran Tumbler sent by L. Bassett.

L. Bassett: OK, found it (easier to view maybe) super little birds and I mean small/Arabian Trump size but more compact/different stance, taken with flash so the colours not so good but gives the idea. Some pictures of Agaran Tumblers from a Russian fancier friend who lives 4km from me, given to me today for a friend in the U.K.easy to sex, even as babies (hens grayer in tone) basic colour cream with bar. A small breed, that flies and tumbles well.



EDITOR:

Thanks Joe, I can see what is being talked about but then many ash reds that don't have a lot of modifiers in them can also be sexed to some extent by color expression differences. Nice little Tumbler but a bit monotonous.

1072

STEVE EMAILS:

As far as the article on Modena K. “That is not a fs or any other breed. So the work only applies to Modenas and we can question any other breed.” I will stand by Ts in lebanons, as I stated I know people who put it in them. The study proves nothing for other breeds. Also, using S or ee to try to decide if you get bronze in an F1 is not a good test. I do get rootbeer pattern on some of my stuff in both Ts and fs. I have never seen any evidence to suggest Dominant opal is in my Mangile fs and Ts. But it is in my Dal Stone stock or appears to be. White bar youngster that molted it out to black in the adult molt.

BILL PETERSON WRITES: Excerpts

I don't know about the whole Modena bronze thing. I always wondered what made it part of the toy stencil.

Most of my rollers are stencil, have bronze that shows. The way I see it, they just haven't been bred up to the point that the old German toys were. In many instances, the bronze can be very attractive but I'd like to get some good white stencil going in them as well.

DAVE RINEHART EMAILS:

I obtained my Lebanons (blues & blacks) directly from Sam Shaded in North Carolina (who was the only person to import them until the late 1990's or so. There is no Toy Stencil involved in blue and black Lebanons!

When mated to an Oriental Frill, they were the same markings as the parents! And the original blue and black lebanons came clean legged and grouse legged (the grouse was identical phenotype to the grouse of the Oriental Frill). Zak Zakarican and I bred them for years and concluded these were the birds from which the Oriental Frills were developed by the Europeans. The only thing that the original Lebanons lacked was the crest and the chest frill. Other than that they were primitive Oriental Frills. Shorter beak than +, pronounced gullet (actually better than the Oriental Frill), stocky full bodies and Frill markings.

What you have in yours I don't have a clue, but the originals had no Toy Stencil in them.

EDITOR:

Since both Ts and fs were isolated from the Oriental Frill breed; the information that when Lebanons were mated to Oriental Frills they produced the same markings as the parents proves that Lebanons may also both Ts and fs. And Oriental Frills developed from from Lebanons?????? But Dave O. F's are Ts and fs!!!

FABIO ZAMBON EMAILS:8nov'09

I am an Italian breeder of Triganino Modenese, your attachment is really interesting. I'm trying to study the oddities of my triganinos. I also have this kind of bronze in my loft...I would like to add some other photos and questions. I am sure I have all the basic colors but all of them have a modify factor. I'm thinking indigo but not sure. What do you think?

Image 0488: Why doesn't the Ts1 affect all the pattern but only the bars? Could it be the effect of sooty? Or what?



0488. Looks like it does affect all the pattern but being dilute it does not show well.



0471 black gazzi prob. Ts1



0475 Sooty Ts combo



0478 Prob. just dilute blue bar Ts



0479 dilute magnoni brown



0486 prob. Ts1 brown



0782 Ash (dominant) red gazzi

1074



0783 Ash red indigo



0785 & 0787 Brown & khaki Ts1



0788 dilute Ts1, blue Ts1



0789 Indigo brown Ts1



0797 dilute or pale brown check Ts!



0798 dilute blue T-pat Ts1 Ts2 ?

More Triganinos:



Ash red; ?; prob. Ts2//Ts2(possibly also het ts3)



Dominant opal ash red bar



T-pat dilute Ts1



T-pat and check dilute Ts1



Dun, Ts bar

EDITOR:

Thanks to all who submitted pictures of your birds and a special thanks to Fabio.

STEVE WRITES:8nov'09

Dave, I got birds at the Louisville NYBS from a guy who originally got his from Sam Shadeed, and he told me he had mated to a Suabian and he got good color right away, it was moving back up to type that he said took a little time. I got birds from Lee Faecking who also got his birds from Shadeed.

The criticism I have is, I feel you want to use the Modena tests to make a stand on Lebanons. Yet you have not posted that you have done a mating to a Ts bird with a Lebanon, so I cannot buy your statement that the Lebanon does not have Ts in it. Oriental frill stencil birds mated to Toy stencil birds produces results that do not take one back to square one.

When I moved T-pattern over to homers from ribbon tail Lebanon, I kept thinking I was seeing two different bronzes possibly, but I was rationalizing it away, as being expressed differently due to the presence of sooty. I culled all that were not T-pattern, but the K was expressed less in them and barred birds it was mostly on the undersides of the flights, seldom if ever in the bar pattern. Reading the Modena testing reminded me of them.

So if you feel Ts is not in your Lebanons it's your right to make that decision. You just have not stated that you made a mating to prove they do not. I just find it hard to believe the wing pattern in fs and Ts bred birds is not related in their genetic basis.

HOLY HUMOR:

A father was approached by his small son who told him proudly, "I know what the Bible means!" His father smiled and replied, "What do you mean, you 'know' what the Bible means?" His son replied, "I do know!" "Okay," said the father. "What does the Bible mean?" His son replied excitedly, "That's easy, daddy, it stands for 'Basic Information Before Leaving Earth.'"

There was a very gracious lady who was mailing an old family Bible to her brother. The Postal Clerk asked, "Is there anything breakable in here?" "Only the ten commandments." answered the lady.

MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPY PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR!