



Lynn Kral loaded their van the night before to go to the NYBS and woke up to this. Colorado snow. October 26 or 27, 2011.

2012 PIGEON GENETICS NEWSLETTER EMAIL JANUARY

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417 S. Chillicothe St, Plain City, Ohio 43064

Page 1076 HAPPY NEW YEAR!

For the funny bone! (Sent by Jim M.)

I ask God for a bike but I know God does not work that way, so I stole a bike and asked for forgiveness.

You don't need a parachute to skydive, you only need a parachute to skydive twice.

I used to be indecisive, now I am not so sure.

You are never too old to learn something stupid.

Change is inevitable except from a vending machine.

A diplomat is one who tells you to go to hell in such a way that you look forward to it.

When tempted to fight fire with fire, remember the fire department usually uses water.

EDITOR:

Steve, that is more like the Modenas that I grew up with. The clue is in the mating. The bird is hetero for rec. red and this pushes the bronze onto the head. Your schietti had to have been hetero gazzi. It is possible that the yellow hen was also hetero for argent and may molt lighter. The bird is quite light now.

STEVE EMAILS:12nov'09

I prefer the smaller Modenas to the bigger ones around today. The argent cock is a John Buehler bird split for gazzi. The yellow hen is out of a mother/son mating, which consisted of a recessive red hen split for gazzi and hetero for argent and her mate (son) a black gazzi, het recessive red and het dilute.

I had the recessive red hen mated to the argent for awhile, and none of the offspring showed any of the argent coloration.

I have/had five siblings to the bird pictured prior, all schiettias, and all showing some of the argent factors in their pattern, but none with the bronze pushed up into the head like this bird. Do you think it is being expressed because she is gazzi?

Here are some pictures of them.



Recessive Red hen -00



Milky bronze hen 905-03



Black Mottle hen 715-03



Lavender gazzi hen 3302-C



Mealy gazzi cock 623-03



Black schietti cock 236-05



Black Gazzi cock 569-06



Tri Bronze Schietti cock 226-



Tri Schietti hen 197-07



reduced blue Scheitti hen

SOME MORE PARAPROSDOKIANS:

The last thing I want to do is hurt you, but it's still on my list.

A bus station is where the bus stops. A train station is where the train stops. On my desk, I have a work station.

I thought I wanted a career. Turns out I just wanted paychecks.

Women will never be equal to men until they can walk down the street with a bald head and a beer gut, and still think they are sexy.

Money can't buy happiness, but it sure makes misery easier to live with.

Hospitality is making your guests feel at home even when you wish they were.

JOE POWERS FORWARDS: (pictures by L. Bassett of Gimpel Show at Riedlingen, Germany)

LUPEGARROU BASSETT WRITES:14nov'09

I took about 300 pictures that are usable, will take more tomorrow. Also hope the natural light will be better, do not like using flash on some colours.

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EDITOR:

Thanks Lupe, I will include some of his pictures here to show something that happened over 10 years ago with the Gimpels.(Archangels). To date this has not been explained, that I know about.



The above four blackwings show the dark bronze.





The above eight show the color commonly seen on dark bronze hetero recessive red.

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Whitewing (ash red) bar dark bronze.



Whitewing (ash red) barless pale



Barless blue pale bronze



Blackwing pale bronze



And now the question - What is this? It is shown as pale but the bronzed body is lighter and more yellow in color than that of dilute.



A group of blue bar Gimpels. Note the second bird from left. The narrow bars indicate that this bird is hetero barless.

STEVE EMAILS:15nov'09 excerpt

I think I am picking up that there is some confusion on gp. The gp is a pattern gene that turns the wing shield black, (like S), you could say it masks what pattern and modifiers are under it to some extent by what lies beneath.

EDITOR:

Yes, there is some confusion. I think of gimpel pattern (gp) as preventing bronze from coloring the wings and tail. It (gp) does not cover pattern. The combo that produces the black wing does mask pattern but this is not the action of gp. We have gp in barless, bar, check as well as spread colored wing and tail. These areas can be ash or brown also not just blue/black.

The other part of the confusion is whether the bronze is part of the gp action. Normally bronze is closely associated with the gp in just the same way that some dogs are tan under and black above like the Doberman and the Rottweiler. Not the same thing but you get the idea.

STEVE EMAILS:16nov.'09 excerpts

There may be a difference in a breast marking from hetero gp and a neck color marking similar to what is seen in swifts and suabians. Gregg's post of questioned bird with a neck collar, that is different than one sees in South German [Charcoal] Larks and hetero gp crosses. Maybe it is the same, I am not experienced in swift crosses, and limited in Suabian neck marking, but the Suabian neck marking in my Ts seems to act as a almost pure recessive.

EDITOR:

The wild type blue pigeon has a colored neck collar area; the lack of this collar area is a recessive to wild type. Archangel bronze, Ts white, Swift collar (halsring), so called Lark mark are all different traits that show on birds with this wild type neck

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marking. The Archangel bronze (hetero gp?) shows up in the lower part of this area in Toy Stencil Starlings (and Suabians), and extensively with the S. German Charcoal Larks where the breast is also bronze. The upper part of this area is white in the Ts breeds. The E. Swifts have two traits also. One is an allele of Archangel bronze and the other is a halssring that encases the whole neck area. The Checkered and T-pat Starlings (pheasant pigeons) usually have the white crescent extended around the neck in a collar. The Suabians have this collar plus carrying the white wash up over the top of the head.

BILL PETERSON WRITES: EXCERPTS

I think it is pretty certain that toy stencil is made up of at least two modifiers, as was suggested by Quinn in the 70s. Gibson was pretty sure he isolated a third factor and I don't doubt that there is sometimes a third modifier but seems more likely to me to be one of the opals. Recessive opal was used by many German toy breeders, I'm not certain about Od but it does get mentioned. Recessive opal can likely make clean white stencil with or without ts and when it gets mixed in, it could get extremely confusing isolating 2 toy stencil genes and o. You'd probably have to raise hundreds of birds to even begin to sort it all out and even then, it would be very confusing.

EDITOR:

Yes, I did determine that there is a third factor in toy stencil birds. The first two are bronzes and the third, a recessive that produces the white bars, etc in the presence of the two bronzes. Recessive opal was not used by many German toy breeders. In fact, the only breed that occasionally may have recessive opal is the Ice Pigeons and produces the porcelain coloration, rarely. A number of the toy breeds do have Od as part of their makeup. I doubt that opal can make a clean white stenciling with other toy stencil genes. And Bill is right, one must raise hundreds of birds while investigating toy stencil which I did. It took quite a few years. I usually reared 700 to 800 young per year. These, of course, included other projects besides toy stencil.

GREGG SALE EMAILS: excerpt

Chris, I have a couple dominant opals which do not show to the causal observer. The really dedicated pigeon geneticist would have to look very closely to find any evidence of it. But they produce nice, recognizable dominant opals. I also know that some of the incomplete Ts genomes will print white when coupled with dominant opal. You may have more dominant opal than you realize. Your earlier comment that your crosses produced white bars was evidence that Toy Stencil was not a three gene complex was my eye opener. Just something to think about from someone who played with the same complex many years ago without the dominant opal.

CHRIS ROGERS EMAILS:

Actually, Gregg, I had show cages out yesterday and everything produced by my "Ts" project birds. There must be Od in the solid black cock, as on the blue hen I posted, they made 3 pigeons with yellow bars. Not bronze but yellow to cream in color. Dead ringers for Od. Funny how I missed this. With this project, Ts rollers, my focus is on

making performing rollers that have white bars. Proper, quality performance is the number one goal with color a close second and this has been no easy task. Sometimes a breeder can be loft blind and other times foolishly take another breeders opinion on what genepool makes up particular pigeons and doing no testing.

EDITOR:

One thing that must be remembered, when working with complexes especially, is that each mating is a crap shoot and any combination can appear. This was brought home to me early on in my work with toy stencil. I had reared over 60 young and never had one white patterned bird. If it were only two genes in the complex, I should have gotten at least 1 out of 16 so about 3 or 4 by this time. I gave a couple pair to John Potter and he popped a white (C) marked bird in the first nest. I continued to rear young and finally got a white (C) marked bird on the 95 or 96th. Of course, if you are just after producing white stenciled birds then this one is the most important one and you can use it to increase your numbers fairly quickly.

BILL PETERSON EMAILS:6nov'09

Chris, another thought occurred to me about what you have, especially in pair 2. If only one bird was het. Od and one was het. for any Ts genes at all, you may see what you are seeing. Het Ods can be difficult to recognize at times. Just a thought. I do not know if het Ods 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 and Od you probably make very good white bars.

CHRIS ROGERS WRITES:6nov'09

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 in the family. The two cocks (black Ts) do not have Od. The blue bar hen from pair 2 is blue with no known modifiers and is not related to the family other than being a roller. I also have a pair of English trumpeters that the cock is a blue bar pattern not Ts and the hen is a Ts white bar. One of the 7 produced is a white bar. I will post photos tomorrow.

CHRIS ROGERS WRITES:9nov'09

Bill I made a mistake when I read my records. I raised 4 young from a pair of ETs that are: cock blue bar showing sooty or smut paired with a hen that shows white bar and no other modifiers. One Ts young from them so that is 1 of 4, not 1 of 7. Still seems unlikely that a blue bar cock to a toy stencil hen would make a toy stencil if 3 separate genes are involved. I would think the chances of it happening would be very low if indeed 3 genes were/are involved.

EDITOR:

If you mate a homozygous Ts complex (bird with white C areas, ie bar, check) to a blue bar the resultant young will be hetero for Ts1, Ts2, and ts3. They will be bronze in the C areas because Ts1 and Ts2 are dominant bronzes. Birds that are Ts1//+, Ts2//+; Ts1//Ts1, Ts2//+ and Ts1//Ts1, Ts2^+//Ts2^+ are nearly identical in having bronze C

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areas. The various combinations produce several shadings of the bronze in the C areas. This has all been enumerated before several times.

Since Toy stencil complex X blue bar cannot produce Ts complex, Chris, then you could not get a white marked Ts young. It must be either Od or not from the parents listed.

If a homozygous Ts complex (thus white C areas) is mated to a bronze (C area markings) Modena the resulting offspring are either bronze or white C areas depending upon the makeup of the bronze in the Modena. Normally, the Modena with bronze C areas are homo for both Ts1 and Ts2 and my studies have shown that some are also hetero for ts3. Those that do not have ts3 will produce bronze check young which when mated back to a bird with the full Ts complex will then produce about 50% with white C areas. It is too bad that Cryberg did not check this himself.

DANNY JOE EMAILS: 18nov'09

This is what I want!!



[This is a rec. red Danish Suabian.]

Here are some other pictures Danny sent. Unfortunately only one of them will help produce this coloration.



Ash red cock [reduced? or Od?]



White wing pale Arch.[Gimpel]



[Spread khaki] hen



[Pale ash gimpel] hen

Rec. red white bar hen.
[Believe it is a brown starling.]

Ash red cock [Dom. opal ash?]

Shell Crested Silver Pheasant
[A rare reduced blue check or Od?] [Dominant opal spread?]

Silver cock

Red Starling or Pheasant
[Mate to Suabian]DANNY JOE:

Paul, the question I have is which bird would be the best choice to get started toward a yellow Suabian? I have black, red, and silver Suabians. I will accept any suggestion. I also have a yellow laced Polish Lynx hen & a yellow self Polish cock.

EDITOR:

The picture of your ideal red Suabian shows a bird that I bred for years. I did get some like this bird. I found that the best color was achieved by using spread recessive

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red. The bird does look like gold instead of yellow or red but that coloration is caused by the damping of color by the Suabian effect with the Toy Stencil T-pattern.

Since you already have red and black Suabians; I would mate the best marked black to the best marked red and then mate their young together to get the red back. The spread reds should give you some similar to this bird. Thanks for the pictures. You have a beautiful group of birds.

JERRY STERNADEL EMAILS: 17nov.'09 edited

Here is the brown splash ecru hen that I bred last year with her mate blue ecru. All young produced were ecru (14 or 16). Three we think are cocks, Jim M. has one. One is a cock for sure. I believe the reason the brown ecru is so dark is because of sooty.



EDITOR:

Most ecru birds are very similar in color whether they are blue, ash, bronze, recessive red or ?. For some reason ecru browns are darker and resemble khaki or darker. (Most ecru are a very light creamy khaki (like the blue ecru male here) similar to unbleached muslin hence the name ecru.

DID YOU KNOW?

There is a gang of killers out there that the U. S. Federal Government is protecting. Yes, deadly killers! Two gangs of them kill on an average of at least 1,215,000 birds per day, PER DAY! Extinction of some species of birds is inevitable, yet the Feds continue to protect these killers! Who are they? You probably see them every day and think nothing about the destruction they are causing. Both have a population of over a million each. They are Cooper's Hawks and Sharp-shin Hawks. Yes, these two protected species of hawks are wrecking havoc with the songbirds. Killing around 50 thousand just while I was writing this paragraph. AND THE REDUCTION IN BIRD NUMBERS IS BLAMED ON GLOBAL WARMING AND HABITAT DISTRUCTION!!!??