



YOU get out of my nesting area!



And YOU leave my kid alone!

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Page 1107

JIM THACKER WRITES:14jan'11

Paul, I figured I might as well post a pic of the pied “pink” birds mother. She was a black Voorburg with a hint of bronze on the edge of her black shield feathers. This is where the pied came from.

I’ve also attached a photo of the pied pink bird as a juvenile and after his first molt. You can see the dark feathers starting to come in (that is why I think he’s a qualmond). All birds produced in individual pen matings.



Black Voorburg



Juvenile



After molt

EDITOR:

I am using these not for the color but for the pied factors and the shape & stance. Notice how quick the shape and stance were changed to near wild type. The pied shows that the white of the Voorburg covers several other pied factors. White belly and legs, white back, white flights, bib, and ?badge?. Yes, I think the young male is qualmond.

1108

JIM THACKER ALSO SENT:15jan'11 edited

Here are some photos of the “pied pink” bird that I took today. [above ‘pink pied’ male]. The [below] photo is of his nestmate sister, notice her much darker [tail] bar. The last pic is of his daughter, very pale whether it is qualmond or not. [Believe it is spread qualmond.]



Nestmate sister



Daughter out of an ash red hen

EDITOR:

Again we see the variability of the underlying piers. And the seeming dominance of the head and back pied markings that were covered by the Voorburg white marking.

FRANK ALBERTSON WRITES:13jan'11

In recent weeks, I've had a number of inquiries regarding the make-up of ribbontail Lebanons and the so-called Lebanon bronze. Actually, I do not believe a single Lebanon bronze factor exists, but rather it is the phenotype result of the combination of a number of factors or traits. On Friday night in Des Moines a few of us discussed this and planned to continue on Saturday. However, the storm kept me from returning. So, while I spent the last two days on a tractor trying to keep snow moved and livestock fed, I kept rolling my thoughts over in my mind and have jotted them down on an attached document. I'd appreciate any and all of your reactions. It's as much of a learning experience for myself as anyone. Thank you for your time, and take care.



Tail ribbon



Flight markings topside



Flight markings underside

EDITOR:

My experiments with this coloration led me to the same conclusions, Frank. No bronze was found that could be called Lebanon bronze.

BILL PETERSON WRITES:11jan'11 edited

What can anyone tell me about breeding white flight and other white marked Archangels? I've heard that a number of people say you have to breed white flights to normal Gimpels in order to keep them from becoming overly white. This seems to be the case, as when they are mated together they produce monk or priest marks with too much white.

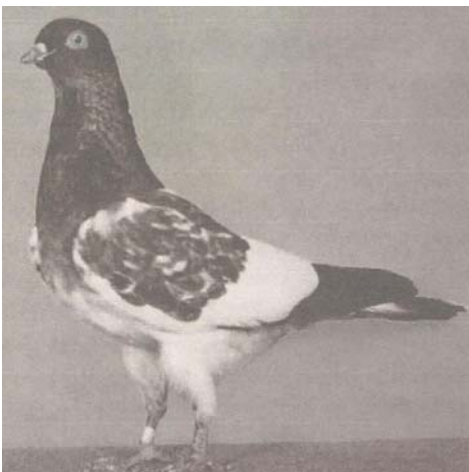
White flights in other breeds does not do this and I'm wondering why it does in the Archangels!

EDITOR:

This is not quite true. I saw some of the white flighted birds that John Nelson imported and some of their offspring. When two white flight Archangels were mated together they produced a few with a fairly small white spot on the top to rear of the head. Not a monk or priest mark.

EDITOR:

Thought I would insert a couple pictures I have. The first bird is a blue and the second one of the prettiest bronzes I have ever seen. You may even think it is recessive red but each feather is black and red.



This is a blue check from my files.



This is a Subotica Tumbler from the front of a delightful magazine called CHOVATEL from the Czech Republic that my friend Jerry Sindelar had sent to me. So what causes this unibar phenotype?

Jaame, a married man was visiting his girlfriend. She wanted him to shave off his beard. She said in her sexy voice, "I like your beard but I would like to see your handsome face." He said he couldn't because his wife loved his beard. She persisted and he finally shaved off his beard. That night, he crawled in bed with his wife while she was sleeping. She awoke, sleepily felt his face and said, "Oh, Michael, you shouldn't be here. My husband will be home soon."

1110

CHRIS SUMMERHAYS WRITES: 25jan'11

Here is a mosaic Roller, old pensom line that breeds great spinners. I have bred 2 mosaics from him.



EDITOR:

The phenotype stutter is very interesting down the back. I would bet his gonads were also mixed (mosaic).

ROBERT BENNION WROTE: 21jan'11

A friend has recently bought an ash-red chequer, dilute blue chequer mosaic, he's not sure what sex it is yet.



EDITOR:

By the time this is written, he should know. This is a good example of a chimera mosaic. The left (ash red) side is possibly male and the right side (silver) is possibly female. Since the markers I normally use are the rump and head are white, there is no guessing here as to what the bird thinks it is.

EDITOR:

In 1949, Willard Hollander published a seven page paper in the Journal of Heredity titled, "Bipaternity in Pigeons". In 1983, he published a book, 'Origins and Excursions in Pigeon Genetics' and included 1.5 pages on mosaics.

He writes, "Mosaic pigeons break all the rules. They are composites, as if two birds had been melted down and made into one." He states they occur about 6 in a million. I believe that it is more like 6 in a thousand. He states that once in a while the evidence is good enough to incriminate two fathers for the same bird. He further states that we can hypothesize that half-siders are formed as two embryos fused together on a single yolk. But that crazy quilt birds might also have such an origin. He states, "My idea is that sometimes an extra sperm that gets into an egg may survive and produce cells which are incorporated into the embryo like a graft." Thus he pretty well covered the "bipaternity" theory of mosaic origins.

There are those that say that an egg cannot be fertilized by two sperm. I have read that in pigeons multisperm can enter an egg. "Logic" of the mechanism of fertilization says that is really reaching and does not happen. Many thought the idea of bipaternity meant two fathers but individually caged birds occasionally produced mosaics also. The shading of thought then shifted slightly toward bispermy.

We now equate half-siders to "two embryos as composites formed into one". We also understand that egg and yolk does not mean the same thing and that a yolk can have two or more eggs (germ discs) embedded into it. Also we know that during the process of egg production, one or more of the polar bodies do not completely disintegrate but forms a viable though somewhat smaller miniscule egg which can also be fertilized and the embryos thus formed may unite and form a chimera mosaic.

Thus the mosaic may vary from a few cells joined to the larger embryo or as much as 50% of the embryo being of different from the other.

Mosaics may be somatic or genetic. The genetic mutations may be chimera or non-chimera. In plants, somatic mutations are much more prevalent than genetic whereas in animals it may be very hard to determine if a mutation is somatic or genetic in origin. In animals, the somatic mutations are probably never inherited. In plants, we can by various techniques, usually move the somatic mutation into a genetically inherited trait.

In plants, the mosaics may be completely new genetically. In pigeons, the mosaic usually is not new genetically but occasionally a phenotype occurs that does not look like any known phenotype and may be new genetically.

The Computer Swallowed Grandma: [sent by mybluegenes@hotmail.com]

*The computer swallowed Grandma, yes, it is true,
She pressed 'control' and 'enter' and disappeared from view.
It devoured her completely, the thought just makes me squirm,
She must have caught a virus, or been eaten by a worm.
I've searched through the recycle bin, and files of every kind,
I've even used the internet, but nothing did I find.
In desperation, I asked Jeeves, my searches to refine,
The reply from him was negative, not a thing was found 'online'.
So, if inside your 'inbox', my Grandma you should see,
Please 'Copy' 'Scan' and 'Paste' her and send her back to me!*
Author Unknown

1112

JIM MacCALLUM WRITES:25jan'11

[Here is] an interesting mosaic spotted on a Brunner Pouter at [the] Blackpool Show on Saturday Jan. 22.



[rec. yellow neck on black & white bird.]

BILL PETERSON WRITES: excerpt

Looks like dilute rec. red on a spread blue or “true mosaic” to me. Nice dramatic example. Hard to explain these without Doc’s old bipaternity theory.

GENE HOCHLAN WRITES:

A mosaic can occur in an individual breeding cage. Take this example for instance: Suppose the father of this bird was Spread Blue but he was also +//e and +//d and the mother was rec. red or rec. yellow, so-called residual sperm could have been part of the fertilization process. Similar to bi-paternity and Dr. Hollander allowed for both methods.

BILL PETERSON: Yes, I agree. I thought this actually counted as the same as bipaternal, even though only one father, two sperm.

GENE: Your point well taken and I should have been a little more precise.

BILL:

Or I should have been. Either way, I think we are on the same page. Personally, my feeling would be that the two sperm being delivered at the same time are much more likely to create this result than two sperm from separate copulations, although I’m sure both types occur.

JAMES GRATZ: Two sperms can not fertilize one egg, can’t ever happen. 100% lethal.

BILL:

I guess I’ve never heard this before. I can understand complications with the situation and the rarity of it working out. Has this been scientifically proven? I am sure that in your studies, you are much more informed than I. How does this fit with Doc’s theory? Does it change it? Why would Doc not know this? Thanks.

EDITOR:

1113

I agree with Bill. If it cannot happen, how can it be lethal?

JAMES GRATZ:

I think Doc's theory predates the knowledge, and possibly we don't understand fully what Doc was teaching. I have his paper(s) on it somewhere.

Do some searches on chimeras. They are easy to make in the lab, even between species. Like ducks and quail. They happen in nature too. The natural ones tend to be half and half.

I suspect that the half and half birds and perhaps some of the others are the result of 2 sperm and 2 germ discs on one yolk. This is essentially twins that grow together into one organism. Different than two yolked eggs.

Some of our mosaics are the result of somatic mutations.

EDITOR:

James, glad you cleared that up a little. Most people associated egg with yolk. Some 'eggs' may have 2 or more germ discs on one yolk. Must take exception with remarks about triploids. They are not always lethal. A few humans have triploids of some chromosomes. Plants can be triploid or tetraploid. They are usually sterile but not necessarily.

Just to clarify a little on Doc's theory. Some, if not many, of his bipaternity (two sperm) were based on birds produced by a fertilized egg and a fertilized polar body and thus were chimeras. [Chimeras are mosaics.]

ABU AMER WRITES:

I don't know but I noticed that most of the mosaics are blue with ash red. Is it because the ash red is the most dominant and the blue is the wild type? Or is it because the ash red is already having his own issues since it shows the color that the bird carries (I mean the flecking on the case of het ash red cocks. Here are photos of a mosaic fantail I found at a friend's loft.



[Spread ash and spread blue]

1114

JERRY STERNADEL WRITES:27jan'11 edited

Here is a little mosaic cock I raised in 2009. He produced both ash red and blue hens. He is intense as far as the blue is concerned and ash yellow.



Here is another one I raised recently (2009). This is a homozygous indigo spread hen showing a lot of spread blue(black). I raised at least two of these over the last four years. All out of the same family as the first ones I sent pictures.



[Editor: Believe this bird is probably is spread ash and blue? It could be indigo also.]

ABU AMER WRITES: edited

I think that not every bird called mosaic is a real mosaic. Sometimes, it is almost flecking gone wild, or het ash red gone wild too. The problem is how to define a mosaic bird.

BILL PETERSON: edited

Abu, this seems open to interpretation, since there are several different opinions of what qualifies as a mosaic. I think it is best to consider that there are several types of mosaics. I personally consider any bird the has two or more characteristics the do not

belong together, as some type of mosaicism.

EDITOR:

The dictionary defines mosaicism as the condition existing when tissues of different genetic makeup occur in the same organism. I believe that covers everything from a single mutated feather to chimeras.

As Abu says, we have instances where the flecking of almonds, indigos, and of ash reds goes wild. By definition these are also mosaics. This is very easy to study in plants and much more difficult to determine in animals. In plants, one cell may mutate and cause a part of a leaf or blossom to change shape or color and easily 'goes wild'. In animals such as our pigeons we may see the same thing or a cell may lose some aspect such as the almonds and indigos and produce various flecks or patches of color or even take over an entire feather tract or two.

BALMIRO SENDS: A picture of the India Rock Pigeons



[Notice the color of the flights and bars. Gola]

Three boys are in the school yard bragging about their fathers. The first boy says, "My dad scribbles a few words on a piece of paper, he calls it a poem, they give him \$50. The second boy says, "That's nothing. My dad scribbles a few words on a piece of paper, he calls it a song, they give him \$100. The third boy says, "I got you both beat. My dad scribbles a few words on a piece of paper, he calls it a sermon, and it takes four people to collect all the money!"

A Sunday school teacher was discussing the Ten Commandments with here five and six year olds. After explaining the commandment to "honor thy father and thy mother," she asked, "Is there a commandment that teaches us how to treat our brothers and sisters?" Without missing a beat, one little boy answered, "Thou shall not kill".

1116

EDITOR:

When working with St, it is very important to use the right bronze if you want classical coloration. Joe Powers sent a long list of pictures of Danish Tumblers and I thought this was a good way to show what happens when one uses Brander bronze.



Brander bronze Stipper (almond)
Full color



Brander bronze Stipper (almond)
Probably pale.



Dilute Brander bronze Stipper.
Beautiful sulfur coloration.

Notice how much the Brander influence restricts the stippling.



Brander bronze.

A FEW PEOPLE HAVE SENT IN SUPPORT MONEY TO KEEP THIS NEWSLETTER GOING. MANY MORE OF YOU NEED TO SEND IN SUPPORT MONEY. I MUST PAY FOR PAPER, INK, AND REPLACEMENTS AND REPAIRS ON EQUIPMENT TO KEEP GOING. MY TIME IS YOURS FOR FREE BUT SINCE I AM ON A FIXED INCOME AFTER RETIREING FOR THE THIRD TIME A YEAR AGO, FUNDS ARE SHORT. I REALLY ENJOY WRITEING THIS NEWSLETTER AND THE RESULTANT CORRESPONDENCE BUT I NEED YOUR HELP TO CONTINUE. THANKS TO THOSE OF YOU THAT HAVE ALREADY SENT IN YOUR SUPPORT MONEY.