



Print Grizzles, G & Ug brander bronzes

Typical Undergrizzle flights bottom view.

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STEVE SOUZA WRITES: 15aug'11 (reprint from 26july'11)

Well, I have a new mystery, but I'm slowly working it out. In the mean time, I wanted to share it with all my friends so you can be part of the solution.

We produced a hen that was not a "regular" color or appearance. She looks like a funny yellow, having a slight green tint or cast to her yellow color. So I was thinking Ash-red bar with some modifier. Then I noticed she has a visible tail bar. I figured I would rule out ash since when they have a tail bar it is nearly always white on a darker tail feather and she had a darker bar on her tail.



So, test one was to see if she were perhaps a khaki. I mated her to a homo ash red, homo dilute cock. The first two rounds were all ash yellow bar (cocks and hens), so we confirmed that the mystery hen is dilute. But she still has a funny yellow with a green cast. If she is khaki, out best test would be to mate her to a brown cock.

15aug'11 So this was test 2. Mated to a brown check cock, het. for pale (or dilute but non intense in any case). Here is mom with round of young. One was short down and khaki bar, the other had normal down but looks dun bar. So mom must be blue. They raised another baby that appears to be normal brown check.

1232

GENE HOCHLAN WRITES: 17aug'11

From what you describe in this post, she must be a pale brown bar. I commented earlier about the clean bars, for one and to me denotes the lack of modifying genes.

STEVE SOUZA

OK, I do suspect the hen may be pale brown, but I've had pale brown in my loft for years, and they never looked like this but like the baby next to mom. The picture is dead on to what I see in person. So the question is what is causing this hen to look like this? Something besides brown and pale are at play.

MICHELLE ROTTLER WRITES:17aug'11

These are some Birmingham Rollers my son just got. The first was called a lavender (male) and the other was called an andalusian (hen). I am wondering if these are the same coloring (indigo or maybe even opal?) or if the cock is just spread ash or ??? and if they are a good match to get more of the same.



Spread ash red



Spread Indigo

EDITOR:

Yes, what he has are a lavender and an indigo. The male may be also indigo which cannot be determined from the picture. It is spread ash plus hetero baldhead and apparently white flights. The hen is indigo spread plus badge marked with white flights and tail. It also may be hetero baldhead. If so you should get some classical baldhead rollers from this mating. The hen is apparently Ts or reduced.

If the male is homo ash red and homo spread then all the young from this mating will be homo spread ash red.. If the male is hetero spread, you may get some ash red non spreads. You will not get any andalusians from this mating but their progeny may include males that will throw some andalusians.

In a crossword puzzle, the clue "brown shade". The answer was ecru. Many ecru have a very light brownish tint. Probably that is the reason brown ecru are darker brown.

EDITOR:

1233

I was just looking at some sweet corn genetics and found su1 is 3 times sweeter than 'normal sweet corn' and su2 is 8 times sweeter. The other super sweet genes in sweet corn are sugar enhanced (se), and the brittle genes (bt1 & bt2). The super sweet genes called shrunken (sh1 & sh2) when dried produce very flat light weight seeds. Synergistic hybrids are made using se//se and sh2//sh2. A very sweet long lasting synergistic hybrid called Mirai uses su//su, se//se, and sh2//sh2. Sometimes bt2 is used in synergistic hybrids instead of sh2 so is bt2//bt2, sh2//sh2.

Creech, Fleming, Schertz, and Troyer (1985) list: The major modifier genes of kernel sweetness are shrunken2 (sh2), sugary enhancer (se), brittle2 (bt2), and shrunken4 (sh4),

Dr. James Brewbaker developed Hawaii Supersweet using the bt genes. Hawaii Supersweet #6 was described as 6' tall with the large ears 3' off the ground which were very sweet. I ordered some and planted the first crop (in central Ohio) in the early Spring followed up 4 weeks later with the second planting. The first planting grew over 11' tall with the ears 7' to 8' off the ground. The ears grew on a long curving side-stalk like some of the old DeKalb field corn. I had to cut the ears off with a corn knife. The ears were very large, the flavor was terrific but the pericarp was so tough that after eating you had a shaggy cob. The second planting grew 7" tall with the ears 3' to 4' off the ground. Again the ears were very large and you had to cut them from the stalk. The flavor was wonderful but again the shaggy cob.

EDITOR:Continuing the discussion from page1229.

ARPAD:

I think that the squab on the last pictures is not brown, but an over laced heavy "black" check with heavy So//So. The brownish bronzy hue caused by the stencil combo. Od I can't exclude.

GREGG:

I have given that a lot of thought for the last 24 hours and tend to agree with you. I believe I am looking at the bronzing on the edge. I played with it 30 years ago but not with the combination of factors involved with this bird. It is a beautiful phenotype that I hope to take forward on performance birds. Thanks for the reply.

I put my brander bronze tippler hen on a cinnamon cock. I have a recessive red and a brander bronze in the nest. I had been told that brander was one of the bronzes in Orientals but I believe it is possible now that ember is the responsible ingredient in the mix for brander. Poor recessive red is part of the recipe that both Paul and Bill Peterson espouse. No proof of any of this but as RT would say, duly noted by the artist.

[Editor: They are poor rec. reds because they molt in white not to be confused with unimproved rec. reds or ember.]

BILL PETERSON WRITES:

You'll find all types of variations fooling around with the stencils. The number of phenotypes that you'll see can be a bit confusing. Pure ts [he meant fs] rarely shows anything in the F1 unless it has help. Even fs birds mated to normal produce wild type.

1234

The fs come back a lot easier than Ts, seems less complicated. I've had spot tails in the F2s. Getting them to white seems to be the biggest challenge. [Editor: Only had one bird that showed other than white when it was fs//fs.]

I've bred a fair amount of Starlings this year, some were combinations of Pheasant pigeon and plain head Starling. I've seen everything from dark bronze stencil [Ts markings] that stayed that way to birds that were near white in the nest. The best German Toys, Starlings, Swallow, etc. never show bronze and are white stenciled in the nest. For some reason, the Pheasant pigeon is almost never this way and is often stained with that pinkish bronze. Some would call this Ts2. Just how many factors it takes to keep them clean white, is hard to say but it is at least a combination. Od was often used to boost it to white but it can be done without Od as well. Dirty seems to help and even spread seems to help to some degree.

Were you surprised by what you found with brander X cinnamon? Dal sent me some photos that he had of dark cinnamons that he had in Ors, many years ago. I told him that they looked very much like branders and he agreed. His cinnabars look very much like dilute branders that we see. Are they exactly the same? Not quite but close enough to make us wonder what is going on. These likenesses spurred me on to trying a few experiments. Ember, cinnamon, brander and even Archangel bronze all share some very similar characteristics. They are at least so similar that it becomes very difficult to distinguish one from another. Are they all the same? Hard to say, something we can argue about for the next 40 years.

GENE HOCHLAN WRITES::

Just a note about the persistent bronzing in the Pheasant Pigeons. Bronzing of the upper breast was one of the marking hallmarks of this breed and so H.P. Macklin, while he was still with us, used to cross them to Copper Blackwing Archangels and it still causes problems today. Silver Laced Starlings, on the other hand, should show no bronze on the breast but since the two breeds have been intermingled over the years it is hard to find clean ones. I used to breed them years ago.

End of discussion.

ALAN WRITES:

Has anyone worked with White Grizzle? I have some questions? The main question I have are what breeds have this modifier? All white Bandit Homers? Platz orange eyed white Rollers? White Flying Flights? Pearl eyed white West of England Tumblers? Cumulets?

GENE HOCHLAN:

The only two from your list, that I have worked with are Bandit White R. Homers and Flying White Cumulets. The sex linked color of the Cumulets was Ash red but the Bandit Homers were Blue. Probably the most noteworthy phenotypic aspect of White Grizzle is that even in the heterozygous state it is lighter [more white] than most typical Grizzles in the homozygous state.

ALAN replies:

1235

Yeah, I just raised two heterozygous white grizzles and they are both stork marked like homozygous normal grizzles. Gene, is GW different from white-out?

EDITOR:

Gene, never heard of white-out before. Did someone describe this as a new color? Hope all is well at the Hochlan household.

GENE HOCHLAN:replies:

All is well here. Whiteout is a sex-linked dominant mutant that I found in a light colored rec. yellow hen a few years ago. It reminds me a lot of Sandy but I am not sure that it is the same thing. Am pretty well convinced that it is on the Almond locus according to a report from Tim Kvidera. Have shared the mutant with a few people but have received little information back. All I have left is one hen and her son that looks just like her and is half Damascene. This is the first time I have mated her to a non R. Homer.

ALAN quests:

A friend wants to transfer white grizzle to his Parlor Rollers and wants to know what breed would be best to use. All I can offer is a Horseman Pouter, but the type is all wrong. It's hard to tell which of these white breeds is white grizzle.

MIKE writes:

If I were moving white grizzle to Parlor Rollers, I'd use white bandits.

DALE CLARK WRITES:

I have some white bandit Racing Homers with varying degrees of black feathers on them. If I breed these together can I eventually get solid white birds?

GENE REPLIES:

Mate the birds together and they will get more white with each successive generation until some will become completely white with colored eyes.

EDITOR:

Actually you should get all white birds in the first generation. For some reason most of those without stray dark feathers will be males if they come out like mine did.

GENE HOCHLAN WRITES:28aug'11

In mateings of GW//+ to black self, Blue T-pat, and even Copper Blackwing Archangels, it never cease to amaze me to see the stark contrast in a clutch of youngsters when one is GW//+ and the other is a normal colored bird. Even the heterozygous birds are so light colored [whitened], in most cases, that it takes some getting used [to it] compared to the more common typical Grizzles.

1236

BILL PETERSON WRITES:29aug'11

Have wondered at times if GW is what we have in our pearl eyed white OR's My original thoughts were that we had multiple grizzle factors, maybe two or even 3. I still don't know for sure. Bob Rapp has been breeding from a pair, one from Alan and one from me. The one from Alan, I believe was a pure white male; mine a near white female from the same bloodline. Some of the young show a great deal more color than either parent but hey often molt to near white, some stay like light colored grizzles (usually blues with bronze,)

I've had two more generations down from the near white hen. The grizzle factor or factors continue on and has baffled me somewhat. Some of the birds moult in more color over time, some moult in more white, some do both if that makes sense. A fair amount of them look like mottles that molt in, making me think of GT look a likes?

This year, I have a rec. red youngster that looks like a whiteside or stork mark. The dam is a black grizzle hen that looks basically GT. The father is a solid black with no sign of any grizzle. This is the lightest that I've seen for a pair such as this. All I can say for sure is that the youngster can only be hetero for one and maybe two grizzles. Anyone think this could be GW.

Over the generations, I've continued to produce birds that are lighter marked than either parent, as well as producing self colors and birds that are darker than either parent. The inconsistency has caused me some confusion as to just which grizzle or grizzles I am dealing with but it has always made me think there are more than one grizzle in them. Could just GW do this?

The entire group has proven itself to be blue based and either e//e or e//+. It has produced a wide variety of interesting phenotypes. The reds and yellows often have a stenciled appearance as they are so heavily infused with white. I realize that it's common for e//e birds to show more white, such as whiteside, etc.

EDITOR:

Sounds like you have 3 or 4 genetic traits mixed in the population.

HEALING MIRACLE FOR BURNS:

When burned, even very severe burns, quickly cool the affected area with cold water until the heat is reduced and stops burning. Then spread egg whites over the affected area. The egg whites can be beaten slightly or applied as is. The egg whites will dry and form a protective layer. Within a week or two the area will heal with very little or no damage from the burn.

MORE PEOPLE ARE KILLED BY HAMMERS THAN BY GUNS! DOCTOR'S MISTAKES KILL THOUSANDS MORE PEOPLE THAN GUNS. IN WARS, GENERALLY MANY MORE CIVILIANS ARE KILLED THAN SOLDIERS.

DEFENSELESS PEOPLE EXTERMINATED IN THE TWENTIES CENTURY BECAUSE OF GUN CONTROL: 56 MILLION.

WITH GUNS WE ARE CITIZENS; WITHOUT THEM WE ARE SUBJECTS!

JERRY SINDELAR WRITES:29aug'11

I have almond Brunners, well marked and colored. But lately I am getting from these almonds color like this Spanish Pouter of something similar. Some came from two almonds and some from almond and red or black patents. Is it still almond not something else? Qualmond, etc? Will send you pictures of those Brunners soon.

Also find in the attachment an entry to my bird place, some gouldians – young babies; there is a picture of a nice strawberry Voorburg. Is strawberry just ash red (homo for color) and hetero for Spread (S) or is it also hetero for color ash red or both? What makes the lacing? Checkered pattern under spread or something else? Is another hidden color (black,brown) by hetero cocks affecting this marking and color (except some flecking on tail etc?)



Faded Spanish Thief Pouter



Strawberry saddle Voorburg

EDITOR:

If your Brunners look like the Thief Pouter then they are Faded and you have had a mutation from almond to faded.

Strawberry is Spread Ash with Sooty.

RUDOLPH ESTERHUYSEN WRITES:

I was wondering whether anyone could tell me why this grizzle bird is so light? She had started her first molt and seems to have gotten a few darker feathers in the wing shield and neck. But is still lighter than her blue bar mother or her blue T-pattern nest mate.



1238

She was bred from a blue bar grizzle pied hen and a blue T-pattern indigo cock which is split for dilute and brown. She hatched with normal down, has yellow eyes. Is the bird a normal expression of indigo grizzle?

GENE HOCHLAN WRITES:

Your hen is Blue T-pattern, carries bar, is hetero Indigo and hetero grizzle (G). The reason she is so light color is because of the interaction between Grizzle and Indigo; it is no more complicated than that.

EDITOR: Some very nice Indian Fantails:



Milky tailmark (Dan Wilson's)



Sooty bronzed blue (Ed Buffet's)



Blue bar Grizzle (Ed Buffet's)



Indigo T-pattern (Lynn Kral's)

EDITOR:

Notice how the Sooty moves the tail band toward the feather base. Also notice how much the T-pattern Indigo look like dark Ash reds.

STEVE SHAW WROTE: On the Indian Fantail Forum

There seems to be more knowledge on this site than anywhere about Baby Doll. I've seen pictures of Lynn's [Lynn Kral] and have raised a few myself. All of mine have been consistent in the feathering until now. This is the second one this year but it only seems about ½ Baby Doll. The color is consistent with all BO's I have raised I raised previously. The wing feathers and tail feathers that are usually not fully formed on a BD are formed on this one but are hairy.



Baby Doll like youngster.



Ratitae type featheration.



EDITOR:

As Steve says the bird is typical in color to BD's. Lost the info from Steve but the picture above, which he sent, shows the parents were a Jacobin and apparently a fantail/Jacobin cross or Fantasy. The feathers lack barbs and barbules and look like Ratitae feathers.

1240

Just a few interesting pictures:



Apparently a combination of het pencil and Undergrizzle



Either a Tiger grizzle or pied with tail mark.

Just a nice blue bar to keep you oriented.

A beautiful Hickory (almond).



Blue bar grizzle



Blue barless grizzle



Grizzle and Flash grizzle



A bilateral mosaic.