



Mutant Cardinal



Albino mutant Mocking bird



Mutant Eastern Bluebird

2013 EMAIL PIGEON GENETICS NEWSLETTER JULY

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A liberal is someone who feels a great debt to his fellow man; which he proposes to pay off with your money. G. Gordon Liddy

If you think health care is expensive now, wait until you see what it costs when it's free! P.J. O'Rourke

A government big enough to give you everything you want, is strong enough to take everything you have. Thomas Jefferson

The democracy will cease to exist when you take away from those who are willing to work and give to those who would not. Thomas Jefferson

Thomas Jefferson:

It is incumbent on every generation to pay its own debts as it goes. A principle which if acted on would save one-half the wars of the world.

I predict future happiness for Americans if they can prevent the government from wasting the labors of the people under the pretense of taking care of them.

NO FREE MAN SHALL EVER BE DEBARRED FROM THE USE OF ARMS.

JUST A FEW OXYMORONS:

1. Is it good if a vacuum really sucks?
2. Why is the third hand, on a watch, called the second hand.
3. If a word is misspelled in the dictionary, how would we ever know?
4. If Webster wrote the first dictionary, where did he find the words?
5. Why do we say something is out of whack? What is a whack?

6. Why does 'slow down' and 'slow up' mean the same thing? 1263
7. Why does 'fat chance' and 'slim chance' mean the same thing?
8. Why do "tug" boats push their barges?
9. Why do we sing "Take me out to the ball game" when we are already there?
10. Why are the bleachers called "stands" when they are made for sitting?
11. Why is it called "after dark" when it is really 'after light'?
12. Doesn't "expecting the unexpected" make the unexpected expected?

JERRY SINDELAR WRITES: 23sept'11

Here are three pictures of Od Czech Stavaks (Swing Pouters). Can you please give more details on these birds? Raining here.



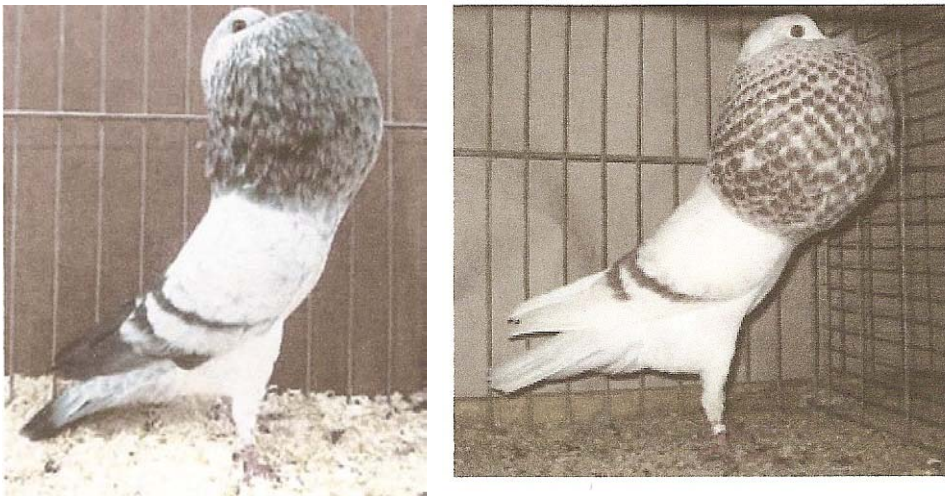
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EDITOR:

All of them appear to be smoky and indigo. The first one may just be smoky blue check Od. The last two are indigo for sure and smoky, probably sooty. The second one has a very distinct bar and is probably blue bar sooty, smoky check Od indigo. (Picture is fuzzy so ??). The third one looks like it could be the same bird as 2 and looks smoky T-pat indigo Od and may be sooty and hetero spread. If it is spread perhaps there might be a similar bird that appears to be ash red which would be homo. spread indigo. Nice color combos.

EDITOR:

Some interesting pictures. The first two are Pouters sent in by Alan. Notice the neat pattern of the ash on the crop. This is because the base of ash red feathers is white.



These are Indian Fantails belonging to Mark Stewart. The brown grizzle hen and her Kite youngster.



Next a couple brown youngsters. Notice the 'duck wings' on the all brown one.

Answer to puzzle: The letter 'e' which is the most common letter used in the English language, does not appear even once in the paragraph



A yellow flash grizzle tailmark and a blue bar grizzle, flash grizzle (Harvey Addengast's), Followed by an apparent azuro tailed Kite and a strutting strawberry (spread ash sooty) saddled Pouter.



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FRANKLIN D. ALBERTSON WRITES:23sept'11 edited

Nearly a year ago I reported the occurrence of a kite colored hen occurring in my extensively line bred pure Shikli Amar Lebanons. The immediate question was this a mutation of the ash red back to blue/black pigment. I remated her to her sire. I raised 15 young from them.

All young are typical ash red ribbon tails. First: The young males displayed blue/black flecks. Thus I am reasonably sure the sire is homo ash red. Second: 8 young displayed smoky, 7 have not. Non smoky birds do not have as bright and rich red color and the whitish tips of the primaries and the tail band are not as white as the smoky and they tend to be slightly grayish and not as bright white.

So I conclude that what I have is basically a pure Lebanon displaying bronze in the absence of ash red that makes the typical Shikli Amar. Indeed she appears to be a mutation back to blue/black pigment and she is also hetero smoky.

JIM THACKER WRITES: 24sept'11

Does anyone have a picture of what a spread ash almond looks like and would you please share it? Thanks.

JAMES GRATZ RESPONDS: (2 memos)

Jim, I don't think I have a pic but I have a spread ash red almond.. The almond is linked to the ash red! Just one in a hundred black after the molt.

Spread ash red linked to almond (picture).



EDITOR:

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Homo spread ash almonds are ash flecked because the color on the opposite chromosome from the almond gene chromosome is also ash red. Spread does not allow the bronze to show so homo almonds are white with black, ash red or brown flecks.

In males, hetero spread ash/blue almond where the almond gene is on the same chromosome as the ash red produces a white bird with black flecks. Hetero spread ash/blue almond where the almond gene is on the same chromosome as the black produces an ash red flecked white. And, of course, homo blue/black almonds are black flecked. The amount of flecking varies with the underlying pattern gene.

Females only show the color they are.

KERON WRITES: 23sept'11

I just got my first pair of young out of a pair of tumblers (rec. yellow cock X black hen), the babies are both long down. One black and a rec. red. Is the red a cock or can it be a hen. I would have thought all hens would be dilute. I don't know if the hen carries rec. red or not, I presume she does. [If you got a rec. red youngster, she does.] Another question, does rec. red come in any other pattern other than spread, eg bar or Checker?

GENE HOCKLAN RESPONDS: edited

Both young are males. Since one young is rec. red that proves the black carries rec. red (hetero for e). From this mating all cocks will be intense colored and all hens will be dilutes. Rec. yellow or dun. [Depends upon whether the yellow cock is not brown or ash under. Ed]

Rec. red does not come in patterns unless the pattern is stamped out by other color mutations such as Toy Stencil or Dominant opal or reduced. Recessive red is epistatic to pattern, spread, and all three sex linked colors (brown, blue, and ash red). It is not a form of rec. red spread. [Good colored rec. reds may or may not be spread. Ed]

A. BANNAI WRITES: 28sept'11

This pair was imported from Europe. When I saw this pair of Fairy Swallows, I thought that the color was qualmond but, the first 2 young were Recessive (TS) and Mealy bar. The third young was spread black carrying Ts.

So I think this pairs color might be ash and some other colors are hidden under. Or what do you think is the color? The dilute is the hen and the dark is a cock, look at the black young and check the white feather with (TS) affect.



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EDITOR:

I have seen this grayish coloration before and am not sure what it is. The birds are spread. No evidence of Ts in the grayish birds and questionable whether the white feather on the black is Ts either.

Wish you had sent along pictures of the young you called Mealy. Pretty sure ash red is not involved. Also do not think the hen is dilute.

EDITOR: 2 oct'11

Early this morning (3am), I was about half asleep, I suddenly thought of something. For years, I have tried to figure why some Toy Stencils feather out with the C area bronze and others feather out with these areas already white.

I had tried several experiments and found that the ones that the C areas feathered out white in the nest, produced young that also feathered out white C areas in the nest. No problem here. They were homo for the Ts complex. Thus Ts1//Ts1, Ts2//Ts2, ts3//ts3. The ts3 acting on the bronzes resulted in white.

But when I mated those that feathered out bronze in the C areas in the nest, they produced mostly young that would feather out bronze in the nest but occasionally one would feather out white. Something additionally was involved. Never was able to figure it out. I tried all kinds of matings to no avail.

It occurred to me last night, that I had been looking for something in addition but I should have been looking for something that was missing that produced the bronze. I thought that this is probably the reason. The ones that feather out bronze in the nest are missing a Ts1 and are Ts1//+, Ts2//Ts2, ts3//ts3.

Thus the reaction of the ts3 on the Ts1//+ nestling is not sufficient to offset the effect of the + gene and thus produces the bronze C area marking. Then when the bird molts, the ts3 is reacting with the Ts1 in the bronzed state and thus is able to produce white C areas. Thus the reaction is not from something in addition to but something that is missing.

SERVICE: (Sent by Jerry Sindelar) – I become confused when “Service” is used by these agencies. Internal Revenue Service, US Postal Service, Telephone Service, Cable TV Service, Civil Service, Customer Service. This is not what I thought ‘Service’ meant. Then I remembered my Grandpa talking to another cattle rancher, and one of them said

he had hired a bull to “Service” a few cows. BAM!!! It all came into focus. Now I understand what all those agencies are doing to us.

AXEL SELL WRITES: Stencilling:



Anatolic Ringbeater German Modena Cauchois Lead checker

Paul, thanks for the stimulating October issue. I suppose we all sometimes underestimate the change of the genetic base in some breeds and coloration and the existence of mimics. The last aspect was recently stressed Dick Cryberg and Dave Rinehart. That probably indeed will be true for more expressions that are known today. My milky-mimic “Blassen” stand for that. I suppose different genetic backgrounds in several cases are responsible for different opinions. An example of ‘change’ is the replacement of yellow by gold in several breeds, unrecognized by untaught breeders and judges at the show. Also every improvement in the coloration of exceptional breeds is accompanied by a change of the basis, that means, some genes are replaced by others, suppressed by epistatic ones or modified by additional genes in the gene pool. I know from the fancy and from my own loft, fanciers by sometimes curious crosses try to improve their show birds in some properties. From such crosses the gene pool will be enriched. In consequence we get traits in breeds that are not harmful for type or coloration, but also not useful or necessary for a fair quality. They are latent residuals from experiments in the past. Genetic tests for sure can lead to other results compared to tests some decades ago and also depend on the specific stock used for the test.

There might be also different understanding of a specific color. Thus Dick Cryberg in his Modena test assumes that Modena Bronze should be red like recessive red and red should also spread over the wing and tail. In German Modenas we require chestnut-brown pattern, and wings and tail should be blue (see attached photo). It would not be a surprise for me that top quality US red laced or red barred Modena will differ in tests from ordinary Modena Bronze. Possibly traits were added to the gene pool or some of the former genes were replaced by others, may be altered (not to use the word ‘improved’) alleles. Thus the number from formerly one of two genes might have increased to three or four. I discussed stencil and the approach from Dick Cryberg some time ago at my homepage

(http://www.taubensell.de/modena_bronze_and_mahogany.htm)

There was a least one attempt to transfer Modena bronze from Modena to another breed, namely Anatolic Ringbeater. In their home region many colorations exists which are not in the German Standard, thus e.g. ember variants with a blue-brownish color. Since this coloration is uncommon for the German Standard system they are not accepted

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at the shows, even not in the AOC class. The breeder got the advice to produce “better looking” blue with bronze bars. That was the start for the cock shown at one of our great exhibitions. The ring-beating ability was more or less lost, but that is not important at the shows. If we compare his coloration of the bars, it is still different from the German Modena and Cauchois. In addition, you will see lead checker from my loft, a bronze mimic of the Anatolic Ringbeater.

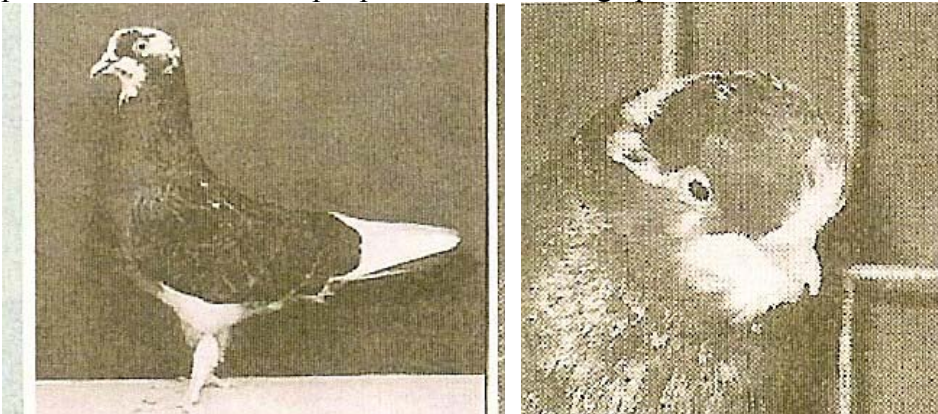
DANNY McCARTHY WRITES:4oct'11

Here are some pictures of the birds I was speaking about. We, in the tippler fancy, refer to them as Badges.



EDITOR:

Picture is typical of all the pictures sent. These are not badges. This type cheek spotting is seen in several breeds but mainly in the Shakhsharli, some saddlebacks, some Dewlaps, and the Syrian Turbiteen. Badge pattern varies but usually is similar to these pictures. Here are a couple pictures of the badge pattern.



This is an unusual paragraph. I'm curious as to just how quickly you can find out what is so unusual about it. It looks so ordinary and plain that you would think nothing is wrong with it. In fact, nothing is wrong with it! It is highly unusual though. Study it and think about it, but you still may not find anything odd. But if you work at it a bit, you might find out. Try to do so without any couching! (answer on page 1264)

ED ZWAR WRITES:3oct'11

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The red bird is the cock bird, qualmond is the hen and the light one the offspring. I got the parents from Mike Hughes. Any help will be appreciated.



Male



Female



Youngster

ALAN:

Looks like a blue qualmond to me.

EDITOR:

Looks like a blue qualmond to me too. Red bird is not red but is apparently bronzed homo Undergrizzle. Young is apparently hetero undergrizzle and qualmond.

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FRANK (T.O.M.) ESTABROOK WRITES:4oct'11

A beautiful example of a mosaic pigeon sent by Dennis. Dennis is from the UK and forwarded these pictures to me. (Dennis states the pictures of the bird were taken at a local show.) I wanted to put them up on the genetic groups for all to see.

EDITOR:

I just entered the picture that showed the two colors: brown left side and blue right side. The birds wings are dark check.



GENE HOCHLAN WRITES:

It always makes me wonder which color they will breed as.

EDITOR:

Me too, Gene. Usually I try to predict by the color over the back where the eggs or gonads are positioned. That does not always work but in this instance we do not have a clue since the area is white.

JERRY STERNADEL WRITES:

One of these days I will have to post some pictures of my pair of mosaics young. I got a wide variety out of this cock and his mate, a reduced indigo spread bronze hen. He is ash and blue t-pattern, also indigo and het dilute, plus some other stuff.

