
Painted Lady


Mourning Cloak


Buckeye

2013 EMAIL PIGEON GENETICS NEWSLETTER, AUG.

Dr. Lester Paul Gibson, Editor, 417 S. Chillicothe St., Plain City, Ohio 43064

Can you name three consecutive days without using the words Wednesday, Friday, or Sunday? (See answer on page 128.)

BRIAN HECK WRITES:

I recently got some Rollers from a friend, since I would like to add almond and reduced to my Archangel flock. He thinks he has both factors, although they are mixed with each other and also with some other factors which I suspect are dominant opal and indigo. If I send you the pictures, would you be able to help me sort out what I have?

EDITOR:

I would be glad to try to sort them for you.

BRIAN:

OK here goes! Thanks for 'volunteering'

The birds are Rollers from Larry Maelbrancke of Spruce Grove, Alberta. They descend from Dale Allen. Dale was a serious flyer Roller guy who had the prettiest flock of good flying Rollers anyone in these parts had ever seen – reduced, almond, spread, rec. red, indigo, dom. opal, etc, you name it and Dale pretty much had it, and they could really spin. I got some birds from him and my favorites were the almonds and the spread reduced, a beautiful clear silver laced expression that I haven't seen before or since.

Unfortunately, I parted with the birds in one of my moves over the years and when I went looking to get them back, Dale had left the area. Fortunatly , there are pockets of these birds left here and there, and Larry was kind enough to get me some. I told him I wanted reduced and almond particularly. He told me he still had the factors but they were a bit mixed up.

I got seven birds from him. I'll send pics. He thought the first one is reduced, to me she looks simply like a lavender, most likely spread milky blue

1274


Looks like spread reduced indigo

Looks like Spread almond

Looks like dirty andalusian reduced

Looks like rec. opal, indigo t-pat

The Almond does not have enough break to produce good almond Archs. Almond het gp show black break all over. Almond homo gp show black break on top and bronze break on the breast and underside.

Reduced In bar

Dom opal rec. red

Dom. opal, het. almond, het ash?

BRIAN WRITES: edited

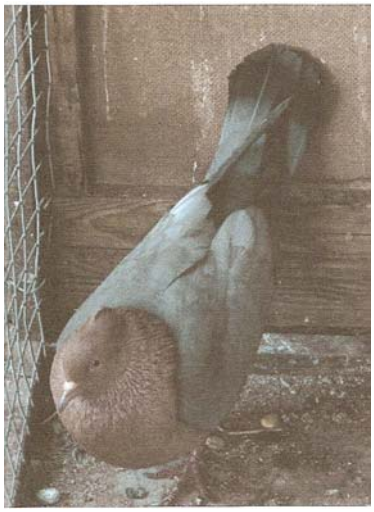
Thanks for your help and for your comments on these birds, it's much appreciated. I admire your ability to venture an opinion on birds that you see only from a picture or 2, with all the perils inherent in bad camera work and lighting, and yet to usually be right.

My comments on the birds reflect my work mostly with fantails, for example bird #1 is a dead ringer for lavender fantails that have proven to be spread milky blues. Bird #3, the more I look at it, seems to be a spread blue Od. I hope you are right with it being rec. opal – I am not aware of that factor being in any of the rollers that Dale Allen had but it would be pretty neat if that was the case. Bird #6, I was hoping was reduced but Od and ee would be fine too, I need to produce some fantails that look like this!

BERT PRETORIUS WRITES:5oct'11

We are in the middle of the breeding season. I have bred two very nice bluewing barless birds. (see one attached). One of their youngsters wings are covered with this bronze color. It is a very nice youngster in terms of type and gold, however the wing is disasterous.

Why is this, will it still molt into a bluewing?



EDITOR:

This is the coloration that an pale Archangel would be without the gene for gp. It will not molt into a bluewing. It is a bronze. Most breeders cull these whenever they appear.

EDITOR:

There have been several letters from James Ervin, Jerry Sternadel, Gerald Ballenger, Michelle Rootler, and Gene Hochlan discussing the extreme dilute of Ralph Smith. Since there is nothing in these letters concerning info that would help solve the puzzle yet; I will not include them in the newsletter.

1276

MICHELLE ROTTLER WRITES:11oct?'11 edited

I am slowly getting some of this guy's birds. I am fascinated by the colors he has, which he just calls opal and andalusian. I question which is which, as well as if he doesn't have both rec. and dom opal. I have three new birds from him, this being one of them. The flights have an interesting ribbed look. One thing that doesn't show well is that this bird is very BROWN in color. He only has one other brown bird in his loft which is very similar in looks. I am anxious to hear some opinions.

EDITOR:

The pictures show a bird that is recessive opal indigo, probably t-pattern. Don't think brown is present. Brown indigo is a puce color. You are right in reading the ribbed look in the flights which is very typical of recessive opal. The deep indigo rump shows the bird is not brown. It is hard to be sure but the bird may also be dominant opal. Cannot see the muffs clear enough to tell what they reveal but juveniles would show the dominant opal effect in the muffs if it were there. Also you can check the base of the tail feathers to see if they have any whitening near the base which would indicate dom. opal.

HELPFUL HINTS PASSED ON BY JDF.

Fill plastic water bottles ¼ full, lay on side in freezer. When ready to go somewhere, fill them up with water to have cold water on the trip.

Wrap wet paper towel around your beverage, put in the freezer, in about 15 minutes the drink will be ice cold.

For quick sweet corn, microwave 4 minutes, cut across ear in the husk on stem end, squeeze corn out of husk, no hairy mess, ready to eat.

Put a small amount of water in a glass in the microwave to keep pizza crust from getting chewy

In those hard to reach candle wicks, light a stick of spaghetti and use that to light the wick.

Drill holes in the bottom of your plastic trash can to make putting in and taking out filled plastic bags – no suction issues.

When heating up leftovers, space out a circle in the center, it will heat up much more evenly

Use a bread tab to hold your spot on a roll of scotch tape.

Put coffee into an ice tray, when you want iced coffee, simply add the cubes.

AHMED AHMED WRITES:

Anyone test this breed? This breed is from Turkey. They come in bars, check, and T-check pattern. From the photo I see that pale involved with some lightening factor. Any feed back would be appreciated.

1278

EDITOR:

I did not test this breed but when I saw pictures of them a few years ago, I thought they were probably Ice pigeons with Archangel bronze. I mated Ice to Archangels and sure enough, I produced a darker version of these. Further testing showed that when I added dilute or pale to the mix, I produce look-a-like birds. The birds shown here have the breast markings like the Charcoal Larks which can also be produced using Archangels. The partial expression of gp (gimpel pattern bronze) from the Archangel along with the Ice and pale produces the honey colored breast. The full gp expression produces those with the color up the neck and over the head.

MICHAEL BORDELON WRITES:

I have some of these and mine are dilute. I also get some opal type birds when crossed to my blue bars.

AHMED AHMED WRITES:

I think its Pale since the chest is yellow bronze, it could be Dom. opal +pale + lightening factor.

ARIF MUMTAZ WRITES:

I have them in my loft. The pale does not make the chest yellow bronze (or honey chest as the Turks call it), the gimpel factor does. They are milky; no Dom opal is involved here.

RON HUNTLEY WRITES:

I disagree, pale will change the iridescence bronze on the breast from a reddish bronze to a golden bronze. The gimpel factor extends the bronze from the head and breast to the full underbelly. In the intense form, this bronze is seen as a reddish bronze color. When you have both gimpel and pale the color changes from the normal reddish bronze to a golden bronze due to the effects of pale.

Pale on a blue will cause the same color change but without gimpel it is limited to the smaller iridescence area of the breast.

OCTAVIAN SARAFOLEAN WRITES: edited

That honey chest as the Turks call it, I believe frosty helps that honey chest to be seen on some birds. If you see the Sebabs, all have honey chest but none of them has golden head, only the honey chest.

MIKE BORDELON WRITES:

I have a pair of honey breasts. Both are checks and the hen has the honey color on the head, neck and breast. Looks like a dilute gimpel. They produce birds that I thought were barless. The honey color covers the entire wing shield. I bred one of these to a blue bar hen and they produced two blue check cocks. One of these looks like dom. opal.

EDITOR:

Arif, the birds are not milky, they are pale ice. If they were milky the bars and checks would be muted in color which they are not.

ARIF WRITES:

Ron, do you have photos for homo indigo pale?

RON HUNTLEY:

No, I don't have one that is homo indigo pale. How about a hetero indigo homo pale instead?

EDITOR:

Very nice pictures, Ron. What Ron was referring to is that the 'honey' crop coloration would only be a small crescent at the lower crop if gimpel were not present.

GERALD BALLENGER WRITES: edited

Ok, I have a question for everyone. I've been working on putting buff from oriental rollers into fantails. Ralph Smith started this project so I picked up a few birds from him to help on this project. I attached a picture of a bird that I raised from a buff part fantail cock and a brown spread fantail hen. Now the problem is, I thought this bird was a silver hen but it is a cock. When I looked at it closer, it is not a silver, it looks between a silver and blue.

ALAN WRITES:

That Oriental Roller is not a Buff. Buff is the dilute version. Yours is a bronze bar Tuff. I have enclosed pictures of Buffs. They are ember blue bars of Dale Husband's Tuff & Buff family. Most are also smoky.

GENE HOCHLAN WRITES:

Gerald, you bird is a heterozygous ember, hetero rec. red on blue bar.

ALAN WRITES:

Gene is right, they also have a lot of recess. red in them. Smoky enhances the red/ember especially on the chest of even het birds.

Now there is a grey line here in the phenotypes between Tuffs (intense) and Buffs (dilutes) which I haven't been able to figure out. They are dilutes that look an awful lot like the intense, but if they have the red/ember bars they have to be intense. The dilute version has gold bars or dark bars. They look like a dark silver but always have dark bars. These are tough to figure out. The family, as a whole, are called Tuffies or Tuffs because Dale Husband found them to be aggressive.

EDITOR:

The last sentence is very important – Tuff is not a color but an attitude! Tuffs are not uniform in color but are several shades of smoky blue. Included in these shades are rec. red, ember, and ?????

GENE:

The ones with the dark bars are homo ember and the ones with various shades of red are hetero ember/hetero rec. red. I jumped the gun on my earlier post. The charcoals are black embers.

ALAN:

This is one of my favorites. It's been hard to reproduce him though.

Het rec. red, het ember, Smoky blue bar.

AMORPHISMS:

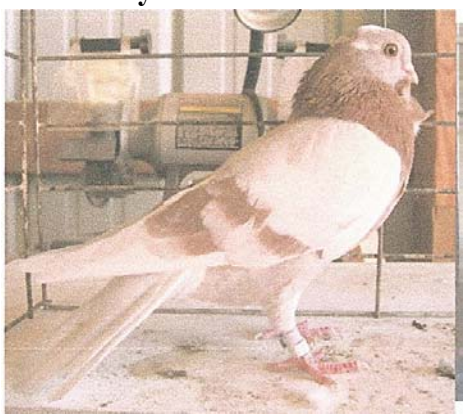
It's not whether you win or lose, but how you place the blame.
We have enough youth, how about a fountain of smart?
The original point and click interface, was a Smith and Wession.
When blondes have more fun, do they know it?
Don't drink and drive, you might hit a bump and spill something.
Red meat is not bad for you, fuzzy green meat is bad for you.
If at first you don't succeed, sky diving is not for you.

JERRY STERNADEL WRITES: EDITED

Good morning, Alan. Nice Webb page and pictures. Thanks. Now your lighter bird has intense bars. Does it breed as sex linked (the lighter expression)?

I have discovered a gene that is a partial dominant that lightens the whole bird, except the pattern area. Gene now has two of my lighter stuff. I have extras if anyone would like to join the research. The gene is not sex-linked but doesn't show up 100% of the time. At first I thought it was bleached but ruled that out with Paul and Gene's help. On spread blue it looks dilute or pale but does not breed either. At hatching it has medium sparse down and usually the down thins as it ages. Beak ring will be light as it ages also. Very attractive in brown.

The bird in the first picture was identified as ash yellow by several genetic people when observed. He is not dilute or pale, he produces intense daughters. The second pic is a brown hen which several identified a dilute, except two identified her as intense and one of these identified her as dilute lower and intense upper portion of the body.



EDITOR:

Jerry's acute sense of color has him noticing color differences that most of us miss. For years, I have seen two types of 'dilutes' in my birds. One had black bars and checks, and the other has dun bars and checks. Both have the light flights associated with dilute. No the one was not pale.

Careful observation of the 'blues' show this same two colors but it is harder to see than in the 'dilutes'.

Notice that the first picture shows a bird that looks pale. Notice the brown bird has light flights which puts it in the dilute category but the bars and crop are apparently intense brown.

MORE AMORPHISMS:

Ninety-nine percent of lawyers give the rest a bad name.

The reason politicians try so hard to get elected is that they would 'hate' to have to make a living under the laws they've passed.

Know why a banana is like a politician? He comes in green, turns yellow, and then he's rotten.

Artificial intelligence is not match for natural stupidity.

1282 ***Answer to riddle on page 1273. Yesterday, today and tomorrow.***

JERRY STERNADELWRITES:5oct'11

One of these days, I will have to post some pictures of my pair of mosaics' young. I got a wide variety from this cock and a reduced indigo spread bronze hen. He is ash red and blue t-pattern, also indigo, het dilute, plus some other stuff.

KERON QUESTIONS:

Wouldn't mosaics by their nature of being two colors, have to be all cock birds, or are there other factors at work here.

EDITOR:

Mosaics can be either sex. AND not all mosaics are sex-linked mosaics, though many are. For instance, a bird can be mosaic silky and normal feather or black and checker or bar or reccss. red and any other color or pattern, etc.

MICHELLE ROTTLER WRITES:

Has anyone researched mosaics very much? It seems more likely (to me) that it is a partial suppression of color – an alteration to the genes that perhaps shows the expression of a recessive trait hiding, than an egg being fertilized by two sperm. I also wonder whether a lot of the birds called mosaic are not.

EDITOR:

Mosaics have been studied by some fanciers. Actually there are more birds that are mosaics than are identified as such. Mosaics can and sometimes do have very small areas affected. In plants, it can be just one cell and in birds it can also just be one feather.

When sex-linked colors are involved, the amount of mosaic area can also vary greatly, from a few cells or feathers to 50%. Sex of the individual does not have any bearing on the issue. Both males and females can be mosaic.

I had one mosaic pair mated together for a number of years and they did produce a few mosaics. An interesting aside was that though they started out basically near 50% ash red and blue; as they aged the male became more ash and the female became more blue. There was never a fertility issue.

I had a non mosaic pair produce many more mosaics than the above mosaic pair. Certain hens are prone to produce mosaics.