

The Pigeon Genetics Newsletter, News, Views & Comments.
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(Founded by Dr. Willard .F. Hollander)

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KAABRE PIGEON:



Origin: Found & developed in Indian sub continental area. Mainly in India & Pakistan. This breed is also called Pishori Pigeon which is named after the city of Pakistan "Peshawar". An ancestor of this breed was "Patain Pigeons" which also came from Peshawar city to South Punjab region of Pakistan. A medium height flying breed that flies in a kit & local breeders fight by kit to entice one another's birds.

Overall Impression:

This breed impresses with its compact body, round chest, medium-small in size, dark bull eyes, straight upright standing with overall attractive features. Genetically it acts as grizzle traits (mottle) pigeon & the colour exhibits bronze effect or without bronze in excellent combination.

Head:

The head is long, tapering to a sharp finish, with no roundness. Entire head is covered with body colour feather. They come with both crested & plain head.

Eye:

The eye is dark or bull eye, sometimes dark reddish. The eye cere is narrow, smooth and finely constructed with dark colour.

Beak:

The beak is long and robust. Aligning with the middle of the eye. Its dark, smooth, long & featuring a clean appearance.

Nose cere or wattle:

Dry-Clean, white & thin.

Wings:

The wings are powerful and tightly closed, completely covering the back. They are closely held with the body and extend before the tail tip.

Legs:

The legs are strong and shorter length, without excessive feathering. Toe nails matching base colour.

Colours:

The Kaabre pigeon is mainly popular for colour & the way it is mottled with bronze after it ages. It is amazing & eye soothing. They show bronze at the juvenile age; but it increases more & more after several moults. Half of the body starts covering with bronze replacing body base colour feather. Dirty factor gene is present in most of the birds. Found in Ash, Blue & Brown base both intense & dilute phase as well as milky factor.

Some photos to share as reference:









From this photo you can see that the Gazzi Design seems to play a part of the phenotypes. The white shield bird showing other influences that we have seen in other breeds also. - Bob R.



The Khaal Guldar moults in the bronze after the first moult whereas these Kaabre have the bronze in the nest and then it increases with age. The whitening gene or genes however may vary between the Breeds. The Khaal Guldar have white in the face around the eye similar to the Sherazi. - Bob R.

However from this photo , one can see a marked similarity to many of the Fixed Designs often featured in Print Grizzles. I think it is a very clever use of the Print Grizzle gene. Please note that "Fixed" Designs are not possible in Tiger grizzles, or in Classical Grizzles. That is another reason that I feel Print Grizzles are a mutation allele at the grizzle locus quite different than Classical Grizzles. The Print Grizzles also have what has been referred to as Tippler Bronze. Some feel that it moults to white and is essential in making clear white shields in Black whitesides. That would be , in my view a completely different bronze as I think in the case of both the Kaabre and the Khaal Guldar , the bronze is Brander.



Istvan Nagy Print Grizzle fixed Design.



Photo by "Sheraji Pigeons" of a blue Bar Khaal Guldar that has not developed any Bronze in the adult feather. This happens in all base colours. Note that the face has a characteristic Pied white marking, this is often extended over the entire side around the eyes. In this Breed I do not expect Print Grizzle is involved but in the case of the Bronze , I still think that it is Brander.



Fledgling Kaabre showing the bronzing present throughout the white.

Thanks to Shoibal for the above photos and information about this lovely Breed!
I hope we can provide the names of the Breeders of these birds in a future Issue

"Residual Black Pigment feathers on Sprinkles and Almonds"

There has been recent discussion about what makes the black spots on Almonds large on some birds but small and widely scattered on others. Let's take a look at exactly what is going on.

To begin with we have to realize that we should not be actually looking at an ALMOND when we consider this topic. The effect is that of the Stipple gene on wild type. The black spots, large or small are residual BASE Pigment and **NOT** BREAK. While the white Break is causing the black spots or flecking to stand out due to the contrast with white, it is not alone causing the size or amount of the flecking.

Then we have "Reversion" . Reversion is when the de-pigmented base pigment intensifies to replace the whitened break so that the original base pigment is almost if not entirely replaced. Neither of the above situations (size and amount of black spots , or Ink Spots) are caused by reversion. This reversion is found only in conjunction with the (St) gene.

(St.) Sprinkle Male showing reversion of base pigment. Breeder **Kamal Przybyl** .



This also has absolutely nothing to do with the Almond Ground colour of Kite Bronze and hetero recessive red. Until you realize and understand that you will never understand anything else about breeding Almonds!!



Jerr Sindelar



James Ellison



Stephen Scott



Rob Grogan

It has been suggested that a similar effect is seen in Ash-Red cock birds that have black "Ink spots" or flecking. However this is an entirely different genetic response and involves a combination of two alleles at the same chromosome one of course being dominant over the other but with the recessive one expressing slightly. This takes place with male offspring only and usually increases in expression with the first moult but rarely if ever increases beyond that.



Photo by Jo Ki - Johan Klaus

To make things just a bit more confusing , when a recessive allele to a base pigment is inherited along with the (St) gene something rather unusual happens. The offspring that inherit the (St) gene linked (on the same chromosome) as the recessive base pigment, will undergo the reversion back to that pigment phenotype instead of the actual dominant base pigment of that offspring. So an offspring that is a male Blue/Black base pigment but has inherited its (St) gene from the dam with her recessive brown gene will become more brown /chocolate as it ages instead of more blue Black. If it had received its (St) gene from a hen that was also blue/Black , then of course it would have no carried recessive colour gene coming with the hens (St) gene. It may still carry a brown/chocolate gene from the father's side of the family not linked to (St).



Many people mistakenly call this a Brown Sprinkle or Brown Almond. To begin with it is not an Almond at all as it has NO Almond colour ground! Secondly, you should name it based upon its most dominant base colour which in this case is Blue/Black. The reason it 'appears' to be mainly brown /Chocolate is because that recessive allele is linked to the (St) Stipple gene that he received from his dam. The Stipple gene is at this point loosing its effect on the brown /Chocolate allowing it to revert back to its original state.

Again if we realize that the St. gene has as its function the de-pigmentation of Base Pigment, and we consider that our base is either 'wild type' Blue bar , or Saturated T-Pattern blue/Black, then what we have as a phenotype is either a blue bar with white or basically a Black & white pigeon. The study at the U of U discovered that specimens showed a wide array of variation in expression and they identified that

difference expressed as (CNV) or Copy Number Variation. Therefore some specimens had higher (CNV) than others. They were then able to determine which birds were more or less like wild type yet still affected by some form of the St. gene. It is my belief that herein lies the answer to the variable expressions of Base Pigment versus the white areas of break. If you have any particular explanation regarding this then please do let us know for a future Issue. In the meanwhile I will try to study their report further to see what is contained within.

We wish all of you a prosperous and Happy New Year and will leave you today with a few more photos of the beautiful Feature Breed Kaabre.





That is it for the First Month of 2024 , See you all on February 1. Take care and PLEASE send us your thoughts , News, Photos , and anything else about Pigeons that you think others may be interested in.

