



Hailstorm 2 years ago. Notice lattice on swing shredded. Had to reroof house.

## 2014 EMAIL PIGEON GENETICS NEWSLETTER JUNE

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***The best way to cook corn on the cob for a lot of guests. Take a picnic cooler, clean it, fill it with shucked ears. Add two kettles of boiling hot water poured over the top of the ears and close the top. Thirty minutes later, open and serve the perfectly cooked corn.***

*President O'bama promised change! He certainly did follow through with his promise. Changes he made: More debt, more taxes, more welfare, more regulations, more government, more wasteful spending, more corruption, more Blacks out of work, more food lines and less opportunity to prosper.*

### BOB RODGERS WRITES:

Vicky's Dragoons, recessive opal or barless?



[Clockwise: black young, dun young with bars showing, black parent with bars showing, and black hen. The second picture is of the dun youngster.]

EDITOR:

All the above birds are spread.

BOB RODGERS 10apr'12

I guess I am confusing this with the possibility that two blue barred birds (not spread) can in fact produce spread offspring both with a pattern (bar) as Paul has noted in his experience, and I believe check as well, in my experience. These barred offspring mated back to blue barred birds in turn produced (black) spread blue offspring.

In this particular case, obviously that would seem a stretch, but could you not expect a similar effect if the parents carried/were dirty along with smoky, perhaps het sooty?

STEVE SOUZA WRITES:

Wait a sec...did I read this as you intended Bob? Did you say that two BB parents (without spread) [in an individual breeding pen] can produce a spread offspring (not a black mimic, but an actual spread?) And that you have then proven out these youngsters by breeding them to a BB who then produced more "black" spread young?

Please document this so that we can tell the world about a spontaneous occurrence of Spread.

BOB RODGERS:

Thanks for the interest Steve. When I first got what I believed was a Spread Blue (Black) from the previously attached photo (Dun bar hen and a Blue check cock in a single breeding pen, I sent the photos to Paul Gibson and while he could not see enough, he said he believed that the hen was the same as he had had some years previously and that they were homozygous Spread but showing the barred pattern. You may have noticed that I bracketed the (?intense) phase of the Dun's Dam. That is because I was sure she was a blue(intense) but the Black bar cock and Dun bar hen offspring had a full brother that was Dun Bar!!

I mated him back to his sister and got as would be expected from dilutes – all dun barred youngsters but of various shades. These mated to blue bars produced all black offspring. The Black barred cock, photo attached, previously mated to a Blue check Dom. opal, produced black barred young and solid black young. (These very black offspring did have a blush of silver grey over the ends of the shank feathers.) I mated a Dun

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barred son of the Dun pair to a blue barless Racer and got a Black barred cock and a dun barred hen.

These mated together produced a barless Black cock, that looked as if he was Spread and a normal Dun barred hen. I made more crosses but did not fully understand what to do to prove anything definitively. Could not even decide if the trait producing Black (Spread Blue) was sex-linked or autosomal. I got another fellow involved with a few birds, but he lost them to a predator. Paul said his two hens were Sooty as mine seemed to be also, but he did not believe that there would be a Black barred (intense) colour and a dilute Dun barred phase, rather that the dun-like coloration may have been an intense colour in and of itself. I may have that incorrect, but that is what I believe he intended. (You can jump in now Paul.)

RON HUNTLEY EMAILS: Ron's comments bracketed in bold letters.

Steve wrote, I guess I am confusing this with the possibility that two blue barred birds (not spread) can in fact produce spread offspring both with a pattern as Paul has noted in his experience **{I'll believe that when I see the data to back that up}**, and I believe checkered as well, in my experience **{you can add other darkening factors to a checker to make it look black, but that does not make it a true spread genetically. The same could be said for bars}**. These barred offspring mated back to Blue barred birds in turn produced (black) spread blue offspring. **{in phenotype maybe but not in genotype and we're speaking in terms of genotype. There are such things as mimics in phenotype.}**

BOB RODGERS EMAILS: excerpt

I am convinced that what I postulate re-genotype for a "PATTERNED SPREAD" is correct. However I realize that it is new and unproven by the experts. Paul had specimens, but did not breed them. [Yes, I did breed them.] He followed my matings and saw some of the results. I am aware of the darkening effects of patterns that would mimic blacks but not with the pigment all the way down the feather as in spread. My bars and checks had solid tails, no [tail] bar. At one point I questioned Paul as to whether or not they may be T-pattern, not barred, with a gene causing the shields to be lighter rather than allowing us to see thru spread to see the bar pattern. He thought not, at least in his specimens.

*With her marriage, she got a new name and a dress.*

*When a clock is hungry, it goes back for seconds.*

Over the many years I raised pigeons, I ran across three types of this “black” coloration. The first was some 40 years ago. I had a blue bar Roller that produced 100% black young when mated to two different blue bar mates. Thus he was homozygous spread. I reported this in the PGNL.

The second was produced first by John Potter and repeated by me. It was about 30 years ago and involved the mixing of Dirty, Sooty, and some smoky. John was able to produce some black, non spread, young and I repeated the experiment and did the same thing.

The third was the occurrence of an unknown phenotype that was very similar to that of the “dun bar” Steve shows above. This bird was tested and found to be spread blue. I remember one day at the Fremont Pigeon Show, Dave Rinehart came over and wanted me to see a certain bird and ask what color is it? I said “black” meaning spread blue. He said no, really what color is it? I reiterated “black”. I said, “find the owner and ask him what color young this bird produces.” The owner said, “black”. Now I do not pretend to know why this coloration “dunish with messy bar” like the one Steve shows occurs, but genetically it is spread blue.

Steve found the same except in checker.

There are effects caused by other genes that change the black to a black that shows bars in the wing. One of these is recessive opal. When breeding spread recessive opals the males produced will be a silvery laced bird and the females usually are a black with bars showing like the black above.

In Archangels we have a situation where the wings and tail are black but not spread. This has been termed pseudo spread but is a combination of Archangel bronze, blue check or T-pattern and dirty. Hetero smoky is usually present and even homo smoky (in which case the beak will be light colored).

Steve wrote that I reared blacks from 2 blue bar parents (non spread). That is not quite right. The birds were phenotype blue bar but the male proved to be genetically homo spread, since he produced all black young.

BERT PRETORIUS WRITES:

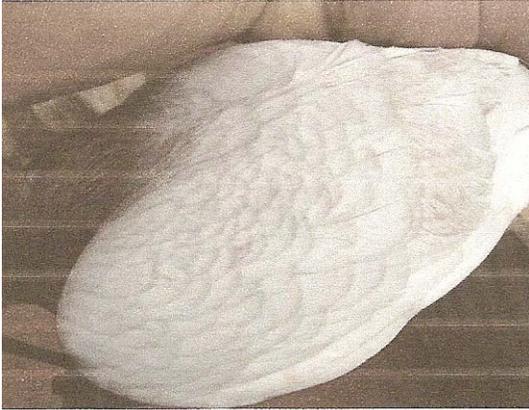
My German imports have adapted well to South Africa, with nearly 10 youngsters on the floor. Can you explain briefly how lavender wing is produced or why. Is this a barless bird, or just the effect of smoky on check? I have bred the most beautiful copper lavender cock from a copper red check (ash wing) X copper black check (blue wing) hen. But only the cock split

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check/barless. Then hen is check/check. What happened here? I know the breeding expectations for the white wing X blue wing crosses.

I also bred a lavender cock to a blue wing hen, but the youngsters seem to have a lighter lavender colour? They are still lavender, yes?

A friend claimed he has bred a nice golden white wing (barless) bird from the following mating: golden black wing X golden wwg barless hen. I have tried to evaluate this on paper, but am stuck with what the cock is made up of? Can it be that he split for whitewing? I know that blue birds cannot display white wing...is this possible or has he got his records not right?



Lavender wing.

#### EDITOR:

Looks like you are having fun and raising some nice Archangels. Lavender in most pigeons is the action of spread on ash red. In Archangels, it is the action of pseudospread produced by dirty, sooty, and possibly other darkeners normally found in the blue based birds but not in the ash red based birds. Whenever we cross the two, lavender usually results. The lavenderwing is usually not a barless bird, it only appears to be. When smoky is in the mix, sometimes the lavenderwings show a faint or smeared bar.

The lighter color lavender, from a bluewing crossed with a lavenderwing, is most likely caused by the loss of one of the darkening factors.

It is very possible to breed nice whitewings from the mating your friend made. Blue based Archangels can be hetero or homo for whitewing (wwg) and not show it until mated to an ash red based bird. This usually occurs when the blue based birds have been produced by crossing Blackwings or Bluewings to Whitewings somewhere in the ancestry. Since whitewing is both recessive and ash red dependent, the trait can be carried for generations in blues and not show, until the mating such as he made

THOMAS HELLMANN WRITES: 3apr'12

Werner Luthgen forwarded the PGNL to me and I just quickly read through the April '11 issue. In it, you show the photo of a Subotica whitebarred Tumbler and raise the question what might be the cause of this unique marking. The answer is simple, the birds are plucked. I traveled to Subotica to photograph the local breeds for a book project and we visited many breeders there. Since the marking is as you point out, unique, I also raised the question on how this marking comes about.

The breeders told me that they would pluck the feathers to grow back white, very much like the Tiger Swallow and some breeds in Pakistan/Northern India. When being in Subotica, I saw several young birds in the flocks in which the feathers were just growing back in – white, while the remainder of the bird was still colored. The Beloprugasti (means white barred in Serbian) comes in single bar (only one row of flights plucked), double barred (2 rows removed) and can additionally also come with a white tail which is created in a similar way. [Ed. – I believe Thomas means one or two rows of secondary flight feathers.] The common colors are red and yellow, the breeders of Subotica place a great deal of importance on the intensity and sheen of the colors in all their breeds, very untypical for most SE European countries. When I attended the Subotica show in Nov. 2009, I was shown the project of a black Beloprugasti.

That's about all I can contribute to this subject, I hope it helps shed a little light on the subject.

EDITOR:

Thank you very much for the information on the Subotica white barred Tumbler. This is what several of us suspected but until now had no information to substantiate the Beloprugasti effect. Some of the pictures of the birds have been quite unique and defied genetic knowledge. We are indeed indebted to you for providing us with the answers. It is interesting that some people spend the time to make common pigeon coloration into an art form. This doesn't just shine a little light but a great floodlight on the situation.

*Did you hear about the fellow whose whole left side was cut off? He's all right now.*

*He has a photographic memory which was never developed.*

*The batteries were given out free of charge.*

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MARK ROBERTS WRITES:

Here is another mosaic that I raised last year.



quite different.]

[Very nice, adult will be

BERT PRETORIUS WRITES:

Thanks for you reply on the whitewings – all making sense in the email. From the German standards, they specify black check on the Bluewings – as shown in the attached photo. I have this bird in my loft. What I want to know is the behavior of blackwing (t-pattern) when crossed to barless or barred birds.

If I bred a golden blackwing to a golden bluewing (barless) bird, will the youngsters be black check or not? I was told by a German breeder that I should not breed barless whitewing to a barless whitewing – since it results in less intensity of the gold in the wedge areas? Is that true?

I sometimes breed bar x bar birds with good results, and sometimes the bars get too thick! Usually I will breed bar x barless and bar x check. What is your experience in breeding different patterns with success?



EDITOR:

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Usually when you breed blackwing with barless or bar, the young will show a more open dark check or t-pattern on the shield and a bar on the tail. Sometimes they young will be blackwing (intense t-pattern) with a tail bar.

Yes, golden blackwing x golden bluewing will produce mostly black check young. Whitewing x whitewing will tend to produce whitewings that are not as golden as wanted. In fact, when they come out of the nest, sometimes they are quite whitened, especially in the wedge areas and after the molt will darken some but not enough to produce good golden bodies.

The cure for thick bars is to mate to barless. Keep up the good work.

ABU AMER:

Guess the color:



Spread blue and spread ash mosaic (chimera).

RICH SCHLAIS: INDIAN FANTAIL FORUM

This year I started with Almond factor for the first time. It's kind of fun to see how all the young are different in the break. This little guy has a helmet break on his head.



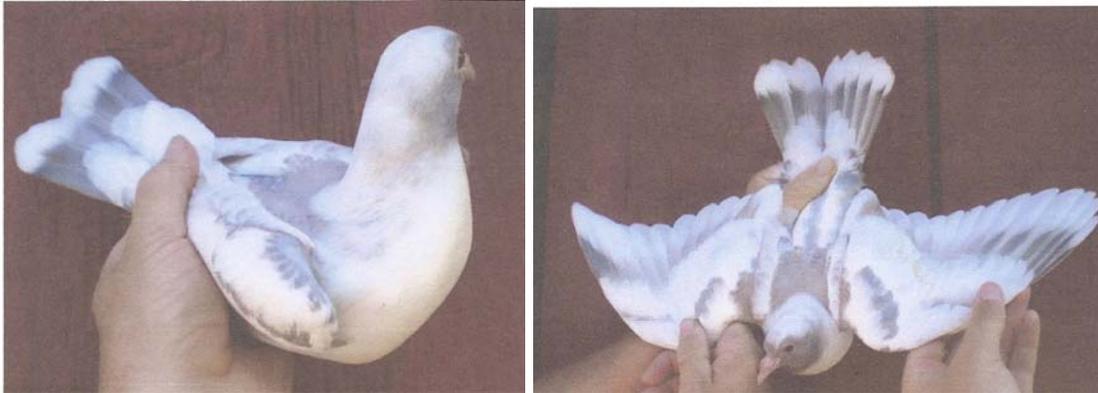
EDITOR: As pointed out by Lynn Kral; this is a chimera spot not a break.

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JIM MUCKERMAN WRITES:

I have this reduced youngster and it shows brown and blue, maybe some red too. What color would you call it?

Sometimes when I see brown, I look to see what color the tail bar is to confirm it but don't think that will work here? I have raised several reduced youngsters from this pair which are brown reduced cock and blue reduced hen. This youngster does not look like any of the others. From this pair, all brown youngsters should be hens and all blue youngsters should be cocks.



MARK JOHNSON REPLIES:

When reading your text, I perhaps jumped too soon to a conclusion that the parents were an otherwise “plain”, barred, checker, spread, etc. brown and blue except for the reduced trait. True or might they carry/express other modifiers which might come into play?

If it shows blue, are you expecting it to be a cock bird? I presume that the bilateral symmetry in the markings would preclude mosaicism as an explanation. Wondering if moulting will affect the coloration in an appreciable manner? Waiting to read the opinions of the more experienced/knowledgeable.

STEVE SOUZA REPLIES:

Nice looking bird, Jim. Probably a cock and perhaps the brown is leaking through as a result of incomplete coverage from the reduced?

We have a pair in an individual pen when the hen is reduced blue and the cock is het. reduced blue and het Od. This makes for interesting young when the dom. opal and the reduced are on the same bird. Easiest way to spot when a young has both is the tail is mostly washed out.

EDITOR:

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Beautiful representation of this trait. Yes, Steve, it is a male blue carrying brown. Yes, Mark it is not a mosaic and the bilateral symmetry is a result of the reduced trait. It will molt into a quite different colored bird. Jim, do you have a current picture of this bird?

ARPAD WRITES:

I did not mistype the title of this topic (tailmarked sats)

I'm very excited of these frills. They were entered to our annual "All Other Pigeons" show class, by a near living breeder. Thought they looked great, but the story about them is even more interesting. Their breeder stated that 'they have a normal colored Sat mother and a same, just tail marked father. They [were] born as normal Sats, but the shields molted to pure white. Both Spread and non-spread versions been demonstrated. The story reached its 4<sup>th</sup> generation. Only tail mark cocks appeared till now!? I have no idea what's going on, but I took home one of them.

2<sup>nd</sup> email:

One statement felt already. The one I took [home] turned out to be a hen (fs//fs). Cross with a self (non-pied) Ts (?) blue/gold Gimpel fledgling out.

3<sup>rd</sup> email:

The next statement felt too. The tailmarked hen with a pure Sat cock has three round up till now. I got – 1 tailmarked, and 1 Sat marked progeny in each nest! All the 3 tailmarked born as typical tailmarked peds.

What do you think the relation between the tail mark and the Sat mark is?



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EDITOR:

These pictures show that the markings are not exactly as described. The two in the nest are a partial tail mark and a Blulette marked which is a color category in Oriental Frills on par with the Satinette which is subdivided into three colorations all of which are homo Toy Stencil and frill stencil, thus Ts//Ts, fs//fs.

The second picture shows a tailmark that is mismarked on the shield.



This picture shows a blulette without the fs marks in the tail.

I think the difference between the tailmark and the “Oriental Frill” marks are caused by a couple different factors. First both colorations are tailmarked, one showing fs and one not. Another is the expression of piedness of the shield, one for color and one not. Mixed with these are probably some other pied genes causing imprecise markings whether tail mark or shield mark.

JOE SENDS:

These pictures were taken by Maurice Chenard of Falher, Alberta, Canada of a [very] rare piebald moose seen just north of Donnelly Corner at the correction line on March 2, 2012.

