For the love and care of Fancy Pigeons / Vir die liefde en versorging van Sierduiwe

Die Sierduif
The Fancy Pigeon

Desember 2022

Hennie Bosman
Gebore: 27 Februarie 1935
Oorlede: 22 Oktober 2022

"There are special people in our lives who never leave us — even after they are gone."
- D. Morgan

Official mouthpiece of SAFPA / Amptelike mondstuk van die SASV

Editors page / Redakteur se blad

Indeks / Index

Birthdays /Verjaarsdae

A057*	Cyril Jasper	-	01-Jan
H019	Tom Ryke	-	01-Jan
A009*	Phillip Lee	-	01-Jan
K012	Ryan vd Schyff	-	02-Jan
W074	Wian Muller	-	02-Jan
V062	Hannes v Rensburg	-	04-Jan
J032	Charles Pawson	-	04-Jan
H043	André Grobbelaar	-	06-Jan
H017	Danté Pelser	-	09-Jan
B100	David Botha	-	13-Jan
K019	Jan Myberg	-	14-Jan
B038	Cullem Lee	-	15-Jan
H079	Ashel Muza	-	18-Jan
K062	Mark Radley	-	18-Jan
W075	Nardus Marais	-	19-Jan
J034	Evan Bell	-	20-Jan
W001	Routjie Roux	-	24-Jan
K015	Thea vd Berg	-	25-Jan
K059	Gerrit de Beer	-	25-Jan
D045	Awie Esterhuizen	-	26-Jan
W072	E Swart	-	29-Jan
V060	Karlien van Tonder	-	31-Jan

KENNISGEWING PRESTIGESKOU: S.A. – SPONSDUIFKLUB

Kennis geskied hiermee van die volgende prestigeskou van die S.A. Sponsduifklub. Ditverteenwoordig die volgende rasse:

Dragoon
Carrier
Engelse Barb
Indianer.

Alle telers van hierdie rasse is welkom om die skou by te woon en hul duiwe te kom vertoon en om terselfdertyd mede-telers te ontmoet en dalk te onderhandel oor die aankoop of uitruil van duiwe waarmee weer geteel kan word.

Die besonderhede is die volgende:

Datum: 21 Januarie 2023.

Plek: Noord-Vrystaat se duiwesaal op die terrein van die A. P. Kerk, Kroonstad.

Tyd: Inhok vanaf 07:00.
Jaarvergadering : 08:30
Beoordeling van duiwe begin direkna die Jaarvergadering.

Beoordelaars: Dragoons – Gert Venter
Carriers – Bertie Wessels
Barbs en Indianers – ds. Hennie Hattingh.

Pryse: Verskillende sertifikate en trofees in kleurklasse kan gewen word. Aan die einde van die skou word die kampioen – en reserwe kampioen sponsduifaangewys.

Na die skou is daar 'n bring en braai waar elkeen verantwoordelik is vir sy eie eet – en drinkgoed asook eie eetgerei.

Belangstellendes wie inskrywings vorms wil ontvang is welkom om ds Hennie Hattingh by 0829233910 of by e-pos: hennie-hattingh703@gmail.com te kontak, Ons sal graag help.

Webpage - www.sasv-safpa.co.za/Publikasies-/-Publications/ Cell: 072 326 6064 or 084 889 3538

National Editor - E-mail: cora.christo@gmail.com - Cell: 076 313 2873

Redaksioneel

Christo Munnik

Die jaar is alweer verby genade tog war gaan die tyd heen. Ek is nog steeds seker die tyd het nie so vinnig verby gegaan toe ons jonk was. Wat het dan verander? Ek weet, ons almal jaag die tyd want ons moet klaar maak om soontoe te gaan en dan weer soontoe en dit kom net nooit tot ruste nie. Dit voel soos die anderdag dat ek en my bruid van 48 jaar van die see af teruggekom het om in Carletonville te kom bly

So jaag ons die ouderdom of dan die tyd wat vir jou daar gestel is om die tydelike met die ewige te verwissel. Ek weet ons kan daar seker niks aan doen nie maar wat ons wel kan doen is om ons lewe voluit te lewe asof elke dag dan die laaste gaan wees. Mense beplan vir hulle oudag en as dit die dag eers daar is skrik jy jouself net so boeglam soos toe jy die eerste dag skool toe is of jou eerste salaris tjek ontvang het want, nou is jy op jou eie.

Die lewe het vandag so duur geword dat as jy nie 'n goeie salaris verdien of 'n baie vooruitstrewende besigheid het nie dit amper onmoontlik is om te bestaan, wat staan nog duiwe boer. Ek is huidiglik in die goeie posisie dat my skoonseun George ook nou weer duiwe boer so ons deel darem die onkostes, en ek is seker ek kla nie oor myself nie, maar daar is baie lede wat hulle sente twee en drie maal moet omdraai om te kan duiwe boer.

My kleindogter het my die anderdag gevra "wanneer gaan oupa dan ophou om duiwe te boer" en was haar verbasing groot toe ek sê die dag as julle my begrawe my skat. Daarmee wil ek sê, en het ek die storie vêr gaan haal, dat sonder duiwe en die honderde vriende wat ek het in die duiwe wêreld (ek het geen ander vriende nie) wil ek ook liewer nie lewe nie. Ek praat miskien nou nonsens want ek kan dalk ook so oud word dat ek nie meer kan duiwe boer nie maar dit sal seker darem 'n bitter dag wees. Laastens net van my, Cora, George en Annerie mag julle almal 'n geseënde Christusfees beleef en mag 2023 net voorspoed vir almal inhou.

Maria se Lofsang
Maria se loflied
Simon Jordaan

46 Maria het geantwoord: "Ek prys die Here.
47 Ek juig in God my Verlosser!
48 Want Hy het omgesien na sy nederige diensmeisie, en nou sal geslag na geslag my geseënd noem.
49 Want Hy, die magtige Een, het groot dinge vir my gedoen. Heilig is sy Naam!
50 Sy ontferming strek van geslag tot geslag oor almal wat Hom eer.
51 Sy kragtige arm doen geweldige dinge! Hy verstrooi die trotse en hooghartige mense!
52 Hy het prinse onttroon en nederiges verhef.
53 Hy het dié wat gebrek ly, met goeie dinge versadig, en die rykes met leë hande weggestuur.
54 Hy het sy dienaar Israel gehelp! Hy het nie sy belofte vergeet om ontferming te bewys nie.
55Want Hy het ons voorvaders beloof – vir Abraham en sy kinders – om vir altyd goed te wees teenoor hulle."
56 Maria het omtrent drie maande by Elisabet gebly en toe is sy huis toe.
Lukas 1:46-56 Nuwe Lewende Vertaling

Webpage - www.sasv-safpa.co.za/Publikasies-/-Publications/ Cell: 072 326 6064 or 084 889 3538

National Ringmaster - E-mail: safpa.rings@axxess.co.za Cell: 082 565 9022 Fax2mail: 086 730 [illegible]

Kersfees en Nuwejaars Boodskappe van die lede

En hier staan ons alweer aan die einde van nog `n jaar en oor 'n paar dae begin Desembertyd, Vakansietyd, Kerstyd …….. 2022 het behoorlik in 'n oogwink onder ons uitgehardloop.

Elke jaar hoop ons vir beter, maar weereens kan ons sê - Wat `n jaar!

Daar was soos elke jaar beproewings asook baie hoogte en laagte punte. Die SASV het regdeur 2022 groot geeste verloor en ook familie van ons lede. Ons dink aan hulle wat hul eerste Kersfees sonder hulle geliefdes moet vier. Kom ons hou ons hand in die Here se hand en stap die pad wat vir ons uitgelê is. Moenie moed verloor nie. Wees dankbaar vir wat jy het en tot waar jy gevorder het in 2022 ongeag wat die jaar na jou kant toe gegooi het.

Ongeag die laagtepunte, wil ons elke persoon bedank vir sy/haar ondersteuning. Mense verskil en ons kan nooit almal tevrede stel nie. Tog was daar nogsteeds ook baie hoogtepunte waarvoor ons dankbaar is en kon ons ook baie lag.

Laat ons al die onaangename dinge agter ons sit en met nuwe positiwiteit en hoop die leisels vat en 2023 tegemoed gaan en `n beter jaar probeer maak. Mag die nuwe jaar vir almal net mooi en opwindende dinge inhou. Onthou jou familie, vriende en duiwe is kosbaar.

Hiermee wil ek en Theresa almal 'n Geseënde en rustige Kerstyd en voorspoedige 2023 toewens.

Chris en Theresa de Bruin

So staan nog 'n jaar einde toe met soveel om dankbaar voor te wees. Dankie vir die ou vriendskappe wat herenig is en die nuwes wat gemaak is. Mag julle 'n geseende Christus fees hê en baie kampioene teel in 2023

Shaun en KJ

Die einde alweer hier

So het nog 'n jaar verby gevlieg waar almal aan verskeie duiwe skoue deelgeneem het en soms met 'n glimlag en soms 'n "toemaar volgende keer is dit my beurt" uitdrukking op die gesigte weggestap. Van Wes-Transvaal se kant af wil ons graag die hele duiwe-familie 'n geseënde kersfees en 'n voorspoedige nuwe jaar toewens. Mag elkeen van julle met 'n goeie broeiseisoen die jaar uitstap en die nuwe instap reg vir die verveertyd wat kort daarna opgevolg word met die begin van die skou tyd.

Duiwegroetnis

Wes-Transvaal

Geseënde Kersfees en Voorspoedige 2023

Vanaf die Esterhuizen gesin in Klerksdorp wens ons almal 'n geseënde Kersfees en 'n voorspoedige nuwejaar toe. Vir die wat op die paaie gaan weesversigtig ry en kom veilig terug. Komons vat hierdie nuwejaar en gaan groot en voluit in alles wat aangepak word.

DuiweGroete

Awie, Daleen en Marleen

Geseënde Kersfees

*Op 'n Kersoggend is L*I*E*F*D*E 'n Kindjie gebore, wat neergelê is in 'n krippie in 'n ou verweerde veestal.*

Hy het vol liefde en deernis na ons gekyk, en saggies gefluister: "Julle is my broers en susters!"

*Laat ons dus om Sy ontwil mekaar liefhê en nooit ophou om vir Hom lief te hê, te loof en te dien *EN* met hom te praat in gebed nie!!*

Geseënde, Vredevolle & Vreugdevolle KERSFEES!

Uit n mooi Laeveld

S & S Jordaan

Dis alweer daai tyd van die jaar en ek wil werklik vir julle almal 'n wonderlike en geseënde kers tyd toewens. Mag die gees van Kerstyd en die geboorte van ons Skepper julle almal oorvalsoos 'n dief in die nag, julle gelukkig maak soos 'n vark in Palistina en mag julle 'n lekker tyd saam met julle geliefdes deurbring.

Mag 2023 vir julle 'n jaar van oorvloed wees. Geseënd in als wat julle aanpak en julle beker sommer net oorloop. Dankie ook vir 'n lekker 2022 by die SASV, nuwe vriende wat gemaak is en vir al die onbaatsugtige ondersteuning ontvang.

Groetnis. Dirk Scholtz.

Huldeblyk aan Hennie Bosman

Chris de bruin

Op Sondag, 23 Oktober 2022 het my dogter Marzanne my gebel en is ons deur Hennie se omgee bure meegedeel dat hy die vorige aand in sy huis vermoor is. Dit was vir my `n groot skok en kon ek die res van die dag op niks anders konsentreer nie.

Ek het Hennie in 1996 ontmoet en vandaar het 'n duiwe vriendskap begin wat oor 26 jaar gestrek het. Hennie was `n baie reguit en uitgesproke persoon en hy het sommer baie vinnig vir jou gesê as hy nie saam met jou gestem het nie of as hy gedink het jy praat nonsens. Hy het ook niks van onregverdigheid gehou nie.

Daar is ook baie staaltjies wat oor Hennie vertel kan word en ek wil graag twee uitsonder:

- Met een van Noord van die Vaal se Streeksk-oue het Hennie die middag sy duiwe kom inhok. Toe ons weer sien toe storm hy op Roelf Buitendag af en vra vir Roelf van wanneer af het hy Fantails. Nodeloos om te sê Hennie het `n ou skouskedule gebruik om sy inskrywings te doen, maar hy het nie vir Roelf geglo dat dit sy fout was nie, selfs nadat Roelf sy inskrywings vorm vir hom gewys het. Roelf en Willie moes toe maar help om Hennie se "Fantails" (Modenas) gehok te kry vir die skou.
- Die ander voorval was tydens Hartenbos se SA`s waar Hennie as President van die Modena Klub verkies was. Daar het iets na die verkiesing in die vergadering gebeur en toe jy sien storm al die Modena manne uit die lokaal uit. Hennie het ook sy bedanking as President net daar gegee en George Bell se woorde was "Hennie is die persoon wat die kortste tydperk nog ooit President van die Modena Klub was".

Hennie het tog ook `n ligter kant gehad en `n goeie humorsin. Op sy hoë ouderdom het hy tog nog gereeld tyd gehad vir grappies maak om mens te laat lag. So was hy byvoorbeeld nie 87 jaar oud nie, maar 21 x 4 + 7 – 4. Hy het my een Sondag middag gebel en gesê hy moet my dringend kom sien. Daar aangekom het hy net vir my gesê dat hy `n brief by sy testament gesit het wat aandui dat al sy duiwe na my toe moet kom as hy eendag nie meer daar is nie. Ons lag tot vandag toe nog daaroor, maar vir Hennie was dit `n baie ernstige saak.

Hennie was `n baie privaat persoon en so het ons nooit geweet dat sy vrou siek was en dat hy self na haar by die huis omgesien en haar versorg het nie. Ons het dit eers gehoor toe hy dit nie meer self kon doen nie en sy toe na `n Versorgings-eenheidgeneem is. Dit het veroorsaak dat Hennie die laaste

jaar van sy lewe alleen saam met hulle hond, Tammy in hul huis gewoon het. Ek onthou goed hoe die feit dat sy vrou hom nie meer herken het nie vir Hennie gepla het. Hy het op `n stadium ook vir Tammy gevat om by sy vrou te gaan kuier. Dit alles wys net daarop van hoe groot omgee mens Hennie was.

Hennie se gesondheid het ook vinnig agteruit gegaan die afgelope jaar sodat hy op die einde nie meer self sy duiwe kon versorg nie. Heinrich Moldenhauer het toe sy duiwe gevat en hulle gaan versorg.

Hennie was vir baie jare lid van die SASV en die Modena Klub. In die Modena Klub het Hennie natuurlik diep spore getrap en die ras het vir hom alles beteken. Alhoewel hy ook `n paar Norwich Kroppers en Modenesers gehad het was Hennie eintlik maar `n Modena man in murg en been. Hy was ook `n gekwalifiseerde Modena beoordelaar en het baie navorsing oor die ras gedoen. Hy was ook `n uitgesproke voorstander daarvan dat die Gazzi en Schiettie Modenas weer in twee afsonderlike klasse (rasse) van mekaar geskou moes word.

Verseker gaan Hennie se plek leeg wees en die gemis is klaar groot en dit gaan vir nog baie lank so wees. Ek sukkel maar nog daarmee om die feit dat Hennie nie meer daar is nie verwerk te kry.

Ou vriend jy is wreed van ons weggeruk, maar ek glo dat die Here by jou was daardie noodlottige dag want Hy los nooit Sy kinders alleen nie. Jy is nou op ‘n wonderlike plek en ek is seker jy het al klaar ‘n klompie duiwe, natuurlik Modenas rondom jou bymekaar gemaak.

Ons groet jou my Vriend, tot weersiens.

Chris de Bruin

Webpage - www.sasv-safpa.co.za/Publikasies-/-Publications/ Cell: 072 326 6064 or 084 889 3538

National Editor - E-mail: cora.christo@gmail.com - Cell: 076 313 2873

Modena Training day
17 September 2022
Kakemas

Rodney Stevens

So in July this year the President of the Modena Club, Jan Kamfer, made mention of the idea to have some sort of a Modena pigeon training day.

At that time it was evident to me that it was becoming necassary.

Why would I say that?

Very often a breed is pulled in different directions by various breeders as they believe their birds are the trend setters or simply believe they know more than others.

It has been noticeable by the various types of Modenas winning across South Africa. Even though one is far from the action one can see the various directions in South Africa. (Amongst the Senior Judges these things are discussed).

So along with these problems it often becomes a blame game. So jugdes are attacked and people begin small groups which ostracize members in a club.

People begin with:

'He doesnt know what a good bird is' and so the mud slinging match begins not condusive to building a breed. We have to be so careful what we do and say. Pictures of birds are attacked; it got so silly that nobody wants to share anything anymore. Why we do it on Facebook and whatsapp blows my mind.

Question: Were you there, did you have the privieledge of handling the birds, can you judge pigeons just because you passed out as a judge..... and so I can go on..... so I can go on..... This is not the only breed in South Africa or all parts of the world that suffers to suffer in such a way. **Please just stop it!!**

So the Northern Cape President Seppie Esterhuyzen decided to contact all the Northern Cape Modena breeders (all 7 of them). The question was

'what should we do about a Modena training day'? With this group as usual full of enthusiasm they picked up the idea and ran with it. Before we knew it a date and a venue was set with all other details. A whatsapp group was created and we just never looked back.

Nobody could wait for the next year it had to happen this year before breeding starts in the Northern Cape. During these talks Seppie and I talked and I decided to put together a training day with some interesting topics. We opened up the day to all members of Modenas who wished to come. Before we knew it Johan and Karlien van Tonder (Freestate) were coming and a little while later Johan van Eeden also decided to make the great trek to Kakemas. So the date was set for 17 September 2022 in Kakemas hosted by Andrè and Carolina Bruwer at their house. I knew right there that this was going to be an amazing weekend with pigeons, pigeons and more pigeons the Northern Cape way. For me in particular it was going to be an awesome time to get away from Kleinzee to see all my old friends and make new ones.

We are all so far apart in this vast Province which makes it difficult to visit and spend time around pigeons and their lofts. I immediately set out to put together a day that would not only just benefit the new Modena breeders but also be of interest to those who have been breeding for years. My main objective obviously was to focus the Modena breeders on the Modena standard again. To bring cohesion of breeding to the standard and not to our personal likes ……. or what I like to see.

It is very easy to loose the plot when breeding to

a standard. Often like in South Africa right now, we don't have large numbers of quality Modenas. Colours are also scares. So many breeders I find struggle to get places on show with whats in their lofts. (Progress is slow) So in this type of growing pain situation "loft Blindness" hits us and we venture off on a path and so do others. (you see this from province to province in different types and styles of Modenas). Everyone chacing their own tail and no onw wants to help. So we end up chasing legs of three inches and another head and body. Others only underline and mate best to best and then colour suffers. Hence we move away from the Modena standard. Another evil is facebook which sees hundreds of Modenas being placed (good or Bad). people make up all sorts of stories around these posts with a few ever speaking to the overseas breeders …….. so people see long legs, massive heads, huge bodies and covered legs and feet ….. so because they are American birds they must be the standard **(stop just stop)**. It's just guys posting their birds (some will show others are just for stock etc.) For example stock birds are being created over the top and one always need over the top birds to breed down to an average bird which the standard requires, ie standard requires 50mm legs and not 75mm to 100mm legs with the rest in proportion.

So I realized I had an awesome topic and a breed which I have, but a serious obligation to ensure uniformity within the breed to be of paramount importance. I must just say that I have been putting together such days for many breeds over my 48 years of membership of the South African Fancy Pigeon Association. For me it has been a life style of gathering information and studying pigeons. Along with overseas friends I have made it my desire to always enhance better breeds. So I set out to put together a programme that would captivate

young and old and cover as much as possible

Programme

1. The Modena pigeon standard (in datail)

2. Breeding tips for Modenas
3. Genetics, handle “Mottle” for the day
4. Judging process for Modenas
5. Trimming and preperatian of Modenas for shows
6. Question and answer time (and a little extra)

And so it all came together. Friday the 16th of September was D-day. Everyone hit the road to Kakamas. With whatsapp we al kept thack of each other traveling on our respective routes. I was greeted by Didi Esterhuyzen and taken to my accomodation at Andrè and Caolina Bruwer’s house. As per normal everyone started to arrive and it was a greeting of old and new friends, wow for me it was like heaven a whole weekend of pigeons, LOL. Then I was tak en off to Didi’s house where we all met up and had an awesome braai. After the braai it was back to the Bruwer house.

Saturday morning everybody else finally arrived and we were set for a great time. The following all attended. Seppie and Gloudina Esterhuyzen, Didi

and Annatjie Esterhuyzen, Andrè and Carolina Bruwer, Dawie and Babsie vd Heever, Johan and Karlien van Tonder, Gert Smuts and his wife with two children, Johan van Eeden and myself. I made

mention of everybody because it is always the case with Northern Cape that the wifes attend to support their husbands. Some of these roses actually also have their own birds.

We started the day at 09:00 with a few late mampoer starters from the night before …. LOL. Well we kicked off with Seppie Esterhuyzen welcoming everybody and thanked everyone for all the organizing and effort and he then opened the day with a prayer. Without knowing it we had no idea that we were in for a huge treat. Then it was time for me to take over.

Before anything, thankyou for the faith in me and for supporting the day, let's make it happen. I am not going to talk about the discussions as more days are being planned for next year so I will simply list in point form.

1. Modena standard

I drew many pictures round the ideal standard to show the written word. It soon became apparent that there was much to learn for everyone and we began to see the real standard unfold. Time to establish what the standard ask for and to see faults and abolish the myths. I believe that you only learn from seeing live examples or see the correct requirement of the fault helps the brain to understand. I had twenty old birds that were supplied to highlight strengths and weaknesses.

We had heads, bodies, legs, splitwings, skew tails, crooked keels, wing shield issues, beak settings, colour and much, much more. I heard over and over again …… "Wow now I understand seeing the strenght and weakness in example form very different from reading a standard". This was music to

my ears as I began to believe I was achieving the objective.

2. Breeding Modenas

Cages, nest boxes, single breeding pairs, young bird lofts, selection of birds for breeding. (What do you want to achieve this breeding season with certain pairs (broad and narrow flights and keel selection).

Preparing birds for breeding.

1) Vaccinasions.
2) Deworming.
3) Ensovet 10% for 5 to 7 days.
4) Crop canker.
5) Trimming breeding stock vents and eyes.
6) Hold cocks in single breeding cages for 7 to 10 days first.
7) Feeders or self raising.
8) Handling of babies.

Fertility. Not all birds are infertile they have something worrying them ie. Paratyfours and Salmonella. Hens lay eggs and cocks pair not infertile. Only a scope will prove of dry testies ot barren egg sticks.

3. Genetics (Mottle)

Dawie vd Heever presented a talk on breeding Mottle.

4. Process of judging

Handling of pigeons by judges and stewards, presenting the Modena to a cage, relaxing birds, feet stretching etc., Hands or judging stick, shifting birds with minimal handling. Show requirements. Judging cages, walking pen, handling cages. (This must be asked for to have the correct setup).

5. Trimming and preperation for showing

a) tweesers.
b) scissors.
c) nail file.
d) nail clipper.
e) toothbrush.
f) citalik.
g) vicks.
h) wound ontment.
i) Showcage training,
j) work in a white coat,
k) radio,
l) carry cage training,
m) trailer traveling training,
n) keep show cages away from lofts.

6. Question and answer time

1. We handled all that came and spoke of phto taking and sexing of birds.
2. What an awesome audience you all were and thankyou for active paticipation to make my time easy.

About the day

A little more about the day – wow at around 10:00 the ladies prepared "roosterbrood" with homemade jams, tea and coffee, (wow what a treat).

For lunch Andrè Bruwer braai'd us wors and we could make our own wors rolls.

On completion of the days training Carolina Bruwer baked us the most beautiful moist chocolate cake for tea – wow we were all spoiled rotten

It was then time to jump and go through Andrè Bruwer's lofts, which everyone loved, Andrè has an amazing loft setup

That night Andrè braaid for everyone and his wife and the ladies supplied a beautiful table of salads.

We were treated like Kings and then spoiled even further with triffel pudding.

Summary

I am so glad with what I believe was achieved through this training day. Every participant let me know that they had learnt something. Everybody felt that the Modena as a breed was in focus again. To me this was mission accomplished and that the Modena club had set out to achieve had happened for the Northern Cape and the Freestate. As always I have also learnt from the interaction on the day.

Once everything was completed I asked everyone to become a judge and go through all the birds and choose what they thought was the best for them. This was very interesting because it was a whole lot of birds brought together showing a variaty of good points and faults, few were just genuine show

birds. Everyone obviously learnt from the discussions. This was realy fun and amazing to see everyone now having to be a judge. People made me laugh and all of a sudden it became really real to most what it involves to sort the birds

I believe now non judges had a better idea of what qualified judges go through. As some said no more comments from the sideline, that's true a judge find all the faults, good in the handling of birds which you as a bystander never even noticed.
Thankyou to all for having the faith in me to share 48 years of knowledge with you in one day around the Modena Pigeon.

Somatic Mosaics in the Domestic Pigeon
By Willard F. Hollander and Leon J. Cole
University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wiscansin'
Part 1
Submitted with permission by Rob Lombaard

MOSAIC or chimeric effects not of artificial origin may conveniently be divided into two classes, those which are frequent, and customarily associated with special genotypes, and those which are rare and unpredictable. Variegation and eversporting are examples of the former class. In the pigeon a condition known as "flecking" is of this sort. The other class includes gynandromorphs and chimeras generally. These phenomena have received little attention in the pigeon. We shall present a review of the known facts, together with new cases which have come under our observation, and suggestions as to the possible causes involved.

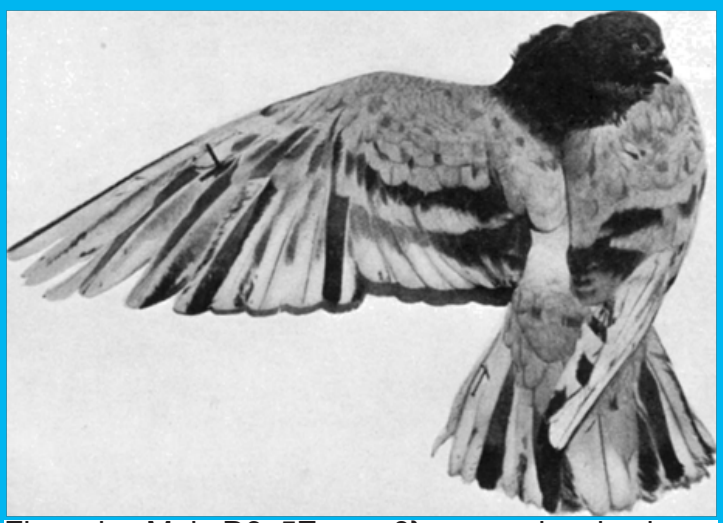
FLECKING ASSOCIATED WITH SEX-LINKED FACTORS

In the wild type or "blue, black-barred" pigeon (Columba firio) no flecking has been observed. Flecking is found associated with three sex- linked color factors, which, as indicated later, are probably all alleles. Each of these is dominant to its wild-type allele, and each is responsible primarily for a particular kind of "bleaching" effect, that is, the plumage is lighter in color than that of the wild type. The apparent mutation, inactivation, or loss of such a factor in areas of irregular size and distribution in the feathers produces the flecking.

The most common of these factors is the "dominant red" of COLE and KELLEY (*9 9), or, as we shall call it, more specifically, "ash-red" (figure i). HAWKINS (*93•) demonstrated that the factor for sex-linked recessive "chocolate-brown" plumage color is a third allele at the ash-red locus. He symbolized these alleles, in descending order of dom-

inance, B^ (ash-red), B (wild type), and h (chocolate-brown). HAWKiNs reviewed the literature on flecking and reported new observations of his own. He found flecks only in heterozygous males, and suggested that flecking is merely a conse- quence of heterozygosity. Thus, males of the constitution B^ B showed only flecks of B phenotype, while males of the constitution B^b showed only 8ecks of the I› phenotype; females, since they possess but one sex chromosome, cannot be heterozygous in the strict use of the term. However, STEELE (I 926) had definitely stated that he had observed "dunnish" flecks in dominant red females. We also have found flecking in many such females, and the flecks are invariably of the b type. HAWKINS' suggestion that flecking is due to heterozygosity as such is therefore inadequate.

The sex difference in flecking was vaguely recognized for a long time by breeders (Cf. DARWIN, i90 0, Vol. I, Chap. 3, P • 7) , but the first clear outline was given by STEELE (• 926). He stated that males more often exhibit flecking than do females ; that flecked males generally show more flecks than do ,flecked .females; and that flecks in females are not as dark in color as those in males. HAWKINS (i q3 i) attempted to find whether an endocrine differential is involved by castrating flecked males



Fiovsr i.—Male D3z5Z, age 8} years, showing large amount of black flecking.Genotype: B^ B (ash-red).

and obserx•- ing subsequent feather regeneration. No change in fleck color or in general incidence of flecking was found.

Age has an important influence on flecking. The sex differences are already apparent in the juvenile plumage, but the flecking tends to increase in amount with each moult, so that, in old males particularly, it is extremely marked (figure i).

The second most common factor associated with flecking is "almond," symbolized ***St*** by WRIEDT arid CHRISTIE (i Q z3). The color is basically yellowish-ashy to white, depending on associated factors. This factor is characteristic of the almond Tumbler, Oriental Roller, and Magnani Modena breeds. Flecking is abundant in both sexes, but as GiiIGI (i O8) has shown, there is a marked sex-difference in quantity, as with ash-red. Unlike ash-red, the flecks in almond females are not chocolate in color, but show black (wild type) pigment. The flecking increases with each moult, as in the case of ash-red; old males may become more black than almond in appearance.

The third factor associated with decking is "faded," Of, (HOLLANDER *93). It has since been proved to be sex-linked. The general effect of this factor is much less obvious than almond or ash-red; the plumage is only slightly bleached. Flecking in faded birds is about the same in amount as that in heterozygous young ash-red males. It differs from ash-red and almond in that no sex difference or age difference has been apparent, but as in almond, the females have black pigmented flecks relationships of all these three factors to one another are not yet fully determined but allelism is strongly indicated. Linkage tests of almond with another sex-linked factor, the recessive "dilution," d, were made by WRIEDT and CHRISTIE (•9°s) ; crossing over was around yo percent. The amount of crossing over between ash-red and dilution was also very high in tests made by COLE and KELLEY ('9•9) and subsequent investigators. Since almond and ash-red both appear to lie at a distance from dilution, they probably are close neighbors of one another, if not actually allelic. FELDMAN (unpublished)' made a test of this possibility. Males heterozy- gous for

ash-red and almond were produced; these resembled almond except that the flecking was of the ash-red color. Preliminary breeding tests with these males gave no crossing over.

We have obtained the male heterozygote of almond and chocolate. In this case a most unexpected result appeared: the flecks are chiefly chocolate, but a few are wild type. No linkage tests have yet been attempted. Faded has not yet been tested with almond or with chocolate, but it should be noted that FELDMAN Obtained faded originally in the son of an almond ("Parlor Tumbler") female. By the rules of sex-linked inheritance, this son should have been almond; the best explanation so far advanced is that almond gave rise to faded by mutation. In preliminary linkage tests with dilution, faded has given a high rate of crossing over, while with ash-red it has given only non-crossovers. Males heterozygous for ash-red and faded resemble ash-red in general but their flecks are of the faded coloration. In view of the above indications that almond and faded are situated at the *B^* locus, we shall for purposes of discussion assume that all are alleles, and refer to them as the B series.

• The work referred to here was done by De. H. W. FzLnuos at the University of Michigan He has generously given us valuable birds of the almond and faded types, as well as access to his records.

PIGEON MOSAICS

FLE CKING ASSOCIATED WITH ANAUTOSOMAL FACTOR

Only one autosomal factor has been found accompanied by flecking. This factor is "grizzle" (G), also dominant to the wild type, and responsible for a whitening of the plumage. In a few heterozygotes we have observed large portions of feathers clearly lacking the grizzle factor, and therefore quite comparable to flecking associated with the sex-linked factors. It is difficult however to be certain that small areas lack grizzle. No further study of the flecking with this factor has been undertaken.

MUTATION IN THE SEX-LINKED B SERIE S

This series may be symbolized provisionally in descending order of dominance, *B^'* (almond) > *B"* (ash-red) > *B°*! (faded) > *B* (wild type) > b (chocolate). The general effect of the genes dominant to wild type is to reduce the black pigmentati‹on gradually to light gray or white in some areas and to red or yellow in others. These light colors serve as a con- trasting background for dark flecks of a more recessive color. On the hypothesis that the dominant gene is completely lost or inactivated in the area of the fleck, the color of the fleck should be governed by the remaining allele. Thus if the gene *B* ' were eliminated in the heterozygote *B^ B* the fleck pigmentation should be z•ild type, while in the heterozygote *B^* b the fleck pigmentation should be chocolate. In females of any of the three dominant types chocolate flecks (the "residual" condition) would be ex- pected on the assumption that h is the lowest possible allele at this locus, but such is not the case for almond or faded. Furthermore, the male almond-chocolate heterozygote, *B E'* b, has not only flecks of the expected chocolate pigmentation but also some of wild type.

The conclusion seems unavoidable that there is not actual loss or complete inactivation of the dominant allele in all cases. This also precludes an explanation based on the loss of an entire chromosome and further evidence against such loss is found in males heterozygous for both the ash-red and the dilution loci of the sex chromosome: *B A D QB* d. The flecks in such males were always black. If the whole chromosome containing *B A* were lost also in some cases, the flecks should then show the dilution phenotype, provided that this factor can produce its effect autonomously in development. That it can so act is indicated later in connection with chimeras.

A more plausible genetic basis for the decking seems to be offered by the hypothesis of somatic mutation of labile genes. Such genes have been shown to exist in a number of species of animals

and plants. In this case it is only necessary to assume that the dominant genes tend to mutate to alleles lower in the series, but not always to the same one even in a single bird. Presumably these mutations occur in homozygotes equally as often as in heterozygotes, but no visible result would be expected unless both genes in the cell mutated. Similarly, in males heterozygous for two of the dominants, mutation of the lower allele would never be observable unless by coincidence the higher gene mutated also. There is no evidence that either the wild type or chocolate alleles are at all labile; apparently muta- tion is a characteristic of the genes dominant to wild type and the higher the allele in the series, the more labile it is. Since almond heterozygotes show such a large amount of flecking, we would not be surprised if almond homozygotes should show a few flecks; the mutation rate seems so high that both genes might well occasionally mutate in the same cell. However, no observations on mature male almond homozygotes have yet been made.

In table I is summarized present knowledge of the B series genotypes and phenotypes, with notes on the decking.

FLECKING IN OTHER BIRDS

The pigeon is not alone among birds in exhibiting flecking. Essentially the same phenomenon, under names such as “fault feathering” or “excep- tional feathers,” is found in the “blue” domestic duck, the slate turkey, and several sorts of chickens, such as Barred Plymouth Rocks, Andalusians, and dominant whites. In certain of these forms it has received consider- able attention both from breeders and from investigators, and has been recognized as a special phase of the problem of coloration because of the high degree of irregularity. In all these species, as in the pigeon, the genetic factors involved are more or less dominant to the wild type; furthermore, the flecking does not occur in homozygotes, except in the white Andalusian fowl. The Andalusian, seeming exceptional, requires special discussion.

SEREBROVKSY (*9•*) states that flecking in the heterozygous (“blue”) Andalusians is always black (wild type allele), while it is “blue” in homozy- gous whites, and much more striking than in heterozygotes. He explains these facts by the assumption that “loss” of one allele occurs. The homo-zygote having two labile alleles, blue flecking should be twice as abundant as in heterozygotes. We have examined a number of Andalusians, and find SEREBROVSKY’s treatment satisfactory. We may add that within large blue flecks (in homozygotes) black flecks are occasionaJly to be found. These would indicate “loss” of both alleles. The reason for the pe- culiar status of the Andalusians seems simply the fact that the factor involved is only partially dominant to the wild type allele, the heterozy- gous condition being phenotypically distinct.

The Andalusian factor and dominant white in fowls are not sex-linked, and apparently sex-linkage is not involved in the duck or turkey. But most of the investigation of the flecking has centered around two inde- pendent dominant sex-linked color factors, “bar” and “silver,” in the chicken. SEREBROVKSY I*9 2 6) and HERTWIG and RiTTERSHAUS (I 29) observed the frequencies of each kind of fleck in Barred Plymouth Rocks and crosses possessing both these factors, and in each sex. SEREBROVSKY concluded that segregation of whole sex chromosomes, with or without crossing over, would adequately explain the facts, while the latter authors decided that only part of the chromosome-usually the part containing the bar factor—was lost. In either case, a genetic change in the soma appeared to account for the exceptional feathers.

HERTWIG and RITTERSHAUS gave as further evidence of a genetic change that, after plucking, the fault feathers are replaced by new ones of the same type. JOHN (iq33) has demonstrated however that this result is not regularly found. She concludes that her findings “do not support the genetic inter-

PIGEON MOSAICS

TABLE I

Genotypes and Phenotypes of the B Series.

GENOTYPE	BASICCOLOR	FLECKS	EXPECTATION ON BASIS OELOSS
		Almond Genotypes	
Males			
B_{st} B_{st}			Creamy; no flecks
B_{st} A	Creamy	Ash-red	As found
B_{st} B_{of}			Creamy; faded flecks
B_{st} B	Creamy	Black	As found
B_{st} b	Creamy	Chocolate and black	Only chocolate flecks
Females	Creamy	Black	Chocolate flecks
B^’”—			
		Ash-red Series	
Males			
B^ B’*	Ash-red	h’one	As found
B^ B%	Ash-red	Faded	As found
B^ B	Ash-red	Black	As found
B^ b	Ash-red	Chocolate	As found
Females			
B^—	Ash-red	Chocolate	As found
		Faded Series	
Males			
B_{of} B_{of}			Faded, no flecks
B_{of} B	Faded	Black	As found
B_{of} b			Faded; chocolate flecks
Females			
B_{of}	Faded	Black	Faded; chocolate flecks
		Black Series	
B B	Black Black	None	No flecks
B b		None	
Females			
B —	Black	None	Chocolate flecks if mutation occurred
		ChoGolft	
Males			
b b	Chocolate	None	As found
Females			
é —	Chocolate	None	As found

pretations advanced," which, she adds, "are untenable from an embryological point of view," though she does not specify in what way. Her explanation of the exceptional feathers is that a physiological threshold allows the recessive factors in the birds' make-up to function at times, depending on "the interaction of the genetic factors ... with variable morphogenetic factors such as rate of growth . . " In other words, a physiological control of the action of these genes is postulated, the dominant being expressed under certain local internal conditions, and suppressed under others.

MONTALENTI (*934) has also investigated feather succession in Barred Plymouth Rocks. He found that follicles from which "abnormal" feathers are plucked always regenerated abnormal feathers, though in most cases the successive feathers di-flered considerably. If the feathers were completely abnormal (black, in these chickens) they were generally followed by new ones of exactly the same sort. MONTALENTI sums up his observations and deductions as follows: "It appears ... that the range of action of the genes for lhe barring in mosaic feathers may vary considerably in successive generations. Sometimes the barring does not appear at all in some of them, although this factor is potentially present in the follicles concerned, as it is proved by its manifestation in successive generations of feathers." (Italics our9.)

THE DEVELOPMENTAL BASIS OF FLECKING

We have concluded so far, on the basis of fleck coloration, that decking in pigeons is the result of genetic change in the soma, and that this change is probably mutational in nature. We must next examine the facts of feather development to determine whether this conclusion can be accepted. We have observed successive feathers from a large number of follicles in different specimens of the B series. As in chickens, there is a great deal of variability in the successive feathers; nevertheless, where the fleck is so large as to extend from the tip to the base of the feather, and especially if an entire vane or more is involved, repetition in successive feathers is obvious (figure z). The smaller the flecks the less tendency there is to re- peat in detail, but the same absolute variability would be expected to produce more apparent alteration of the small flecks than of the large ones. At any rate, we may conclude that in the case of the great flecks, a relatively permanent differentiation exists in the feather primordium with respect to potentialities for color production. If we interpret LILLIE and JOHN'S latest (•93) contribution correctly, they now consider growth of the feather to be mainly axial, rather than concrescent as earlier assumed. Any genetic diserence existing in the "collar," such as might occur from mutation, should therefore result in a corresponding longitudinal streak in the completed feather. This condition is often approximated by the larger flecks, and the structural difference shown in figure 5 gives striking evidence of definite axial growth. The small flecks appear as irregular islands. The irreg-

FiGUR z.— Pairs of successive feathers from six follicles from aged flecked male, z5 i 5E (genotype B* B1. In each pair, the younger feather is to the right of the older. Above, wing feathers; below, tail feathers. The first feathers were all pulled the same day, and the successors a month later. Note that the more outstanding fleck areas (black) tend to be repeated, with fair fidelity in most cases, and that the fleck areas in general run longitudinally.

ularities in shape and size, as well as in replacement, may be accounted for by one or more of several processes:

1. New mutations which would affect very small areas may be occurrifig intermittcntly in the active part of the collar.

2. Irregu- larities of outline and lack of continuity, producing flecks rather than continuous streaks, may result from uneven relative growth of diflerent derivative cells in the collar.

3. As DANFORTH (i q5 9) has emphasized, the early precursors of the pigment cells are apparently capable of migration; furthermore, these specialized cells are large and have long branching processes which deposit pigment some distance from the original position of the cell (GREITE 1934). That physiological differences and changes may have an influence on the incidence of mutation and possibly on the relative growth of the mu- tated portions is as yet undeniable. Sex and age differences in the quantity of flecking, as described in connection with ash-red and almond, point to some measure of metabolic control. Subsidiary genetic factors, subject to selection, also may have an influence on the degree of flecking, as is shown by differences in specimens physiologically comparable.

CHIMERAS

Gynandromorphism is a well-known type of chimera in domestic fowls, according to CREW and MUNRO (I €}/8), but no case has been reported in pigeons. The lack may be due to the difficulty in recognizing sexually abnormal pigeons; external differences between male and female are so slight that a gynandromorph might easily be overlooked. Chimeras of feather color and structure have, however, occasionally been observed. The flecking and chimera types have much in common but chimeras differ from the flecking type in being relatively rare and un- predictable in occurrence, and in having larger areas affected, including whole groups of feathers, and even considerable portions of the body. For convenience, and without any necessary implication as to cause, these will be referred to as the “mutant areas.” They are, in general, though not always, similar to flecking in being attributable to some sort of loss of the dominant allele in a heterozygote. To account for the large areas involved, it must be assumed that the “mutation” occurred earlier in ontogeny than is the case with flecking, possibly in some cases even as early as the first cleavage division.

For convenience of treatment, the pigeon chimeras which have come to our attention (z6 in all) are classified below according to the principal factors involved.

I. Chimeras involving ash-red (B^).

LYELL (I877, P 4) states that he once bred a “mealy with black shoulders.” It is clear from his other descriptions that by “mealy” LYELL refers to the ash-red condition, while the mutant area is of the B phenotype. He did not give sex or pedigree of the specimen. Two somewhat similar male mosaics have been studied at this labora- tory. The first, male 2067B, was a crossbred Tumbler produced by an ash-red male and a black female. Most of the plumage of this specimen was typically ash-

red with black flecks, but on the crop, back of the head, and inter-scapular region were large patches of black feathers. These patches remained during the six years of the bird's life. A progeny test indicated that his constitution was *B^B*, as was to be expected. The second mosaic, 2411A, exhibited much more extensive B areas (figure 3).

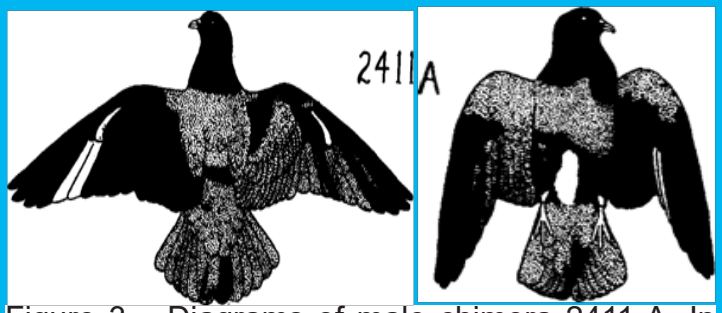


Figure 3.—Diagrams of male chimera 2411 A. In these and following diagrams, black represents the dominant allele, stippling represents the recessive allele, and white represents white-spotting. Dominant allele here, B^ (ash-red); recessive allele, B (blue checker).

This bird was a Homing pigeon obtained from a Milwaukee, Wisconsin, breeder; the parents were said to be an ash-red male and a wild-type- colored female. The mosaic was tested with a wild type female; of the five offspring obtained, two were typical ash-red, and three showed wild- type pigmentation. Thus the gonads were, at least in part, of the constitution *B^B*.

LEVI and HOLLANDER (1939) report two additional cases, with illustrations. Both were *B^B* males, by pedigree and, in the one case tested, by progeny test. Both showed a large amount of B plumage, and both possessed white-spotting, extensive in one. A most unusual feature of one of these mosaics was the change, in the transition from juvenile to adult plumage, of a large part of the B plumage in the tail back to the proper color, ash-red. Such reversion has not been observed in any other chimera.

A male bird (E284E) of genotype *B^B* had relatively few and small flecks in its juvenal plumage. Now, in its first adult plumage, it has abun- dant flecks and by the time it is several years old it will presumably be fully as flecked as D325Z, shown in figure i. In addition, E 284E has on the left side of its head a black patch which extends from near the base of the beak, beneath the eye to the occiput (figure 4). The total area of this patch is less than might occur on a single tail feather; it differs from the latter, however, in that it involves a good many contiguous feathers in- stead of a single one, and its extent has not increased with the molt.

This specimen may accordingly be included as a chimera. In the above six cases, the mosaicism can be accounted for by the hypothesis that the B^ factor, in heterozygotes, has mutated to B (or h) or become lost or otherwise inactivated, as in the case of flecking, but at some time early in ontogeny. A more complicated problem is presented by male 2711 E, bred at this laboratory. In addition to the sex-linked ash-red factor, an autosomal feather pattern factor is involved. The bird's father was a dun of the T pattern, genotypically *B d/B d; C$_T$/C*. The mother was a typical ash-red, of the constitution *B^ D/-; c/c*.The mosaic is ash-red in the checker pattern, with flecking, and is therefore genotypically *B ?/B^ D; C/c*. On the right wing there is a large patch of brownish feathers (enclosed by a black line, figure

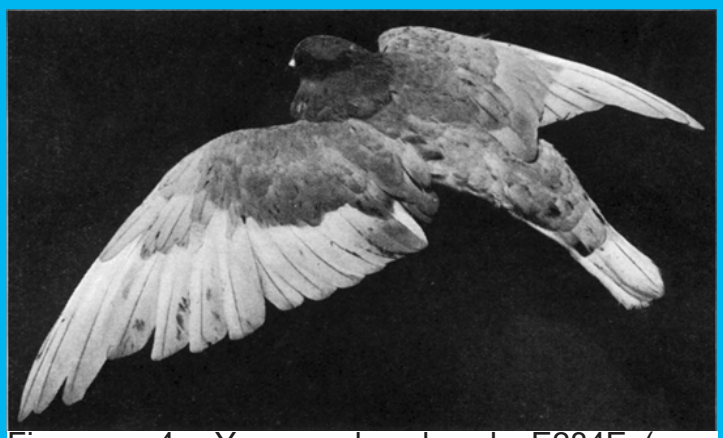


Figure • 4 —Young ash-red male E284E (genotype *B^ B)* showing black flecks on individ- ual feathers and a mutated patch of black feathers on the head. The latter presumably represent a single early mutation, making this bird, according to definition, a chimera.

e) whose color we have not been able to identify with certainty. The feathers of this area have a few flecks, which are black as in other parts of plumage. Furthermore, the feathers appear to be of the T pattern, rather than checker. Possibly the brownish color arose by recessive mutation of *B^* to some new allele in the series, but a simultaneous mutation of *C to* C_T in another chromosome seems highly improbable. No very satisfactory explanation of this mosaic has been deduced. Polyspermy might perhaps be invoked but this would involve other complications. No breeding tests were made.

2. Chimeras involving chocolate (b).

A male mosaic showing irregular areas of B and fi plumage coloration, together with a good deal of white spotting, is reported and figured by LEVI and HOLLANDER (1939) in the King breed. By pedigree, the bird's genotype was *B b*. This case would be most simply explained by the loss of B in certain areas. This is the only case we have of the mutation of *B*

FIGURE 5.—Right wing from male chimera 2711 E. The island of unusual brownish feathers is outlined by a black ink line. The surrounding feathers are ash-red (*B^ B)* with a few black flecks; a single black fleck also occurs in a lesser secondary covert in the island.

3. Chimeras involving dilution (d)

Two mosaics of dilution and its normal allele are known, both in the Carneau breed. KEESLING (1 924) described a specimen whose father was yellow (dilution with autosomal recessive red: (*dd ee*) and whose mother was red *(D- ee).* It was "a cock of beautiful type and good size; has yellow head with small red spots, red breast and neck, yellow wings and back, red wing flights and tail. The markings are sharply defined." From this description it seems that a high degree of symmetry existed. The con- stitution of the bird is, by pedigree, *Dd*, so that the appearance of d areas is unexpected, but may be accounted for by mutation of *D to d*. A quite similar case, though not symmetrically marked, was observed by one of us (W. F. H.) at the Middleton Squab Farm of Norristown, Pa. This bird also was a male, apparently breeding normally. There was a moderate amount of white spotting in the plumage. Nothing further is known about this bird.

4 Chimeras involving grizzle (G)

A single grizzle mosaic female crossbred Homer-Carneau, Gg by pedigree, is reported by LEVI and HOLLANDER (1939). Most of the bird is grizzle but the factor appears to be lacking on most or all of the left wing. There was a moderate amount of white spotting.

5. Chimeras involving recessive red (e)

a. With recessive mutant areas. METZELAAR (1926, p. 34) mentioned a recessive red mosaic. In correspondence of January 24, 1923, he described it in detail: "Crossing a pure recessive red Carneau with a brown silver King, a female young was obtained which shows both parental colors in a piebald form. The flights are pure red, so is the neck; the rest of the body is brown-barred but for a few flecks in the areas with clumped pigment.

These flecks are red; not clumped but spread pigment. They are irregular islands of spread pigment within the clumped brown region." The brown in this mating is sex-linked chocolate, and is to be expected in female offspring. The red, however, is unexpected, but may be accounted for by assuming mutation of *E to e* in a bird of the composition *b/-; E/e.* Here again is a case with (apparently) a fair symmetry. The bird has been mounted, and is at present in the Museum of Zoology at the Uni-

versity of Michigan.

Two other mosaics involving recessive red were given us in 1934 by DR. H. W. FELDMAN from the University of Michigan colony. These were male sibs, 2708 1 and 2708 2, F,2's from recessive red grizzle white- spotted Tippler X black-laced Blondinette. Both were black with some grizzling and white-spotting apparent; in one, scattered patches of red feathers occur over the neck, crop, and scapular regions; in the other, only a few scapulars are red. Although neither specimen was progeny-tested, their genotype was probably *Ee*, and the red areas may be accounted for simply by loss of the normal allele.

Two similar cases have appeared at this laboratory. A female, 1158H, whose skin in juvenile plumage was preserved, closely resembles the above males but no entirely red feathers are present; instead, there are large red segments of the interscapular feathers and elsewhere. She also hid the typical juvenile reddish edging on most other feathers. She was heterozygous for *e*, as the father was recessive red and the mother black. The remaining case is a male, 2688H (figure 6), which has a rather large area of recessive red color, and also a moderate degree of white spotting. No breeding tests were made, but as both parents were heterozygous for *e*, this specimen in all probability is also. Here again the appearance of red may be attributed to loss of the normal allele.

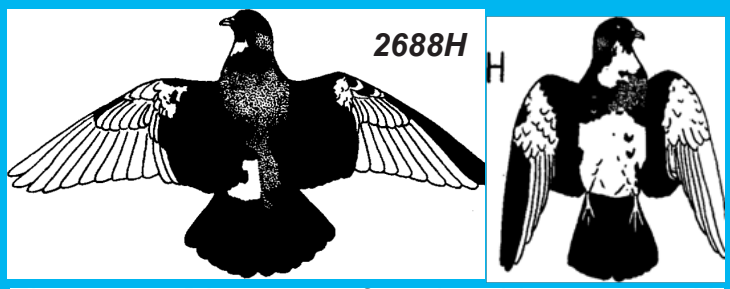


Figure 6.—Diagrams of male chimera 2688H. Black areas represent wild type allele (blue checker); stippled areas recessive red.

b. With dominant feathers. HORLACHER (1930. P 341) mentions four recessive red specimens with one or more black feathers. Here we have what appears to be a different sort of chimera from those

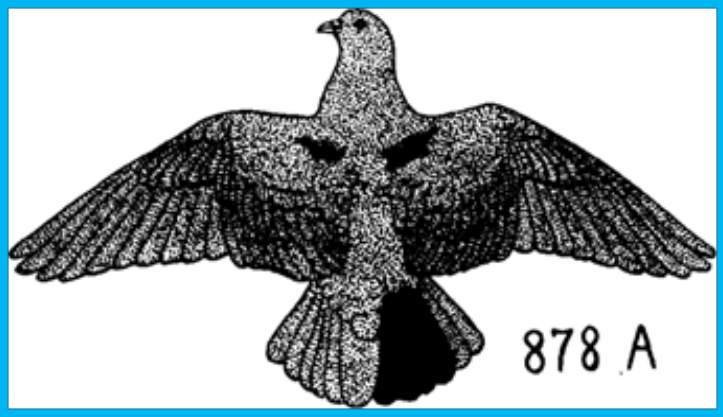
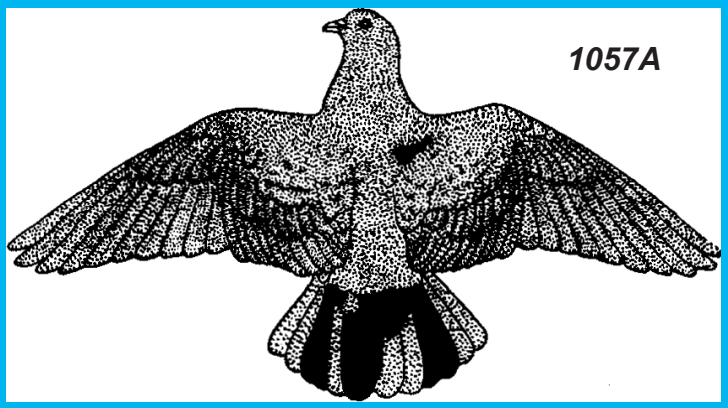


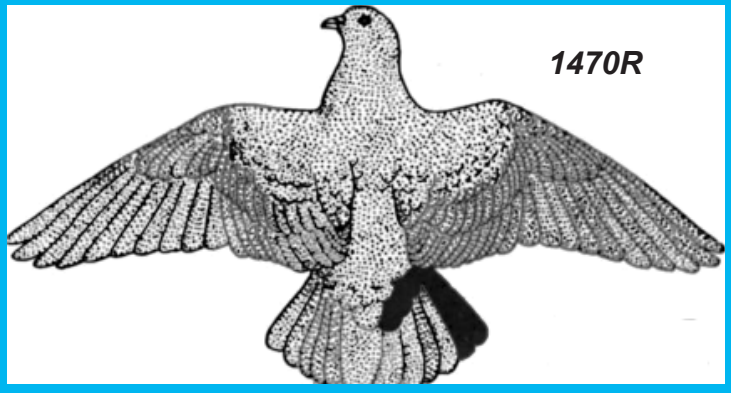
FiGURE 7.—Diagram of male chimera 878A. Stippling, recessive red; black, wild type allele (black).

treated above. Further information is available for two of these. One was a male, 1875 C. Both parents were recessive red, and the first description of the specimen (six years before HORLACHER's description) made no mention of any black feathers; HORLACHER found a single black wing covert in this bird. The other mosaic, 1057A, was a female (figure 8). This specimen has been preserved;



FIOURE 8.—Diagram of female chimera 1057A. Key same as in figure 7.

there are black feathers in the interscapular region and in the tail. No progeny test was made.



Ficuer 9.—Diagram of female chimera 147OR. Key same as in figure t.

Part 2 will follow

Bankovs, Manie Fourie and Bertie Wessels Trophies/Trofees

Rules

1. The duration of the competitions will be from the 1st of July to the 30th of June.
2. An informative/factual article written and researched by a member will earn 300 points. An informative article from another source send in by a member will earn 150 points.
3. A letter from a member will receive 150 points.
4. Regional news will be awarded 200 points.
5. A match meeting report will earn 200 points.
6. A Regional, Young bird, Agricultural, District or Speciality Club show and the Championship show will earn 1 point per 1 bird, exhibited plus 200 points if areport is send with.
7. A good idea will earn 100 points.
8. A region which increases its membership as explained in 1 above will receive 100 points for every additional member.
9. For every R1 advert for The "Fancy Pigeon" a Region will receive 1 point towards the Bertie Wessels Trophy.

NB Any member who obtain a R850 full page advert for the Magazine will earn free membership for the following year.

Reëls

1. Die tydperk van die Kompetisies strek van die 1ste Julie tot die 30ste Junie.
2. 'n Leersame/feitelike artikel deur 'n lid self geskryf en nagevors verdien 300 punte. 'n leersame artikel vanaf 'n ander bron wat net deur 'n lid ingestuur is verdien 150 punte.
3. 'n Brief van 'n lid verdien 150 punte.
4. Streeknuus verdien 200 punte.
5. 'n Verslag oor 'n Duiwedag verdien 200 punte.
6. Enige Streek-, Landbou-, Jongduif- Grasperk Spesialiteitsklubskou asook Kampioenskapskou sal 1 punt per duif vertoon ontvang plus 200 punte indien 'n verslag saamgestuur is.
7. 'n Goeie idee sal 100 punte ontvang.
8. 'n Streek wat sy ledetal verhoog soos in 1 hierbo uiteengesit sal 100 punte ontvang vir elke addisionele lid.
9. Advertensiegeld wat 'n streek/lid vir "Die Sierduif" insamel, sal 'n punt ontvang vir elke rand ingesamel ten opsigte van die Bertie Wessels trofee.

NB 'n Lid wat 'n R850 volblad advertensie vir Die Sierduif werf, sal vir die volgende jaar gratis lidmaatskap ontvang.

Important information

Order from the National Ringmaster:

1. Book of Standards R250 each

2. SAFPA ties (Navy blue) R120 each

3. SAFPA Pocket badge (Navy blue) R70 each

4. SAFPA Area scroll (Navy blue) R30 each

5. SAFPA Honour scroll (Navy blue) R30 each

6. Metal Member & Judges scrolls R50 each

7. National pocket badges (Green) R70 each

8. National Honour scrolls (Green) R30 each

9. National Ties (Green) R120 each

All prices excludes Postage contact National Ringmaster Mr. Robin Prince for correct postage

Score board

Bank OFS Shield

1.	North-of-the-Vaal:	2300

Manie Fourie Trophy

1.	Western Cape:	1498
2.	Eastern Region:	1500
3.	Western Transvaal:	885
4.	Northern Cape:	650
5.	Northern Freestate:	300
6.	KwaZulu-Natal:	150
7.	Eastern Province:	0
8.	SW Districts:	0
9.	Freestate	0

Om te weet hoe die punte vir die twee trofees toegeken word lees punte 1 tot 8 van die reëls boaan die kolom. /To know how the points are allocated for the two trophies read the rules from 1 to 8 in the column above.

Bertie Wessels Trophy

1.	Noord-van-die-Vaal	1200
2.	Vrystaat	100
3.	Noord Vrystaat	100

Die Bertie Wessels Trofee se punte gaan oor punt 9/ The points for the Bertie Wessels Trophy is according to point 9

Webpage - www.sasv-safpa.co.za/Publikasies-/-Publications/ Cell: 072 326 6064 or 084 889 3538

National Editor - E-mail: cora.christo@gmail.com - Cell: 076 313 2873