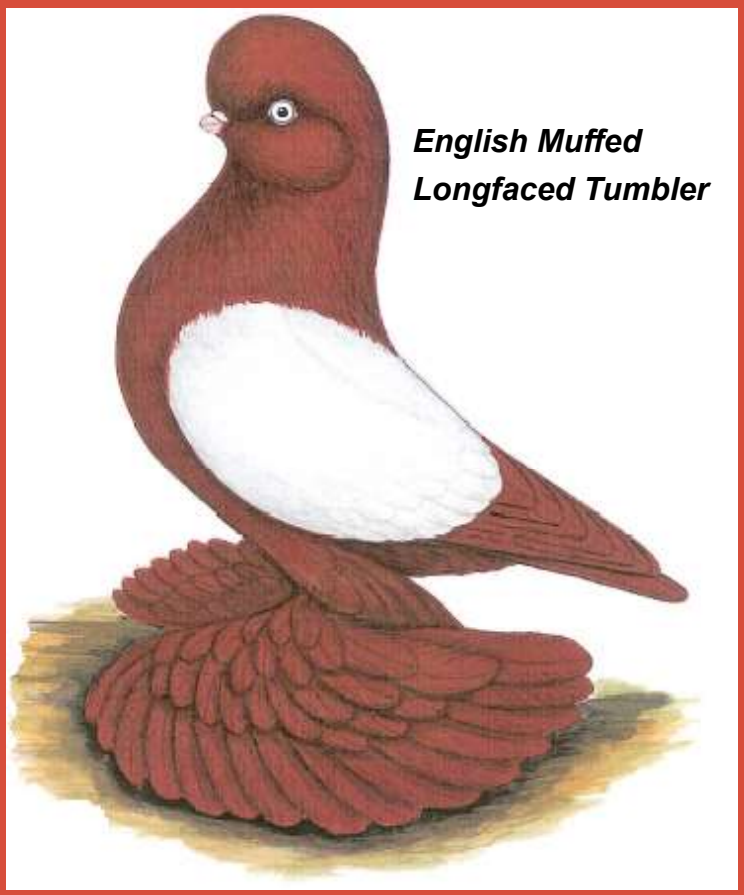
Die Sierduif
The Fancy Pigeon

Januarie / January 2023

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





English Muffed Longfaced Tumbler






English Clean legged Longfaced Tumbler

Official mouthpiece of SAFPA / Amptelike mondstuk van die SASV

Editors page / Redakteur se blad

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Birthdays /Verjaarsdae

J028	-	Deon Bence	-	04-Feb
D048	-	Huntyr v Deventer	-	04-Feb
B060	-	Pedri Meyer	-	06-Feb
G021	-	Rodney Stevens	-	08-Feb
V008	-	Sjaan Hamman	-	09-Feb
S002	-	Pikket Coetzee	-	13-Feb
N027	-	Duane Schwarz	-	15-Feb
W087	-	Jaco Marais	-	16-Feb
N025	-	Bruce Sandison	-	16-Feb
V057	-	Willem Nel	-	17-Feb
K019	-	Jan Myberg	-	18-Feb
G050	-	Gert Smuts	-	19-Feb
W063	-	Jan Swanepoel	-	19-Feb
N015	-	Jocelyn Dent	-	20-Feb
B087	-	Stephine Ferreira	-	22-Feb
N043	-	John Mowat	-	22-Feb
K003	-	Robin Prince	-	24-Feb
W088	-	Johan Diedericks	-	25-Feb
G003	-	Esjay Visser	-	26-Feb
W005	-	Fourie Cronje	-	27-Feb
G046	-	Johan Britz	-	28-Feb

Werwing van lede en skrywes vir die nuus-brief

Charl Naudè

Hi Charl

Ek is nie seker of die berig ooit gepubliseer is nie dit kom al van 2016 af en as dit nie verskyn het nie vra ek namens Christo verskoning. Maar, al was hy in die boekie dit is nog steed van toepassing so ek plaas dit nou. Cora

Hi Jan

Danki vir vanoggend en jou moeite om nuwe lede te werf. Dit bly ons stokpertjie en ons moet eieraarskap vat.

Ek het 'n voorstel vir ons nuusbrief.

1. Uit my werk as sportsielkundige gaan ek nie vorentoe beweeg as ek nie doelbewus die beste einskappe van 'n person vat en daarop konsentreer nie.

2. Ons maak soos purebred van Amerika en konsentreer op groep rasse saam vir elke 2 maande.

3. Jan en Feb
3:1 Sponsduiwe
3:2 Tuimelaars
3:3 Fantails plus die Indiese Fantail
3:4 Blaasduiwe en Brunners
3:5 Modenas en Kings
3:6 Skaarsrasse

4.ons focus punt moet die duiwe bly.

5.Voorsitters van klubs delegeer en taak telers vir 'n skrywer

6.Bg is maar net n voorstel v rasse

Groete

Redaksioneel

Cora Munnik

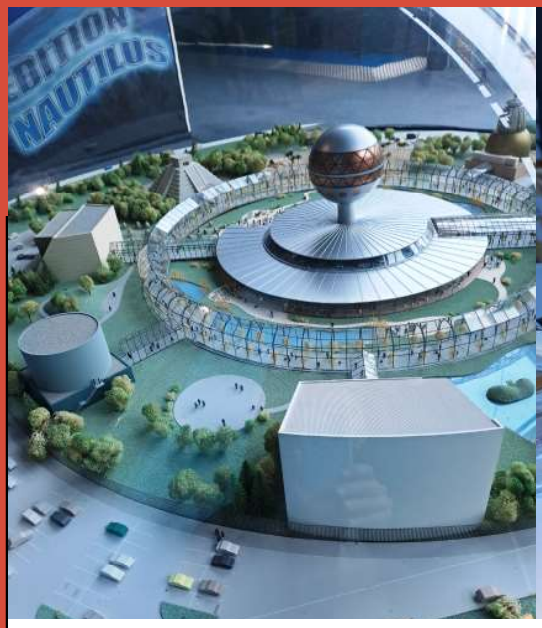
So het nog ‘n jaar ten einde gesnel en bevind ons, ons alweer pens en pootjies in die nuwe jaar.

‘n Nuwe jaar vol uitdagings in vele velde. Ek hoop dat elke lid hierdie jaar met baie ywer, moed, liefde, hoop en geloof sal aanpak. Hierdie vereniging van ons se vooruitgang en bestaan is in die hande van die lede omdat geen vereniging kan floreer sonder lede en die samewerking van lede nie.

Ons betree ‘n nuwe era met die aanbied van die Nasionale Kampioenskapskou op ‘n sentrale plek en daar is vele hindernisse wat oorkom moet word en daarom het ons ieder en elk se insette en samewerking nodig.

Ek wil vra dat elkeen van julle vir my artikels sal instuur vir die Sierduif. Mense vra gou “wanneer kry ons die boekie?”, maar niemand is bereid om iets by te dra nie. Elkeen het ‘n storie van hoe hy met duiwe begin het, of dalk het jy ‘n interressante stokperdjie of enige iets oor duiwe wat ander sal interresseer. Kom ons kyk of julle so baie bydraes kan instuur dat ek die uitgawes kan vol maak sonder om rond te soek vir artikels. Onthou ook dat julle streke punte kry vir die trofees wat op die spel is.

Kom ons maak hierdie jaar, 2023, ‘n jaar wat lank onthou sal word vir al die goeie dinge wat ons gaan maak gebeur in die SASV.



Links is ‘n skaalmodel van die “Venue” in Switserland waar Jan Lombard gaan besoek aflê het. Regs is van die beeldjies wat Jan van die Switserse duiwe gemaak het. ***Sien berig op bladsy 18.***

As ek kniel voor die Heer,

O Heer U weet, ek kan net nie meer.” Dan hoor ek hoe sê die liewe Heer: “Kom sit hier by my, bring jou seer, Kom sit jou las en pyn by my voete neer.” As ek vandag by die Here kla, Sal ek sê: “Ek is so jammer om te pla! Maar die las word te swaar om te dra.” Dan sê die liewe Heer: “Jy mag maar kla. Jy mag maar aanhou om vir my te vra! Ek sal jou wel die krag gee om jou kruis te dra.” En as ek vanaand my hart leeg huil, Vir die Here vra dat my boot op kalm water seil. Vir die Here vra vir ‘n hoekie om te kan skuil. Sal die Here sê: “Jy sal weer op kalm water seil. Jy mag maar jou leed op My skouer uithuil. By my is daar rus, ‘n plek om te kan skuil.” “Here, my hart is in ‘n knoop gebind! Ek is moeg baklei teen hierdie sterk wind! Die Here sê: “Jy is mos My lieflingkind. Jy is met My anker van liefde gebind! Raak stil. Raak rustig! Jy sal weer vrede vind!”

Dankie my liefste Heer!!! Amen

FiGURE 11. — Ventral aspect of “half-sider” S[illegible]n mosaic.

Somatic Mosaics in

By Willard F. Hollander and Leon J. Cole

University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wiscansin’

Part 2

Submitted with permission by Rob Lombaard

Two additional examples very similar to top 7A have been produced in the Wisconsin colony. One was a male, 878A (figure 7), and the other a female, 1470R (figure 9). These three mosaics are somewhat related to one another, the females being first cousins. Furthermore, a paternal uncle of the females, 925B, was described as recessive red with two black coverts in the right wing. The parentage of all the above individuals was Ee male X ee female. It is therefore not possible to be certain of the genotype of the mosaics except by breeding test. The male 878A, mated with a recessive red, produced a total of three young, all typical ee.

The female 147OR, in several matings with ee males, including one of her sons. produced 35 Offspring, all typical ee, with no tendency to mosaicism. Apparently the genotype of these mosaics is therefore ee. The only explanation which seems likely for this sort of mosaic is dominant mutation, but polyspermy could possibly, though very

At the Wisconsin colony a more complicated mosaic involving S appeared. This specimen, D935K (figure 13), was killed while yet in juvenile plumage and before its interest had been fully recognized.

Figure 13 .— Diagrams of female multiple mosaic, D935K. Black areas, black; stippling, blue with structural defect; shading, faded (?).

It was quite healthy and vigorous, but its flight was lopsided. Autopsy revealed a normal ovary. Only the wings and tail were preserved after description had been completed. Later, an X-ray photograph (figure 14)

FIGURE 14. —X-ray photograph of left and righ wings of multiple mosaic female D935K.

showed that the skeleton of the right wing was nearly 2cm shorter than that of the left. Comparison of wing bone measurements of left and right wings and with a normal bird gave the following results:

	Normal bird	*Mutant female, D935K*	
		Left	*Right*
Humerus	*46mm*	*45mm*	*35mm*
Ulna	*53mm*	*54mm*	*48mm*
Digit (to last joint)	*54mm*	*49mm*	*48mm*
Totals	*153mm*	*148mm*	*131mm*

The feathers also of the right wing were shorter than those of the left; for example, the third left primary measured 183mm, while the third right measured 12mm; and the third left rectrix measured 130mm, while the third right measured 125mm. Furthermore, the feathers of the right side, and almost entirely in the regions of *s* coloration, were defective in structure, webbing rather poorly. The color distribution of the bird is shown in figure 13. White spotting occurs only on the left side, which otherwise is spread black, except for the scapulars; these appear to be “faded.“ On the right side most of the greater feathers show longitudinal blue stripes of defective structure; often there are stripes of black with normal structure (figure 13). The first two primaries are possibly of the “faded” color, and are also defective in structure.

The degree of asymmetry of white spotting in this specimen is very unusual and probably significant. None of the numerous sibs produced in the mating even approached this degree of asymmetry nor

has it been observed in a great number of birds of similar type.

Figure 15. —.1 primary wing feather from the right wing of D935K. Note the even edge of the longitudinal structural fault zone.

The parents were healthy and quite normal; they were breeding regularly and excellently throughout the season when 935K appeared. The father was a common pigeon with a little white spotting and heterozygous for the sex-linked dominant factor *Of*, "faded." The mother was black (heterozygous for S), with a little white spotting; she was by pedigree *1/32 Columba guinea*, but no remaining traces of this species were apparent, and fertility was quite normal. Further investigation of the ancestry has revealed no source for the structural anomalies in this mosaic. It is, however, quite obvious that this case cannot be explained by simple point mutation. Undoubtedly, more extensive chromosomal aberration is involved.

7. Involving Silky (L)

SPRUIJT (1931) described a Dutch Cropper pigeon with silky plumage, except for a few normal feathers in the tail and on the legs. Silky plumage is otherwise unknown in this breed. The specimen was mated with a sister, but produced only normal young. The possibility that a somatic mutation to the dominant silky factor, *L*, occurred is strengthened by the fact that a silky individual arising from normal parents presumably by germinal mutation, has been observed (COLE and HOLLANDER I939).

THE GENETIC BASIS FOR CHIMERISM

No single explanation appears capable of accounting for all the chimeras. In other birds, such as chickens, budgerigars and finches, chimeras of fundamentally differing genetic basis have been reported by Crew and Munro (1938). Often simple loss of some kind in heterozygotes is a sufficient explanation. In other cases, non-disjunction has been postulated, as for example in gynandromorphism or in birds not genetically heterozygous, or where size or other changes are involved. Somatic segregation was suggested by Asmundson ('93) to explain a chimeric turkey. Such an explanation could possibly apply to some of the pigeon chimeras. Dominant mutation or polyspermic effects have not been suggested in other birds; WRIGTH and EATON (1926) found a dominant somatic mutation in a guinea pig, and polyspermy has been found to occur in ***Drosophila pseudoobscura*** by Crew and Lamy (1939) For purposes of ready reference the chimeras described in this paper are summarized in table 2.

Simple recessive mutation, without the necessity of invoking chromosomal loss, somatic segregation or other aberrancy, will explain the majority of the pigeon chimeras; mutation from recessive to dominant will explain all the others except 2711E and D 935K , which are more complex. The fact that all the chimeras involving sex-linked characters are males may indicate that the explanation is really

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TABLE 2.

Summary of Chimeras.

I. Involving ash-red (Bᴀ)		***Mutant Area***
LYELL (1887)	***?***	***Simple recessive, Bᴀ to B***
2067B	♂	***Simple recessive, Bᴀ to B***
2411A	♂	***Simple recessive, Bᴀ to B***
LEVI AND HOLLANDER	♂	***Simple recessive, Bᴀ to B***
LEVI AND HOLLANDER	♂	***Simple recessive, Bᴀ to B***
E284E	♂	***Simple recessive, Bᴀ to B***
2721E	♂	***Complex; 2 factors involved***
2. Involving chocolate (b)		
LEVI AND HOLLANDER	♂	***Simple recessive. B to b***
3. Involving dilution (d)		
KEESLING (1924)	♂	***Simple recessive, D to d***
HOLLANDER	♂	***Simple recessive, D to d***
4. Involving grizzle (G)		
LEVI AND HOLLANDER	♀	***Simple recessive, G to g***
5. Involving recessive red (e)		
(a) with recessive mutant areas		
METZELAAR (1926)	♀	***Simple recessive, E to e***
2708. I	♂	***Simple recessive, E to e***
2708.2	♂	***Simple recessive, E to e***
1158H	♀	***Simple recessive, E to e***
2688H	♂	***Simple recessive, E to e***
(b) with dominant feathers		
1875C	♂	***Dominant, e to E***
1057A	♀	***Dominant, e to E***
T49D	♂	***Dominant, e to E***
T55C	♂	***Dominant, e to E***
878A	♂	***Dominant, e to E***
1470R	♀	***Dominant, e to E***
925B	♂	***Dominant, e to E***
6. Involving S (“spread black”)		
Chicago “half-sider”	***?***	***Simple recessive, S to s***
D935K	♀	***Complex***
7. Involving silky (L)		
SPRUIJT (I93I)	♂	***Dominant: I to L***

not so simple. Moreover, factors are involved which are ordinarily stable (B and D) as well as one (B^) which, according to the flecking results, is regularly labile.

Polyspermy might possibly account for 2711E (group 1) and the reds with small black areas (group 5, b) but the results of polyspermy should be detectable in almost any mating of heterozy- gote with recessive homozy- gote and hence it cannot be very prevalent. Evidence for it has not been found in hundreds of suitable matings. Fur-

thermore, there appeared to be some tendency for the black-on-red condition to occur in related birds. In this respect it differs from the other chimeras. 935K (group 6) is the only known chimera in pigeons involving body structural characters and, in this case, feather structure as well. Apparently a single loss can account for this case only if S and white spotting, and presumably factors for structural development as well, are assumed to be on the same chromsome. There is no independent evidence to support this assumption. It would appear likely, however, that in this case a whole autosome, or more, was eliminated early in the development of the embryo.

The somatic nature of all the above pigeon chimeras is evidenced by failure of the.condition to be transmitted in all cases when breeding tests were made. The tests were not always conclusive, it is true, but none gave any indication that the gonads were affected, even when the major por- tion of the body appeared "mutated," as in 2411A (see figure 3). White spotting was present in at least to of the 26 chimeras described but probably as an incidental association. There are many essentially symmetrical patterns of white spotting in pigeons which breed more or less true. Although the developmental and hereditary basis for white spotting has not yet been successfully analyzed, it seems safe to conclude that it is not chimerism of the above sort because of its relatively predictable in- heritance. Such marked asymmetry of the white as occurred in D935K is altogether unusual and is undoubtedly part of the mosaic pattern in this bird. This is the only specimen of this type that has come to our attention, but possibly the "scherzo" pigeons mentioned by Italian writers, as quoted by HoLMES (1 921), are of this sort.

THE DEVE LOPMENTAL BASIS OF CHIMERISM

No obvious law has been found governing the distribution of the differing areas in chimeras. In other species of birds CREW and MUNRO (1938) found that sharp left-right asymmetry was common, but in pigeons we have found only one such case. Blotchy effects are most common and to a certain extent comparable cases may be cited in such forms as guinea pigs and Drosophila. In some cases the mutant areas are of more or less central location (for example, 2688H, group 5, and 2411A, group 1); in METZELAAR's mosaic (group 5) they are distal. Only the nape of the neck and the interscapular region seem to be affected with any considerable regularity.

The interpretation of these heterogeneous arrangements in terms of development is not easy, especially as cell lineage in the definitive dif- ferentiation is obscure. Also, in considering color, the peculiar behavior of the pigment cells must be considered. Studies in this field, as summarized by DANFORTH (1939), indicate that in the embryo the "pigmento- blasts" have neural origin and migrate to their final positions. If the migration is irregular it may help to explain the irregularity of chimerism. At any rate, several discontinuous areas are presumably not to be interpreted as due to separate mutations. It would be difficult to explain why, con- sidering the rarity of chimeras, a bird which had one mutation in its early development should have sev-

eral simultaneous ones.

Unlike flecking, the color arrangements in chimeras have proved permanent through successive molts except in one case (reported by LEVI and HOLLANDER, group 1). In this case part of the mutated feathers in the tail changed in a reverse direction, back to the dominant color. We have no explanation of this case, but until more is known concerning color determination we may assume that it might harmonize with genetic interpretation.
In the S mosaics (group 6) clear striping effects, both of color and structure, were noted. The striping is more clean-cut than in flecking, and fits excellently the theory of axial cell-lineage in the feather. The S factor affects not pigment quality, but the arrangement or pattern of the pigment in the cell, and this may well be determined by the tissues in which the pigment cells reside rather than by the pigment cells themselves. The tissue cells having no tendency to wander in the growing feather, mosai- cism would be expected to show up as sharply distinguished axial striping, and the same is true of a structural difference.

This study of chimeras in pigeons demonstrates that the factors involved are autonomous in development, that is, two different alleles are able to express themselves clearly in the same bird. Where the diflering areas adjoin, there may be mixture, but no true blending of colors or structural differences. Because of this independence chimeras may have certain advantages over the transplantation technique for the study of tissue relationships. since no tissue antagonism is to be expected.

GENERAL DISCUSSION

Comparison of jerking and chimerism

Flecking, like most cases of chimerism in pigeons, consists of irregular areas of recessive color in heterozygous birds which otherwise are of the dominant phenotype. The flecks rarely involve whole feathers but consist of patches on the feather, often of very small size. This would seem to indicate that the mutations occur late in ontogeny, indeed within the individual feather germs. The mutant areas in chimeras, on the other hand, must have their origin in mutations which have occurred much earlier, possibly in some cases even as early as the first cleavage of the egg (figures 10 and 11). If it occurred still earlier, namely in the germinal tissue of the parent, a mutant individual might result, and it is possible that Feldman's original "faded" came about in this way (see p. 18).

Mutations at the early stages which produce chimeras are relatively rare, even with genes, such as B^, which show high inconstancy in the feather follicles. It must be supposed, therefore, that there is some internal condition at this late stage which predisposes to a high frequency of muta- tion in certain labile genes. Furthermore, the tendency would appear to increase with age, as indicated by the greater amount of flecking in old birds. The mutant areas in chimeras, on the other hand, have not been observed to change with successive molts," which would indicate again that the spot is determined by a single earlier mutation. The digerence between flecking and the larger areas of the chimera is usually clear enough but the actual size of the spot in a chimera, as shown in E284E, figure 4.

may be smaller than a large single-feather "fleck" (fig. 1). The difference is that the former covers an area of several feathers, so it is obvious the causative change ("mutation") must have occurred before differentiation of the individual feathers. Furthermore, even when it is small, the chimera spot appears to be constant through successive molts.

Mutation or physiological control

That internal physiological conditions may normally determine whether or not a gene will exhibit its characteristic phenotypic expression is defi- nitely shown in an ordinary Barred Plymouth Rock feather, for example, where the action of the gene is alternately expressed and suppressed. The work of LILLIE and his associates has demonstrated that not only barring, but other patterns as well may be controlled with considerable accuracy by changing physiological conditions. It is not to be supposed in either of these cases that there has been corresponding genetic change in the cells concerned. Probably the same is true for all regular patterns. It has been (° One "reverse" exception, group 1, p. 25.) suggested that in the case of piebald patterns the white areas may be regions of somatic genetic change, but there seems to be no direct evidence in favor of such an explanation. Why then may not the flecking and chimerism described in this paper be explained as direct physiological response to local internal environment rather than to localized genetic change? Probably the strongest argument at the present time for the latter interpretation is the great irregularity of occurrence of the flecks and spots and the way they fit into a logical genetic scheme. Furthermore, the initial changes, particularly in the case of the larger chimera spots, must have occurred well back of the point where they are expressed, and they are not synchronized as the responses to direct physiological conditions so com- monly are. The "half-sider" described and illustrated (figures 10 and 11) could scarcely be referred to a general physiological differentiation in the first two blastomeres, which was so permanent as to continue through all subsequent somatic cell generations. Such a result would, however, naturally follow from a genetic mutation in one of these blastomeres. From the half-sider to the bird with ordinary flecking there seems to be a series, representing mutations at different stages of development, which make it logical to apply the same interpretation to the latter type of marking. This does not preclude the possibility that changes in internal environment, such as that accompanying ageing, may have an influence on the frequency of somatic genetic change.

SUMMARY

Three sex-linked color factors in the pigeon, all probably allelic, and each dominant to wild type, are found accompanied in heterozygous males and the hemizygous females by a sort of variegation which we have termed flecking. This is usual-

ly most marked in males and in aged birds. Large flecks tend to be repeated in successive feathers from the follicles; small flecks less noticeably so. Flecks of recessive color have also been observed in connection with an autosomal factor, grizzle, but no special study of this condition has been made. The assumption of frequent recessive somatic mutation seems to account adequately for flecking.

Chimeras are treated in seven main groups based on the factors involved. The areas in chimeras whirh are discordant with the regular phenotype o(the bird are commonly larger than the flecks, involving con- siderable patches of feathers. They may even include as much as half the bird, as in a "half-sider" described. Like the flecks, they mostly occur in heterozygotes, and in the majority of cases are recessive. These cases can also be explained as the result of recessive somatic mutations which have occurred relatively early in the ontogenetic development. A few of the chimeras are not susceptible of this simple explanation.

These appear to involve dominant mutation, or possibly polyspermy. One multiple chimera described involves at least two color effects and two structural effects (counting arrangement of pigment as structural). It is suggested that at least one autosome was lost in this case.

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Pensom's Birmingham roller

Nando Oosthuizen

I have been lucky enough to grow up in a house of one of the best Birmingham roller breeders and growing up meeting a lot of awesome and really good breeders when it comes to the Birmingham roller.

I have touched on it in the other article about the Birmingham roller standard where that the rollers standard are still the same from almost the beginning. In my recharging the breed I came across the original Pensom standard and would like to share it.

THE PENSOM ROLLER STANDARD

1. TYPE

SIZE:

Should be small to medium in size, but not tiny -

short rather than long, and rather short in neck and legs. By actual weight a cock bird in flying condition should not weigh more than 10 ounces, and a hen not over 8 ounces. From the nape of the neck to the tip of the tail a cock should measure not over 8 1/2 inches and a hen not over 8 inches.

POSTURE AND PROPORTION:

Should not stand to erect, nor should the bird stand too horizontal. Somewhere in between, so that with the bird at attention, the axis of the body when projected toward and through the tail will definitely drop downward at an angle of about 10 degrees, and with the tail off the floor by approximately an inch. Cocks stand slightly more erect than hens.

Weak headed or spindle necked birds should be avoided, as should specimens that are too long cast in body, or have too long a tail, or too high in the legs or knock kneed, or in general too large in size or too tiny. A cock should exude masculinity and a hen, femininity, and a bird which challenges you to tell its sex should not be a winner at a show. In order to determine a birds, correct posture it should be perfectly relaxed and at ease, and in this connection it should be borne in mind that you cannot expect a roller to be its normal self when too many are brought together in a single judging pen. Rather they should be spread out in individual cages, or the judging performed with the birds in their assigned compartments.

BODY:

Medium in size, gracefully and well proportioned, short rather than long, neither too shallow nor too deep in keel, with the keel extending well toward the vent bones and possessing ample firmness toward the rear. Medium width in front, tapering in a wedge-like manner to very little at the rear. The crop region should blend into the chest in graceful curve, not protruding nor should thecurvature appear recessive, suggesting weakness, not roach-backed, but straight, the top line of the body and tail with the bird at ease should appear slightly concave.

TAIL:

Should consist of 12 strong springy feathers, tightly packed and ending in not over a 1 1/2 feather width. Short rather than long, and not to extend beyond the extremities of the wings by over 5/8 of an inch. At ease the tail should be off the floor, but not to the extent of denoting a horizontal stance.

RUMP:

Should be narrow and conform to the general symmetry of the body and tail. The body, rump, and tail should be nearly a straight line with no outward bulge at the rump accentuated in any manner like in Orientals. Moreover, an oil gland should be present,

WINGS:

The bird at ease, the wings should be tightly curve-folded against the body and appear integral with it. They should rest upon the tail, with the secondaries and coverts well overlapping the back, and no feathers should extend below the lower line of the primaries. Wing length should be such that the tip of the wing extends to a point approximately 5/8 of an inch back from the end of the tail. Excess tail protrusion indicates a too long cast bird, insufficient wing, or both.

HEAD:

Neither round like a ball, nor conspicuously flat on top, nor a perfect oval, viewed from the side the curvature of the head should start off with a definite break at the base of the beak, continue upward

and backward rather abruptly until it reaches its high point just in front of the eye. Thence for a very short distance the curve should simulate a straight line, continue backward and slightly downward and merging into the back neckline without any sharp or sudden breaks to mar its continuity. There should definitely be more back skull than front skull and top skull should not be lacking. Viewed from the front the face should start to develop right behind the wattle, and there should be width across the eyes, appearing slightly arched, instead of flat or angular. Too narrow of a face or a pinched appearance should be avoided.

EYES:

Any color acceptable, such as pearl, gravel, orange, yellow, or black, and a show specimen should preferably have even colored eyes - an odd eyed bird should be penalized but definitely not disqualified. A pearl eye as referred to in a roller is not the true pearl eye of the Tumbler or Budapest, and such an eye is not to be desired. The more pigment or coarseness in a “pearl eye” the more it becomes a gravel eye, and in birds other than Baldheads, a gravel or orange eye is preferred as it takes both to breed good rollers. The eyes should set a trifle toward the front of the skull and the pupil should be centered perfectly - not forward or downward, the cere to be small and unnoticeable and a red eye cere to be avoided. Should be bright, clear, and full of sparkle, and denote health and energy, in contradiction to appearing weak and listless, as explained hereinafter under the heading of expression.

BEAK:

Medium short to medium long, not too long and slender nor too stubby, but stout enough to avoid a pinched appearance of the face. Light in color when white appears in the color marking of the head, otherwise may be light-horn color to darkhorn, Wattles smooth, close fitting and not too prominent. The beak setting should be such that a straight line projected through the center of the beak will pass right through the center of the eye. If the line passes the eye higher up, the bird should be considered too down-faced, and if the line passes under the eye the bird is too straight-faced.

NECK:

Of medium length, short rather than long, fairly stout at the shoulders and tapering gradually to the head in curves unmarred by any irregularities or protrusions,

LEGS:

Sturdy and of medium length, short rather than long, but not ducky. Neither should they be so long as to give the impression of stilts. At ease, the lower leg should extend forward, not straight down, giving the bird the appearance of ability to take off with little effort. A front view should show parallel legs with a fair distance in between, but should not be wide-legged and not knock-kneed.

2. FEATHER AND CONDITION

GENERAL:

The entire bird from head to foot, to the tip of the tail should appear to be sheathed in a firm, smooth tight fitting coat of feathers with an outward texture that reflects health and maturity. There should be no looseness or protrusion of feathers underneath the rump or on the hocks, and more-over the feather structure where required for ability in the air must be strong in quill, nice and springy and the feathers of ample width and correct length.

CONDITION:

Condition in a roller involves more that a mere sheen or shine of plumage, or that the bird should be in perfect moult. It means that there should be a certain muscular hardness, and a firm body structure especially in the vicinity of the vent bones. The keel should fit under the body tight, preferably to curve under, and it should offer resistance when forced in slightly. There should be complete flexibility of all wing joints, without any indication of slow reflexes, and a good healthy constitution devoid of all lethargy or any other signs of listlessness. A bird is definitely out of condition when it is too fat.,

A good moult is essential only to the extent that it will accentuate a good bird, and therefore by all means is to be desired. However, a bird that can stand on its own with a feather or two missing should not be penalized on account of degree of moult. A competent roller judge will be able to evaluate its worth in spite of its apparent disadvantage were it to compete on the basis of moult like in most fancy breeds.

TAIL FEATHERS:

There should be 12 tail feathers, strong in quill, tightly packed and ending in not over 1 1/2 feather width, as explained in subheading under TYPE, The supporting feathers on top and below the main tail feathers should likewise be sturdy and their size and placement be such as to afford ample reinforcement during the while the bird is in the air or seeks to land.

Upon spreading out the tail all the main feathers should cover and there should be no indication of an opening, viz: no split tail and the 12 tail feathers should not all curve to one Side.

WING FEATHERS:

As explained under TYPE, with the bird at ease the wing should be tightly curve-folded against the body to appear integral with it. It is very important that the coverts and secondaries be abundant enough to smoothly cover the birds back completely and there should be no indication of the secondaries protruding vertically, commonly referred to as sideboards. Upon opening to a flying position the ends of the primaries and the secondaries should describe a convex curve, or at least a straight line.

Weak primaries and short secondaries will show up in a concave pattern and this is a serious fault, denoting deficient wing. Further, the wing open to a flying position, the primaries and secondaries shall each comprise about one half the total span, and each secondary shall overlap its adjacent one throughout its full length. The primaries should likewise overlap, except for the extreme ends, which necessarily will terminate in a small gap. Both the primaries and the secondaries must have strong springy quill, and there must be cohesion between the feathers, as evidenced by the degree of drag or resistance between them when the wing is opened.

3. EXPRESSION

Expression is that attribute of a bird's face which denotes stamina, poise, and alertness. A likely measure of a birds capability and stability in the

air, it is evaluated by the eyes which should be pleasingly attractive, portray a keen wide-awake bearing and individual appeal, and reflecta dynamic brilliance which will effectively hold your attention and impress you with the birds importance and resourcefulness. and intrigue you into admiring it, regardless of its other characteristics such as type, or feather and/or color and mark

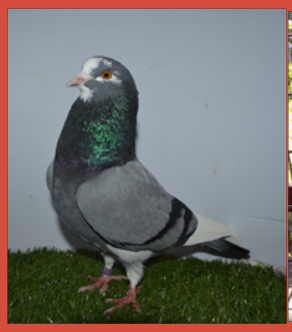
Some photos

Bred by Nando Oosthuizen

Won the Online Whatapp show

Bred by the late Corrie Oosthuizen
He said this is one of the birds closest to the standard he bred

Two Pigeons bred by Karel-Jan Smede that he won shows with this year



Pigeons Bred by Attie van Aswegen

This Pigeon was the 2015 SA Champ, bred and exhibited by Attie van Aswegen

Maak vas jul gordels en ontspan

NAK Smit

Beste telers

Maak vas jul gordels en ontspan.

Ek neem jou op ‘n rit wat jy nog nooit beleef het nie.

“American Show Racer ”teling is nie vir sissies nie. Dit neem jare om te bereik waarna jy streef. Ek teel American Show Racers sedert 1995 en het nog nooit groot hoogtes bereik nie. Vir my voel dit al asof hen tipe duiwe soos Kings en Grosse makliker teel. Ek het binne 18 maande, nadat ek die Gros Mondain stoete gekoop het (1985), die SA Kampioenduif met ‘n Gros Mondain vertoon (1987). Twee keer beste Jong Gros Mondain met Belgiese invoere vertoon. As dit by Grosse kom, is daar min wat by my kan kers vashou.

Ek het maar net so aangepoer met American Show Racer totdat ek ernstig “Pieds” begin teel het. Jy sal dink ‘n “Pied” is maar net ‘n bont daksitter, maar my oge het uit hulle kaste gespring toe ek die eerste keer besef het wat gaan in die “Pied” wêreld aan. Ek het vir jare gewonder hoe kry die telers hulle “Pieds” so sterk geteel totdat ek die beginpunt ontrafel het.

Jy teel 50% “Pied” en 50% Soliede of Mismerkkleure. Nou kom die geheim na vore. Kyk, ‘n “Pied” is maar ‘n verpiepte kuiken, maar sy nesmaat is ‘n Monster. Dit hang natuurlik af of jy uit ‘n baie sterk lyn teel. As mens na krag kyk, erf die soliede of Mismerk kleur 75% en die “Pied” 25%. Nou kom die vraag - hoe gaan ek my “Pieds” verbeter? Dit is nog nie deur my getoets nie, maar die aanname is ek plaas die Mismerk of Soliede kleur by die “Pied”. Dan behoort die “Pied” minstens 50% of sterker te wees. Nêrens het ek nog iets oor “Pied” teling gelees nie. Was dit bekend, of wil niemand dit bekend maak nie?

Ek gaan in die volgende broeiseisoen my “Pieds” ‘n treetjie nader aan my einddoel neem deur hulle met ‘n verskeidenheid Soliede en Mismerk kleure op te paar om te bepaal wat werk. My “Black Spread” deur het toegeklap, maar die “Pied” deur het vir my oopgemaak om ‘n nuwe wêreld te verken.

Die 2023 broeiseison is op hande.

Ek plaas twee foto’s sodat uself afleidings kan maak. Hierdie is die begin van ‘n nuwe era vir my. Lynteling sal verdere verbeterings bring. Ek koop nie ‘n duif nie - ek teel hulle. Dit is die uitdaging.

Kyk na die ringlose “Pied” mannetjie. Verlede jaar wou ek hom elimineer. Vandag, na die ontdekking van die geheime van “Pied” teling, is hy my “foundation” mannetjie. Geen geld kan hom koop nie, want sy lyn loop deur al my monsters en “Pieds”. Ek het nog net die punte van die seekoei se ore

geraak.

Die rit het geëindig. Ek hoop u het iets nuuts geleer.

Vriendelike groete

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The Swiss Centennial Show.

By Jan Lombard

It was my privilege to attend the Swiss 100th show and celebrations in Interlaken Switzerland on the last weekend of November 2022.(This event was supposed to happen in 2021 in Thun but was postponed due to the pandemic.) What a beautiful, functional, and well-organized country and show! Although the Alps were already covered in snow (with daytime temperatures around 7 degrees Celsius – I was very thankful for my K-way base layers!) the valleys were still beautifully green.

The trip from Zurich to Interlaken lasted about 2 hours, which gave me enough time to enjoy the Swiss countryside through the window of the train. It was just like the postcards one sees of Switzerland! The most beautiful part was between Thun and Interlaken where the track runs close to the Thunersee, a large lake in the river Aare.

Swiss Show Venue

I stayed at the Metropole Hotel, with most foreign visitors, judges and the organizing committee. On Friday night I had a beer with breeders from Austria, France, Germany, Italy and Switzerland! What a wonderful opportunity it was to network with such a diverse group! That single beer however set me

back R135 (CHF 7,50)! Our money is unfortunately not worth much if one travels internationally!

The show took place in the beautiful Jungfrau Park. The show pens were set up in the circular glass

Polish Lynx Milky Blue Spangled

building surrounding the central hall. This building has got all-glass walls and a semi-transparent roof. Once the sun rose high enough over the Alps this design allows for very good natural light to view the entries. In total 3226 pigeons were entered. Of

Turgau Monk

these over 1000 were of the 25 indigenous breeds, as the show hosted the European Championships for Swiss breeds. The only ones I have seen previously (in the flesh) were Luzerne Copper Collars and Luzerne Gold Collars. (I must admit that I did not visit the Swiss breeds section at the German

St Galler Wingpigeon

shows I have been to.) These breeds are: Swiss Selfs (Einfarbige); Wiggertal Tailmarks; Argau White Tails; Zurich White Tails; Bern Larks; Bern

Argau White Tail

Gugger; Bern Tigerhead; Bern Mirrortails, Bern White Tails; Thurgau Crescent; Thurgau White Tails; Thurgau Monks; Thurgau Shields, Thurgau Elmers; St Galler Wingpigeons; Lucerne Selfs; Lucerne Copper Collars; Lucerne Gold Collars; Lucerne Tigerheads; Lucerne Shields; Lucerne Elmers, Bern Halfbeaks; Eichbuhls, Posters and Swiss Croppers. As it was the European championships, obviously it was supported well with foreign entries

from France, Italy and Germany.

The other European show that took place in conjunction with this show, was the championship for Italian Owls. This was well supported by fanciers

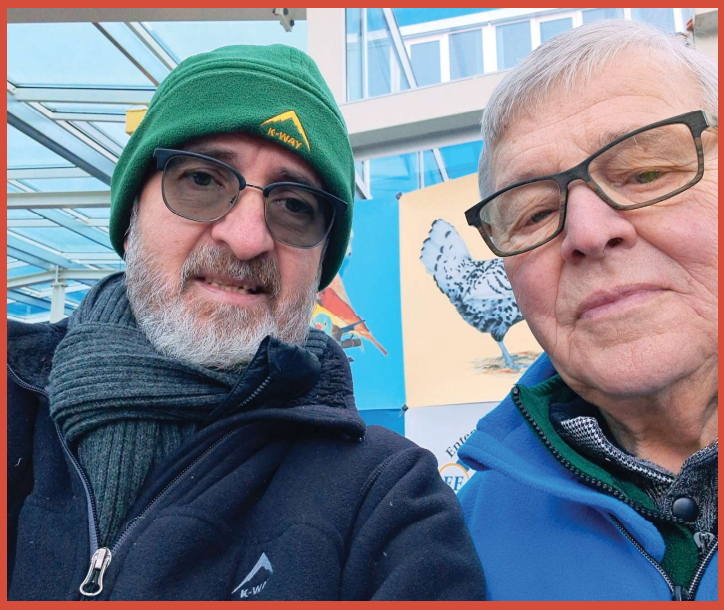
Champion Red Check Italian Owl Bred and Photographed by Marco Canella

from the above-mentioned countries. In total 196 of this lovely little breed was on display in many different colours. As during the past few years, my figurines were awarded to the colour class winners. (I am very thankful to this club, as their support went a long way in funding my airfare.) On the Friday evening I had an informal meeting over a few Rugen Brau Spezial Hell beers with a group of breeders from Germany, Switzerland and Italy, on how to improve my design. This was really insightful.

With Switzerland so close to Germany, there were a lot of the German colour pigeons on display. This group of breeds are very popular in Switzerland. Disappointing to see was that only 6 Fantails were entered. Quite a number of Arabian Trumpeters were to be seen. Of the Tumbler breeds Danzig Highfliers were the most plentiful with 130 entered. In the Pouters, Brunners were the most popular. Amongst the Utility breeds Polish Lynx were represented with 111 entries. My favorite on the show was from this breed: a beautiful milky blue laced.

Jan Lombard and Jean-Louis Frindel Chariman of the EE Standards Commission and well known Pigeon Artist)

In the hen pigeon group Modenesers were there in numbers! – 268, which includes Gazzi, Schietti



Jan Lombard and Urs Freiburghaus

and Magnani. 148 Racing homers were entered. For the complete catalog, please visit https://www.kleintiere-schweiz.ch/ Click on “Tauben” then on “Rangliste 100”, then on “Katalog”. Quality pigeons of many breeds were for sale – starting from CHF 30 (about R 450) each as can be seen in the catalogue.

A few old friendships were renewed. I saw Gotz-Ziaia (VDT President, Germany) and Jean-Louis Frindel (chariman of the EE Standards commis-

sion and well known pigeon artist). Then there was Thomas Reister (President of the European Italian Owl Club). To list all the new friends may bore you, but I would like to single out Edouard Gendrin from France!

On the Saturday evening we attended the “festabend” in the Kursaal of the casino. Speeches

were kept to the minimum and we were entertained by the world renown orchestra "Musikgesellshaft Matten, who brought tears to my eyes and made me long for home with an excellent execution of Miriam Makeba's PataPata. We were also treated to traditional Swiss yodelling by the "Jodlerklub Interlaken". The food and service were of the best! I will rather not try to translate from the German/ French menu.

The Swiss has got many awards to give recognition to their exhibitors. As in the rest of Europe they use the point system for each entry, but they also award breeders for high average scores per breed entered as well as a lot of other forms of recognition. Judging from their catalogue (192 pages!!!) the top awards ("grosseehrenpreise") were awarded to Urs Stucki for blue Starlings, Christoph Uebersax for yellow South German Mooreheads; and RosliKarpf for blue bronze bar Schietti Modenesers; Rainer Barth for white Arabian Trumpeters; UrsFreiburghaus for blue check Modenesers, Wilhelm Bauer for barred Crescent Thuringers; Thomas Jakob for blue bar Swiss Croppers and Toni Kohler for yellow magpied Komorner Tumblers (short beak European type).

My pigeon library got a small boost. Franz Hiergeist brought me a copy of his recently released book on Modenesers. I was also presented with a book that covered the history of the fancy in Switzerland. Two Swiss breeders were very generous in giving me 46 Swiss medals for my collection, some over 40 years old and in excellent condition. As can be expected my luggage was over the weight limit. I had to use all my charm to convince the lady at the Zurich airport to check it in. With that a wonderful three day experience came to an end, but the memories will linger forever.

A Baby's Hug

Taken from Internet
Submitted by
Christo Munnik

We were the only family with children in the restaurant. I sat Erik in a high chair and noticed everyone was quietly sitting and talking. Suddenly, Erik squealed with glee and said, 'Hi.' He pounded his fat baby hands on the high chair tray. His eyes were crinkled in laughter and his mouth was bared in a toothless grin, as he wriggled and giggled with merriment.

I looked around and saw the source of his merriment. It was a man whose pants were baggy with a zipper at half-mast and his toes poked out of would-be shoes. His shirt was dirty and his hair was uncombed and unwashed. His whiskers were too short to be called a beard and his nose was so varicose it looked like a road map.

We were too far from him to smell, but I was sure he smelled.. His hands waved and flapped on loose wrists. 'Hi there, baby; hi there, big boy.. I see ya, buster,' the man said to Erik.

My husband and I exchanged looks,
'What do we do?'

Erik continued to laugh and answer, 'Hi.'

Everyone in the restaurant noticed and looked at us and then at the man. The old geezer was creating a nuisance with my beautiful baby. Our meal came and the man began shouting from across the room, 'Do ya patty cake? Do you know peek-a-boo? Hey, look, he knows peek- a-boo.'

Nobody thought the old man was cute. He was obviously drunk.

My husband and I were embarrassed. We ate in silence; all except for Erik, who was running through his repertoire for the admiring skid-row bum, who in turn, reciprocated with his cute comments.

We finally got through the meal and headed for the door. My husband went to pay the check and told me to meet him in the parking lot. The old man sat poised between me and the door. 'Lord, just let me out of here before he speaks to me or Erik,' I prayed. As I drew closer to the man, I turned my back trying to sidestep him and avoid any air he might be breathing. As I did, Erik leaned over my arm, reaching with both arms in a baby's 'pick-me-up' position. Before I could stop him, Erik had propelled himself from my arms to the man.

Suddenly a very old smelly man and a very young baby consummated their love and kinship. Erik in an act of total trust, love, and submission laid his tiny head upon the man's ragged shoulder. The man's eyes closed, and I saw tears hover beneath his lashes. His aged hands full of grime, pain, and hard labor, cradled my baby's bottom and stroked his back. No two beings have ever loved so deeply for so short a time.

I stood awestruck. The old man rocked and cradled Erik in his arms and his eyes opened and set squarely on mine. He said in a firm commanding voice, 'You take care of this baby.'

Somehow I managed, 'I will,' from a throat that contained a stone.

He pried Erik from his chest, lovingly and longingly, as though he were in pain. I received my baby, and the man said, 'God bless you, ma'am, you've given me my Christmas gift.'

I said nothing more than a muttered thanks. With Erik in my arms, I ran for the car. My husband was wondering why I was crying and holding Erik so tightly, and why I was saying, 'My God, my God, forgive me.'

I had just witnessed Christ's love shown through the innocence of a tiny child who saw no sin, who made no judgment; a child who saw a soul, and a mother who saw a suit of clothes. I was a Christian who was blind, holding a child who was not. I felt it was God asking, 'Are you willing to share your son for a moment?' when He shared His for all eternity. How did God feel when he put his baby in our arms 2000 years ago.

The ragged old man, unwittingly, had reminded me, 'To enter the Kingdom of God , we must become as little children.'

If this has blessed you, please bless others by sending it on. Sometimes, it takes a child to remind us of what is really important. We must always remember who we are, where we came from and, most importantly, how we feel about others.The clothes on your back or the car that you drive or the house that you live in does not define you at all; it is how you treat your fellow man that identifies who you are.

'It is better to be liked for the true you, than to be loved for who people think you are.....'

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:	2750

Manie Fourie Trophy

1.	Eastern Region:	1650
2.	Western Cape:	1648
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

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