

Die Sierduif

March / Maart 2024

The Fancy Pigeon



Reversewing Pouter

Read inside;

The Dragoon by the late Stewart Patterson - very interesting article

Barred English Logfaced Tumblers by the late Christo Britz

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Indeks / Index

Algemene inligting van die SASV	2
Editors Page / Redakteur se blad	3
Voorwoord - Pieter Neethling	3
Eye Colour - Leendert Snyman	5
Induced Roll - Nando Oosthuizen	11
Editorial March/April 2006 - Christo Munnik	13
The Dragoon - by the late Stewart Patterson	
Submitted by Christo Munnik	15
Barred English Lohgfaces - by the late	
Christo Britz - Submitted by Christo Munnik	19
Scoreboard and Rules	20

Nuwe lede / New members

NATEN DU PLESSIS G061

Birthdays / Verjaarsdae

V060 - Johan van Tonder	02-Apr
J007 - George Bell	05-Apr
G002 - André Bruwer	06-Apr
A008 - Rob Lombaard	11-Apr
W036 - Mari Wessels	13-Apr
B086 - Jacobus Pieterse	15-Apr
B013 - George Nell	19-Apr
W086 - Nico Bester	19-Apr
D021 - Herman Wessels	20-Apr
W029 - Hendri Botha	22-Apr
C025 - Nesley Topham	22-Apr
B020 - Chris de Bruin	22-Apr
B017 - Nico van Rensburg	22-Apr
B037 - Carel Laufs	24-Apr
V056 - Elzaan Hamman	25-Apr



Voorwoord

Pieter Neethling
President Wes kaap Streek

AGTER ELKE MAN

Jare terug klop ek aan 'n deur. Die begin van my deel wees van die SASV. Vriendelike oom Danie open die deur en nooi my in. Tannie Annie kom van êrens en vee haar hande af in haar voorskoot en vat my hand en heet my welkom in haar huis. Die heerlikste koppie tee met kondensmelk word my aangebied en ons kuier. Net 'n oomblik later en ons is by die duiwehokke. Hollandse kroppers en Dragoons is wat my oog vang en my lewe met die duif begin.

Nie lank nie en ek ontmoet die Steyns, net liefde wat daar leef vir die duif. Hannelie en tannie Anne staan net reg met ietsie lekker te eet en te drink, so groei die duiwe familie en ek ontmoet die Boland streek se manne en agter elke man is daar 'n vrou. Vroue wat nie eers duiwe het nie, maar hul

ondersteun hul man en verdra die duif. Die manne hou lekker vergadering en die vrouens kom daarna weer by. Daardie tyd was ek en Dantè nog nie gering, maar die tannies het na ons ook omgesien. Die eerste skou breek aan en word in Ceres se kruis-saal gehou. Duiwe kom aan in hul dosyne en die vroue is weer daar om ons van binnekant af sterk te hou. My bek hang oop vir die moeite en vir niemand is dit 'n job nie, dit gebeur net. In daardie kruis-saal ontmoet ek vir Johan Vivier, ook met 'n ystervrou uit die SWD. Min geweet dat ek na 'n jaar of twee ook oppad was na Oudtshoorn om daar te bly.

My eerste wegskou en ek word saamgenooi met die Geldenhuyse en Steyns, Natalie het hier bygekom. "Haar eerste Saterdagmiddag by my opgedaag en gekyk wat ek doen in my hokke met die duiwe. Hul bewonder en vrae gevra. Die tweede Saterdag het sy 'n boek saamgebring, koffie gemaak en daar ge-wees. 'n Paar Saterdag later nie opgedaag, maar my tyd met die duiwe gegun en nooit gekla nie. Het haar wel voor ons troue gesê: As sy ooit vir my moes sê ek moet kies, sy of die duiwe, sal ek haar mis". Maar jare later is sy nog steeds aan my sy en ondersteun my in my liefde van duiwe.

By die eerste wegskou was dit 'n Nationals - Daar ontmoet ek die ysters van daai tyd, Wynand Wes-sels, Warren Klopper, Kas de Waal, Kobus Sny-man, Barnard Steyn, Frik Knoetsen, Nico du Preez, Willie Theunissen, Johan de Bruyn en At Botha... en so kan ek aangaan..... Ooms wat jy gevoel het jy op aandag voor moes staan, hul het 'n impak gemaak en agter elkeen van hulle was daar 'n vrou wat vasgestaan het agter hul ooms. Vriende op daai skou gemaak wat nou familie is, met vroue wat ook nou deel van ons is.

Daar is vroue wat ek by die naam wil noem. Tannie Annie van oom Danie, Marie van oom Ben, tannie Antoinette le Roux, tannie Annetjie van oom Dries, tannie Lena van oom Picket, Hannelie Steyn, Elsa-be van Chris, Thelma de Bruyn, Meis Swanepoel, Sarie Knoetze, Netta Prince, Cora Munnik, Martie Wessels, Petra van den Berg, Berta Snyman, Gloudina van Seppie, Beulah Vivier, Lorraine Pot-gieter, Monia Muller, Alta Bence en ook my vrou Natalie. Net 'n paar so uit my vuis. Baie van hulle het ons alreeds ontval. Dan was daar van die vroue wat op UK's gedien het, baie tyd van hul opgegee het en ongelooflike job gedoen het. Dankie daar-voor.

Dankie aan streke. Die dames word bederf met geskenkies vir hul moeite om saam te kom na ons skoue. Dames dae word aangebied met 'n toer

ens. Ek onthou die SA's van Noord-Vrystaat waar ek 'n blomme demo aangebied het vir die dames. Was so lekker om dit met hul te deel. Dames wat in die sonnetjie sit en brei of hekel, kinders oppas, dankie vir jul deel wees van ons. Daar is 'n nuwe generasie van dames wat bygekom het wat voorvat in ons stokperdjie, dankie vir julle, ons waardeer ju-lle.

Manne kom ons kry ons vroue weer betrokke, waar is ons gasvryheid van daardie dae. Sop en brood op 'n Vrydagaand, uitpak van duiwe en ons kuier. Saterdagoggend se skinkborde vol broodjies met koffie en tee en dan middagete soos elke streek dit kan doen. Koek en tee deur die dag en so kan ons aangaan.

Manne hou jul vrouens naby en dat hul dit ook kan geniet en trots kan wees op pappa, boetie of sussie of hul eie duiwe. Agter elke duiweman kort ons 'n duiwevrou.

Die kostes om die stokperdjie van ons by te hou, het sy uitdagings, kom ons bly "vasvat."

Dankie aan elk vrou wat 'n duiweboer ondersteun en verdra. Ons Salueer jou by jou Naam.

Pieter Neethling.

Suid-Afrikaanse Homer Klub



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***Elke dag wat oor ons breek bied
nuwe geleenthede vir diens, liefde en vergifnis.***

***Dit duur nogal lank voordat mens ontdek, dat jy maar
net soos elke ander mens is***



**Ingestuur deur
Leendert Snyman
Geneem, aangepas
en vertaal uit Mum-
taztic Loft se Pigeon
Genetics – Eye Color
For Full article or en-
glish version, visist
mumtazticloft.com**

Duif Visie:

Darwin het in “the Origin of species (1859), die oog beskryf as ‘n “orgaan van uiterste volmaaktheid”. Dit is onmiskenbaar dat duiwe baie beter sig en optiese meganismes het wat beter is as die van die mens. Die duif se oog is die helfte van die gewig van sy brein, terwyl die oog van die mens slegs een vyftigste van die gewig van sy brein is. Duiwe het ‘n baie wye gesigsveld van ongeveer 340° vergeleke met die 180° van die mens. Duiwe kan die kleur spektrum van rooi, geel en blou sien soos die mens, maar duiwe kan ook ultraviolet lig sien wat die mens nie kan sien nie. Hulle oë kan ultravioletbestraling sien, selfs op bewolkte dae en dit is noodsaaklik vir navigasie. Voëls het proporsioneel meer ligreseptore in hul retina as soogdiere, en meer senuweeverbindings tussen die fotoreseptore en die brein. Die meeste voëls is tetrachromaties, met ultraviolet (UV) sensitiewe keëlselle in die oog sowel as die vir rooi, groen en blou, maar duiwe het ‘n bykomende pigment en hulle is dus tetrachromaties - `n toestand om vyf onafhanklike kanale te besit vir die oordrag van kleurinligting.

Al ooit gewonder hoekom `n duif op die laaste sekonde uit die pad van `n aankomende voertuig

vlieg? Volgens David Gains – British Garden Birds het die meeste voëls binokulêre visie, sodat hulle afstande kan beoordeel. Roofvoëls, soos valke en uile, het veral goed ontwikkelde binokulêre visie met die oë aan die voorkant van die kop. Kleiner voëls se oë sit gewoonlik meer aan die kant van die kop sodat hulle meer rondom sig het om gevaar in alle rigtings te gewaar. Duiwe wat se oë teen die kant van die kop sit, het min binokulêre visie en maak staat op skynbare beweging tussen naby en vêr voorwerpe om afstand te bepaal. Naby voorwerpe se beweging is vinnig terwyl vêr voorwerpe se beweging baie stadig is.



Oog Kleur:

Volgens WF Hollander is duiwe in staat om ten minste pigmente in hul oë te produseer: oranje en wit (pêrel). Die oranje en die wit (pêrel) pigmentasie verskyn in die iris (rondom die pupil). Die oranje gepigmenteerde iris is die standaard of die wilde tipe pigmentasie. Die oogkleurgeen is outosomaal en daarom dra elke duif 2 alele. Die pêrel oog is ressesief tot die wilde tipe. Daarom is die oogkleur geen nie geslagsgekoppel nie en kan ons nie die nageslag se geslag bepaal dmv die oogkleur geen nie. Volgens Dr. Richard Cryberg word die oranje gekleurde pigment “pteridine” genoem en die wit pigment in die iris “guanidine”. Hierdie pigmente

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van die iris keer dat lig deur die iris die oog binnegaan (lig gaan deur die pupil die oog binne wat dan 'n beeld skep wat deur die retina na die brein gaan).

Oranje en wit oë:

Die oranje pigment word ook geel genoem en kan ook as rooi voorkom, afhangende van die bloedvate wat in die iris van die oë voorkom. Die wit oog aan die ander kant kan voorkom as pêrelvisoog of vurige rooi pêrel kleure afhangende van die hoeveelheid bloedvate wat in of op die iris voorkom. Daar bestaan nie rooi pigmente in die oë van duive nie. Die rooiheid van die oog soos genoem is as gevolg van bloedvate wat in die iris voorkom. Die intensiteit van die rooi hang af van die hoeveelheid bloedvate in die iris. Daar is dus net 2 pigmente wat in die iris van duive voorkom, oranje (wilde tipe) en wit (pêrel). By pêrel oog is die stap om pteridien in die iris te vervaardig gemuteer en die guanidien word normaal vervaardig en is die pêreloog die gevolg van 'n gebrek aan pteridien pigmente in die iris. Omdat die guanidien wit is en ondeursigtig, kan die binneste oppervlak van die oog wat swart is nie gesien word nie. Wanneer die pigment produksie van pteridien en guanidien heeltemal gestop is, kan ons die swart pigment in die binne oppervlak van die iris gesien word, dit is waar "bull-eye" vandaan kom. Hier is voorbeelde van Oranje oë bo en Pêrel oë onder. Let op dat die rooi bloedvate is. Kyk na die Oranje (wilde tipe) oog se iris is oranje en Pêrel oog se iris is wit.



Om te bepaal of die oog oranje of wit is, word na die oppervlak kleur van die iris reg buite die pupil gekyk. Die gedeelte reg buite die pupil het nie bloedvate nie en verskyn as geel (oranje) of pêrel (wit). Die bloedvate is by nadere beskouing bo-op die iris. Die genetiese simbool vir 'n oranje oog is "+" aangesien dit die wilde tipe is. Die genetiese simbool vir pêre (wit) is "tr". Die pêrel oog word slegs by "domestic" of mak duive gevind byvoorbeeld baie van die tuimelaar rasse en nonne.

Bull eye:

Voordat ons by die "bull eye" kom, moet ons eers die "piebald" mutasie verstaan wat enige lapwerk mengsel van wit en gekleurde vere is. Dit sluit in "baldhead, badge, beard mark, saddle, magpie, bell neck, pencil, gazzi, white flights, white tails" ensovoorts wat almal 'n afsonderlike "piebald" kondisie wys. Die wit en gekleurde dele verskil tussen die verskillende rasse. Hierdie fenotipes is 'n kombinasie van "pied" faktore – 2 of meer mutasies. "Piebald" word gesien as 'n soliede wit lap vere omring deur gekleurde vere of as 'n soliede lap van gekleurde vere omring deur wit vere maar moet nie met grizzle of verspreide wit vere van amandel kleur verwar word nie.

Volgens Dr. Cryberg word "pied" deur 'n tekort aan pigment selle op die wit aars veroorsaak. Pigment selle is gemodifiseerde senuwee selle. In die embryo ontwikkel hierdie senuwee selle in die neurale kruin. Party van hierdie selle migreer oor die oppervlak van die liggaam net onder die vel laag en veroorsaak pigment vir die vere, bek, toon naels, bene, vel en veroorsaak ook die oranje en ondeursigtige wit in die iris van die oog. Party van die pigment selle migreer in die liggaam en beland in die brein, ingewande, binneste deel van die oog en somtyds bene. 'n Defek kan die eksterne migrasie verhoed en kry die duive wit vere op enige plek waar hierdie gepigmenteerde selle nie migreer het nie. Indien die gepigmenteerde selle nie na buitelaag van die oog se iris migreer nie, kry die duif geen pteridien (oranje) of guanidien (wit) pigment in die oog nie.

Sulke mutasies is een van die hoof oorsake van “pied” duiwe. Interne migrasie vind gewoonlik reg plaas, al misluk die eksterne migrasie 100%. Daarom kry ons by duiwe nogsteeds pigment selle wat na die binne deel van die oog migreer wat swart pigment produseer. Die resultaat is dat meeste duiwe met `n “pied” wit kop :bull eyes” het omdat die enigste pigment in die oog die swart pigment is aan die binnekant van die oog. Dit is omdat die normale pteridien of guanidien pigmente afwesig is in die iris en die iris deursigtig is en ons deur dit kyk tot op die swart pigment aan die binnekant van die oog. “Bull eyed” duiwe is eenvoudig duiwe wat die normale swart pupil het, maar die iris kleur lyk ook swart. By nadere ondersoek kan die pupil en die iris nogsteeds onderskei word. Dit is belangrik om te verstaan dat “bull eye” duiwe nogsteeds die 2 oog kleur gene dra in hul genotipe maar kan nie in die fenotipe gesien word nie. Daarom kan ons sê dat “bull eye” epistaties is tot die wilde tipe (oranje) of pêrel (wit) oog. Die rede waarom ons nie een van die twee moontlike oog pigmente sien in “bull eye” duiwe nie, is nie as gevolg van die tekort aan pigment nie, maar eerder die teenwoordigheid van pigment sonder kleur, melanien. Die “bull eye” word gewoonlik in resessief wit of “piebald” wit gesien.

Wit vere in die meeste “piebalds” is as gevolg van die tekort melanosiet migrasie na die deel wat wit is. `n normale duif se oog is nie “bull” nie, maar daar is interessante uitsonderings soos by Ys Duiwe. Normaalweg is duiwe se oë of oranje (wilde tipe) of pêrel (wit) en dit het geen verwantskap met kleur van vere in `n gekleurde duif nie. By “bull eye”

duiwe is dit dus duidelik dat die oranje of die wit pigment nie op die oppervlak laag van die oog of iris geproduseer word nie sodat ons die swart pigment aan die binnekant van die iris kan sien.



Pienk Oë:

Daar is ook `n oog wat pienk lyk wat by albino duiwe gesien word. Albino is `n mutasie wat alle pigment produksie elimineer. By “bull eye” word pigment geproduseer sonder die melanien waar albino duiwe geen pigment het nie. Sonder die pigment, sien ons die refleksie van lig deur die bloed weefsel wat dan pienk lyk. Albinisme affekteer ook die vel, naels en veer pigment vandie duif wat dan die vel en veer kleur in wit verander en die naels en bek in ivoor kleur.

Albinisme is `n ressesiewe einenskap en kom slegs tot uiting in die homosigotiese toestand. Albinisme kan deur `n aantal generasies in die heterosigotiese toestand gedra word, maar nie tot uiting kom nie. Wanneer twee fenotopies normale duiwe

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wat elk die albinisme eienskap in die heterosigotiese toestand versteek met mekaar gepaar word, kan albinisme na vore kom indien elkeen van die twee ouers die albino geen oordra en dit dan in die homosigotiese toestand in die nageslag na vore kom. Dit beteken die nageslag het 'n ressesiewe albino geen van elkeen van die ouers gekry en is dit die enigste geen wat tot uiting kan kom. 'n Albino (pienk) oog gaan op 'n andersins "bull eyed", oranje of wit oog duif wys. Dus kan ons sê dat pienk oog van albinisme epistaties is tot alle oog kleure.

"Omdat albino slegs 'n mutasie is van die geen wat kodeer vir die ensiem tirosien, blyk dit duidelik te wees dat tirosien belangrik is in die produksie van beide guanidien en pteridien. Wanneer guanidien produksie afgeskakel word in 'n albino, is die iris nie meer ondeursigtig nie. Lig gaan dus deur die iris na die binne oog en is 'n groot rede vir die swak sig van albino duive. As gevolg van die lig wat die oog binnedring rondom die pupil, word die lig nie gefokus deur die lens nie en vorm die retina 'n baie swak beeld. 'n Albino is natuurlik ook nie instaat om die swart pigment in die voorste binne oppervlak van die oogbal te maak nie."

Dr. Richard Cryberg.



On-ewe Oë:

Die skrywer noem in sy artikel dat hy die kondisie dikwels in sy Birmingham Rollers sien, waar een oog oranje of pêrel is maar die ander oog "bull eye". Omdat roller vol "pied" mutasies is, is onewe oë 'n gereelde verskynsel by rollers. Onewe oë somtyds na verwys as "split eys" (gedeeltelik gekleur of gedeeltelik bull) of oë wat nie by mekaar pas nie. Een deel gekleur en die ander "bull", is die resultaat van geen melanien produksie in die oog of in die donker deel van die oog. Dit is 'n raaisel wat onewe oë veroorsaak, selfs wanneer die hele kop wit (bald head) is met geen gepigmenteerde vere nie. Tog, in plaas van twee "bull eyes", kry ons onewe oë. Die onewe oë by duive word gewoonlik by duive met "pie ball" merke (" bald head, badge mark, bell neck, ring neck, white flights etc.") gesien. Wit vere en "bull eye" gaan gewoonlik hand aan hand. Ons kry nie duive met oranje (wilde tipe) en pêrel (wit) oog op dieselfde duif nie. Volgens Dr. Richard Cryberg is die verduideliking vir onewe oë dat die twee kante van die kop nie perfek simetries is vir die oë nie net soos hulle baie keer nie simetries is vir "pieds" nie. Dus kry ons een "bull eye" en een oranje of pêrel oog. Waar een oog oranje of pêrel is en die ander "bull", is die mees waarskynlike verduideliking 'n somatiese mutasie of 'n chimera, albei heel moontlik.

Gebreekte (Cracked) Oë

Onthou dat duive twee pigmente in hul iris kan produseer: een word guanidien genoem en die ander pteridien. Guanidien is die wit en ondeursigtige kleur wat dikwels na verwys word as die pêrel-oog. Pteridien aan die ander kant is 'n geel oranje kleurpigment, wat die kleur van die wilde-tipe oog is. 'n Pêreloog is die gevolg van 'n mutasie wat die produksie van pteridien pigment deur die pigmentselle in die iris doodmaak. As gevolg hiervan is al wat ons kan sien die ondeursigtige wit van die guanidien saam met enige rooi bloedvate wat op die oppervlak van die iris voorkom. Onthou ook dat in ressesiewe wit en bond duive die rede waarom die vere wit is, is migrasie van pigmentselle net

onder die oppervlak. Wanneer dit gebeur, kry enige resessiewe wit of bond duif dieselfde probleem in hul oë as wat hulle dit in hul vere kry – benewens om wit vere te kry, kry die duiwe ook gewoonlik “Bull-eyes”. Die resultaat is dat enige duif wat wit vere langs sy oog het, `n iris het wat of sonder pigmentselle is of gedeeltelik pigmentselle in die iris het. As die migrasie na die iris heeltemal misluk, kry ons `n “bull-eye” waar ons deur die iris na die swart pigment aan die binnekant van die oog sien. By `n gebreekte oog werk die migrasie van pigmentselle slegs gedeeltelik in die iris en is daar `n deel met en `n deel sonder pigment. `n Gebreekte oog kan bloot die skeidslyn wees tussen waar pigmentselle gemigreer het en waarheen hulle nie gemigreer het nie as dit `n geval is van gedeeltelik bul vs gedeeltelik oranje of pêrel. As dit deels oranje en deels pêrel is, is dit waarskynlik óf `n somatiese

mutasie óf `n chimera. Ek het egter nog nooit sulke gekraakte oog gesien of gehoor nie. Ons verstaan nog nie wat gebreekte oë by duiwe veroorsaak nie; dit blyk egter dat die pigmentselmigrasie miskien effens verskil tussen dié wat na die oë gaan en dié wat na die vere gaan, aangesien ons nie eers seker weet dat die pigmentselle wat na die oog gaan identies is aan dié wat na die vere gaan nie. Dit kan verduidelik hoekom ons vreemde oë kry (een bul en een normaal) selfs op voëls met volmaakte wit kop waar ons sou verwag dat albei oë bul-oë sou wees as die omliggende vere van die oë wit is. Die migrasie van die selle wat verskillend is wat na die oog gaan en diegene wat na die vere toe gaan, kan ook die gebarste/gebreekte oog-verskynsel by duiwe verklaar.

Alhoewel gekraakte oë baie algemeen in die



sluit aan
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**FANTAIL CLUB
WAIERSTERTKLUB**

August 2023

meeste rasse is, is al my gekraakte oogduiwe volgens my ervaring my pencilrollers. Hoe 'n pencil wat ten volle gepigmenteerde kopvere het uiteindelik gedeeltelik bul-oë kry, is 'n raaisel. Dus, óf die selmigrasie is nie die enigste verklaring/oorsaak van bul/gebarste oë nie óf die selmigrasie na die oë volg 'n ander pad as dié wat na die vere migreer. Dit kan ook verduidelik hoekom ysduiwe bul-oë het. Miskien laat die ys-mutant op een of ander manier selmigrasie na oral toe, behalwe die oë.



Valse Pêrel-Oë:

Volgens Joe Quinn het bruin duiwe selde oranje oë omdat die bruin mutasie sekere aspekte van die iris pigmentasie affekteer wat 'n romerige wit "pearl eye" tipe verkleuring produseer wat bekend staan as 'n valse pêrel oog. Volgens Dr. Cryberg is die gewone funksie van die wilde tipe oog by die bruin geen om 'n ensiem te maak wat oksidasie moontlik maak van 'n van 'n spesifieke verbinding wat swart pigment maak wanneer dit geoksideer word. In die geval van bruin mutasies is hierdie geen wat die

swart pigment (wilde tipe) maak egter gemuteer en oksidasie vind nie plaas nie en produseer dus bruin pigment in plaas van swart. Wanneer ons 'n normale duif het met 'n mutasie wat die produksie van die pteridien (oranje) pigment in die iris stop, kry ons 'n pêrel oog. 'n pêrel oog duif het net guanidien en dalk spore van melanien plus die bloedvate. In die geval van valse pêrel-oë, is die chemikalië wat nodig is om bruin pigment in swart pigment te verander vermoedeli) pigmente. Dus is 'n bruin duif nie instaat om pteridien (oranje) te maak nie en stel homself dus voor as 'n valse pêrel-oog.

"In duiwe oë is daar twee nie-melanien pigmente. Een word guanidien genoem en die ander pteridien. Die guanidien maak 'n witterige ondeursigtige pigment terwyl die pteridien 'n oranje pigment maak. Blykbaar is die chemikalië wat deur wilde tipe by bruin geproduseer word nie net belangrik om die produksie van swart pigment in vere toe te laat nie, maar ook belangrik om pteridien (oranje) in die oë te produseer. Daar is 'n proteïen wat noodsaaklik is om swart pigmente te produseer, genaamd Tyrosinase-verwante proteïen. Die wilde tipe geen wat hierdie proteïen produseer, word Trp1 gesimboliseer. Wanneer hierdie proteïen afwesig of gebrekkig is, funksioneer dit nie en in plaas daarvan om swart pigment te produseer, maak die duif bruin pigment. Wanneer 'n duif homosigoties is vir hierdie gebrekkige vorm van Trp1 wat nie werk nie, misluk die pteridien sintese in die oog byna 100%. Dit lyk dus asof Trp1 normaal benodig word om pteridien (oranje) te produseer. Die gebrek aan baie pteridien in 'n bruin duif is hoekom bruin duiwe 'n

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Prestigeskou Augustus 2023

3de Saterdag van Januarie elke jaar in Kroonstad



valse pêrel-oog het. Die rede is dat bruin duiwe blykbaar geen pteridien produseer nie en gevolglik

vale pêrel-oë het” sê Dr. Richard Cryberg.



Induced Roll

Submitted By:
Nando Oosthuizen

Written By Donny James

In the dictionary Induce means - persuade, generate withits synonyms meaning urge, influence and bring about. What does this word have to do with a Roller? Well, a greatdeal! Especially when it comes to the individual bird rolling. So, the question that arises is "what induces a great roller" Now we must factor in elements that will affect the rollwind speed and direction, the areo dynamic shape of the bird as it is rolling and centre of mass (gravity) which I will be mainly talking about in this article. Now how do we know that a bird knows how to compensate for all of these naturally occurring forces? What we can say that the bird instinctively knows what to do according to its natural ability. All these forces have a consequential outcome on the birds ability to roll.

Let's talk a little about the centre of mass (gravity) Centre of Mass is best defined for our purpose as the point at which an object can be perfectly balanced no matter what shape or how the object is rotating. This is also true for a bird as it is spinning. The bird is constantly shifting its centre of mass due to the adjustments it must make in order for it

to roll through. We must remember that each indi-



vidual bird has its own individual style to roll, by this I mean that there are natural skills required for the bird to achieve its roll. By possessing these skills, a bird must modify its roll by several adjustments that will physically and naturally make it successful. For example, its say inorder for one spinner to get a deep roll it may need to apply a little more pressure to the tail to allow the tip of the tall to move backwards away from the head. This is due to the sensation it feels from the natural shifting of its Centre of Mass as it is rotating, changing shape and other forces that the bird encounters as it is rolling.

The positions and shapes the bird has made in a roll is a result of it's ability to act upon the changing conditions that are occurring as it is rolling. At this point we must know that each birds centre of mass (gravity) differs from one to another because of the body size and shape. This is especially true for the shape the bird makes as it is rolling. As the bird rolls it feels sensations that tells it that some

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adjustments must be made to continue the roll through. So each birds viewed position will not be identical as the next (this is of course if we could be within a very reasonable distance to view the bird as it rolls and somehow in real time slowdown the rotations) Now it can be safely said that a new and more complex "picture" is made when a bird is spinning. Please note there are many minor adjustments that a bird must do as it rolls to compensate for the force implied to it, so thinking it has only one adjustment is wrong.

Now for reasons of understanding let's compare a bird rolling to us walking What exactly is going

things that are going on to enable us to walk. Our arms swing back and forth for balance, we lean forward slightly, our peripheral vision becomes more enhanced and many other small things that work in combination to allow us to walk. When a bird posses the skills to compensate for forces that interact on it as it rolls, it must be natural and genetically breed into the bird One bird may posses greater skills than another simply because it has itl just as one human being posses greater skills in something's and lacking in others. for the most part the most important factor in a good performer



on when we walk? There are many simultaneous

is the birds ability to naturally understand and com-

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Oktober 2023

pensate for the affect that it's centre of mass and other relating forces that affect it during its flight. A birds performance is also affected by its psyche. The psychological aspects include health and condition of mind Feeding becomes very important for a birds state of mind If the body doesn't have the proper nutrition to allow it to function, then instinctively the body's functions will shutdown to the survival mode.

Keep in mind that when the body shuts down to this mode so will the mind, so the bird will not, do what it is breed to do until the mind allows it to. The importance of the birds mental state is very substantial for a birds performance if we intend to use it as a performer. In conclusion, a roller induces a

great roller within itself. Let us remember that the forces that a bird encounters will have a profound effect on the individual bird's ability to perform. This is through the skills and knowledge the bird naturally_ possesses. Therefore making_ it possible to compensate for the changes that are occurring as it is rolling. So this brings us back to the visual picture of a outstanding roller. There is a general visualized picture that is made to us as we watch the bird roll from a distance but we can not see the very minor adjustments that the bird must do to spin properly. Yes there must be a general picture for us to judge but one must know that there are a series of Small_ Pictures that will make up the BIG PICTURE Do we induce our own visual picture of the bird as it rolls? That's for you to decide,



Christo Munnik's editorial of March/April 2006

Submitted by himself

I have decided to place this editorial of Christo due to so many true and good things said in it.

An elderly man once sold his very successful business to a young man. On the day the young man

took over the business he asked the old man to tell him what his secret was to success. The old man's answer were: "two words my friend, **right decisions**. I made the **right decisions at the right time**." The young man not satisfied with the answer asked: "how did you know that the decisions you took were the right decisions." "One word my friend" was the answer, "**experience**". How, the young man asked did you gain all the experience. Was it all the years in the business? "It was" said the old man "but the right answer is two words again, **wrong decisions**. Through taking wrong decisions in the beginning and learning that it was wrong I gained valuable experience and that enabled me to make the right decisions in future."

I am sure there is a lot of our older members that can say that this little story reflects their success over

Birmingham & SA Distance Roller Vertoners Klub



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Augustus 2023



the years breeding pigeons and winning shows. It can also be used to raise kids breed dogs and cats. I am now six months or nearly seven months down the line being the editor of our magazine and believe me I am still making decisions on how I think the end result shall look like, and believe me not all right decisions.

The other day one of my dear friends died at the age of 46 behind the steering wheel of her car after suffering a huge heart attack. That brought me back to my own mother who also died at the same age also suffering a heart attack. Life is so short that one should enjoy every minute of it and live it out with your family and close friends. My close friends in life is my pigeon friends. I try my best not to harm anybody and not to talk bad things behind their backs. I am also just human and sometimes can go off the road and if I do I ask for forgiveness maybe not to the person but in my prayers I do.

I asked the members in my editorial of last month please speak to me in person if you have a problem with the Magazine so that I can fix it, maybe with your help, but what happens, I keep on get-

ting phone calls from other EC members and other members saying that one of the members complained about this that and the other. I am sorry but the only way to rectify this is if the members that have complaints speak to me directly. I will in future only react if a member speak to me and not to somebody else. This will also be the last time that I will write anything about this.

Now back to the "lekker" things in our hobby, breeding winners and showing those winners. The show season kicks off again one of these days and I will be attending more of the shows in the Northern and Eastern parts of our beautiful Country. Please enjoy the shows that you will attend and please leave the decisions to the judges of the day.

To the members of Boland and Western Province who joined hands after many years of independence, good luck and may the new Western Cape region go from strength to strength. I really take my hat off for you, this could not have been a easy decision with all the rest of the SAFPA members waiting to see what will happen. Speak again next time.



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August 2023

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November 2023





THE DRAGOON
*Compiled by the
late Stewart Patterson*

*Taken from March/
April 2006 Magazine
Submitted by Christo
Munnik*

Having been a dedicated breeder of English Long-faces for over 30 years I added Dragoons to my range of breeds with 2 pairs I imported in 2001 from John Heppner of the United States. I was pleased to receive the August 2005 issue of the Pigeon Debut which was dedicated to Dragoons, as apart from the standard, there is little available to read and learn more about Dragoons. As other Dragoon fanciers may also be wishing to learn more about this fascinating pigeon I have paraphrased major issues dealt with in the magazine as I believe the information could be helpful to fanciers. I have taken, however, some liberty in editing for the benefit of local readers.

The Early History of the Dragoon
Joel Kinkade of Michigan

The Dragoon was originally a message carrying breed whose ancestors flew for the "Barbarians" against the mighty Roman Empire. The use of pigeons to carry messages in times of peace and war goes back to ancient Greece and at least to Cyprus of Persia, about 550 B.C. The earliest uses of these message carriers may have been restricted to the reporting of victories as opposed to strategic purposes in the field. However, the Saracens did use them strategically during the Crusades. The landing of a crusading party led by King Louis IX of France was reported by messenger pigeon to the Sultan of Cairo, who was able to surprise and defeat the French invaders. This method of communication was not known to the Europeans until a bird shot for food was found to be carrying informational strategic maps.

In the late 1800's it was not only the most popular breed in all of England, but show entries were so large that they outnumbered all other breeds combined! Lyle (1887) comments with dissatisfaction upon its great popularity in England in 1876 where at the Oxford show there were eighteen classes of Dragoons as opposed to 16 for Carriers, Pouters, Tumblers, and Barbs combined. In the early 1900's entries of over a 1000 Dragoons occurred with repeated regularity and were common place!

The Dragoon Standard
John Heppner of California

It is very interesting to note that in the Dragoon standard no points are allotted to the various features of the breed. I'm sure it is one of the few major breeds that does not have point allotments. We can be successful without a point system because we have a good written standard and a great Order of Evaluation. The order of evaluation obviously gives a hierarchical importance and weight to the major features of the breed. For example, the first item in the order of evaluation is Carriage and Outlook. Major breeders have slightly differing views as to how many points out of a 100 pts. total that should be worth. Some say as much as 40 pts., others 35 or even 30. It really doesn't seem to matter because we have as much judging uniformity as any other breed I know of.

The order of evaluation of course is nearly as important as the written standard itself. Do you not agree that it is both surprising and amazing that the Dragoon fancy can flourish in America, Canada, Germany, England, France, and Australia, to name but a few, without points being allotted for the various features of the breed. Speaking about specific points in judging, the Dragoon fanciers considered it as far back as 1905. Tattersall and Butterworth, two Dragoon experts of their day, wrote the following: "The system of judging by points has been strongly advocated at times in various quarters. In this system each property of the breed has allotted to it a certain numerical value which indicates the

proportion, or rather the weight, excellence in this point should have in balancing the relative merits of the birds. We have always considered this method to be a most fallacious one... although we can conceive that an individual may make such a scale of points for his own use, or take a scale already made and use that as some guide in coming to his decisions, still, we seriously contend, that a judge who requires such assistance is not really competent."

I guess it was pretty easy to knock the point card system if you did not even have a scale of points to begin with. What Tattersall and Butterworth were concluding is that judging a Dragoon, and for that matter any fancy pigeon breed, is ultimately an artistic endeavor. The impression of the cumulative whole is infinitely more valuable than the sum of its parts. I agree with them. Of course some scientific data or points are used when a scale of points is in existence, but the application of the judging assignment always includes an element of artistic interpretation that can not be reduced to mere points or numbers. The Dragoon standard proves this point. We don't even have a scale of points and our judging overall ranks very highly and we all get along just fine with the system and its results. I am sure many pigeon fanciers are not aware of this feature of the Dragoon standard. I am amazed at how well this system works.

Carriage Outlook and Station by Joel Kinkade of Michigan

Having read and reread the Dragoon standard hundreds of times over the past 17 or 18 years, it has always struck me as a little odd that so little is written about what constitutes good carriage, outlook, and station! Researching the classic Dragoon works of Woods, Fletcher and Wright are little help, nor is Levi. Neither have I read any articles about Dragoons that describes their distinctive stance as anything beyond "Erect and Bold" or "Alert and Proud" or "Ready for Flight". Actually, a couple of the above works spend so much verbiage discuss-

ing the standard colours of the breed and how to supposedly perfect them, the enthusiastic novice Dragoon fancier could reasonably surmise that the Dragoon is a colour pigeon that has a tad more importance given to the head than say a German Field pigeon. Oh, and as an afterthought, it should present itself in an "Erect and Bold" fashion.

When you read the standard, you'll notice that nearly 70% of the wording that describes the physical characteristics of the Dragoon deals with the structural properties of its head! Almost all the classic English wattled breeds were head pigeons first with everything else having a lesser importance in the cumulative evaluation of the breed. The majority of points, or in this case importance, was on head properties and their collective, interwoven symmetry. The Dragoon is very similar to the Carrier in one respect because station and outlook carry much more weight in the overall scheme of things than they do for most of the other classic wattled breeds like the Antwerp, Barb or Scandaroon.

Another point of confusion, is the "All Breeds Judges" that make statements like, (1) "This bird is not a good Dragoon because it doesn't point its beak toward the sky" or (2) "The Dragoon's beak is supposed to be held horizontal to the ground". Our standard doesn't say anything about how the beak should be carried relative to the ground; Our standard which is nearly identical to the English standard (ours includes more recognized colors), says "...set horizontally...", not carried horizontally! If that's not enough, note which section of the standard in which this statement is placed; it is placed under BEAK and is meant in reference to the skull! The beak is to be "set" horizontally on the skull, which gives the bird the proper "straight face". The Dragoon is the only Home type breed and very well might be the only non-tumbler breed with the beak set on the skull so that the dividing lines of the mandibles goes under the eye, not into it or above it (Down faced).

A Dragoon pigeon that does not have its beak positioned properly upon its skull, regardless of its eye colour, wattle shape, mass of skull, thickness of neck, hardness of body, etc..., is simply not a very good Dragoon! The beak setting, wattle development, eye colour, skull attributes, body conformation, and stationing are the 6 most defining characteristics of the Dragoon! Everything else is icing on the metaphorical Dragoon cake! Prior to 1932, the standard specified that the setting of the beak was such, that the dividing line of the mandibles passed through the center of the eye. The English Dragoon standard was changed in 1932 and the American Dragoon Club later adopted this same 1932 standard revision!

The upright, attentive carriage and outlook of the Dragoon has been diligently pursued since the English first started exhibiting the Dragoon and establishing a standard by which to judge them. In England as well as the U.S., a horizontal carriage of the beak has always been considered at least the minimum acceptable standard. Fletcher and Fulton both describe this point but add that even then, many fanciers preferred a carriage of the head and beak that gave the perception of, or was actually carried slightly above parallel to the ground. This was especially true with regards to the birds they preferred to keep as breeders, since "it is much easier to keep their heads up than to develop this trait in birds that do not have it"!

Our German friends prefer a Dragoon that carries its head and beak a little higher past parallel than do the English or most of us Yanks. The German birds frequently station in what I refer to as an angular stretch. This stretch is mostly of the neck, with the head and beak pointed more skyward. In the States, we commonly refer to an exaggerated form of this as stargazing. Since the written standard does not specify, the Germans are equally correct in their interpretation of the standard. One has to assume, that since Dragoon fanciers have always strived for a straight faced bird that

their intention was for it to be carried straight out or slightly higher. In addition, the breed was named after an elite group of soldiers, The Dragoons, who were the precursors to today's Western Special Forces. One only has to imagine the stance of a young, proud, cock-sure 20-something soldier standing at attention with his chin held high to envision the proper outlook of the Dragoon! Therefore, it is personal preference whether the dividing line of the mandibles is held horizontal to the ground or is carried slightly higher than horizontal. Either outlook should be considered technically correct.

As a breeder, fancier, and judge, I really don't care, as long as the beak is carried at least parallel to the ground and it isn't carried so excessively high as to distract from the bird's overall appearance. Too often, judges get tunnel vision on one quality or property that is vaguely mentioned, eluded to, or not even addressed in the standard. They overlook glaring shortcomings and major faults that are specifically mentioned in the standard and are included therein, for the sole purpose of eliminating those traits from the breed!

What the standard does say about the Dragoon's carriage, outlook, and station is interwoven under the various headings for the various body parts. BACK: - flat, WINGS: - the flights short and broad, resting upon the tail. The shoulders thick, muscular and prominent, but not standing out from the body conspicuously. TAIL: - Running in a line with the back, close fitting, carried clear of the ground, somewhat short in proportion to the size of the bird, and extending about 5/8 of an inch beyond the extremity of the flights. LEGS: - Short and well set back, Carriage: Erect and Bold.

So whether the bird holds its beak parallel to the ground or slightly higher is personal preference and not a requirement of the standard. "Set horizontally" deals with the placement of the birds beak relative to its skull and is in reference to the bird's head structure. This characteristic is a defining

characteristic of the breed and is not preferential. The Dragoon should station in an erect and bold fashion with a flat back that continues in a straight line to the tip of its tail. There should be no curve to the birds back or a break of this straight line at the hips. The tail is carried clear of the ground and is short proportionately to the rest of the bird. It should extend only about 5/8 of an inch beyond the flights. Birds that carry their weight too far back and "tripod" on their tail are obviously not carrying it clear of the ground and their point of balance or center of gravity is too far aft. The bird should be alert and upright, not cowering back upon its tail. The flights of the wings should lie tightly upon the tail as if they were "carved out of the same, singular piece of material" not split and creating a "V". The legs should be placed correspondingly far back, so as to allow for the Dragoon's upward, straight backed, tail clear of the ground, pose.

A bird that possesses a characteristic contrary to what the standard specifically states has a MAJOR FAULT and should be penalized accordingly. Characteristics not addressed by the standard are personal preferences, and should be judged with little or no merit given these preferences over attributes specifically described in the standard. Characteristics that are preceded with the words "about", "approximately", "in proportion to", are obviously subjective, but are meant as a way for the judge to determine what a good Dragoon should have, as opposed to what every Dragoon must have!

A judge should always attempt, to the best of his/her experience level and ability, to pick the best all-around Dragoon pigeon present. His/her evaluation must include consideration for all aspects of the standard and the hierarchal importance the standard gives to the individual properties therein. The Dragoon is a well poised show pigeon that aesthetically merges multiple wedge shapes into a streamlined, muscular, tightly feathered, alert, show pigeon.

The Beak

Ralph White of Watshot, England

I think a straight outlook is THE ESSENTIAL characteristic of a Dragoon. Once lost it can take generations to get it back, believe me, I know! My interpretation of horizontal is parallel to the ground or at right angles to the vertical, and this is how a Dragoon should stand; the line of the beak horizontal, parallel to the ground. The dividing line of the beak can pass through the center of the pupil or under the eye, whichever and the bird can still stand with the beak-line held horizontally. It is to do with the setting of the head on the neck, in most breeds of pigeons the head is tilted forward. What we have to breed for in Dragoons is pigeons that naturally hold their beaks horizontally when at ease in the loft and aviary.

How many times have we seen in the show pens birds standing relaxed and looking down until we tap on the pen or touch them with the judging stick and all at once they adopt the correct pose. What we should see, are birds all relaxed but with horizontal beak carriage, it is then that with a tap on the show cage or touch of the judging stick they look up and sometimes "stargaze". This is acceptable, but I don't believe we should seek to overemphasize this characteristic and breed our Dragoons to permanently hold their beaks above parallel.

It is interesting to note how the line of the beak has changed. Woods in 1892 says "mouth line" running nearly horizontally with the center of the eye. I don't know if this was the written standard at the time but I assume it probably was. Fletcher in 1908 accepts this, although he is a bit ambiguous about straightness of face. Tattersall preferred a horizontal beak line which runs just under the eye. The English standard was revised in 1910 with the beak setting horizontal.

Ed: This is the first part of a very interesting article. The second part will appear in the next issue. There will be three or maybe four parts.



**Can bars be the future leaders of the English Longfaces?
by the late Christo Britz**

**Taken from the March/April 2006 Magazine
Submitted by Christo Munnik**

I have read the February 1995 issue of the Pigeon Debut the other day. An Article by Don Copeland: "On Balance it is the bar" made me think. In South Africa, the bars have progressed in leaps and bounds since imports from Roland Teed (USA) and Jeff Krahenbring (Australia) brought new stock to the fore. Still Andalusians & Blacks rule the show-pen.

The last couple of imports of barred tumblers were in a different class compared to the bars we had, with one more added quality over many other colours: "Balance". Some of these birds may lack the power and sheer size of the blacks and teagers/splashes. Some may also lack in color, but the proportions are on average much better in the bars shown lately than the other colors.

Attached are pictures of a mealy hen ring # 100-04, bred from American crossed with Australian stock and a Mealy cock 121-05 from the same blood-lines. Although a small bird, the hen has phenomenal power, is short and cobby with a nice straight beak setting. The beak is also fairly well boxed with lower and upper mandibles of even thickness. A red T-Pattern cock from Australia and the Cream-bar hen from USA decent were used to produce the young mealy cock. Although still a baby, he is superior to the self's his same age.

All is however not rosy for the barred birds. Beaks are a department where many barred birds in the country are not strong in, but the better beak qualities of the Australians are starting to improve this feature. Some birds; especially the cream bars, tend to be less cobby than the mealies/blues. The way the beak is carried can still be improved. This

is however something that is frequently overlooked when placings in the classes are done.

I only know about two winners from the barred family in the last couple of years: a blue cock bred by Jeff Krahenbring and shown by Stewart Patterson that won the Bloemfontein Tumbler Prestige show in 2004 and a Cream bar hen bred by myself and shown by Corrie van Reenen that won the Eastern Transvaal regional show in 2005. Despite the progress made by bars, most other show winners went to Blacks and Andalusians.

An added quality to the breeder is the compatibility of the bars. For an example I used an imported mealy cock (Carrying Dilute) on a blue grizzle hen and bred: Mealy, Cream Bar, red Grizzle, Silver and Blue Grizzle in one season. From these, Yellow Grizzle, silver grizzle and Blues can be bred, as well as white, as yellow grizzles mated together produced pearl-eyed white & light splashes. Starting with two colours, 10 colours can be bred in a year or two! The nice part is that they are all compatible colours. I do believe that with perseverance, the barred English Longfaces will soon be winning "best in breed" frequently. To boost the quantities shown, the class "all bars" should be split to distinguish between ash reds, blues and the different grizzled bars.



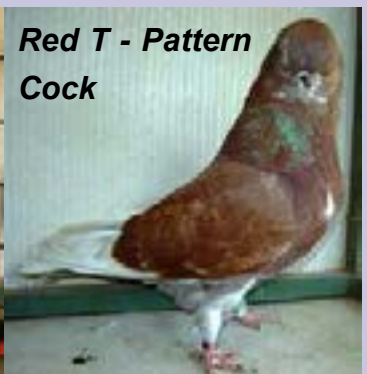
Mealy Hen 00/04



Imported Blue Hen



Young Mealy Cock



Red T - Pattern Cock

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.

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

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.**

Score board

Bank OFS Shield

- | | |
|-----------------------|------|
| 1. Western Transvaal: | 3595 |
|-----------------------|------|

Manie Fourie Trophy

- | | |
|------------------------|------|
| 1. North-of-the-Vaal: | 3098 |
| 2. Northern Cape: | 1550 |
| 3. Northern Freestate: | 1512 |
| 4. Eastern Province: | 800 |
| 5. Freestate | 450 |
| 6. Eastern Region: | 300 |
| 7. KwaZulu-Natal: | 150 |
| 8. Western Cape: | 150 |
| 9. SW Districts: | 0 |

Om te weet hoe die punte vir die twee trofees toegeken word lees punte 1 tot 8 van die reëls bo-aan 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 | 0 |
| 2. Vrystaat | 100 |
| 3. Noord Vrystaat | 0 |
| 4. Noord Kaap | 0 |

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