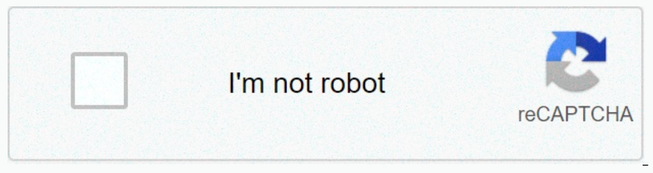

Continue

Wyandotte chicken recognized variety mille fleur

Below are listed all recognized breeds and varieties of chickens recognized as recognized by the American Bird Association. Breeds and varieties are listed in the publication titled American Standard of Perfection, 1974. Additional information for each breed of chicken, including illustrations, can be found in this publication. Races are divided into classes that are denoted by the largest and most focused impression. Breeds are displayed in a smaller type, type and varieties following each breed are shown at the end of the script (--). I. AMERICAN CLASS Buckeye Chantecler --Partridge, White Delaware Dominique Holland --Barred, White Java --Black, Mottled Jersey Giant --Black, White Lamona New Hampshire Plymouth Rock --Barred, Blue, Buff, Columbian, Partridge, Silver Penciled, White Rhode Island Red --Rose, Single Rhode Island White Wyandotte --Black, Buff, Columbian, Golden Laced, ASIATIC CLASS Brahma --Buff, Dark, Light Langshan --Black, White Cochin --Black, Brown, Buff, Partridge, Golden Laced , Silver Laced, White III. AUSTRALorp Cornish ENGLISH CLASS --Buff, Dark, White, White With Red Laces Dorking --Colored, Silver Gray, White Orpington --Black, Blue, Buff, White Redcap Sussex --Light, Red, Spotted IV. HAMBURGS CLASS Hamburg --Black, Golden Penciled, Golden Spangled, Silver Penciled, Silver Spangled, White V. CONTINENTAL CLASS Campine --Golden, Silver VI. MEDITERRANEAN Class Ancona --Rose Comb, Single Comb Blue Andalusian Buttercup Catalan Leghorn --Rose Combs (dark brown, light brown, white) and individual monkeys (black, black red tail, buff, Colombian, dark brown, light brown, red, silver, white) Minorca --Single Combs (black, gloss, white) and rosepinines (black, white) Spanish --white black face BLACK VII. POLISH Polish --Bearded (Buff Laced, Golden, Silver, White), Non-Bearded (Buff Laced, Golden, Silver, White), White Crested Black VIII. FRENCH CLASS Crevecoeur --Black Faverolle --Salmon Houdan --Mottled, White La Fleche --Black IX. Modern GAME CLASS --Birchen, Black, Black Red Fart, Pyle Red, Brown Red, Golden Duck, White, Silver DuckWing Old English --Black, Black Red Fart, Red Breasted Blue, Silver Duck Blue, Brown Red, Golden Duck, Lemon Blue, Red Pyle, Blue Auto Blue, Duckwing Silver, Spangled, White X. MISCELLANEOUS CLASS Frizzle Naked Necks -- BANTAMS Buckeye Chantecler --Partridge, White Delaware Dominique Holland --Barred, White Java --Black, Mottled Jersey Giant --Black, White Lamona New Hampshire Plymouth Rock --Blue, Buff, Columbian, Silver Penciled, Partridge Rhode Island White Wyandotte --Buff Columbian, Golden Laced Cochin --Barred, Brown, Golden Laced, Silver Laced, Langshan --Black, Australorp Cornish White --Red Laced Blue, Buff Dorking --Colored, Silver Gray, White Orpington --Black, Blue, Buff, White Sussex --Light, Red, Spotted Ancona --Rose Comb, Single Comb Blue Andaluza Buff Catalan Buttercup Minorca --Rose Combs (Black, White) and Single Combs (Buff, White) Silver, Dark Brown, With Gold Pencil, Gold Spanish, Silver Pencil, White Campine --Golden, Silver Lakenvelder Crevecoeur Houdan --Mottled, White La Fleche Salmon Faverolle Modern Game --Blue, Red Breastfed Blue, Lemon Blue Old English Game --Red Breasted Blue, Golden Blue Patowing, Silver Blue Duckwing, Brown-Red, Lemon Blue, Auto Blue Mille Fleur Booted --Barbuda Porcelain, Non-Bearded Porcelain Rose Comb Blue Silkie --Bearded Black , Black Cubalaya Not Bearded --Black, Black Red Breast, White Silver Phoenix Sumatra Bare Neck --Buff , Red, White Sultan Frizzles Japanese --Black, Black Tail Black, Birch, Mottled, White Leghorn --Single Comb White Minorca --Single Comb Black Plymouth Rock--Barred, White Rhode Island Red --Rose Comb, Single Comb Antwerp Belgians --Black, Blue, Blue Porcelain, Cuckoo, Mottled, Fleur, White Sebright --Golden, Silver Wyandotte --Black, Buff, Columbian, Partridge, White, Silver Penciled Cornish --Dark, White, White Laced Red Malay --Black Red Polish --Bearded (Buff Laced, Golden, Silver, White), Non-Bearded (Buff Laced, Golden, Silver, White), White Crested Black Booted White Brahma --Buff, Dark, Light I Elevate Although Not Particularly Rare, Wyandottes are a Heritage Race - The Wyandotte the first new breed of chicken developed in the new world (in the 1870s). It was bred specifically as a multipurpose breed (for meat, egg and feather production) and to be cold resistant in up northern New York State. The breed is very docile. As a small chicken breeder in Michigan with kids who want to show birds in 4H, standard Wyandottes serve my needs perfectly. The Wyandottes also come in a banty size (considered a separate breed). Bantam Wyandottes are accepted in exactly the same colors (with the addition of Colombian buff) as their standard counterparts. So the genetics here should work just as well for bantam Wyandottes as well as by my standards. All domestic chickens are the same species, so they all have the same underlying genetic controls for color/pattern. However, some genes are more/or less important in different races, depending on which colors are common/accepted in that breed. As I only raised Wyandottes, her information may be incomplete to help you with genetics in other races. As with all the other animals on this site, chicken is the result of only two pigments - eumelanine and phaeomelanine. Chicken breeders refer to faeomelanine as providing the color of the bird's soil, usually in a buff/tan color, but with rufu modifiers that allow shades of pale yellow to dark mahogany red. Separate genes can also disable phaeomelanine, resulting in a ground white color. Eumelanine is known as the marking color. Other genes and modifiers can affect the shading of eumelanin, which can range from pale blues to brown to black and iridescent greens. In birds, color is very often linked to sex. Roosters of the same variety can be dramatically different in color and pattern than hens. In some cases, this is simply due to the interaction of testosterone and other hormones with color production. In other cases, the color genes themselves are on the sex chromosomes. You may have learned that in humans women have two X chromosomes (XX) and males have only one (XY). Birds are different. In birds, MALES have two Z chromosomes (ZZ) and females have only one (ZW). I'll point out the sex-linked genes when we get to them below. The first color accepted in standard Wyandottes was silver lace. This remains the most common color pattern in the breed today. My current herd is mostly silver lace. I was able to locate online in a scientific paper the color genotype for the original Wyandotte silver lace. Although other genotypes can produce a silver lace pattern, this is probably the most common genotype of show-quality silver lace Wyandottes today. Don't panic, it's long, but we'll go through the important effects of each gene on creating the other colors. ebeb CoCo db+db+ PgPg MlMl Cha+Cha+ mh+mh+ di+di+ lg+lg+ cb+cb+ i+i+ bl+Bl+ Lav+Lav+ C+C+ Mo+B+ b+b+ SS Choc+Choc+ All over this series, only S, b+ and Choc+ are linked to sex. The second variety of standard Wyandottes that are accepted (and the second most common in both the nation and my flock) is gold lace. The S gene has two alternative S and s+ alleles that control the movement between a white color of the ground and a golden color. This gene is linked to sex. S (silver) is dominant over gold s+. The roosters have two copies of the gene... SS - silverSs+ - silver (carrying the gold gene)s+s+ - goldHens have only one copy of the S gene- - silver s + gold With hens, what you see is what you get - they can't hide the alternative gene. Rufus factors (separate gene series) control the intensity of the faeomelanine pigment. My gold the roosters (one shown above) are a little darker than the ideal golden color. Because gold and silver Wyandottes differ by a single gene, at least in theory they can be easily crossed into a mixed herd. Golden rooster (s+s+) x silver hen (S-) da Ss+ (silver roosters) and s+- (gold hens)Silver rooster (SS) x gold hen (s+-) da Ss+ (silver roosters) and S- (silver hens)Silver rooster carrying gold (Ss+) x gold hen (s+-) da Ss+ (silver roosters). s+s+ (gold roosters), S- (silver hens) and s+- (gold hens). Wanting to 'balance' the colors of my silver-dominated herd a little better (at the time, I had three gold roosters and a gold hen - and a silver rooster and 8 silver hens), I waited until my only silver rooster was safe at the fair, picked up eggs all week and put them in the incubator. Have... 8 silver roosters and 3 silver hens. I learned the hard way hens can store sperm. If you want to make sure that a particular rooster is the father, the hens have to be separated (with only the desired rooster) for a full month before collecting the eggs. It's not easy to achieve with a herd of free field. I am currently dreaming and designing a chicken coop with a race to maintain my breeding herd. Red with blue laces is not an accepted De Wyandotte color ... Still. They have a COD (development certificate) and can be displayed in exhibitions. In my area, they are popping up in increasing frequency as a backyard and a breed of display. Currently I don't have any, but I'd really like to get some! The standard for BLRs requires a darker phaeomelanine color than the gold standard. This is controlled by the rufus factor - a number of co-dominant genes instead of a single gene. BLR Wyandottes may also have the Mh allele instead of mh+. To intensify the color, sometimes breeders cross into a redr breed, but then the line race selecting for the darker red tones. I think my 'too dark' golds are most of the way there! More importantly, the blue gene is necessary to change the marks of eumelanin from black to blue. Blue is a co-dominant gene that is not linked to sex. BlBl - dotted (lanz of a very pale blue tone, sometimes resulting in some feathers being blue and some white - can not be shown) Blbl - Blue-lacquered (correct blue lace in a red color) blbl - Black lace (black lace on a red floor -- basically a lace of gold, although the color of the ground is redr than preferred)As a co-dominant gene, blue lacing is not true. That means if you raise two blues (Blbl) you get 1/4 black, 1/2 blue and 1/4 splashes. This is the preferred breeding of those who work to develop the - the resulting blacks and splashes are sacrificed. If you are trying to breed chicks to sell and want to make sure all chicks will be blues, then raise black (blbl) to splash-laced (BlBl). All chicks on this cross will be blue (Blbl). Breeding Breeding (Blbl) to splash-laced (BlBl) gives half blue-laced and half splash-conced. The breeding of blue lace (Blbl) to black lanz (blbl) gives medium blue-laced and half black. So if I add blue reds to my mixed flock of silver and gold lace, what will I get? We are dealing with two genes simultaneously at this point: the sexually linked S gene that controls the gold/red base color against silver and the co-dominant Bl gene that controls whether the dial color is black, blue, or splashes. A free mixing flock with roosters and hens of both colors can give the following patterns... SSblBl and Ss+blbl - silver lace roostersS-blbl - silver lace hen+s+blbl - gold lace rooster (probably darker red than preferred gold) s+-blbl - gold lace hen (probably darker red than preferred gold)SSBlbl and Ss+Blbl - white rooster with blue laces (cannot be shown)S-Blbl can be shown)s+s+Blbl - ROOSTER BLR (probably lighter than the preferred deep red)s+-BlBl - BLR hen (probably lighter than the preferred deep red)SSBlBl and Ss+BlBl - white rooster with splashes (cannot be shown) S-BlBl - white hen dotted (cannot be shown) s+s+BlBl - splash-la- splash-la If the target is actually produced , this mixed breeding will create a lot of insopable colors that have to be sacrificed. But if you just want a backyard herd, this can get you there! Be sure to think about which colored rooster is used (assuming you are only running one or a couple of roosters with your herd) - using an SS silver rooster, for example, will mean you will never get any s+-red/gold hens. If you want all the colors, use two roosters, one with the most recessive genotype (s+s+blbl, gold lace) and a second (any silver) to get chickens of the other color linked to sex. When I ordered my first lace Wyandottes, the supplier 'threw away' a couple of extra Wyandotte girls. Those extras turned out to be Colombian wyandotte chickens. They turned out to be my youngest daughter's favorites, so now I have Colombians in my flock. The purebred Colombian differs from the purebred silver lace in the ml gene. Silver Lace - MlMl Columbians - ml +ml +This gene is NOT sex-relatedThe standard Colombian Wyandottes are currently accepted only in a white earth color. Bantam Wyandotte Columbianos are accepted in white and buff (a pale faeomelanine with very low rufus - roosters s +s+ and hens s+- Note: the bird pictured is my 'darkest' Colombian hen. The back should be completely white in a Colombian. It's not really as dark as the image, the rooster just had mud on his back. It is not recommended, but as my daughter loves them, I have accepted this is going to happen in my flock. Silver lace and crosses... Silver Lace - MlMlColumbian - ml+ml+First generation should give give Based on an online genetics calculator, this should give birds that mostly look like silver lace, but have incomplete laces. I have some of those in last year's hatch, I guess they had a Colombian mother. If these were raised to each other or back to the parents (which I hope my new system will allow me to avoid) their offspring would be 1/4 MlMl (silver lace), 1/2 Mlove my life + (incomplete lace), and 1/4 ml + Columbian. Gold Lace & Colombian Crosses... This becomes a little more complicated, as we have to explain simultaneously the sex-linked s+ gene. Gold Lace Rooster s+s+MlMl Colombian hen s-ml/S-ml+ml+1st generationSs+Mlove my life - silver lace rooster with incomplete laces +-Mlove my life - gold lace hen with incomplete lacesColumbiana Rooster Rooster sSml+ml+Gold lace hen á s+-MlMl1st generationSs+Mlove my life+ - silver lace rooster with incomplete lacesS-Mlove my life+ - silver lace hen with lacingLater incomplete generations ... Ss+MlMl and SSMl-silver lace roosters+s+MlMl - gold lace roosters +Mlove my life+ and SSMlove my life+ - silver lace rooster with incomplete laces + s + Mlove my life + gold lace rooster with incomplete laces + ml + ml + and SSml + ml + Silver ELCE + -MlMl - gold lace hen henS-Mlove my life+ - silver lace hen with incomplete laces +-Mlove my life+ - gold lace hen with incomplete laceS-ml+ml+ - Columbians+-ml+ - Colombian gold (buff) Early in my first spring with herd, I had to rescue the eggs from a duck's nest (the mother never realized what). I thought when I picked up the eggs some of them looked like chicken eggs, and it turns out I wasn't wrong. My children called them Rose, Thorn and Hana. I'm not sure the three boys came from the same parents. The only roosters he owned at the time were 1 gallon of silver lace and 3 gallons of gold lace. The only hens he owned at the time were 1 gold lace hen, 1 Colombian 'smutty', 1 slightly marked Colombian, 1 'right' Colombian, and 8 silver lace hens (all but one with nice marks). Not nearby neighbors raising chickens. Rose had a golden look for her from the beginning. She grew up to be a beautiful Colombian gold hen. Now, this shouldn't have been possible from my flock. His father must have been a golden lace rooster, as hens always get their S gene from the rooster. For it to be ml+ml+, EACH parent must have given it an ml+ gene. Which means that one of my golden roosters (I had three at the time) must be Mlove my life+. But Mlove my life+ should have incomplete laces and all my roosters looked the same with pretty good cord. So Rose's origin is mystery and I keep my fingers crossed that I don't have strange things that happen when I choose a golden rooster to use in my chicken coop next spring! Rose will be in breeding like its color (really good gold, not as dark as my gold lace hen or roosters) and type are excellent. Thorn had a very strange look from the beginning. As a girl was black and white, not the black/yellow of my previous silver lace chicks. He grew up to be a silver lace rooster with very, very heavy laces. In fact, it looked more like a reverse lace with a little white on the edge of the feathers and a thin white line in the center of each. This color is more like a silver sussex than a lace Wyandotte! After a lot of searching, the only chance I can find is that he is a birch! I had trouble getting this color in my herd for quite some time, because Er (necessary for birch) is dominant over the eb gene normally found in Wyandottes. ... Until I stumbled upon a reference that says 'the birch base needs Db to display the pattern'. Playing a little with the chicken calculator, I can get a perfectly normal looking silver lace list with a genotype that replaces Er_ for ebeb SI simultaneously replaced Db_ with db + db+! Interestingly, this combination does NOT seem to have the same effect on hens -- the same substitution in a hen results in double lace. Unfortunately, we lost Thorn at 12 weeks edad.la sudden weight loss that culminated in death in a few days. There are no obvious signs of parasites, but we treat Rose and Hana (with whom he still lived and who had extremely pale combs) and the whole herd and both chicken coops 'just in case' and lost no one else. While Thorn is no longer in my flock, he may have parents or siblings here - in which case I have to be attentive to more combinations! Hana was a very pale girl, almost completely yellow. He grew up to be a pale rooster who looks 'almost' like a Colombian, except for a little laces - much fewer laces than 'incomplete atlad' in the prole we got later that summer. Playing a little more with the calculator, I can get a 'half-spangled' pattern similar to Hana by using a combination of ebeb genes with Db_. While looking quite similar at first glance, Wyandottes with silver pencil differ from silver lace into 2 genes. Silver Lace - CoCoMlSilver Penciled - co+co+ml+ml+Crossing the two give CocoMlove hybrid my life+ which according to the genetic calculator will be silver lace with incomplete laces. However, later generations can be quite interesting. Combinations include both the above and double-lac asco+co+MlMl- CoComl+ml+ with somewhat confusing laces to find out, partridge Wyandottes have nothing to do with the partridge allele (an E gene allele). They are only the gold (s+) version of the silver pencil. White in Wyandotte describes how developed from sports within the breed and is presumed to be cc (recessive white). Although not a true genetic albino (without pink eyes), the cc genotype removes all eumelanine and faeomelanine faeomelanine feathers so it can mask any other genes. Chickens in general also have a dominant white gene (I). White Wyandottes of

uncertain origin (or recent crossing) may have genotype I in place. Crossing a recessive white (cc) in the genepool of the lace herd will result in the target of the occasion each time two c alleles are re-inged to form cc. But once introduced, it will be almost impossible to remove this gene from the pool. Crossing a dominant target (I_) in the genetic group of the Wyandotte herd will result in many white birds. But since the gene is not hidden, it is relatively easy to remove the gene from the herd. Black Wyandottes are the result of the E allele replacing the eb of lace and Colombian patterns. E is dominant and epistatic (except for I and cc) -- that means it will mask the other colors and patterns except pure white. Black Wyandottes can be genetically silver (S) or gold (s+). They can be Co or co+. They can be Ml or ml+, although MlMl usually have the richest black color without any lost white. Black Wyandottes can also hide Pg genotypes as E_blblPg_ is essentially a black with black laces. Crossing a dominant white (E_) in the genetic group of the Wyandotte herd will result in many black birds. But since the gene is not hidden, it is relatively easy to remove the gene from the herd. Black Wyandottes can't hide blue (Bl) which leads us to add a Bl gene (Blbl) to a black Wyandotte and you get a blue Wyandotte. Add two (BLBl) and you'll get a Wyandotte dip. The blues don't really play - blue x blue will throw some blacks and some splashes besides the desired blue. BUT while the black E_blbl hides the Pg cord, the same is not true for the blues. Blue should be E_BlblPg+pg+The genotype E_BlblPg_ gives a blue with black laces. Interestingly, the E allele seems to replace the ml+ml+ genotype as E_BlblPg_ml+ml+ does NOT give a Colombian blue (gives a blue with black laces)Hmmm.... might be worth throwing a blue into my mix one day to have a blue with black laces! While there may be other genetic combinations that give wyandottes buff, the preferred genotype includes MANY changes of the base silver lace genotype. At least one dominant Ewh allele. (Ewh is dominant over silver lace eb, but recessive to black and blue E) At least one Co dominant allele. At least one dominant Db allele (not used in any of the other varieties)At least one dominant Mh allele (not used in any of the other varieties)At least one di dominant allele (not used in any of the other varieties)Recess ml+ml+ (as in Colombians)Recessive pg+pg+ (not used in any of the other varieties)Adding these genes to the mixed wyandotte flock will result in various color patterns. Additional... New (insoppit) patterns: Db , half spangledpg+pg+ , quailDb & ml+ , cross pencilNew colors of faeomelanine:Mh faeomelanine:Mh change from white to cream or gold to redDi - no effect on white, change gold to lemon The genetic code of silver lace that I opened with the following genes that I have not yet spoken. Cha+Cha+ lg+lg+ Lav+Lav+ Mo+Mo+ b+b+ Choc+Choc+ None of the alternative alleles for these genes are used in any of the accepted Wyandotte colors. But it's entirely possible that you can pick up those genes by crossing (as well as alternative alleles in some of the other genes). Of greater interest... The recessive chacha is a 'melanizer'. Added to the Colombian genotype, it restores partial body laces. It can also result in heavier (extended) laces in lace varieties. Recessive igig lightens faeomelanine, changing gold to lemon. Recessive lavlav lightens both eumelanine and faeomelanine. Eumelanine is illuminated to lavender blue (paler than normal blue) and gold is lightened to lemon. The recessive momo is speckled. This adds white dots to each pen. Not all that spectacle in an animal that is already white / silver - but makes the pattern 'millefleur' when added to black and gold. The dominant B linked to sex gives moderation. There is no idea how that interacts with lace or pencil patterns, but in a solid bird (either black-based eumelanine or buff-based faeomelanine) it creates a pattern of light, dark bands (for example, black and white on a black, lemon, and buff in a buff). Sex-linked recessive chocchoc changes eumelanine from black to chocolate. Well, we started spring with finding one of my two gold lace roosters dead in the snow - better guess is that the dominant silver rooster wouldn't let him into the chicken coop at night. A few weeks later I found my two dead older males (the dominant silver and my other red) side by side. It looked like they had been fighting (either with each other or with one of the younger males I can't say). Without the biggest dominant to maintain the pecking order, I started to get some pretty important fights between the younger roosters - with the result that all but two went to the butcher. The kids chose to keep Hana (although not shown) and a nice silver lace rooster (for my son I still wanted to show). Hana (of course) ended up being the dominant one. 'Silver' (the show boy) stole three young hens (all silver lace) and established a cleanup on the beams of the goat barn. Without the golden rooster, with my girls they are no longer particularly interested in showing chickens, and with the current herd still producing much more eggs than we could consume, I decided not to breed this year. ... until the boys at the 4H club decided that trying to dye the girls in the shell would be a great club project. a dozen eggs from each place: 12 eggs from Hana's herd in the chicken coop - hens include Rose, 1 gold-lace, 2 Colombians and 5 silver lace and 12 from the herd of goats (all nice nice lace). As children in charge of the project, it did not work as planned (die the eggs of each herd of a different color) - the eggs were mixed during the candling and dyed 4 different colors - blue, green, purple and pink. 22 eggs (veiled before injecting and the two that had not developed were discarded) were injected with dye on day 14. 17 chicks (and 1 duckling) hatched. For those who don't realize it - the dye is very temporary. Only the down is dyed and the feathers will grow in normal colors. This dye project is helping us track individual chicks and determine if the chick pattern is related to adult patterns. It also makes feathering more obvious and helps us learn about feather development. The little one in this photo is only 5 days old and already shows off his white feathers on the wings. My hatching rate was very slightly lower than last year, but I blame it more at low humidity (I didn't realize I had duck eggs in the mixture, which require more moisture) and the longer time outside the incubator (because the kids were making the canning) instead of dyeing. I didn't lose any girls in the first week after hatching, much better than I've done. For those looking to repeat - the purple neon dye was barely visible. And for reasons I don't understand, the inside of the duck shell was bright pink, but the duckling wasn't dyed at all! My daughter named this rose Rosalind (meaning she'll probably turn out to be a rooster). I have not seen marks like this on my chicks before - small grayish patch on top of the head and 4 perfect lines on the back. I can't wait to see how these two turn out! This pair is among the lightest color as they are smoothing. Both only very slightly speckled with a grey-black spotting. This couple stayed like very slightly marked chicks. Her breasts are completely white and her back/tails slightly specked with gray. They have very light Colombian stripes on the back of their necks. This set of chicks has a greyish top in general (which does not take the dye) and a lighter (dyed) face and bottom. They're closer than I think of as typical Colombian-patterned chicks. It will be interesting to see how these feathers were - can we really say adult Colombian pattern of the chick pattern? Will they be Colombians? Half tied up? or normal with laces? This group is a little mixed, with quite light feathers. The two chicks dyed yellow turn out to be receiving the lightest feathers of all- Colombian? The two yellow-dyed chicks of this group are almost perfect Colombians. One of the others is, too. The other three somewhere between a Colombian lace and partial, with darker backs and lighter wings. Most girls have the darkest scratch of my original lace chicks. Will it turn out they have proper laces? Appropriate? the number of marks correlated with the degree of laces? I had placed 6 chicks in this group - 5 of them are looking for quite dark pen ... Birch? And here's the whole group (2-3 weeks old)... there is no gold, but an interesting mix of patterns. 2 'columbians'3 beautiful Colombians2 beautiful silver lace (of the dark set)1 dark 'incomplete lace'1 birch1 really dark7 incomplete lace / half tangle? - Pretty dark birds with very white wings, and 1 Swedish blue duck! Five of the chicks are dazzling pretty dark and the rest very light (all white, no gold) - which has me revisiting the stories of Thorn and Hana last year. Assuming Hana (or the other rooster for that matter) might be hiding the Db and Er genes that emerged last year, some possible new combinations emerge... ebeb db+db+ MlMl a lace ebeb db+db+ Mlove my life+ - incomplete lace ebeb db+db+ ml+ml+ - Colombian ebeb Db_ MlMl - halfspangled ebeb Db_ Er_ dbeb ml+ml+ - ebeb dbdb+ ml+ml+ ebeb cross pencil , incomplete cross-sectional pencil Er_ db+db+ MlMl, mostly black Er_ db+db+ Mlove my life+ , mostly black Er_ db+db+ ml+ á birch (Thorn?) Er_ DbDb MlMl - laceEr_ Dbdb+ MlMl - Lace Rooster, Double Lace henEr_ Db_ Mlove My Life+ - Double Incomplete Lace or Half Tangle (Hana?) Er_ DbDb ml+ml+ - cross pencil Er_ Dbdb+ ml+ml+ - incomplete cross pencil We have 5 dark chicks (birchen?) in this year's offspring. Your parents should EACH contribute to an ml+ gene. 'Silver' has full laces and therefore MUST be ML. Which means Hana must be the father of the birchen chicks (making Hana a 'incomplete' half-spangled). It is most likely also the source of the Er gene also needed for birch trees. This makes hana genotype Er_Db_Mlove my life+. The mother of birch chicks must also have provided an ml+ allele - she would be a Colombian hen or an incomplete lace-up hen.