

# RECESSIVE PIED

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The Recessive Pied or Danish Pied occurred in Copenhagen Denmark at a show in 1928. Two fanciers Mr. K Riis-Hagen and A Reddersen bought the birds and worked together breeding this “new” mutation.

It seems that K.Riis-Hagen build up the new mutation and A.Reddersen lost his birds by an illness in his aviary.

After the war it was C.af Enehjelm who spread the stock over the World and in literature he took all credit as the most important breeder of Recessive Pies.

In the U.K. the first Recessive Pied was obtained by Cyril Rogers in 1948, he came from Mr. C. af Enehjelm.

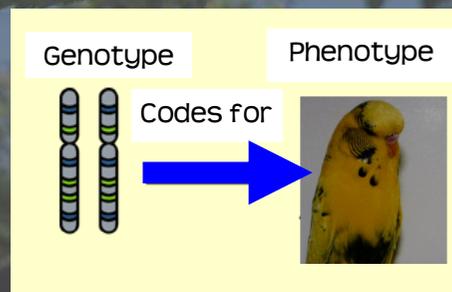
Recessive Pied is an **autosomal Recessive mutation**, this means that cocks and hens can be split for Recessive Pied.

*Genotype* :  $r+/r$ , *Phenotype* : Normal/Recessive Pied.

*Genotype* :  $r/r$ , *Phenotype* : Recessive Pied.

The genotype in biologie is the set of properties inherit from the parents. It represents its exact genetic makeup.

Phenotype is an organism’s actual observed properties





## THE W.B.O. COLOUR STANDARD

### RECESSIVE PIED LIGHT GREEN

|                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <b>General body colour:</b>   | irregular patches of buttercup yellow and light green with the latter mainly on the lower chest, rump and underparts.  |
| <b>Mask:</b>                  | buttercup yellow, ornamented by up to six evenly spaced large round black throat spots, when present the two outer spots to be partially covered by the base of the cheek patches. The buttercup yellow of the mask extending over the frontal and crown, to merge with the black undulations at the back of the head. The frontal and crown should be clear and free from all markings. |
| <b>Markings:</b>              | on cheeks, back of head, neck and wings should be black undulations and/or black dots on a buttercup yellow ground, random in pattern and distribution and covering 10% to 20% of the total wing area.   |
| <b>Cere:</b>                  | fleshy pink in cocks, brown in hens.   |
| <b>Beak:</b>                  | orange coloured.   |
| <b>Eyes:</b>                  | dark without a light iris ring.  |
| <b>Cheek patches:</b>         | violet, silvery white or a mixture of both.  |
| <b>Primary wing flights:</b>  | buttercup yellow.  |
| <b>Primary tail feathers:</b> | buttercup yellow.  |
| <b>Feet and legs:</b>         | fleshy pink.   |

| Pairings  | Expectations  |
|---|---|
| Recessive Pied × Normal                           | 100% Normal/Recessive Pied                                    |
| Recessive Pied × Normal/Recessive Pied            | 50% Recessive Pied<br>50% Normal/Recessive Pied               |
| Recessive Pied × Recessive Pied                   | 100% Recessive Pied   |
| Normal/Recessive Pied × Normal/<br>Recessive Pied | 25% Recessive Pied<br>50% Normal/Recessive Pied<br>25% Normal |
| Normal/Recessive Pied × Normal                    | 50% Normal/Recessive Pied<br>50% Normal                       |



## REMARKS

- Use your best Normals to improve your Recessive Pies even if they are flecked.
- A great problem in Recessive Pies are the spots. A lot of Recessive Pies have 1, 2 or 3 spots ,sometimes they have no spots at all. The standard indicate 4 spots but it would be better to indicate “from none to 4 spots”
- About wing marking, the W.B.O. standard of colour indicate and I quote :

*“on cheeks, back of head, neck and wings should be black undulations and/or black dots on a buttercup yellow /white ground, random in pattern and distribution and covering 10% to 20% of the total wing area.”*

**Better would be : ...covering up to 30% of the total wing area.**

Recessive Pied breeders understand that this is more realistic.

- The eye is an important indication for Recessive Pies. It must be dark **without** a light iris ring.

