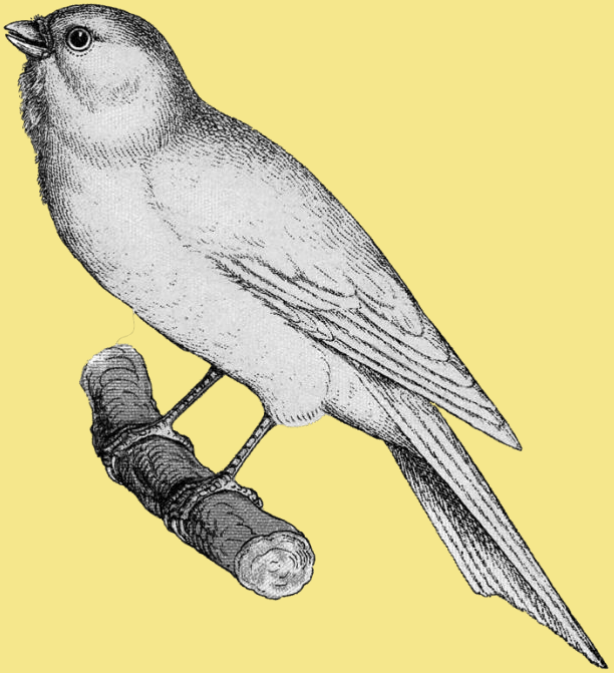
CANARY COLOR MATINGS



SOLD BY

AUDUBON PUBLISHING COMPANY

3449-51 N. WESTERN AVENUE
CHICAGO 18, ILLINOIS

PUBLISHER and DISTRIBUTOR
of
CAGE and AVIARY BIRD BOOKS

Printed in U.S.A.

Color Canary Matings

This reference on Color Breeding has been prepared with the idea of helping novice breeders obtain some idea of anticipated color results of each mating. It has been devised and arranged in accordance with the accepted theory of the Mendel¡an Laws of Heredity and gives the approximate color results of one in every four of the progeny. It might be said that this tabloid booklet is “information in a nutshell” from which novice breeders can get their answers at a glance.

Reference Data

Chart 1
BUFF X BUFF
From pure Buff all the progeny should be

Buff.

Chart 2.

YELLOW X BUFF
75% Yellow, 25% Buff.

Chart 3.

RECESSIVE WHITE x RECESSIVE WHITE
100% White.

Chart 4.

RECESSIVE WHITE x YELLOW
100% Yellow.

Chart 5.

RECESSIVE WHITE x HETEROZYGOUS
YELLOW From Yellow-White ancestry)
50% Yellow, 50% White.

Chart 6.

DOMINANT WHITE x DOMINANT WHITE
25% Yellow, 50% White, and 25% White
which usually die in shell or soon after hatching (non-viable).

Reference Data

Chart 7.
HETEROZYGOUS YELLOW x HETEROZY-
GOUS YELLOW (Yellow-White bred)
75 % Yellow, 25 % White.

Chart 8.
GREEN X WHITE
25 % Green, 25% Blue, 50% Blue-White

Chart 9.
BLUE X BLUE-WHITE
25 % Blue, 75% Blue-White

Chart 10.
BLUE-WHITE x WHITE
50% Blue-White, 50% White.

Chart 11.
TICKED-'WHITE x WHITE
50% Ticked-White, 50% White.

Chart 12.
GREEN X YELLOW
25 % Green, 75% Mottled.

Chart 13
GREEN-YELLOW MOTTLED x YELLOW
50% Mottled, 50% Yellow.

Reference Data

Chart 14.
YELLOW X TICKED-YELLOW
50% Ticked Yellow, 50% Yellow.

Chart 15.
YELLOW CINNAMON x BUFF CINNAMON
75 % Yellow (Golden) Cinnamon, 25% Buff (Silver) Cinnamon.

Chart 16.
CINNAMON X YELLOW
25 % Cinnamon, 75 % Mottled (Cinnamon Yellow)

Chart 17.
CINNAMON X WHITE
25 % Cinnamon, 25 % Fawn, 50% Mottled Fawn-White.

Chart 18.
FAWN X FAWN
Pure Fawns should give 100% Fawn.

Chart 19.
MOTTLED FAWN-WHITE x MOTTLED FAWN-WHITE
50% Mottled, 50% Ticked-White.

Reference Data

Chart 20.
MOTTLED FAWN-WHITE x WHITE
50% Mottled, 50% White.

Chart 21.
ORANGE X ORANGE
100% Orange. Unless the birds of this mating are of pure strain Orange, there will likely be much variation in depth of color depending on the reaction of Yellow or White color of ancestry.

Chart 22.
COPPER X COPPER
100% Copper.

Chart 23.
BRONZE X BRONZE
100% Bronze.

Chart 24.
BLUE X BLUE
100% Blue.

Chart 25.
CREEN X GREEN
100% Green.

Chart 26.
SISKIN X CANARY
Parental Generation. F I Hybrid. Fifth Generation.

Chart 1

BUFF X BUFF

From pure Buff, all progeny should be buff

Chart 2

YELLOW X BUFF
75% Yellow, 25% Buff

Chart 3

RECESSIVE WHITE X RECESSIVE WHITE

100% White

Chart 4

RECESSIVE WHITE X YELLOW

100% Yellow

Chart 5

Recessive X Heterozygous Yellow

50% Yellow, 50% White (See Reference Data)

Chart 6

DOMINANT WHITE X DOMINANT WHITE

25% Yellow, 50% White, 25% White (usually die)

Chart 7

Heterozygous Yellow X Heterozygous Yellow

75% Yellow, 25% White (See Reference Data)

Chart 8

GREEN X WHITE

25% Green, 25% Blue, 50% Blue-White

Chart 9

BLUE X BLUE-WHITE

25% Blue, 75% Blue-White

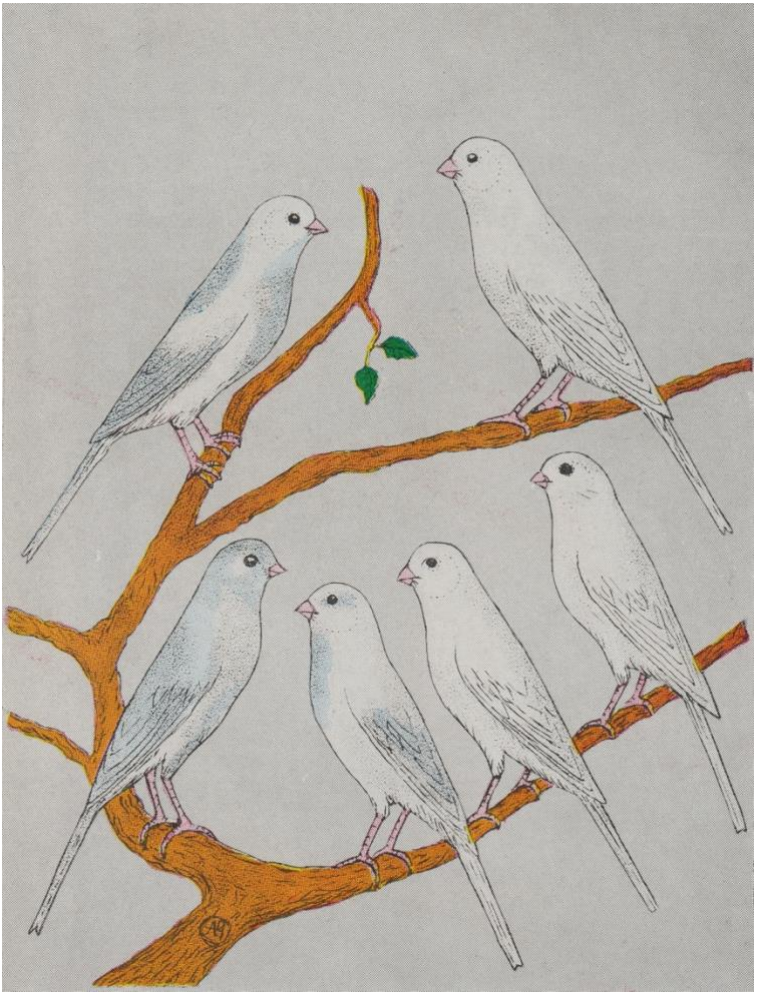


Chart 10

BLUE-WHITE X WHITE

50% Blue-White, 50% White

Chart 11

TICKED WHITE X WHITE

50% Ticked-White, 50% White

Chart 12

GREEN X YELLOW

25% Green, 75% Mottled

Chart 13
GREEN YELLOW MOTTLED C X YELLOW
50% Mottled, 50% Yellow

Chart 14

YELLOW X YELLOW TICKED

50% Ticked-Yellow, 50% Yellow

Chart 15

YELLOW CINNAMON X BUFF CINNAMON

75% Yellow Cinnamon, 25% Buff Cinnamon

Chart 16

CINNAMON X YELLOW

25% Cinnamon, 75% Mottled (Cinnamon-Yellow)

Chart 17

CINNAMON X WHITE

25% Cinnamon, 25% Fawn, 50% Mottled

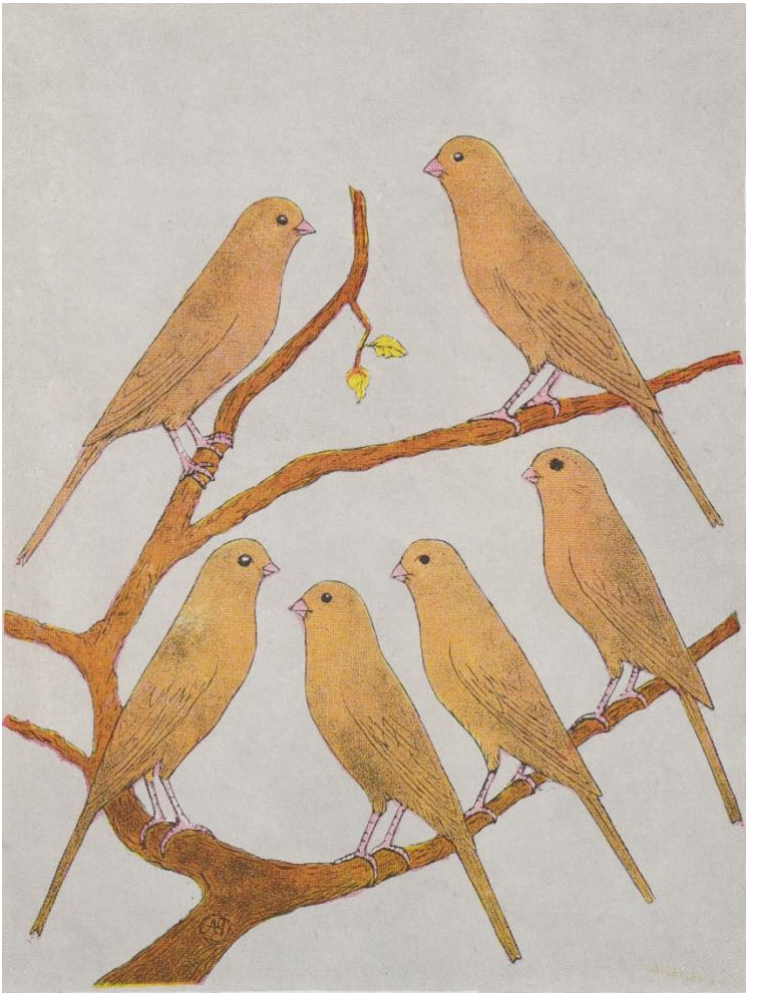


Chart 18

FAWN X FAWN

Pure Fawns should give 100% Fawns

Chart 19

Mottled Fawn-White X Mottled Fawn-White

50% Mottled, 50% Ticked White

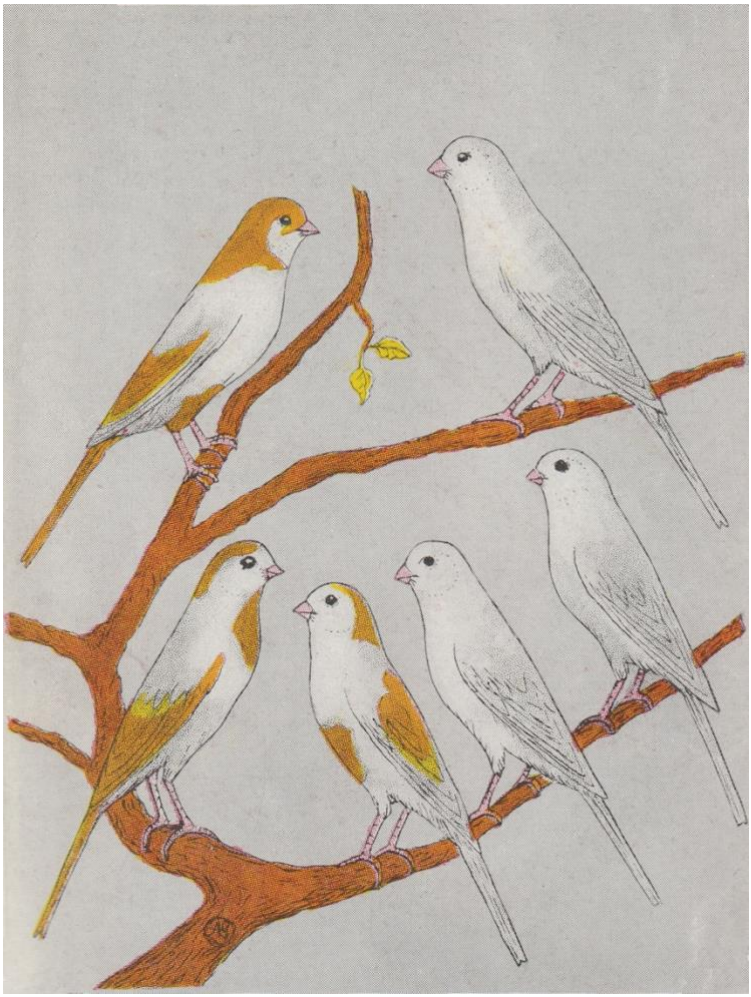


Chart 20

MOTTLED FAWN-WHITE X WHITE

50% Mottled, 50% White

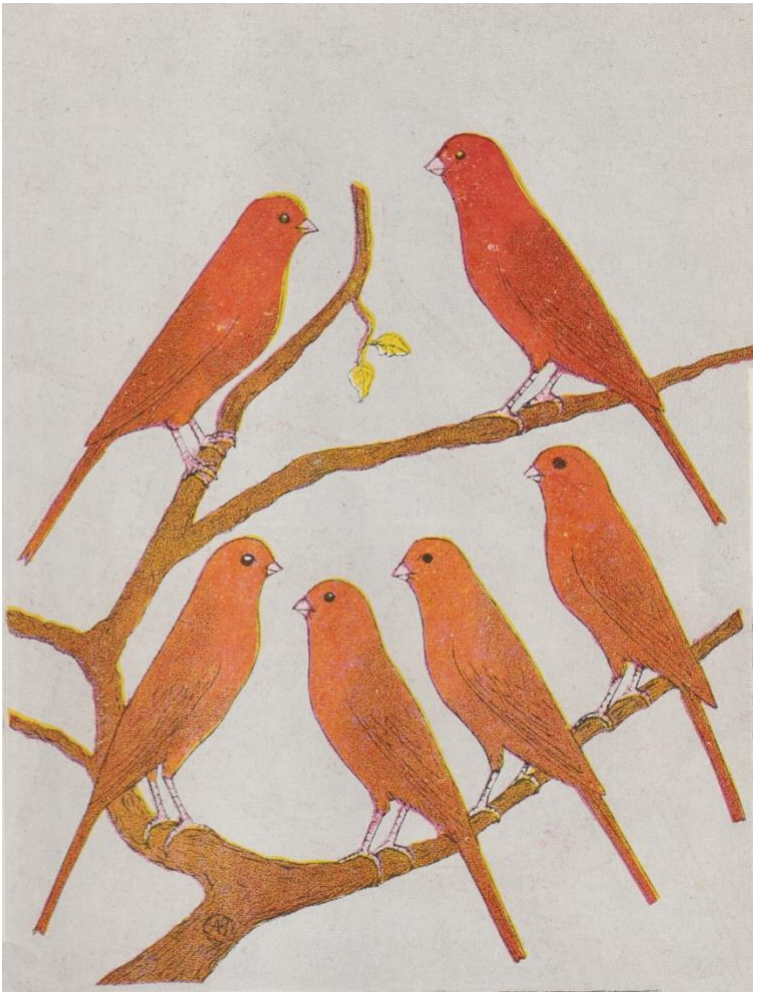


Chart 21

ORANGE X ORANGE

100% Orange (See Reference Data)

Chart 22

COPPER X COPPER
100% Copper

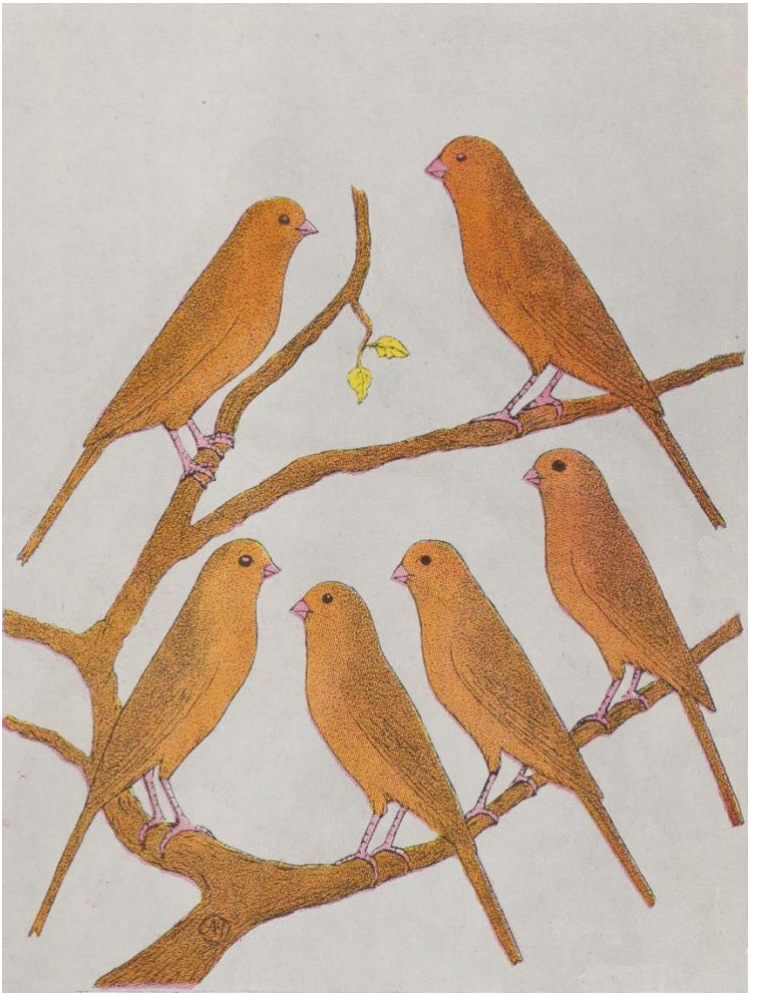


Chart 23

BRONZE X BRONZE

100% Bronze

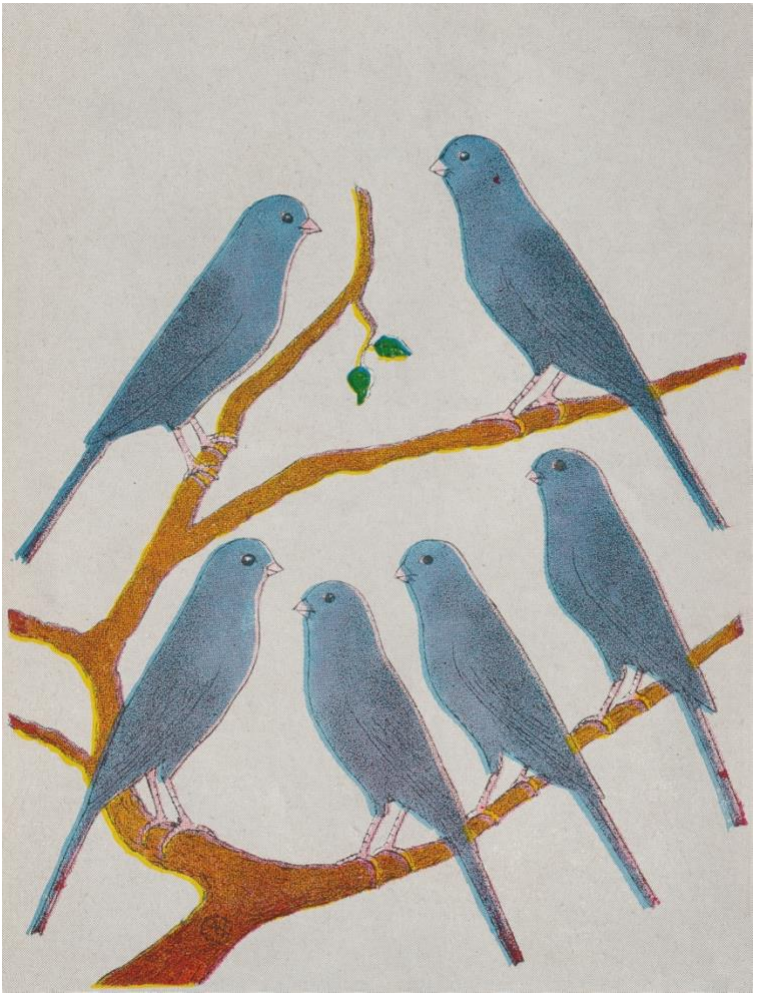


Chart 24

BLUE X BLUE
100% Blue

Chart 25
GREEN X GREEN
100% Green

Chart 26

SISKIN X CANARY

Parental Generation. F 1 Hybrid. Fifth Generation

Canary Color Matings
Reference Data

Chart 1.
BUFF X BUFF
From pure Buff all the progeny should be Buff.
Buff is a recessive color and the progeny of a pair of pure Buff birds should result in 100% Buff. A real Buff color depends on the purity of the parent birds of this light color. Variation of color tone can range from Buff of almost "white-yellow" to a mealy lemon yellow. Any color deeper than this should be classified as "yellow."

Chart 2.
YELLOW X BUFF
75% Yellow, 25% Buff.
The progeny of Yellow and Buff will come in the Mendelian ratio of 25% dominant pure yellow with silky feather texture, 50% impure dominants comprising birds of varying tones of yellow but with more satisfactory contours, and 25% Buff. From the 50% group will come many show specimens but when bred these birds are likely to throw young of both Yellow and Buff.

Chart 3.

RECESSIVE WHITE x RECESSIVE WHITE
100% White.
These birds if they are pure Recessive Whites will produce all white progeny, and with birds of this classification a breeder should produce the best of white stock.

Chart 4.

RECESSIVE WHITE x YELLOW
100% Yellow.
Pure Yellow being a dominant color will, when bred with Recessive White, produce all yellow progeny. These will be heterozygous because they will contain blood of both Yellow and White birds.

Chart 5.

RECESSIVE WHITE x HETEROZYGOUS YELLOW (From Yellow-White ancestry)
50% Yellow, 50% White.
Owing to the fact that the Yellow parent has inherited color genes from both White and Yellow parents the progeny will be 50% of each color.

Chart 6.

DOMINANT WHITE x DOMINANT
White
25% Yellow, 50% White, and 25% White
which usually die in shell or soon after hatching (non-viable).
This mating usually begets in each four progeny one yellow, two whites and one non-viable white. This last
named will usually die in the embryo state or soon after hatching.

Chart 7.

HETEROZYGOUS YELLOW x HETEROZY-
GOUS YELLOW (Yellow-White bred)
75% Yellow, 25% White.
These yellow birds which have the blood of a white parent will produce approximately one white young in every four of the progeny. It is from such yellow birds that novice fanciers are likely to get a surprise when a white bird is produced.

Chart 8.

CREEN X WHITE

25% Green, 25% Blue, 50% Blue-White.

The crossing of a green parent with a white will likely cause the mottled progeny (through fusing of these two colors) to be grey in color in their variegation. From among these Blue-Whites (Maltese) will likely appear all Blue seifs and varying degrees of mottling of blue white. In a mating of Green to White can also come a few birds in which the yellow color has displaced the white in which event the progeny of this phase would be ordinary Green-Yellow variegated birds.

Chart 9.

BLUE X BLUE-WHITE

25% Blue, 75% Blue-White

It is from this mating that you will obtain Self-Blues and Blue-Whites. By selective mating with the Blues one can obtain some even-toned birds of “soft” self greys (“blue”). With the variegated Blue-Whites one could produce birds of pretty even markings.

Chart 10.

BLUE-WHITE x WHITE

50% Blue-White, 50% White.

This mating can result in progeny of pleasing appearance in their Grey and White feathering. In common with any variety of parti-colored birds these Blue-White can give some choice specimens of attractive
beauty.

Chart 11.

TICKED-WHITE x WHITE

50% Ticked-White, 50% White.

This mating of light mottling will give some attractive ticked white birds, especially if the ticking should appear about or through the eyes or on the crown of the head.

Chart 12.

CREEN X YELLOW

25% Green, 75% Mottled.

Green to Yellow will nearly always produce greens and variegated progeny in the proportions indicated under the illustration. There is little difference in the marking results between this mating and that of Green x White, excepting that there is little or no likelihood of Blue-Whites appearing as yellow coming from Blue-Whites.

Chart 13

GREEN-YELLOW MOTTLED x YELLOW
50% Mottled, 50% Yellow.
The variegated progeny of this mating is useful in producing pretty marked birds, depending on the ability of the breeder in mating suitable pairs of related stock properly placed markings. From the Yellow
progeny some bright and attractive specimens are likely to result though their mottled inheritance will likely reveal the inhibited markings when the birds are bred.

Chart 14.

YELLOW X TICKED-YELLOW
50% Ticked Yellow, 50% Yellow.
This mating is fraught with possible beauty in the progeny from which one might get pretty eye-ticked birds and also 4-point specimens which can be so attractive.

Chart 15.

YELLOW CINNAMON x BUFF CINNA
MON

75% Yellow (Golden) Cinnamon, 25% Buff (Silver) Cinnamon.

These two varieties of Cinnamon possess the same feather condition and reaction as have the Yellow x Buff Mating. The Yellow (Golden) Cinnamons show a more brilliant hue on the breast and body while the Buff (Silver) are a duller and somber shade of Yellow (Buff) on the breast which pertains in the Cinnamon back of this bird. From the Buff Cinnamons come the best color tone of Cinnamon canaries.

Chart 16.

CINNAMON X YELLOW

25% Cinnamon, 75% Mottled (Cinnamon-Yellow)

The progeny of this mating can come with some brilliantly hued birds. The evenly marked and four-point specimens can be classed with the most beautiful of colored canaries.

Chart 17.

CINNAMON X WHITE
25% Cinnamon, 25% Fawn, 50% Mottled Fawn-White.
The progeny of this mating can include some attractively toned Silver Cinnamons and Fawns and Fawn-Whites. From this combination there is a possibility of producing some of those very rare and elusive silvers of seifs and variegation. A mottled silver specimen with white bib, flights and tail is a rare beauty.

Chart 18.
FAWN X FAWN
Pure Fawns should give 100% Fawn.
There is a possibility of producing with Fawns some delicately toned dilutes. With Fawns and pastel shades of birds of the red factor variety there should be scope for breeding many pastel-colored canaries of rare beauty and high values.

Chart 19.
MOTTLED FAWN-WHITE x MOTTLED FAWN-WHITE
50% Mottled, 50% Ticked-White.

This mating gives birds of mottled Fawn-White and is useful for getting a more somber toned variegation of this variety of white with diluted Cinnamon (Fawn) markings.

Chart 20.

MOTTLED FAWN-WHITE x WHITE
50% Mottled, 50% White.
This mating is practically the same as group 19 but with a dominance of the white. The Fawn markings have a remote chance of being replaced by Silver Grey periodically.

Chart 21.

ORANGE X ORANGE
100% Orange. Unless the birds of this mating are of pure strain Orange, there will likely be much variation in depth of color depending on the reaction of Yellow or White color of ancestry.
This mating which should produce young of clear orange color is similar to Clear Yellow in the way it varies in its degrees of orange shades. There should be in every four progeny one dark orange, two medium
dark and one lighter orange.

Chart 22.

COPPER X COPPER
100% Copper.

Copper gets its rich color from a combination of Cinnamon and deep Orange. These birds are amongst the most beautiful of Red-Factor canaries and always attract attention and resulting admiration. They are
subject to variation in color tone.

Chart 23.

BRONZE X BRONZE
100% Bronze.
This rich and dark color toned bird, a combination of Green and Copper, can be described as a bird of brown green back and ruddy breast showing a reflex of orange. There is a difference in the color of the progeny from Red-factor Greens and those young from normal self-green and copper mating.

Chart 24.

BLUE X BLUE
100% Blue.
Self-Blues are likely to vary from a dark rusty grey on the back to a pleasing shade of Maltese

(commonly referred to as Blue) on the breast to birds of lighter shades of greys. With correct selective matings fine
specimens can be produced ranging from dark Gray to a pleasing French Gray approaching a silver shade.

Chart 25.

GREEN X GREEN

100% Green.

A pretty specimen of Self Green with its bronze green back and black striped wings graduating to a yellow green breast is a fascinating and attractive specimen.

A male bird is usually an embodiment of vigor and fluent song and a most useful specimen of the canary world.

Chart 26.

SISKIN X CANARY

Parental Generation. F 1 Hybrid. Fifth Generation. The Black-hooded Siskin is the source of the Orange color in a canary which is obtained by crossing these two species. The original canary of the first cross should be either a clear yellow or a white. It matters little which color it is though some breeders claim the white hen will give a better result. However, owing to the dominant dark native color of the siskin it takes a few generations of selective breeding of the hybrid progeny of clear color before clear orange color and

canary song are definitely established to a prepotent condition. These clear birds which have inherited the Orange factor range in color tone from a pale pink tint to deep red orange. All are classified as “red factor” canaries. These birds react and vary as do normal yellow canaries which vary in shade. In the darker varieties of “red-factor” canaries there are colors of Copper (which come from a combination of Cinnamon and Orange) and Bronze birds which are a cross between copper color and green. The Copper birds will also vary in color tone, especially in their early strain condition of color. These birds must be established into a strain by consanguineous matings. The Bronze birds are no exception to all other varieties in their inclination to vary and can be handsome specimens when

they inherit a full measure of orange color genes. The red factor whites come in very interesting degrees of pink and are often ticked with red orange. Such birds are fraught with many possibilities and if bred with some of the clear Coppers there should be a lifetime of pleasure producing new pastel colors of red factor influence.

Mating Data

Mating Data

Mating Data