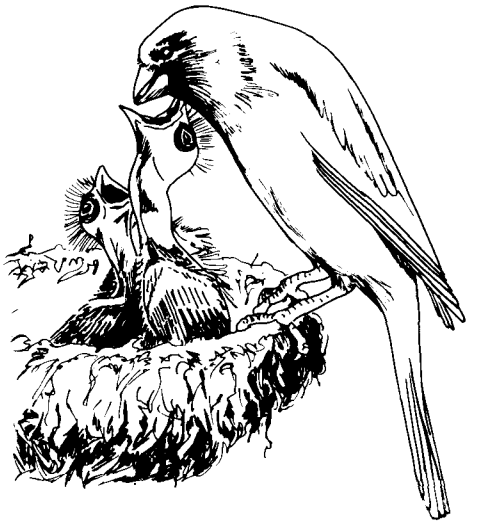

Canary Color Matings Reference Data

BUFF × 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".

YELLOW × BUFF
75% Yellow, 25% Buff.

The progeny of Yellow and Buff will come in 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.

RECESSIVE WHITE × 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.

RECESSIVE WHITE × YELOW
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.

RECESSIVE WHITE × HETEROZYGOUS YELLOW (from Yellow-White ancestry)
50% Yellow, 50% White.

Owing to the fact that the Yellow parent has inherited genes from both White and Yellow parents the progeny will be 50% of each color.

DOMINANT WHITE × DOMINANT WHITE (this is not a desireable mating)
25% Yellow, 50% White, & 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 non-viable white. This last named will usually die in the embryo state or soon after hatching.

DOMINANT WHITE × YELLOW
50% White, 50% Yellow

This is the best mating to obtain Whites and Yellow, as there is no lethal factor as dominant white mated to dominant white.

HETEROZYGOUS YELLOW × HETEROZYGOUS 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 the novice fanciers are likely to get a surprise when a white bird is produced.

GREEN × 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 Selfs 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.

BLUE × 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.

BLUE-WHITE × 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-Whites can give some choice specimens of attractive beauty.

TICKED-WHITE × 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.

GREEN - 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 × White, excepting that there is little or no likelihood of Blue-Whites appearing as yellow coming from Blue-Whites.

GREEN-YELLOW MOTTLED × 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 mottle inheritance will likely reveal the inhibited markings when the birds are bred.

YELLOW × TICKED-YELLOW
50% Ticked Yellow, 50% Yellow.

This mating is frought 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.

YELLOW CINNAMON × BUFF CINNAMON
75% Yellow (Golden) Cinnamon, 25% Buff (Silver) Cinnamon.

These two varieties of Cinnamon possess the same feather condition and reaction as have the Yellow × Buff Mating. The Yellow (Golden) Cinnamons show a more brilliant hue on the breast and body while the Buff (Silver) are a duller and sombre 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.

CINNAMON × YELLOW (be sure male is Cinnamon)
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.

CINNAMON × WHITE (be sure male is Cinnamon)
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 selfs and variegation. A mottled silver specimen with white bib, flights and tail is a rare beauty.

FAWN × 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.

MOTTLED FAWN-WHITE × WHITE
50% Mottled, 50% White.

This mating is practically the same as group listed above, but with a dominance of the white. The Fawn markings have a remote chance of being replaced by Silver Grey periodically.

MOTTLED FAWN-WHITE × WHITE

50% Mottled, 50% White.

This mating is practically the same as group listed above, but with a dominance of the white. The Fawn markings have a remote chance of being replaced by Silver Grey periodically.

ORANGE × 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.

COPPER × COPPER

100% Copper.

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

BRONZE × 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.

BLUE × 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 pleasing French Gray approaching a silver shade.

GREEN × 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.

SISKIN × 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 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 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.

In canaries, Buff means the same as Frost in Red Factor birds, and Yellow is the same as Hard Feather in Red Factor birds. Frosting or Buff is when there is white tipping on all the feathers. Hard Feather, or Yellow, means no white tipping, but color all the way to the ends of the feathers. In breeding canaries, always breed yellow, or hard feather with buff or frost. If you continue to breed hard feather to hard feather, the birds get smaller or slimmer, or snake-headed, as they are sometimes called, very unattractive birds.

Note:
**Consanguineous means, of the same blood/descended from the same ancestry, etc.*