

Agapornis Roseicollis Whiteface Mauve & SF whiteface Violet

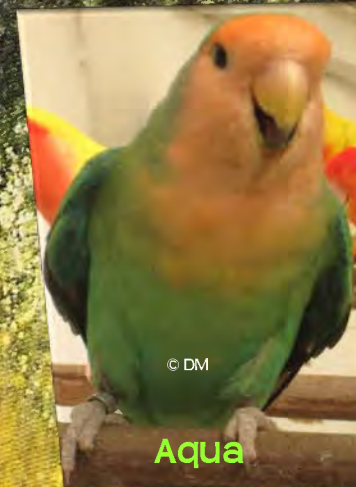
Didier Mervilde

Aqua, White face (Turquoise) and AquaTurquoise are psittacine mutants. A real "blue" Roseicollis doesn't exist. The same gene that, when fully inactive creates the real Blue mutation, can be partially activated to create intermediate color mutations known as Parblue in other words we create bird colors between green and blue. The correct terminology for this genetic interaction is that Blue and Parblue mutations are **multiple alleles** for the same locus.

In Roseicollis we have to deal with 2 different forms and 1 combination of the previous 2.

* (1) *Aqua, Pastel blue, Seablue* all names for the same mutation. This mutation occurred in 1963 in the Netherlands. This is a color mutation which the red and yellow color (psittacine) is lost for about 50%. The bird has a greenblue color and a pink-ivory mask. The beak and the eyes are the same as for the Normal birds (wildtype bird).

In the course of the years there have been various intermediate colors created, whether or not in combination with the dark factors. This mutation inherited recessive



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Aqua

* (2) *Turquoise, White face, Bleach mask, Whiteface blue* again all names for the same mutation. This mutation occurred in Belgium in 1975. The reduction of psittacine on the wings is about 60% and on the body approximately about 80 till 90%. This makes that the body is nearly blue. The face is nearly snow white with a small dash of pink. It has only a little salmon pink on the forehead. They have a completely horn colored beak. It is also a recessive mutation.

* *AquaTurquoise, Apple green* two names for the same mutation combination (see 1 + 2) This means that it is NOT a separate mutation. It is genetically an intermediate form between Aqua and Turquoise. It has a salmon pink forehead. The body has an "apple green" body. In Europe not every club accepted this color combination on the show bench.

* The violet mutation occurred in 1982 in the Netherlands and in Denmark. Consequently, there were a lot of discussions of who came the first, but that is not important.

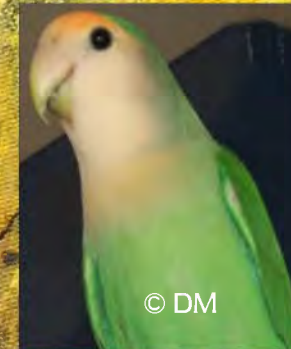
The violet is a structural color affecting mutation. Its name came from its action in Budgerigars where it alters the Cobalt combinations into a beautiful violet color.

Many people consider that Violet is a dominant mutation. In reality it behaves in a co-dominant manner with one shade in Single Factor (SF) and another deeper shade in Double Factor (DF).



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Whiteface



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AquaTurquoise

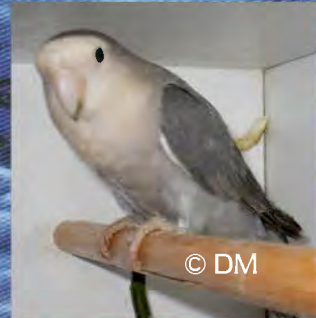
The SF Violet creates a “cobalt” color, not to be confused with the true Cobalt, DF Violet creates the violet appearance. Split birds do NOT exist in Violet.

Whiteface SF Violet is the combination of Whiteface and Violet.

* Whiteface Mauve is a Turquoise with two dark factors.

The darkfactor is a semi-dominant factor.

That means that a bird with one darkfactor have a color between a normal bird and an olive bird who has two darkfactors. In combination with “blue” this results in a mauve bird (or a bird with two darkfactors and a “blue” factor)



Whiteface Mauve and Whiteface SF Violet

