

FALLOWS

Didier Mervilde



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The mutation Fallow have at least three types of Fallow, the GERMAN, ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH, all named after their country of origin, although none of these types is common. They are superficially similar, but adult birds may be distinguished by examining the eye. All have red eyes, but the German Fallow shows the usual white iris ring, the eye of the English Fallow is a solid red with a barely discernible iris and the iris of the Scottish Fallow is pink.

Breeding Fallows is a challenge, not everyone is able to do this because it takes years of breeding to obtain a better bird.

In an attempt to regularise the names of mutations across all psittacines, it has been proposed by Inte Onsman (MUTAVI) that the name *Pale Fallow* be adopted for the English Fallow mutation. The name *Dun Fallow* has also been proposed, and Terry Martin suggests *Beige Fallow* or *Grey-Brown Fallow*. But in Budgerigar clubs they have not followed that suggestion and they kept the name English Fallow. The same happened with the German Fallow where Inte Onsman proposed the name Bronze Fallow but this was not accepted by the Budgerigar clubs worldwide. Why change it when everybody knows the meaning when we talked about English, German or Scottisch Fallow.

The most common Fallows are English Fallows and German Fallows, Scottish Fallow is very near to the English Fallow and in 10 years of breeding Fallows I have never seen one.

In appearance they are all very similar, only genetically are they very different.

The first report of an English Fallow appeared in 1937 in the aviaries of F.Dervan (U.K.) In that time he bought a pair of Skyblues and a pair of Greens and intermated de youngsters of these pairs. To his surprise he bred seven youngsters with red eyes from those pairs. It was C.Rogers who told him to put one of these youngsters against a German Fallow because he suspect that this was a new mutation. From those pairings he has only black eyed birds so this proved that it was a new variety.

The first German Fallow originated in Magdeburg, Germany, in 1932. The first two mutants were bred from a Cobalt cock and an Olive hen by Herr Schumann in May 1932, and this pair went on that year to produce seven more similar mutants in two further nests, giving a total of nine. In December 1932 two of these birds were passed to C Balsler and two to the partnership of Schrapel and Kokemüller, who described the appearance: "The birds are golden yellow with undulation markings and throat spots of a definite brown shade. The rump is olive yellow, the feet are pale pink and the eyes are red, but not quite such a light red as in the case of the albino. The beak is yellow, the cere of the cocks is not so decidedly blue as in normal cocks but pale bluish purple.

German, English and Scottish Fallows were proved to be distinct and separate mutations by test matings made independently by T G Taylor, Mrs Amber Lloyd of Walton-on-Thames and Frank Wait .

When birds of any two of the mutations were paired together only normal black-eyed young were produced.

The German Fallow is an autosomal recessive mutation just like the other types of Fallow.



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German fallow



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FALLOW GROUP Green Series

FALLOW LIGHT GREEN

General body colour:	rump, breast, flanks and underparts pale light green increasing in depth of shade progressively downwards from the upper breast to the rump area where the colour is the deepest
Mask:	buttercup yellow, ornamented by six evenly spaced large round medium brown throat spots, the outer two being 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 medium brown undulations at the back of the head. The frontal and crown should be clear and free from all markings.
Markings:	on cheeks, back of head, neck and wings; medium brown with a well-defined buttercup yellow edge, all markings should be free from any intrusion of body colour.
Cere:	fleshy pink in cocks, brown in hens.
Eyes:	red or plum, with or without a white iris.
Cheek patches:	violet.
Primary wing flights:	medium brown with a minimal buttercup yellow edge.
Primary tail feathers:	blueish grey with a brown quill.
Feet and legs:	pinkish grey.

FALLOW SKYBLUE

General body colour:	rump, breast, flanks and underparts pale skyblue increasing in depth of shade progressively downwards from the upper breast to the rump area where the colour is the deepest.
Mask:	white, ornamented by six evenly spaced large round medium brown throat spots, the outer two being partially covered by the base of the cheek patches. The white of the mask extending over the frontal and crown, to merge with the medium brown undulations at the back of the head. The frontal and crown should be clear and free from all markings.
Markings:	on cheeks, back of head, neck and wings; medium brown with a well-defined white edge, all markings should be free from any intrusion of body colour.
Cere:	fleshy pink in cocks, brown in hens.
Eyes:	red or plum, with or without a white iris.
Cheek patches:	violet.
Primary wing flights:	medium brown with a minimal white edge.
Primary tail feathers:	blueish grey with a brown quill.
Feet and legs:	pinkish grey.

Starting with Fallow is a long job and the best thing to do is pair a fallow to one of your best normals to obtain some quality split Fallows. If possible, the normal must be a super bird that's the only way to have split birds with some quality. You can then cross the splits back to Fallows or split Fallows and if you are lucky you will possess a "quality Fallow".

Never use cinnamon in your fallows because you will lose the typical fallow colour on the wings. Fallow can be combined with other mutations but I don't think that this is a good thing to do. Keep the mutation clean.

Cock		Hen		Expectations
Normal	x	Fallow	=	100 % Normal/Fallow
Normal/Fallow	x	Fallow	=	50% Normal/Fallow, 50% Fallow
Normal/Fallow	x	Normal/Fallow	=	25% Pure normal, 50% Normal/Fallow, 25% Fallow
Normal	x	Normal/Fallow	=	50% Normal, 50% Normal/Fallow

German Fallows



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English Fallow



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