Pale Meaded Agaparais Roseicallis

This mutant can be devided in psittacine mutations or PPR mutation (partial psittacine reduction). It affects mostly the red psittacine, therefore the red psittacine in the plumage is replaced by pink. The body positive is produced by pink the positive produced by pink the pink color is seen in the mask and the tail tips on the tail feature. The inheritance of pale headed lovebirds is incomplete dominant. Incomplete dominant experience produces an intermediate phenotype.

This means the have single factor and double factor birds. In pale head the double factor is the most beautiful the single factor is sometimes very difficult to recognize.

The first pale headed Agapornis Roseicollis was bred in the aviary of Harry Bens (NL) in 1982. Pale headed is one of the "rare" mutation in Roseicollis which needs to be studied closer in order to determine certain factors and answer some questions.

- 1. Is this an allele of the tangerine locus just like the orangefaced?
- 2. That then raises the difficult question of providing whether dominant alleles belong to one locus. So futher study is needed.

It is interesting that the action of the pale headed allele is restricted to the head region and not diluting the yellow psittacin of the body. It is almost certainly a locus tied with production of distinctive separation of color in the face of the bird.



A single council: understand that the SF birds are not always visually be recognizable and can carry on as "normal" bird.

Inheritance

SF pale headed green x green = 50% green 50% SF pale headed green

DF pale headed green x green =
100% SF pale headed green
SF pale headed green x SF pale headed green =
25% green
50% SF pale headed green
25% DF pale headed green

DF pale headed green x SF pale headed green =50% SF pale headed green50% DF pale headed green

DF pale headed green x DF pale headed green =
100% DF pale headed green

