

# The Proposed American Standards for Psittacula Mutations

## I. Labeling Conventions

### A. Conventional designations for alleles

1. males: ZZ
2. females: ZW

Notes: Males have homozygous gametes. Females have heterozygous gametes and determine sex of offspring. The letters ZZ and ZW are used by convention for birds to eliminate confusion with other species.

### B. Designation notation for VISUAL MUTATIONS

1. A hyphen (-) is used in written names to show that a bird is a combination of any number of visual mutations. Example: Dominant cinnamon-turquoise-gray, this bird is visual for three different color mutations; dominant cinnamon, turquoise and graygreen.

2. The mutation gray-green, should be listed without the hyphen to avoid confusion with multiple visual mutations. In all cases, it should be shown as a one word name: graygreen.

### C. Designation for SPLIT MUTATIONS

1. The visual color or colors of a bird will always be listed first in written names. There may be multiple visual traits, separated by hyphens, but everything after the first forward slash indicates the non-visual traits. Commonly these non-visual colors are referred to as "splits," Example: green/blue, this bird is only visual for green.

2. A forward slash (/) is used in written names to show that a bird is split for a particular mutation. Example: green/blue, this bird is visual green and split (heterozygous) for the blue mutation. This would be spoken as follows: green split blue.

3. The forward slash is used repeatedly in written names to indicate multiple splits (multiple heterozygous traits). Example: green/lutino/ sex linked cinnamon/blue, this bird is visual green, and split (heterozygous) for the lutino, sex linked cinnamon and blue mutation traits. This would be spoken as follows: green split lutino, sex linked cinnamon and blue.

Note: the incorrect written form for listing multiple splits: green/lutino, sex linked cinnamon and blue should not be used since this form is vague. This listing could be construed to mean three different birds instead of one, for example: a green/lutino bird, a sex linked cinnamon bird and a blue bird.

## II Basic Color Forms and Mutations

1. green - (normal green)
2. graygreen
3. dominant cinnamon\*<sup>1</sup>
4. cobalt\*<sup>2</sup>
5. violet\*<sup>3</sup>
6. lutino
7. sex linked cinnamon
8. lacewing, yellowhead\*<sup>4</sup>
9. blue
10. pied
11. red-eyed yellowhead\*<sup>5</sup>
12. turquoise\*<sup>6</sup>
13. recessive cinnamon\*<sup>7</sup>

## Inheritance Mode

- Dominant  
Dominant  
Dominant  
Dominant  
Incomplete Dominant  
Sex linked  
Sex linked  
Sex linked  
Recessive  
Recessive  
Recessive  
Recessive  
Recessive

### Foot Notes:

\*1 - Interim name for this mutation.

\*2 - Precise genetics and inheritance mode(s) not yet documented fully in U.S.A.. This is preliminary only.

\*3 - Offspring produced from cobalt are 1/2 color value on body, flights dark, preliminary indication of an incomplete dominant inheritance mode. This may also affect determination of cobalt inheritance mode. This is preliminary only.

\*4 - Precise genetics and inheritance mode(s) not yet documented fully in U.S.A.. This is preliminary only.

\*5 - This bird is sometimes called Buttercup. No official name has been chosen. Preliminary only.

\*6 - Turquoise is a special case recessive, turquoise is an allele of blue, and is dominant over blue.

\*7 - This mutation has not been isolated in U.S.A., although it probably exists in the genes of many birds. A red-eyed recessive cinnamon is also known as a fallow. ➔