

Quaker Mutation Colors



This is a very simplified explanation of quaker mutation colors. Three mutations are described here; blue, yellow and pallid. Detail of the genetics are shown in the section titled "Genetics Tables."

Blue and yellow are both recessive traits carried by the male and female. They behave very much like blue eyes in humans. The offspring must have the trait from both parents for the trait to be visible. When a bird is said to have a "split to" trait this means that the trait is carried by the bird but it is not visible, i.e. the trait was only passed on by one parent. So a green split to blue looks green but carries a gene for blue which can be passed on to it's offspring.

The pallid (light blue) gene is a sex-linked gene carried by one or both parents. It can be passed to the male and female offspring by the male parent and to the male offspring by the female parent. It can be expressed in females as a visual trait only not as split. Males can be visual or split.

The normal color for a quaker parrot is green which is made up of genes for yellow and blue.



You get a blue mutation when the yellow is suppressed.



You get a lutine (yellow) mutation when the blue is suppressed.



You get a pallid (light green) mutation when the the blue is partially

suppressed.

Pallid
(Light Green)



You get a pallid blue (light blue) mutation when the yellow is suppressed and the blue is partially suppressed.

Pallid Blue
(Light Blue)

