

# Recognized Pacific Parrotlet Color Mutations

1	<b>Albino</b> - Pure white parrotlet with red eyes. Males are visually indistinguishable from females unless held under a black light, blue becomes evident. DNA sexing can also be used to differentiate sex.
2	<b>Blue</b> - Color can be light powder blue to turquoise. Dark eyed mutation. Males retain dark cobalt markings.
3	<b>Cinnamon (Recessive)</b> - Also known as Isabelle in Europe. Light yellow with more beige and green than fallow. Eyes are deep ruby red.
4	<b>Cinnamon (Sex Linked)</b> - Also known as "Pallid" in Europe. Similar in appearance to the recessive cinnamon but the first known sex linked mutation.
5	<b>Dilute (formerly "American Yellow")</b> - Yellowish green parrotlet with black eyes. Males retain blue eye streak, flights, back and wings although sometimes they appear violet.
6	<b>Dilute-Blue (formerly "American White")</b> - Combination of the dilute and blue mutations. Light, sky blue with patches of white. Dark eyes and males retain blue markings.
7	<b>Fallow</b> - Light yellow with beige and green. Bright yellow face and bright red eyes. Males retain blue markings that are lighter and have violet instead of blue markings.
8	<b>Fallow-Blue</b> - Combination of blue and fallow. Blue bird with red eyes. Males retain blue markings.
9	<b>Fallow-Yellow</b> - Combination of fallow and yellow. Bright yellow bird with red eyes. Different from lutino in that males retain blue markings.
10	<b>Gray-Green</b> - Green parrotlet with dark gray overcast. Eyes are dark. Males retain blue markings.
11	<b>Lutino</b> - Bright yellow parrotlet with red eyes. Males have white instead of blue markings.
12	<b>Pastel (Formerly "European Yellow")</b> - Yellow-green bird with more green than the dilute. Males retain blue markings. Eyes are dark.
13	<b>Pastel-Blue</b> - Similar to dilute-blue i.e., sky blue coloring with dark eyes and males retain blue markings. Can be differentiated from dilute-blue by 'lacewing' type of pattern across wings.
14	<b>Pied (Recessive)</b> - Green bird with yellow feathers scattered over the body and head. Dark eyed and males retain blue markings. In the blue mutation, the yellow feathers are replaced with white.
15	<b>Pied (Dominant)</b> - Similar in appearance to recessive pied but the inheritance mode is dominant. So far, the only dominant mutation parrotlet.
16	<b>Turquoise</b> - A genetically incomplete blue with both green and blue markings; face is usually green with a blue body. Dark eyes and males retain blue markings.