From South and Central America, this six inch bird is a joy to own. Most Linnies, as we call them, are friendly, easy keepers in both breeding situations and as pets. You could not ask for a nicer bird.

They come in Green, which is their normal or wild color, as well as many color mutations. Turquoise, Cobalt, Mauve, Blue Olive, Lutino and Cremino are a few of the more popular colors. The genetics are simple recessive with the exception of the Lutino which is sex linked. With the introduction of the dilute gene (both single and double dilutes) sex-linked identification of birds is possible.

When you mate single dilute males to normal females, you can also get single dilute males and normal males and females. On the same token, if you mate a normal male to a double dilute female, *all* males will be single dilute and *all* females will be normals, saving the costs on DNA-sexing.

Lineolateds were imported into Europe as early as the 1970's, but they did not catch on in the USA until more recent years. There is a strong population of Lineolated Parakeets in Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands. I have imported some and I notice that the imports have more physical substance than most here in the USA. However our stock is now catching up to the European type and they are truly beautiful birds.





**Basic Colour Genetics**

Here are some of the basic mateings to get started to understand how it starts to form.We will only deal with a couple of colours to make it easy for the new breeder. This will deal with the Lineolated and can also be applied to the budgie.

Colours....The colour of the bird is also determined with a pair of alleles. The blue series of birds is the result of a recessive colour gene. In order for a bird to appear blue, it must have two alleles for the colour. A bird with one or no alleles for colour will appear green. Using C for the colour allele, a bird with cc, Cc or cC would appear green, while a bird with CC would be blue.

The shade of colour is controlled with another gene, those birds with no alleles for the colour modification will be light green or sky blue, those with one allele will be cobalt or laurel, and those with two alleles will be mauve or olive.

Sex Linked Varieties...The chromosomes that are used in determining the sex of an organism are called the X and Y chromosomes. The X chromosome is similar to other chromosomes and carries genetic information, however, the Y chromosome is smaller and almost devoid of information. In budgerigars the male has two X chromosomes and is represented by XX, while the female has one of each chromosome and is represented by XY. The varieties Ino and Cinnamon are determined by alleles on the X chromosome. In the male bird, the varieties function like a recessive variety. In the female bird, the Y chromosome has no matching allele for the variety, so the female is determined by the one X chromosome. If an allele is present then the variety will manifest, if it is not present then the bird will be normal.

The five possible pairings with the Sex-Linkage Theory are, using the following abbreviations:

 SL for Sex-Linked

 NL for Non Sex-Linked

 NL/SL for Non Sex-Linked/Sex-Linked

Pairings with Sex-Linkage Theory

Pairing Expectations

 SL cock × SL hen= 50% SL cocks 50% SL hens

 SL cock × NL hen= 50% NL/SL cocks 50% SL hens

 NL cock × SL hen= 50% NL/SL cocks 50% NL hens

 NL/SL cock × SL hen= 25% SL cocks 25% NL/SL cocks 25% SL hens 25% NL hens

 NL/SL cock × NL hen= 25% NL cocks 25% NL/SL cocks 25% SL Hens 25% NL hens

\*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\*

Basic Colour Factors

 No Dark Factor

 One Dark Factor

 Two Dark Factors

 (Light Factor)

 (MediumFactor)

 (Dark Factor)

GREEN

 Light Green

 Dark Green

 Olive

BLUE

 Blue(sky)

 Cobalt

 Mauve

\*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\*

The production of any of the recessive characters act as a simple "autosomal recessive gene"and the rules of their reproduction are as follows

Expectations - Recessive Pairings

(Sudstitute Green for normal and blue for recessive)

 Normal × Recessive= 100% Normal/Recessive

 Normal/Recesive x Recessive= 50% Normal/Recessive 50% Recessive

 Recessive × Recessive= 100% Recessive

 Normal/Recessive × Normal= 50% Normal/Recessive 25% Normal 50%Normal/Recessive 50%Normal

\*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\*

From the chart above, it can be seen that there is really no advantage in the mateing of #4.There is a lot of waste from these pairings and also it is not possible to distinguish the split recessive from the normals so it would slow down a breeders progress if he were trying tom develope a colour or a particular split.

A Look At A Couple Of Basic Mateings

 Green Male x Blue Hen:

 All offspring Green Split/Blue

 Blue Male x Green Hen All Green/Blue

 Green Male x Green/Blue Hen:

 All offspring Green ?Split/Blue

 Green/Blue Male x Green Hen

 All offspring Green ?Split/Blue

These are the basic and are easy to follow,but what if we add in Cinnamon to the greens and blues?(And There is Cinnamons being developed today)Well now this is a new story and it is what makes breeding the interesting part of the hobby.If you know the back ground of your birds you can set them up to produce the colours you like.If you don't know the the history of the birds than it is a surprize sometimes what you get.

Basic Cinnamon

 Green Male x Cinnamon Hen:

 All female offspring Normal Green

 100% of male offspring Green/Cinn.

 Blue Male x Cinnamon Hen

 All female offspring Blue

 100% of male offspring Blue/Cinn.

Now For A mix Of All Three Colours And There Possibilities

 Split/Cinnamon Male x Normal Hen:

 50% of female offspring will be Visual Cinnamon

 50% of female offspring will be Normal Green

 50% of male offspring will be Split/Cinnamon (no visual determination)

 50% of male offspring will be Normal Green (no visual determination)

\*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\*

 Split/Cinnamon Male x Split/Blue Female:

 50% of the female offspring will be Visual Cinnamon possibly Split/Blue

 50% of the female offspring will be Visual Green Possibly Split/Blue

 50% of the Male offspring will be Split/Cinnamon/?Split?/Blue (no visual determination)

 50% of the male offspring will be Normal Green possibly Split/Blue (no visual determin.)

 25% of the all the offspring will be Split/Blue (no visual determination)

\*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\*

 Split/Cinnamon Male x Blue Female:

 50% of the female offspring will be Visual Cinnamon Split/Blue

 50% of the female offspring will be Green Split/Blue

 50% of the male offspring will be Green Split/Cinnamon/Blue (no visual determination)

 50% of the male offspring will be Green Split/Blue (no visual determination)

\*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\*

 Split/Cinnamon Male x Cinnamon Hen:

 50% of the female offspring will be visual Cinnamon

 50% of the female offspring will be Green

 50% of the male offspring will be visual Cinnamon

 50% of the male offspring will be Green Split/Cinnamon

\*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\*

 Split/Cinnamon Male x Cinnamon Hen Split/Blue:

 50% of the female offspring will be visual Cinnamon ?Split/Blue

 50% of the female offspring will be Green ?Split/Blue (no visual determination)

 50% of the male offspring will be visual Cinnamon ?Split/Blue

 50% of the male offspring will be visual Cinnamon ?Split/Blue

 25% of all chicks will be Split/Blue

\*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\*

 Split/Cinnamon Male x Cinnamon Blue Hen:

 50% of all the female offspring will be Visual Cinnamon Split/Blue

 50% of all female offspring will be Green Split/Blue

 50% of all male offspring will be Cinnamon Split/Blue

 50% of all male offspring will be Split/Cinnamon/Blue

\*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\*

Greens

 Visual Green Male Split to Blue x Cinnamon Hen

 Cock % 25 - Geen split to Blue And Cinnamon

 Cock % 25 - Green split to Cinnamon

 Hen % 25 - Green split to Blue

 Hen % 25 - Green

\*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\*

 Visual Green Male Split to Blue and Cinnamon Blue Hen

 Cock % 25 - Blue split to Cinnamon

 Cock % 25 - Green split to Blue And Cinnamon

 Hen % 25 - Blue

 Hen % 25 - Green split to Blue

\*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\*

 Visual Green Male/BluexCinnamon Hen/Blue

 Cock % 12.5 - Blue split to Cinnamon

 Cock % 25 - Green split to Blue And Cinnamon

 Cock % 12.5 - Green split to Cinnamon

 Hen % 12.5 - Blue

 Hen % 25 - Green split to Blue

\*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\*

 Visual Green Male/BluexCinnamon x Green Hen

 12.5% Males Visual Green Split to Cinnamon & Blue

 12.5% Males Visual Green Split to Cinnamon

 12.5% Males Visual Green Split to Blue

 12.5% Males Visual Normal Green

 12.5% Females Visual Cinnamon Split to Blue

 12.5% Females Visual Cinnamon

 12.5% Females Visual Green Split to Blue

 12.5% Females Visual Green Normals

\*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\*

 Visual Green Split/Cinnamon/Blue Male x Green Split/Blue Hen

 6.25% Males Visual Blue Split to Cinnamon

 6.25% Males Visual Green Split to Blue & Cinnamon

 6.25% Males Visual Green Split to Cinnamon

 6.25% Males Blue

 12.5% Males Visual Green Split to Blue

 6.25% Males Visual Green Normals

 6.25% Females Visual Cinnamon Blue

 6.25% Females Visual Cinnamon Split to Blue

 6.25% Females Visual Cinnamon

 6.25% Females Visual Blue

 12.5% Visual Green Split to Blue

 6.25% Visual Green Normals

\*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\*

 Visual Green Split/Cinnamon/Blue Male x Blue Hen:

 12.5% Males Visual Blue Split to Cinnamon

 12.5% Males Visual Green Split to Cinnamon & Blue

 12.5% Males Visual Blue

 12.5% Males Visual Green Split to Blue

 12.5% Females Visual Cinnamon Blue

 12.5% Females Visual Cinnamon Split to Blue

 12.5% Females Visual Blue

 12.5% Females Visual Green Split to Blue

\*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\*

 Visual Green Male Split to Blue & Cinnamon x Cinnamon Hen

 12.5% Males Visual Cinnamon Split to Blue

 12.5% Males Visual Cinnamon

 12.5% Males Visual Green Split to Cinnamon & Blue

 12.5% Males Visual Green Split to Cinnamon

 12.5% Females Visual Cinnamon Split to Blue

 12.5% Females Visual Cinnamon

 12.5% Females Visual Green Split to Blue

 12.5% Females Visual Green Normal

\*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\*

 Split/Cinn/Blue Male x Visual Cinnamon Hen/Split Blue:

 6.25% Males Visual Cinnamon Blues

 12.5% Males Visual Cinnamon Split to Blue

 6.25% Males Visual Cinnamon

 6.25% Males Visual Blue Split to Cinnamon

 12.5% Males Visual Green Split to Blue & Cinnamon

 6.25% Males Visual Green Split to Cinnamon

 6.25% Females Visual Cinnamon Blue

 12.5% Females Visual Cinnamon Split to Blue

 6.25% Females Visual Cinnamon

 6.25% Females Visual Blue

 12.5% Females Visual Green Split to Blue

 6.25% Females Visual Green Normal

\*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\*

 Visual Green Male Split to Blue and Cinnamon x Visual Cinnamon Blue Hen

 12.5% Males Visual Cinnamon Blue

 12.5% Males Visual Cinnamon Split to Blue

 12.5% Males Visual Blue Split to Cinnamon

 12.5% Males Visual Green Split to Blue & Cinnamon

 12.5% Females Visual Cinnamon Blue

 12.5% Females Visual Cinnamon Split to Blue

 12.5% Females Visual Blue

 12.5% Females Visual Green Split to Blue

\*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\*

 Visual Blue Male x Cinnamon Green Hen

 Cock % 50 - Green split to Blue And Cinnamon

 Hen % 50 - Green split to Blue

\*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\*

 Visual Blue Male x Cinnamon Green Hen/Blue

 Cock % 25 - Blue split to Cinnamon

 Cock % 25 - Green split to Blue And Cinnamon

 Hen % 25 - Blue

 Hen % 25 - Green split to Blue

\*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\*

 Visual Blue Male Split/Cinnamon x Green Hen

 25% Males Visual Green Split to Cinnamon and to Blue

 25% Males Visual Green Split to Blue

 25% Females Visual Cinnamon Split to Blue

 25% Females Visual Green Split to Blue

\*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\*

 Visual Blue Male Split/Cinnamon x Visual Green Hen Split/Blue

 12.5% Males Visual Blue Split to Cinnamon

 12.5% Males Visual Green Split to Cinnamon and to Blue

 12.5% Males Visual Blue

 12.5% Males Visual Green Split to Blue

 12.5% Females Visual Cinnamon Blue

 12.5% Females Visual Cinnamon Split to Blue

 12.5% Blue

 12.5% Visual Green Split to Blue

\*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\*

 Visual Blue Male Split/Cinnamon x Blue Hen

 25% Males Visual Blue Split/Cinnamon

 25% Males Visual Blue

 25% Females Visual Cinnamon Blue

 25% Females Visual Blue

\*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\*

 Visual Blue Male Split/Cinnamon x Visual Cinnamon Hen

 25% Males Visual Cinnamon Split/Blue

 25% Males Visual Green Split to Cinnamon and Blue

 25% Females Visual Cinnamon Split/Blue

 25% Females Visual Green Split /Blue

\*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\*

 Visual Blue Male Split/Cinnamon x Visual Cinnamon Hen Split/Blue

 12.5% Males Visual Cinnamon Blue

 12.5% Males Visual Cinnamon Split/Blue

 12.5% Males Visual Blue Split/Cinnamon

 12.5% Males Visual Green Split to Cinnamon & Blue

 12.5% Females Visual Cinnamon Blues

 12.5% Females Visual Cinnamon Split to Fallow

 12.5% Females Visual Blue

 12.5% Females Visual Green Split to Blue

\*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\*

 Visual Blue Male Split/Cinnamon x Visual Cinnamon Blue Hen

 25% Males Visual Cinnamon Blue

 25% Males Visual Blue Split/Cinnamon

 25% Females Visual Cinnamon Blue

 25% Females Visual Blue

\*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\*

Cinnamon

 Visual Cinnamon Male x Normal Hen

 100% of female offspring will be visual Cinnamon

 100% of male offspring will be Green Split/Cinnamon

\*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\*

 sual Cinnamon Male x Split/Blue Female

 100% of the female offspring will be Visual Cinnamon ?Split/Blue

 100% of the male offspring will be Split/Cinnamon ?Split/Blue

\*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\*

 Visual Cinnamon Male x Blue Female:

 100% of the female offspring will be Visual Cinnamon Split/Blue

 100% of the male offspring will be Split/Cinnamon/Blue

\*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\*

 Visual Cinnamon Male x Cinnamon Female

 100% of the offspring will be Visual Cinnamon

\*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\*

 Visual Cinnamon Male x Cinnamon Hen Split/Blue

 100% of the offspring will be Visual Cinnamon ?Split/Blue

\*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\*

 Visual Cinnamon Male x Cinnamon Blue Hen

 100% of the offspring will be Visual Cinnamon Split/Blue

\*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\*

 Visual Cinnamon Male Split to Blue x Normal Hen

 Cock % 25 - Green split to Cinnamon Blue

 Cock % 25 - Green split to Cinnamon

 Hen % 25 - Cinnamon split to Blue

 Hen % 25 - Cinnamon

\*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\*

 Visual Cinnamon Male Split to Blue x Split/Blue Hen

 Cock % 12.5 - Blue split to Cinnamon

 Cock % 25 - Green split to Cinnamon Blue

 Cock % 12.5 - Green split to Cinnamon

 Hen % 12.5 - Cinnamon Blue

 Hen % 25 - Cinnamon split to Blue

\*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\*

 Visual Cinnamon Male Split to Blue x Blue Hen

 Cock % 25 - Blue split to Cinnamon

 Cock % 25 - Green split to Cinnamon Blue

 Hen % 25 - Cinnamon Blue

 Hen % 25 - Cinnamon split to Blue

\*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\*

 Visual Cinnamon Male Split to Blue x Cinnamon Hen

 Cock % 25 - Cinnamon split to Blue

 Cock % 25 - Cinnamon

 Hen % 25 - Cinnamon split to Blue

 Hen % 25 - Cinnamon

\*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\*

 Visual Cinnamon Male Split to Blue x Cinnamon Hen Split to Blue

 Cock % 12.5 Cinnamon Blue

 Cock % 25 Cinnamon split to Blue

 Cock % 12.5 Cinnamon

 Hen % 12.5 Cinnamon Blue

 Hen % 25 Cinnamon split to Blue

 Hen % 12.5 Cinnamon

\*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\*

 Visual Cinnamon Male Split to Blue x Cinnamon Blue Hen

 Cock % 25 - Cinnamon Blue

 Cock % 25 - Cinnamon split to Blue

 Hen % 25 - Cinnamon Blue

 Hen % 25 - Cinnamon split to Blue

\*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\*

 Visual Cinnamon Blue Male x Cinnamon Hen Split to Blue

 Cock % 25 - Cinnamon Blue

 Cock % 25 - Cinnamon split to Blue

 Hen % 25 - Cinnamon Blue

 Hen % 25 - Cinnamon split to Blue

\*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\*

 Visual Cinnamon Blue Male x Normal Hen:

 100% of the female offspring will be Visual Cinnamon Split/Blue

 100% of the male offspring will be Split/Cinn/Blue

\*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\*

 Visual Cinnamon Blue Male x Green Split/Blue Hen:

 The female offspring will be Visual Cinnamon Split/Blue or Cinnamon Blu

 The male offspring can be Green or Blue, and have a 50% chance of being Split to Cinnamon

\*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\*

 Visual Cinnamon Blue Male x Blue Hen

 The female offspring will be Cinnamon Blue

 The male offspring will be Blue Split/Cinnamon

\*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\*

 Visual Cinnamon Blue Male x Cinnamon Hen

 All the offspring will be Visual Cinnamon Split/Blue

\*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\*

 Visual Cinnamon Blue Male x Cinnamon Hen Split/Blue

 All offspring either visual Cinnamon or Visual Cinnamon Blue

 All offspring ? Split/Blue

\*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\*

 Visual Blue Male x Cinnamon Blue Hen

 Cock % 50 - Blue split to Cinnamon

 Hen % 50 - Blue

\*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\*

 Visual Cinnamon Blue Male x Visual Cinnamon Blue Hen:

 All offspring Visual Cinnamon Blues

\*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\*

There are so many people that like the Cobals And Violets I have decided to include this also in a different format.

Violet Breeding

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **VARIETY** | **Violet Mauve** | **Mauve** | **Violet** | **Cobalt** | **Violet Sky** | **Sky** |
| **Sky** |   CobaltViolet |   Cobalt  | SkyV. SkyCobaltViolet | Sky Cobalt  | SkyV. Sky   | Sky    |
| **Violet Sky** |   CobaltViolet |   CobaltViolet | SkyV. SkyCobaltViolet | SkyV. SkyCobaltViolet | SkyV. Sky   |   |
| **Cobalt** |   CobaltVioletMauveV. Mauve |   Cobalt Mauve  | SkyV. SkyCobaltVioletMauveV. Mauve | Sky Cobalt Mauve  |   |   |
| **Violet** |   CobaltVioletMauveV. Mauve |   CobaltVioletMauveV. Mauve | SkyV. SkyCobaltVioletMauveV. Mauve |   |   |   |
| **Mauve** | MauveV. Mauve | Mauve  |   |   |   |   |
| **Violet Mauve** | MauveV. Mauve |   |   |   |   |   |
| **VARIETY** | **Violet Mauve** | **Mauve** | **Violet** | **Cobalt** | **Violet Sky** | **Sky** |

Lutino&Albino(Creamino)Mateings

Breeding Expectations

Pairings

Expectations

Lutino cock × Lutino hen.......

 Lutino cocks

 Lutino hen

Lutino cock × Normal hen.......

 Normal/split Lutino cocks

 Lutino hens

Normal/split Lutino cock × Lutino hen.......

 Lutino cocks

 Normal/split Lutino cocks

 Lutino hens

 Normal hens

Normal/split Lutino cock × Normal hen....

 Normal/split Lutino cocks

 Normal cocks

 Lutino hens Normal hens

Normal cock × Lutino hen....................

 Normal/split Lutino cocks

 Normal hens

Note In this example the word Normal means Green or any non ino

Budgies... For Albino... substitute Blue for Normal and Albino for Lutino

Lineolateds...For Creamino... substitute Blue for Normal and Creamino for Lutino

Note: Because the blue in Lineolateds is not a true blue but rather a par blue it is not yet possible to breed an albino.When the true blue is developed then we be able to see a true albino form.

I stand to be corrected if you find any mistakes in this list,and there may also be a repeat or so. Can you imagin now if we added the ineo factor into this? WOW!



    <

[Home](http://www.angelfire.com/ak/whisperingwings/page1.html)
[Lineolated Page](http://www.angelfire.com/ak/whisperingwings/page4.html)
[Budgie Page](http://www.angelfire.com/ak/whisperingwings/page2.html)





Sponsored by 

# Lineolated Parakeets or Catherine Parakeets

[Bolborhynchus - Thick-mouth Parakeets](http://www.avianweb.com/bolborhynchus.htm)

[Lineolated as Pets](http://www.avianweb.com/lineolatedparakeets.html#pets)



**Lineolated Parakeets** (Bolborhynchus lineola) are endemic to South Mexico, Western Panama, Northern Colombia, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Honduras, Venezuela, and the Andean mountains in Peru.

Their natural habitat includes the dense forests and mountains up to ~6600 square feet (~2000 m) above sea level. They are usually observed in groups of 6 to 30 or, in some instances, even more.

The Lineolated parakeets are sometimes referred to as Barred parakeets. Please also refer to the [sub-species](http://www.avianweb.com/lineolatedparakeets.html#Barred).

## Description:

The Lineolated Parakeets are small - averaging 1.6 up to 2 ounces (47 to 55 grams) in weight and ~ 6 to 7 inches (~16 to 17 cm) in length. They are slightly larger than budgies.

The natural / wild color is green with each feather being edged in greenish-black. The wing-coverts are bluish-green. The upperside of the tail is dark green with broad black tips. The tail underside is dirty-green. There are black dots on the underside of the body. The beak is horn-colored; the irises are dark grey and the feet are flesh colored to light grey.

Many striking color mutations have developed in aviculture, including blue (or marine), blue olive, cobalt, slate (or mauve), turquoise, lutino (bright yellow with red eyes), cremino, cinnamon, golden, pied, silver, violet and pieds.

* There are three color forms of the Green: Green, dark-greens and the olive.
	+ **Dark Greens** look similar to the normal greens (described above), except the markings are less defined and the plumage is a darker green. There is less blue on the [forehead](http://www.avianweb.com/birdforehead.html) and less yellowing on the underside of the body. The beak a little darker than the flesh tone of the light green and the feet are a bit greyer as well.
	+ **Olives** are similar to the dark green except the plumage is almost blackish green. The head is quite dark with the under body taking on a slight mustardy look. Beak is the same as the dark green and the feet are the same or slightly darker.
* There are three color variations of the Blue mutation: Aqua blue, cobalt and the mauve.
	+ **The Blue series** is marked the same as the green, but with out the blackish look in the body color of the darker factors or the yellowing. Feet and beak are the same as in the greens. The **light blue** is sometimes referred to as the aqua marine.
	+ **Cobalts** are a much richer color of blue with almost a violet effect
	+ **Mauves** have a greyish tint.
* Creminos are the equivalent to the albinos in the blue series. The plumage is a soft cream yellow. The flight feathers and the bent of the wing are white. Some white tipping may occur on the tail in the males. The eyes are red and the beak and feet flesh tone.
* **Whites** are the same as the Cremino, except the eyes are black and the body color is now pure white instead of cream colored.
* **Lutinos** are deep yellow with red eyes. The beak and feet are flesh-colored
* Yellows are the same as the Lutino, but the eyes are black.

The genetics, for the most part, are simple recessive with the exception of the Lutino which is sex linked.





Sexing:

People experienced with this species of bird, may be able to visually sex them by the tail coloration, length of tail feathers and shoulder coloration. Females may have less black edging to the feathers but this is not always so, making this an imprecise science to say the least. The tail of hens has narrow black tips; so narrow indeed that in some instances it is not visible at all (especially in the dark green & olive mutations. Then there are the exceptions to the rule, hens that may have up to 1/4 of the tail tipped. Most breeders [DNA sex](http://www.avianweb.com/diseaseandsextesting.html) their breeding stock as this really is the only way to ascertain a bird's true sex, unless - of course - it is a sex-linked mutation and a bird's parentage is known (info below).

Sex-linked identification is possible with the Lutino mutation, as breeding results will automatically identify the sexes of the resulting offspring. When you mate single dilute males to normal females, you can also get single dilute males and normal males and females. If you mate a normal male to a double dilute female, all males will be single dilute and all females will be normals, allowing for accurate sexing.

The youngsters are the same as the adults but duller, and not as heavily marked.

Lineolated as Pets

The Lineolated is indeed a good choice for the person who wants a smaller, easy-to-care-for pet. Their average lifespan is about 10 years, but individual birds have been known to live up to 15 years - so they are less of a commitment than the larger parrots who can live up to 80 or more years.

Lineolated parakeets offer the advantages of "parrot ownership" without the major life adjustments that would come with owning one of the larger, more destructive, noisier and high-maintenance parrots. They are said to have a sweeter temperament than budgies, lovebirds or parrotlets - who have a reputation for being more aggressive by nature. A hand-fed, single pet lineolated parakeet often bonds very tightly to its owner and can be defensive of him or her. They are playful, fun little beings and can often be seen hanging upside down from their perches, sometimes even from one foot!

They are playful and tend to be quiet - chattering rather than screeching. They like to chatter in the early and late hours of the day -- as birds generally like to do. Other than those times, they usually remain quiet unless something strange happens or someone unfamiliar enters into their sight, or when trying to get your attention - at feeding times, for example. At those times, they can emit a high pitched contact call or an excited loud twittering.

People particularly enjoy the fact that they are such capable talkers. Some of them may learn to talk as youngsters, barely a few months old. Their speech is very clear, but their vocabulary tends to be limited. They are adept at learning all kinds of sounds and whistles.

* [Pet Owner Experience with the Lineolated Parakeet](http://www.avianweb.com/lineolatedparakeetowners.html)

For those considering them for their aviaries, please note that a flock of them can get noisy. They do well in communal aviaries with other birds of the same or a similar species. Each clutch usually consists of 3 to 6 eggs, which are incubated for about 18 to 20 days.

### Housing:

A cage suitable for a conure work be a good choice for them. Larger is always better when it comes to the size of the cage. Always remember that you have to accommodate various perches, toys, food dishes, in addition to allowing your pet to roam and move around freely.

* I put together an [informative webpage](http://www.avianweb.com/housingbirds.html) on bird cages, safety considerations, and things to consider when shopping for one.

Grooming:

Like all parrots, they require regular [grooming](http://www.avianweb.com/grooming.html). Their toenails can grow long and will curl, which can cause them to get hung up on the cage wire, causing injury and maybe even death. A "grooming perch" will help keep them in shape. If no grooming perch is available, then regular nail clipping is necessary. They love a [spray bath](http://www.avianweb.com/bathing.html) and will spread their wings out fully to catch every drop. Such daily "showers" helps keep their plumage in good condition and are especially important during the molting season, when their skin tends to be itchy. This helps keep them more comfortable.

Diet:

Their natural diet includes fruit, dry seeds, germinated seeds and even insect larvae. In captivity, we should provide them with a wholesome and diverse diet of a quality grade [parakeet or cockatiel seed](http://www.avianweb.com/cockatielfood.htm) mix, plus lots of fruits and vegetables. They also like [sprouts](http://www.avianweb.com/simplesprouts.html) and should also be provided with spray millet and cuttlebone and/or mineral block.

## Training and Behavioral Guidance:

Consistent training and behavioral guidance is recommended so that you can enjoy a bird free of destructive and annoying habits. Behavioral challenges that these parakeets present include:

* Chewing: Any parrot will chew. In nature, they use their beak to "customize" their favorite tree, to enlarge the size of their nest in a tree hollow. Doing this keeps their beaks in good condition. The problem is excessive and undesirable chewing. Heavy chewing is not a huge problem with lories per se. Most of them never really develop any major destructive issues in that area. However, it is recommended that the owner provide their pet birds with plenty of "healthy" chewing opportunities (bird toys, natural wood branches, etc.) and training is necessary to teach a companion bird what items are "off-limits."
* Biting: Parrots are likely to discover their beaks as a method of "disciplining us" once they are out of the "baby stage." It really is important to learn to understand them and to guide their behavior before an undesirable behavior has been established.
* Screaming: Lineolated Parakeets are considered "moderately noisy." Even though their natural call / voice cannot be entirely eliminated; but their occurrence can be reduced.

Training and behavioral guidance will help your pet be the kind of companion you want it to be ...

* AvianWeb Resources: I put together web resources for you to help you understand your pet bird and properly direct him. Please visit the following website to learn more about [**parrot behavior and training**](http://www.avianweb.com/training.html). If you found a way to resolve a "parrot behavioral issue" please share it with others.

## Taxonomy

**Species:** Scientific: Bolborhynchus lineola lineola ... English: Barred Parakeet, Lineolated Parakeet ... Dutch: Catharina Parkiet ... German: Katharinasittich ... French: Perruche rayée ... **CITES II** - Endangered Species

**Sub-Species / Races Including Nominate:** lineola (nominate form), tigrinus (below)

#### Sub-species:

Barred Parakeet aka Peruvian Barred Parakeets:

**Description:** As **Lineolated Parakeets**, described and featured above, but generally darker green; on average broader black edging; black to bend of wing often very extensive. ... **Length:** 16 cm (6 ins)

**Species:** Scientific: Bolborhynchus lineola tigrinus ... English: Peruvian Barred Parakeet ... Dutch: Peruaanse Catharina Parkiet ... German: Peru Katharinasittich ... French: Perruche rayée souencé

**Distribution:** north-western Venezuela, the Andes of Colombia and Central Peru ... **CITES II** - Endangered Species

Species Research by [Sibylle Johnson](https://plus.google.com/%2BSibylleJohnson?%20rel=author)

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#### [Listing of Parrot Species](http://www.avianweb.com/parrotspecies.htm)

#### [Bird Breeding](http://www.avianweb.com/breeder.htm)

## Popular Bird Species

* [African Greys](http://www.avianweb.com/africangreys.htm)
* [Amazons](http://www.avianweb.com/amazons.htm)
* [Budgies](http://www.avianweb.com/budgieinfo.htm)
* [Caiques](http://www.avianweb.com/caiques.htm)
* [Canaries](http://www.avianweb.com/canaryinfo.html)
* [Cockatiels](http://www.avianweb.com/cockatielinfo.htm)
* [Cockatoos](http://www.avianweb.com/cockatooinfo.htm)
* [Conures](http://www.avianweb.com/conureinfo.html)
* [Eclectus Parrots](http://www.avianweb.com/eclectus.htm)
* [Finches](http://www.avianweb.com/finchgeneralinfo.html)
* [King Parrots](http://www.avianweb.com/kingparrots.htm)
* [Lories and Lorikeets](http://www.avianweb.com/lories.htm)
* [Lovebirds](http://www.avianweb.com/lovebirdinfo.htm)
* [Macaws](http://www.avianweb.com/macawsinfo.htm)
* [Parrotlets](http://www.avianweb.com/parrotletsinfo.htm)
* [Pionus Parrots](http://www.avianweb.com/pionus.htm)
* [Quaker (Monk) Parrots](http://www.avianweb.com/quakerinfo.html)
* [Ringneck Parrots / Parakeets](http://www.avianweb.com/ringneckparrots.htm)
* [Rosellas](http://www.avianweb.com/rosellas.htm)
* [Senegal Parrots](http://www.avianweb.com/senegalparrots.html)



## Interesting Facts

#### [The Smallest Bird Alive](http://www.avianweb.com/smallestbirdinexistence.html) ...

Birds that can hibernate for months: the [Common Poorwill](http://www.avianweb.com/commonpoorwill.html)

The Oldest Parrot:

* [Blue & Gold Macaw](http://www.avianweb.com/blueandgoldmacaw.html)

The ONLY Birds that Can Fly BACKWARDS ...

* [Hummingbirds](http://www.avianweb.com/hummingbirds.htm)

The largest flying parrot species is ...

* [The Hyacinthine Macaw](http://www.avianweb.com/hyacinthinemacaw.html)

The World's Rarest Wild Parrot

* [Spix's Macaw](http://www.avianweb.com/spixsmacaw.html)

The parrots that build "bird condominiums"

* The [**Quaker Parrot**](http://www.avianweb.com/quakerinfo.html)

The [Most Common Hawk](http://www.avianweb.com/redtailedhawks.html) in North America

The [Eurasian Eagle Owl](http://www.avianweb.com/eurasianeagleowls.html) is World's Largest Owl

The record holder for speaking most words:

* [**Budgie**](http://www.avianweb.com/budgieinfo.htm) (with over 1,700 words)

#### The Smartest Birds Alive?

* The [birds](http://www.avianweb.com/crows.html) that go fishing with breadcrumbs!

#### The [largest wild goose](http://www.avianweb.com/canadageese.html) ever recorded

* [Home](http://www.avianweb.com/)
* [Parrots](http://www.avianweb.com/parrots.html)
* [Breeding](http://www.avianweb.com/breeder.htm)
* [Wild Birds](http://www.avianweb.com/attractingbirds.html)
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