

All about spangles

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The history of the Spangle is confusing because there are many versions of the story. One version told us that it occurs in Australia in 1960 out of clearwings. An other version told us that it appeared in the aviary of a bird dealer in 1971 and a third version that it appeared in Traralgon Australia from an Australian Yellowface Bue x a Sky-blue bought from a pet shop. John Scoble an Austalian Budge-rigar expert find the theory that there is a link between Recessive Pies and Spangles. What I note is that also other mutations are linked with Recessive Pies.

To Europe the mutation was brought in 1980 by Mr.Rolf Christen. Later it was Reinhard Molkentini who put format into the birds by pairing them to his best Normals .

So far history.

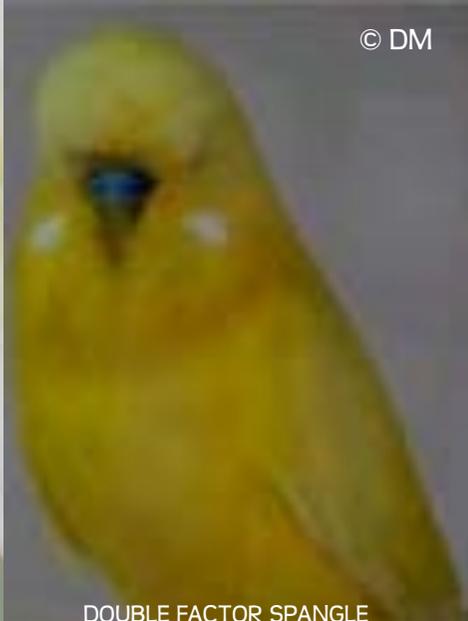
Certain is that it was in 1982 that I got my first spangle from the Molkentini stud in that time situated in Germany, a Normal Opaline Blue Spangle. In those days not so many people had spangles and I was one of the first to breed them in Belgium. The format of the birds was for that time let's say "acceptable."



← My first spangles



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DOUBLE FACTOR SPANGLE



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SPANGLE

Green Series & Blue Series

SPANGLE LIGHT GREEN (SF)

General body colour:	rump, breast, flanks and underparts light green of an even depth of colour throughout.
Mask:	buttercup yellow, ornamented by six evenly spaced large round black throat spots with yellow centres, the outer two being partially covered by the base of the cheek patches. The buttercup yellow of the mask extending over the frontal and crown, to merge with the black undulations at the back of the head. The frontal and crown should be clear and free from all markings.
Markings:	on cheeks, back of head and neck; black with a well-defined buttercup yellow edge and on wings each feather being buttercup yellow in colour with a black inner edge and a buttercup yellow outer edge. All markings should be free from any intrusion of body colour.
Cere:	blue in cocks, brown in hens.
Eyes:	black with a white iris.
Cheek patches:	violet, silvery white or a mixture of both.
Primary wing flights:	buttercup yellow with a minimal black edge.
Primary tail feathers:	buttercup yellow or yellow edged with black.
Feet and legs:	blue/grey, fleshy pink or a mixture of both.



DOUBLE FACTOR SPANGLE YELLOW

(Green Series)

General body colour:	yellow and free from all markings.
Mask:	yellow. There should not be any visible spots on the mask. The frontal and crown should be clear and free from all markings.
Wings:	yellow free from black or grizzled ticking or green suffusion.
Cere:	blue in cocks, brown in hens.
Eyes:	black with a white iris.
Cheek patches:	silvery white.
Primary wing flights:	slightly paler than body colour.
Primary tail feathers:	slightly paler than body colour.
Feet and legs:	blue/grey, fleshy pink or a mixture of both.



DOUBLE FACTOR SPANGLE WHITE

(Blue Series)

This conforms to the standard for Double Factor Spangle yellow as above except in following details :

General Body Colour : white and free from all markings

Wings: white free from black or grizzled ticking or blue or grey suffusion

NOTE 1

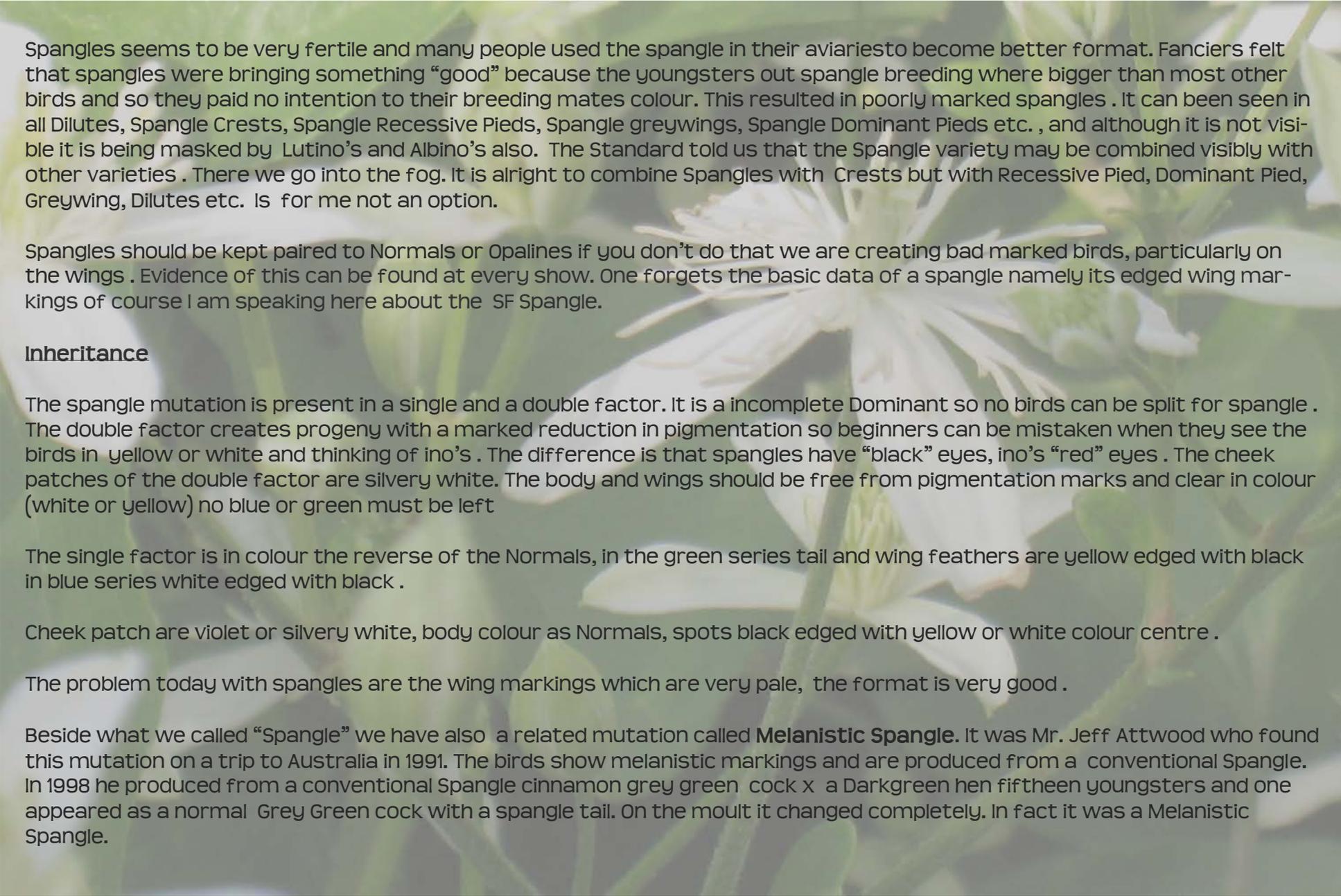
The depth of body colour in D.F. Spangle Yellow will vary in accordance with the base body colour it is masking

NOTE 2

The D.F. Spangle White combined with any Yellowface or Goldenface mutation is recognised and white colour will be suffused with yellow the shade of which will depend on the yellow or goldenface mutation involved.

NOTE 3

The Spangle variety may be combined visibly with other varieties.



Spangles seems to be very fertile and many people used the spangle in their aviaries to become better format. Fanciers felt that spangles were bringing something “good” because the youngsters out spangle breeding were bigger than most other birds and so they paid no attention to their breeding mates colour. This resulted in poorly marked spangles . It can be seen in all Dilutes, Spangle Crests, Spangle Recessive Pies, Spangle greywings, Spangle Dominant Pies etc. , and although it is not visible it is being masked by Lutino’s and Albino’s also. The Standard told us that the Spangle variety may be combined visibly with other varieties . There we go into the fog. It is alright to combine Spangles with Crests but with Recessive Pied, Dominant Pied, Greywing, Dilutes etc. Is for me not an option.

Spangles should be kept paired to Normals or Opalines if you don’t do that we are creating bad marked birds, particularly on the wings . Evidence of this can be found at every show. One forgets the basic data of a spangle namely its edged wing markings of course I am speaking here about the SF Spangle.

Inheritance

The spangle mutation is present in a single and a double factor. It is an incomplete Dominant so no birds can be split for spangle . The double factor creates progeny with a marked reduction in pigmentation so beginners can be mistaken when they see the birds in yellow or white and thinking of ino’s . The difference is that spangles have “black” eyes, ino’s “red” eyes . The cheek patches of the double factor are silvery white. The body and wings should be free from pigmentation marks and clear in colour (white or yellow) no blue or green must be left

The single factor is in colour the reverse of the Normals, in the green series tail and wing feathers are yellow edged with black in blue series white edged with black .

Cheek patches are violet or silvery white, body colour as Normals, spots black edged with yellow or white colour centre .

The problem today with spangles are the wing markings which are very pale, the format is very good .

Beside what we called “Spangle” we have also a related mutation called **Melanistic Spangle**. It was Mr. Jeff Attwood who found this mutation on a trip to Australia in 1991. The birds show melanistic markings and are produced from a conventional Spangle. In 1998 he produced from a conventional Spangle cinnamon grey green cock x a Darkgreen hen fifteen youngsters and one appeared as a normal Grey Green cock with a spangle tail. On the moult it changed completely. In fact it was a Melanistic Spangle.

Expectations SPANGLE

<u>Pairings</u>	<u>Expectations</u>
Spangle (S.F.) x Normal	50% Spangle (S.F.) & 50% Normal
Spangle (S.F.) x Spangle (S.F.)	25% Normal, 50% Spangle (S.F.), 25% Spangle (D.F.)
Spangle (S.F.) x Spangle (D.F.)	50% Spangle (S.F.) & 50% Spangle (D.F.)
Spangle (D.F.) x Normal	100% Spangle (S.F.)
Spangle (D.F.) x Spangle (D.F.)	100% Spangle (D.F.)



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SPANGLES TODAY



Melanistic spangle



Barhead Melanistic Spangle
Grey green



Adult Melanistic Spangle
Grey green