

Coat Colours.

- A<sup>S</sup> - dark pigment over whole body
- a<sup>t</sup> - bicolour or tan-points
- B - black
- b - brown
- C - full pigment
  
- c<sup>ch</sup> - chinchilla, reduces red-yellow pigment more than it does black
- c<sup>e</sup> - extreme dilution of pigment
- D - dense pigment
- d - dilute, Maltese blue
- E - evenly distributed pigment
- e - no dark pigment, leaving even red or yellow
- G - dark young to gray adults
- g - no graying ( Ap - non apricot  
ap - apricot)
  
- S - solid colour
- s - spotted or piebald
- T - ticks or flecks of colour.
- t - no ticks

Genes	Colour	Genes	Colour
A <sup>S</sup> BCDEG	gray-blue to silver	BCDeg	light red
A <sup>S</sup> BCDEGg	taupe or "off"black	BCDeG	silvery red
A <sup>S</sup> BCDEg	intense black	BCdeg	dull smoky red
A <sup>S</sup> BCdEG	silver	BCdeG	pale silver red
A <sup>S</sup> BCdEg	maltese blue	bCDeg	pink beige
A <sup>S</sup> <sup>b</sup> BCDEG	silver	bCDeG	silver beige
A <sup>S</sup> bCDEg	intense <del>silver</del> <b>LIVER</b>	bCdeg	dull cream
A <sup>S</sup> bCdEG	gray-brown	bCdeG	pale cream to white
A <sup>S</sup> bcdEg	dull blue brown	Bc <sup>ch</sup> Deg	cream to white
A <sup>S</sup> Bc <sup>ch</sup> DEG	silver	Bc <sup>ch</sup> DeG	" " "
A <sup>S</sup> Bc <sup>ch</sup> DEg	"black"	Bc <sup>ch</sup> deg	" " "
A <sup>S</sup> Bc <sup>ch</sup> dEG	light silver	Bc <sup>ch</sup> deG	white
A <sup>S</sup> Bc <sup>ch</sup> dEg	light blue	bc <sup>ch</sup> Deg	cream to white
A <sup>S</sup> bc <sup>ch</sup> DEG	silver	bc <sup>ch</sup> DeG	white
A <sup>S</sup> bc <sup>ch</sup> DEg	beige or brown	bc <sup>ch</sup> deg	"
A <sup>S</sup> bc <sup>ch</sup> dEG	"off" white	bc <sup>ch</sup> deG	"
A <sup>S</sup> bc <sup>ch</sup> dEg	pale smoky beige		

In this column ~~white~~ B is present you find black noses & when b is present brown noses.

**Additional colour gene update :**

Vetgen has DNA tests for “b” and “e”. Vetgen has established 3 separate “b” genes- b1, b2, and b3 which ‘may’ explain liver, chocolate, and cinnamon brown colours.

“B”- dominant black – is not on the “B” locus, so is now represented as “K” ( Black )

This article was written by Dr. Leonard Butler in 1959 – 1960 with access to Little’s research and the use of hair samples.

Submitted by : Mary Jane Weir