



Genetic terms
 Dominance of genes
 Breeding techniques
 Crossing Table 1
 Crossing Table 2
 Crossing Table 3
 Gene A: Agouti
 Gene B: Black
 Gene C: Full colour
 Gene D: Diluted
 Gene Dm: Dilute modifier
 Gene Fd: Folded ears
 Gene I: Inhibitor
 Gene L: Shorthair
 Gene Mc: Mackerel
 Gene O: Orange
 Gene S: Piebald spotting
 Gene W: White
 Gene XY: Sex
 Points of Quality

Help, how to read the crossing tables

The crossing tables are built in squares for each colour. The rows and columns responsible for a pattern (Bicolor, tabby, etc.) are underlaid with grey colour.

Example

In this example the square, which is concerned, is circled with **blue** colour.

	♂		Bicolor		Bicolor
♀		black		chocolate	
	black	black	black Bicolor	black Bicolor	black Bicolor
Bicolor		black Bicolor	black Van	black Bicolor	black Van
	chocolate	black	black Bicolor	chocolate	chocolate Bicolor
Bicolor		black Bicolor	black Van	chocolate Bicolor	chocolate Van
		black	black Bicolor	chocolate	chocolate Bicolor
		1)	1)		

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Example 1

You cross a chocolate Bicolor male with a black female.

For the colour of the male mark all the cells down the column "chocolate Bicolor".

For the colour of the female mark all the cells along the row "Black".

Then look at the *whole square* (circled with **red** colour), in which these two colours meet each other, here you will find the result of this **crossing**.

	♂		Bicolor		Bicolor		
♀		black		chocolate		cinnamon	
	black	black	black Bicolor	black	black Bicolor	black	
			black		black		
Bicolor		black Bicolor	black Van	black Bicolor	black Van	black Bicolor	black Bicolor
		black	black Bicolor	black	black Bicolor	black	black
	chocolate			black Bicolor	black Bicolor	black	
		black	black Bicolor	chocolate	chocolate Bicolor	chocolate	
			black		chocolate		
Bicolor		black Bicolor	black Van	chocolate Bicolor	chocolate Van	chocolate Bicolor	chocolate Bicolor
		black	black Bicolor	chocolate	chocolate Bicolor	chocolate	
		1)	1)				

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Example 2

You cross a blue male with a chocolate tabby female.

For the colour of the male mark all the cells down the column "Blue".
 For the colour of the female mark all the cells along the row "Chocolate tabby".
 Then look at the *whole square* (circled with red colour), in which these two colours meet each other, here you will find the result of this **crossing**.

	♂		tabby		tabby		tabby		tabby		tabby
♀		black	chocolate		cinnamon		blue		lilac		
	black	black	black tabby	black	black tabby	black	black tabby	black	black tabby	black	black tabby
tabby		black tabby	black tabby	black tabby	black tabby	black tabby	black tabby	black tabby	black tabby	black tabby	black tabby
	chocolate	black	black tabby	chocolate	chocolate tabby	chocolate	chocolate tabby	black	black tabby	chocolate	chocolate tabby
tabby		black tabby	black tabby	chocolate tabby	chocolate tabby	chocolate tabby	chocolate tabby	black tabby	black tabby	chocolate tabby	chocolate tabby
	cinnamon	black	black tabby	chocolate	chocolate tabby	cinnamon	cinnamon tabby	black	black tabby	chocolate	chocolate tabby
tabby		black tabby	black tabby	chocolate tabby	chocolate tabby	cinnamon tabby	cinnamon tabby	black tabby	black tabby	chocolate tabby	chocolate tabby
		2)	2)	2)	2)			2)	2)	2)	2)

Example 3

You cross a lilac male with a blue female.

For the colour of the male mark all the cells down the column "Lilac".
 For the colour of the female mark all the cells along the row "Blue".
 Then look at the *whole square* (circled with red colour) in which these two colours meet each other, here you will find the result of this **crossing**.

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♂		black		chocolate		cinnamon		blue		lilac	
	♀		tabby		tabby		tabby		tabby		tabby
	black	black	black tabby	black	black tabby	black	black tabby	black	black tabby	black	black tabby
tabby		black tabby	black tabby	black tabby	black tabby	black tabby	black tabby	black tabby	black tabby	black tabby	black tabby
	chocolate	black	black tabby	chocolate	chocolate tabby	chocolate	chocolate tabby	black	black tabby	chocolate	chocolate tabby
tabby		black tabby	black tabby	chocolate tabby	chocolate tabby	chocolate tabby	chocolate tabby	black tabby	black tabby	chocolate tabby	chocolate tabby
	cinnamon	black	black tabby	chocolate	chocolate tabby	cinnamon	cinnamon tabby	black	black tabby	chocolate	chocolate tabby
tabby		black tabby	black tabby	chocolate tabby	chocolate tabby	cinnamon tabby	cinnamon tabby	black tabby	black tabby	chocolate tabby	chocolate tabby
	blue	black	black tabby	black	black tabby	black	black tabby	blue	blue tabby	blue	blue tabby
tabby		black tabby	black tabby	black tabby	black tabby	black tabby	black tabby	blue tabby	blue tabby	blue tabby	blue tabby
		2)	2)	2)	2)			2)	2)	2)	2)

- 1) You may get Chocolate/Lilac [tortie [tabby]] only if the other parent also carries at least one chocolate gene.
 2) You may get Cinnamon/Fawn [tortie [tabby]] only if the other parent also carries at least one cinnamon gene.

[A] [B] [C] [cb & cs] [D] [Dm] [Fd] [I] [L] [Mc] [O] [S] [W] [XY]



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