Eurocatfancy

Help: Crossing tables

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	black	black Bicolor black
Bicolor		black Bicolor black	black Van black Bicolor	black Bicolor black	black Van black Bicolor
		1)	*1)*	*1)*	*1)*
	chocolate	black	black Bicolor black	chocolate	chocolate Bicolor chocolate
Bicolor		black Bicolor black	black Van black Bicolor	chocolate Bicolor chocolate	chocolate Van 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**	**black** **Bicolor** **black**	black
Bicolor		black Bicolor black	black Van black Bicolor	black Bicolor black	black Van black Bicolor	black Bicolor black
				1)	*1)*	
	chocolate	black	black Bicolor black	chocolate	chocolate Bicolor chocolate	chocolate
Bicolor		black Bicolor black	black Van black Bicolor	chocolate Bicolor chocolate	chocolate Van chocolate Bicolor	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
				1)	*1)*	*2)*	*2)*			*1)*	*1)*
	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
		1)	*1)*			2)	2)	*1)*	*1)*		
	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
				1)	*1)*	*2)*	*2)*			*1)*	*1)*
	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
		1)	*1)*			*2)*	*2)*	*1)*	*1)*		
	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)*
	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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