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## Dachshund coat colors

What is the dapple pattern like? In dachshunds, lighter-colored patches are intermingled with auto-colored patches, sometimes with a patch of white hair on the breasts. For example, black and tanned asapples, often incorrectly called silvery papals, have silver-colored hair spots mixed with areas of black hair, giving the dog a general speckled appearance. If the dapple pattern occurs through the face, one or both eyes may have blue spots or may be completely blue. In chocolate and tanned asyrians, areas of yellowish hair are produced along with chocolate hair stains. Red bumps are very often difficult to distinguish, because the pattern of lighter red patches is often not very different and fade as the dog ages. One parent must have the dapple pattern to produce a dapple puppy. Two solid dogs of their own color cannot produce a dapple. A dachshund is considered a dapple if it even has a small patch on it. Sometimes this patch is noticeable when it is a puppy, usually in the ears or belly, and often fades with age. This dog should still be registered as a dapple, as it will produce some wave puppies when breeding a dog without pattern present. What is a double dapple? When two dapples are bred together, they can produce a double dapple puppy. Double dapples usually have large areas of white on their bodies, in addition to color patches of their own, and wavy patches. For example, a double blue and tanned dapple with blue steel and silver stains on a white background. Double-blown eyes can be completely blue, and may have white spots on their heads, white tips on the tail, and extensive white spots on their feet, bellies and sides. Only experienced breeders should try breeding double dapple, as deaf and partially deaf puppies can result from this breeding. The reduction in the size of the eyes and missing eyes are also not so uncommon, nor, in double blows. What is a flange? In dachshunds, dark stripes, like a zebra, overlap over the dog's color. A red flange will have blackish stripes all over its body, while a black, tanned flange can only show the flange pattern on its tanning markings, because dark stripes would not be visible against the dog's black coat. One parent must be a brindle to produce a bridle puppy. How can I determine if a dachshund has the saber pattern? Sabre is perhaps the most difficult pattern to describe. Many people mistakenly call a red dog with a heavy black overlay a saber. This is wrong. The dog is a red with black overlay and must be registered as red without pattern. A real red saber so dark that it almost looks like a black and tan from a distance. All body hairs, except on the face and feet, are tied with two colors, the auto color occurs closer to the dog's body while the darkest color occurs the tip of the hair. The face and feet are usually just the dog's color of itself. Therefore, a red saber will have body hairs that are red near the base and black near the tips, and a red face and red feet. One parent must be a saber to produce a saber cub. How does the piebald pattern look and how is it different from the dapple pattern? Piebald is simply a pattern of white spots superimposed on any color of itself; there is no variation in the color of solid spots or patches as there are in dachshunds dapple. True piebalds never have blue eyes, a blue eye or any blue eye in their eye. They must have dark eyes. Piebalds always have white tips on the tail. They have a fully colored head where both sides are red or black/tan. They never have a colored side. The amount of white on a piebald is variable, ranging from a full or partial white neck, white breast, belly and feet, and a white-tailed tip (often called Irish spotting) to an almost pure white dog with a patch of color on the head and base of the tail. For example, black and tan piebaldos have solid black-bodied spots on a white background, but may have tanning marks, or spots, where tanning marks would normally occur in a dog of their own color, such as the face, feet, and under the tail. It is incorrect to refer to black and tanning piebalds as tricolors. Red piebalds have solid red spots, sometimes with intermingled black hairs, on a white background. When the ticking is present, small dots of color appear in the white areas, varying in amounts from a few individual points to an abundance of points that run together to form a roaning effect. Both parents must be piebald, or carry the piebald gene, to produce a piebald puppy. There are three layer lengths in dachshunds: the wire hair, smooth and long Wire Finger is completely dominant over both types of fur, followed by smooth and long hair is completely recessive. Most colors and patterns can appear in any layer length in any size. There are two sizes: standard dachshunds weighs 16-32 pounds to one year old. Miniature Dachshunds weighs 11 pounds or less at one year of age. Dachshunds that fall between weight ranges are typically only large miniatures, and are often called by the term slang tweenies. These are red long-haired dachshunds. Red is the most dominant color and can occur in any of the layers. These are our retired ladies Ivey and Briel! This is a smooth red color. This is called a shaded red due to the black overlay on its back. This is Felix, one of our handsome retired stallions! This is also a red This is called light red because it has no black overlay or shading. Light red is dominant over all colors so pointed, but recessive to shaded red. This is Spicy, one of our retired ladies! This is a plain black and tan. Black and tan are the most dominant tan color and can in any of the three coats. This is Frey, one of our handsome retired stallions! This is a red wire hair and a black and tanned wire hair. This is a chocolate and soft tan. Chocolate is recessive and can occur in any of the three layers. This is a long, tanned chocolate. This is Penny, one of our retired ladies! This is a chocolate puppy and long tanned hair with green eyes. Chocolate dachshunds can often be found with green or even yellow eyes. The dachshund standard states that the eyes are medium-sized, almond-shaped and dark-edged, with an energetic and pleasant expression; do not drill; very dark in color, however, dark eyes are preferred. This is a smooth blue and tanned puppy. Blue is a dilution of black and tanning caused by a recessive gene. This color can occur on any of the three layers. This is an isabella and a tan. Isabella is a dilution of chocolate and tanning caused by the same recessive gene as blue. This color can occur on any of the three layers. This is a boar wire hair. Although the genetic inheritance mode is the same as with a pattern and can be viewed with any base color (for example, red as seen in the image on the left), wild boar is considered a color by the AKC. This color is seen on the wire and occasionally in smooth layer dachshunds. Each of the individual hairs in this layer color is with bands at the base near the skin with the base color and black at the tip. A red boar like this image can appear black and tanned from a distance. This is a long red saber hair. Sabre is a pattern. (Red is the color, saber is the pattern.) Sabre is only seen in long-haired dachshunds. As with wild boar, each of the individual hairs is tied at the base near the skin with red and black at the tip. Although it is wrong to call any rare color, a true saber is the only layer color not seen in abundance in dachshunds. Black and tan can appear from a distance. THIS ISN'T A SABER. This is a shaded red with a heavy black overlay. As a general rule, a true saber (red) will look black and tan from a distance. If the individual hairs are not with bands, it is not a saber. A dog with black hairs interspersed in a red coat is a RED dog without a pattern. This isn't a dachshund.... let's see if you're paying attention! This is wheat wire hair. Wheaten is a specific color for the wire layer. It is the result of a dilution of the red color of the layer. Just like cream in long hair and softens. This is a long hair cream, also called English cream. Cream is believed to be the result of the same dilution as wheat, and is seen in long hair and smooth layers. Creams, such as red ones, can be shaded or light, depending on the set of red genes present. Shaded creams are born very dark at birth and lighten as they age. Dilution affects the red color of the layer. Most crema dogs have English imports in the first 4-5 generations pedigree, therefore the name of English cream. If a dog carries a copy of the dilution gene, it is sometimes called by the term slang blush, but is still registered as a red dog. If a dog has any red coloration, it is NOT cream. See below. This is Alice, a daughter of Ivey and Thor from our Twilight litter. This is also a long hair cream. Sometimes called light cream, pale cream, or cream, these dachshunds are born light at birth and will remain light in color as adults. The additional recessive gene that causes this layer color prevents black hairs or chocolate from expressing themselves in the fur, which is what sets them apart from shaded creams. This is Thor, one of our handsome retired stallions! These are red dachshunds with long hair or light red. These dogs were a very light color at birth, and as they got older, the coat darkened... redr and redr. These dogs are sometimes (incorrectly) called American cream and are recorded as cream dogs because they are light in color at birth. They should always register as red. The top photo is Jake, a son of Ivey and Thor from our Twilight litter. This is long black and cream hair. The recessive dilution gene does not affect black (or chocolate) in the fur of a dachshund, only red or in this case, tanning spots, leaving them a beautiful light cream color. This is Lucien, a son of our Brie and Thor from the Peanuts litter. These two dachshund puppies are soft red piebald. Piebald is a pattern. Piebald causes large areas of white that may or may not have small color spots called ticking. The puppy on the right is a piebald without much ticking; the puppy on the left is a piebald with a lot of ticking. The areas of color in a piebald dog are solid, not specked. Piebald is caused by a recessive gene, so both parents must be piebald or carry the gene to produce piebald puppies. Although they are not always, piebalds are often marked symmetrically, left and right. Piebalds have no blue eyes and do not have the genetic problems associated with double difficulties (see below). The piebald pattern can occur along with any layer and base color. This is a red piebald wire hair. Recently, the Dachshund Club of America (DCA) voted specifically to specifically include the piebald pattern in the dachshund standard. Although piebald had never been a disqualification, this specific inclusion of the piebald pattern in the standard gives breeders a clear decision on the acceptability of the pattern. This is a soft red flange. Brindle's a boss. Brindle is the same gene that causes this coloration in other breeds like the bulldog. Brindle causes tiger-like black stripes in the red, tanned or cream areas of the dog, is our angel, Velvet, who has crossed the rainbow bridge. This is long hair Striped. Brindle can occur along with any layer and base color. In pointy dogs, stripes will only appear at tanning points. Brindle is a dominant trait. Only one parent needs to be provided to produce bridle puppies and a dog cannot carry the bridle gene without being provided. This is our angel, Symbol, who has crossed the rainbow bridge. This is a long black hair and dapple tan. Dapple is a pattern. The dapple pattern in dachshunds comes from a semi-dominant gene that causes the base or auto color of the dog to present dilution patches. Dapples can occur with any base color and patches may or may not fade as a puppy matures. One parent must be dapple to produce dapple puppies and not all puppies in a litter will be unbanded. This is a long-haired horse isabella and so dapple. Puppies may have to lean all over the fur, or just a small patch that can be overlooked if the puppies are not carefully examined when they are young. This is a chocolate dapple and soft tan with a blue eye. If a slip patch occurs in a puppy's eye, that eye will be blue. In most cases, if a dog has one (or two) blue eyes, the dog is dapple. This is a soft red double-dapple. When two Dachshunds are bred, a puppy may inherit the dapple gene from both parents, resulting in a double-dapple. Double aapruebas will usually have large areas of white in addition to dilution patches. These puppies can be partially deaf, completely deaf, have reduced vision, completely blind, or even be born with underdeveloped or lost eyes. Many internal health problems may also be present in double-dapple dachshunds. Note that these dogs are usually marked asymmetrically, although not always. Care should be taken to avoid accidental breeding of double dapple and genetic testing should be used before breeding if there are any questions about whether a dog can be dapple... or it should be raised only to a partner without beatings. There is no excuse for deliberate breeding for this pattern with all the defects and health risks associated with it. This is a soft double-dapple black and tan. Double dapple is not an acceptable pattern in the dachshund standard. Anyone adopting one of these special dachshunds from a shelter or rescue should be prepared so that the dog can have health problems beyond even the visible. NEVER buy a double dachshund puppy from an irresponsible breeder, as your money will only encourage them to produce more of these poor dogs. Learn more about double dapple dachshunds This is a long-haired shaded red dachshund puppy with two patterns... dapple and flange. that registrations do not allow the registration of two patterns, it is impossible to register this dog correctly. It is also very difficult to sometimes visually determine if the dog has more than one pattern. Most renowned breeders will not mix EXCEPT with piebald and flange. This is a smooth red piebald flange. Some piebald breeders routinely reproduce with a second pattern and the dachshunds piebald de brindle can be easily identified visually. It can be difficult to differentiate between a double dapple and a piebald of dapple. A close study of pedigree or genetic testing is sometimes needed. However, it is a draw if the white areas show any ticking; the ticking is only seen in piebalds. It may be impossible to visually distinguish a double blow from a double dapple piebald, and genetic testing would be necessary if there are any questions after reviewing the dog's pedigree. This dog is probably a smooth double dapple red piebald due to uneven areas of white, underdeveloped eyes, and ticking areas. Again, RUN AWAY from any breeder who is deliberately breeding for double-dapples. It is WRONG to purposely produce puppies with health problems. There are many genetic and phenotypic variations within these colors and patterns presented on this page. We will be happy to help you determine the color, coat or pattern of your dachshund if you have questions! Simply email us at a photo and jenny@jennyspups.net help you find out.