Syrian hamster color breeding guide

Syrian khomyak genetics: The principles of breeding the hom of your dreams are limited only by the gene pool of your stocks. If the genes are there, with little luck and time you should be able to produce quality hom with any combination of color, type coat and pattern you want, while avoiding mating that can cause problems or just no further than your goal. Breeding techniques there are two main breeding methods - selection and interbreeding. Selection is a careful choice of people for mating, allowing only the best to become parents of the next generation. As a guide to choice, here is an excerpt from the British Hamster Association Exhibition Standards. The points refer to the relative weighing of each category in refereeing. (Standards reproduced with BHA permission.) Type (25 points) The body should be wide and cobby. The head should be large in proportion to the body with a wide skull, a short face and a blunt nose. The head should be well placed in the body, a profile showing a smooth curve from the nose above the head to the back of the head. Fur (20 points) Fur should be soft and very dense. Particular attention should be paid to the density of belly fur. In short-haired hammers the fur should be very short and sheeped. In long-haired hamsters, the allowance should be made for sex; i.e. males should have longer fur than females. Matting will be severely punished. The size (10 points) of the hamster should be as large as possible, but not too thick. The benefit is paid for sex; i.e. there are more female hamsters in general than males. The condition (10 points) hamster should be in shape, alert when well awake and tame for handling. The flesh should be solid without excess fat. The coat should have a healthy shine and the hamster should be clean and show no signs of injury. Eyes and ears (5 points) Eyes should be large, outstanding and wide-placed. Ears should be whole, large, rounded, well spread and erected and unfold when the hamster wakes up. (PLEASE NOTE THAT ALL REFERENCES TO THE COLOR OF FUR, EYES AND EARS ARE STILL OMITTED.) Color and marking (30 points) For patterned hamsters 15 points stand out for color and marking and 15 points for the pattern. Bha standards list specific color and marking criteria for each color, pattern and coat. The full document can be found in the British Hamster Association. The second method of breeding, interbreeding, is the mating of selected individuals, so that the best offspring possibly can be produced. Inbreeding includes crosses of relatives of the first degree. This is done to concentrate the desired genes. Unfortunately, it will also concentrate unwanted genes, so it should be accompanied by careful selection. Sometimes, due to limited stock, inbreeding is the only way to develop the line. Inbreeding crosses (the offspring of one of his parents) and the brother's cross (brother bred by his sister). Of the two, the brother cross is considered the most risky. Linebreeding is the mating of more distant animals. Examples include a cousin of a cousin, a nephew's aunt and a granddaughter's grandfather. Linebry is a slower process than inbreeding when used to perfect traits, but it is considered somewhat safer in regards to the creation of genetic defects. Outcrossing is the breeding of completely unrelated animals. This is usually done when you have exceptional animals in every way except one. The chosen person from the line will be taken to an unrelated animal, which has the desired trait. The chosen offspring will be brought back into the line. Even without regard to show standards, outcrossing is a good way to maintain the production of energetic animals. (Most defect mutations are recessive, so crossing reduces the likelihood that the defective trait will surface.) The dominant traits of breeding the dominant traits are simple. It is only necessary for one parent to have a trait. If this parent is homophobia, 100% of the offspring will have a trait in heterozygous form. Cross: Black Eyed Cream (eeuu) x sobl (eeUU) Results: 100% sobl (eeUu) If the dominant feature of parents heterozygous, about 50% of offspring will have a trait, again in heterozygous form. Cross: Black Eyed Cream (eeuu) x Sobl (eeUu) Results: 50% Sobl (eeUu), 50% Black Eyed Cream (eeuu) Digid Cross leads to a ratio of genotypes 1:2:1. If the homosigotic dominant is indistinguishable from heterozygote, the ratio of phenotype will be 3:1. When the homosigotic dominant and heterozygote look different due to incomplete dominance, the ratio of phenotypes will be the same as for the genotype. Cross: Heterozygous Silver Grey (Sgsg) x Heterozygous Silver Grey (Sgsg) Sg SgSg Sgsg Sg Sgsg Sgsg Sgsg Results: 25% Silver Grey (SgSg), 50% Heterozygous Silver Grey (Sgsg), 25% Golden (sgsg) recessive traits It is not uncommon for recessive traits to pop up unexpectedly in line. If both parents carry a recessive gene in general, 1/4 of the offspring probably have a trait. But you can only plan this if you know that your animals have a gene. The planned breeding program to develop a recessive trait begins with an animal that has this trait. This is a two-stage process. In the first stage, an animal with a recessive trait is bred with any suitable person. Cross: Rust (bb) x Golden (BB) Results: 100% Golden (Bb) Second Stage can be either backcross or brother cross. Backcross will give more animals with a trait, but the choice may depend more on which animals seem best for breeding in other ways, like type and temperament. Backcross: Rust (bb) x Golden (Bb) Brothers and Cross: Golden (Bb) x x (Bb) No, no, no. Results: 50% Golden (Bb), 50% Rust (bb) Results: 75% Gold (BB and Bb), 25% Rust (bb) From new animals recessive line can be easily spread. Chance epistasis and communication are two reasons why the phenotype composition of the litter may be if not what was expected. The third is epistasis (or camouflage), which is the suppression of the effect of the gene by the non-allelical genome. The Syrian hamster Dark Eared White masks all other colors encoded in the genotype. He does this by removing all pigment from the fur, no matter what color it was supposed to be. White color is not a pigment, but instead is a complete lack of pigment. The only time the effect of a different color can be seen is combined with Dark Eared White in Flesh Eared White, a combination of dark white ear and cinnamon. In this case, the cinnamon gel removes the pigment from the usually gray ears, but no traces of cinnamon appear in the fur. (It's a hamster without having a pigment that is mistakenly called albino.) Another appearance of color camouflage is that of a black-eyed cream over black because the ee gene vapor prevents the deposition of the black pigment. Suppose you paired two black hamsters waiting to get all the black litter. What you didn't know though was that both carried the gene for Black Eyed Cream (aaEe). As Punnett Square shows, about 25% of the litter will be Black Eyed Cream, even if they are genotypic black and black Eyed cream together (aaee). The combined color will not show up. Black Eyed Cream also masks yellow. aE ae aaee aaEe ae aaEe aaEe Lethality Deadly genes lead to death in the womb or shortly after birth. In Syrian hamsters Lg (Light, or Deadly, Grey) and Ds (Dominant Spot) are deadly in homosigotes. In a monibrid cross (e.g. Lglg x Lglg), 1/4 of embryos are likely to be homogeneous and will not survive. The litter is then three-quarters as large as it would be and has a remaining genotype (and phenotype) ratio of 2:1. Since the surviving homeks are healthy, the only drawback of these matings is less litter. Sometimes, the presence of Lg or Ds in parents is not obvious. Light gray can be mistaken for another gray color, most often heterozygous silver gray, but also Extreme Dilute. The dominant pattern of spots can be missed in some Roans, which are mostly white, especially if the animal is also banded. Both genes are disguised by Dark Eared White - Lg because of epistasis and Ds simply because the white pattern will not appear on the white homium. Sometimes this can cause repeated small litters, sometimes with stillborn animals. The unimacited crosses are the pairing of two hamsters that Roan or White Bellied (both Whwh) gives litters in which 1/4 of the babies can be expected to be eyeless white (WhWh). Obviously, this is undesirable and should be avoided. Avoid. it is not always clear if the hamster has the Wh gene because it can be hidden by Dark Eared White or another gene pattern. Wh in the black hamster can only be seen in a larger than usual white belly patch, and in agouti animals such as gold, it can take an experienced observer to see that the lower part is not ivory but pure white. Eyeless whites tend to have a shorter lifespan of six to twelve months. Breeding two satins together produces several hamsters, the SaSa genotype, which are doubly atlased. The fur is very shiny, but very thin and rare. The introduction of gray to the black line dilutes the black color to what was called Dingy Black. While there are no physical problems with these hom municipalities, it's the aesthetics of the matter, the jet black animal is perfect for the type. This was also the reason for avoiding Umbrous crossing into the black line, but the Umbrous effect on black is controversial. Some people believe that it actually makes blacks blacker, preventing fading before brown or gray as the animal ages. Others believe that Umbrous amplifies fading. Some colors are similar in hue. Breeding them together can lead to lines in which colors become indistinguishable, so these pairs are recommended against. Examples are cinnamon for rust, Black Eyed cream for yellow, and gray any other gray. In general, mixing more and more colors together, instead of producing animal differences, leads to a loss of color quality. Some of these multiply combined colors are impossible to identify. Others lost a special hue and tone, characteristic of the pure color that were searched at the show's booth. The line of purity against heterogeneity is the Pure Line, in which animals do not have mutant genes, except those that are inherent in their phenotype. For example, a clean line of honey (ppToTo, ppToY) will have mutant alleles only on cinnamon and yellow loci, and with these locuses it will not have wild-type alleles. The pure gold line has no mutant genes at all. Pure lines are said to breed true, since all offspring share parental phenotype. They are useful as a source of this particular color for reproduction when foreign mutant genes muddy the water. They serve to maintain the existence of certain colors that become rare. And they are the source of the best examples of their color. On the other hand, heterogeneity also has its supporters. Heterogeneous hamster (literally, another species) has many mutant genes and heterozygous in many locuses. Pairing these hamsters leads to litters with various phenotypes, which pleases many people. In addition, there is usually less risk of genetic weakness because animals are generally no longer related. Reasonable selection and care for inbreeding continue to apply to both programs Turtles and tricolors (for genetic genetic see the Inheritance section.) Breeding turtles and tricolors always requires a hmic with the Ellow gene. It is the only gene color in Syrians that is rationalized, resulting in the animal having some areas of base color and others of this color combined with yellow. On the right is a photograph of two young gold cakes, with lighter patches of yellow mixed with dark gold. Black turtles are the most poplular because of the striking contrast between black and yellow. The female on the left is a black cake with an unusually large amount of yellow, which in this case is a classic yellow-black. Some black cakes have yellow areas that are yellow, cream or orange in tone without the expected black overlay. The reason for the change is largely unknown, but holding Black Eyed Cream will definitely turn yellow black spots into cream. The tricolor is a tortoise with a white pattern gene. While turtles often don't have a clear fix, tricolors are more likely to do so. The use of Banded v. Dominant Spot is a matter of personal preference. (In Roan, with a mix of colored and white hair, three different colors will not be appreciated, and in recessive Dappled there is too little color to begin with.) The striped model is more predictable and makes a more reliable distinction between white and colored areas; However, The Dominant Spot distributes white throughout the top surface, matching the distribution of the other two colors. The problem with the Dominant Spot is that neither the amount of white nor the amount of brining (mixing colors) can be controlled. In addition, white areas can overload yellow to the point where none of them are visible. There are many approaches to the production of black cakes and three; Here's one that suggests you start with individual black and yellow stocks. (To design Cakes / Three colors other than black believe that the second color will be a combination of basic color and yellow. The greater the contrast, the more attractive the coat.) Since yellow males are more common than women, the first cross is a yellow male (AAToY) to a black woman (aatoto). This produces litters where the males of The Golden Holding Black and Women's Golden Cakes holding Black. The pairing of one of these females with a black male looks like this: ATo Ato aTo ato AaTo AaTo aaTo aatoto aAToY AatoY AaToY aaToY aaToY probability that 1/8 of the litter will be females of black cakes (highlighted in the table). This number is deceptively low. With the probablity formula we find that there is actually about a 66% chance that there will be at least one Black Cake in an average of 8 Syrian droppings. It's a small success. The key to larger cakes is the yellow black male (right and shaded in the table). a yellow black man to a black woman is shown in the next Punnette Square. All the females from this cross are black cakes. A dominant or striped gene can be introduced at any time to create tricolors. Probably the easiest way to do this at the beginning of the intersection is perhaps by using a patterned black woman with an original yellow man. The potential yields of the desired types are halved when the gene pattern is considered with 1/2 offspring to be unpatterned. without a pattern.

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