

Anyone who is **serious about breeding a better cat** needs a basic knowledge of genetics. The key word, though, is basic. It may be interesting to know all of the ins and outs of genetics and to be able to rattle off a whole page of symbols to describe your cat. But unless you are going to work on developing a new breed it really isn't necessary. Here we are going to discuss the following:

**Siamese colour restriction - Colourpointed.**

**Tonkinese colour restriction - Mink**

**Burmese colour restriction - Sepia**

All the above are recessive genes so can be hidden under another coat colour eg: Solid or a white overcoat.

**Solid** - Cats which exhibit no 'Points' although they may carry either Point 1 or Point 2 *see below*



If kittens inherit the Colourpointed gene from both parents the resulting kittens will be Colourpointed. Kittens will have colour on its points with the rest of the body being significantly paler: *see below*

**Colourpointed x Colourpointed = Colourpointed**



If a kitten inherits the Sepia gene from one parent and the Colourpointed gene from the other parent, the resulting kitten will be Mink. As neither of these genes are dominant over the other you get a blending affect, more contrast between the points and body colour than a Sepia but less than a Colourpointed. *See below*  
**Sepia x Colourpointed = Mink**



If kittens inherit the Sepia gene from both parents the resulting kittens will be Sepia :  
*See below*

**Sepia x Sepia = Sepia**



**If matings take place between two Mink cats the percentage of the resulting offspring would be: 50% Mink, 25% Colourpoint & 25% Sepia.**

## Examples of Point 1 and Point 2 RagaMuffin Kittens



Colourpointed,



Mink



Sepia

Solid

