

# COLOURS FOR SMOOTH AND LONGHAired DACHSHUNDS IN CANADA

**Red (any shade)**



**Black and Tan**

**Shaded Red (red with black or dark overlay)**



**Chocolate and Tan**

**Cream**



**Red Brindle**



**Blue and Tan**



**Isabella and Tan**



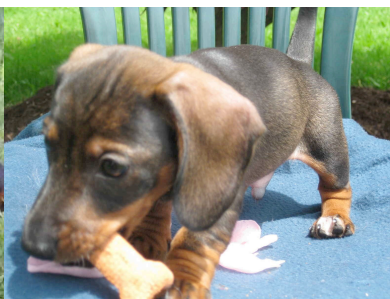
**Sable – in Longhairs, can be easily confused with black/tan. (see note page 5)**



**“Black and Cream” and “Chocolate and Cream” are relatively new in the breed. They are the result of using the cream colour in breeding programs with Black & Tans or Chocolate & Tans.**



**Wild Boar Smooth Dachshunds**



**Wild Boar in Smooth Dachshunds usually only occurs on recessive smooth puppies from “wild boar” wirehaired parents. While allowed, it is not a desirable smooth colour.**

**“Silver” or Black & Tan Dapple**



**Chocolate & Tan Dapple**



**Blue & Tan Dapple**



**Red Dapple**



**Cream Dapple**



**Isabella & Tan Dapple**



**On Red and Cream Dapples, the spotting pattern may be seen on the skin and on young puppies but it is not usually evident on adults.**

**“Double Dapples” or “Homozygous Dapples”**

**The CKC Breed standard says:**

**“ The colour of the dappled (or tiger) Dachshund is a clear brownish or greyish colour, or even a white ground, with dark irregular patches of dark-grey, brown, red-yellow or black “**

**Black and Tan Double Dapple**



**“glass” eye as shown below is a minor fault in the case of grey (blue) and dappled dogs**



**Note that homozygous or “double” dapples can be any of the above dachshund colours. (there will be no ticking in white areas unless the spotted “piebald” genes are also present.)**

**“Double dapples” may have normal sight and hearing but some can be born deaf and/or blind; or have reduced eye size. (rarely one is born with no eyes). For this reason it is recommended that a dapple should never be bred to another dapple. Dapples are normally bred to black/tan, chocolate/tan, blue/tan or isabella/tan. If a “double dapple” is shown, the judge should check both its sight and hearing.**



**In several other breeds such as Collies, Shelties, Corgis and Great Danes, “dapples” are called “merles”**

**"White and Tan" is listed in the CKC Breed Standard, but it no longer exists.**

**The following colours are not mentioned the CKC Breed Standard for Smooths nor Longhairs.  
They must be faulted accordingly in the show ring.**

**Solid Black**



**Solid White**



**Red Piebald (Parti-colour)**



**Black/Tan Piebald (Tri-colour)**



**Cream Piebald**



**Red Brindle Piebald**



**Chocolate/Tan Piebald**



**Isabella/Tan Piebald**



**"Black and Tan Dappled Piebald"**



**Looks very much like a "double dapple". Note a bit of ticking on the nose.**

**Ticking is only found on Piebalds**



**Heavy ticking**



**WIREHAISED COLOURS** *The clause for Colour of Hair, Nose and Nails for Wirehairs states "All colours are admissible. White patches on the chest, though allowable, are not desirable."*

**Red (any shade)**



**Black and Tan**



**Chocolate and Tan**



**Wheaten (pale red)**



**Wild Boar** - there are many shades of this colour. (It is also called "agouti" or "wild colour" and has even been called "brindle" in Great Britain.)



**Black/tan Dapple**



**Wild Boar Dapples**



**Above are 5 variations of Wild Boar**

Although all base colours are allowed in Wirehairs, these colours must be faulted by the “white patches” clause



Red Piebald Wirehair



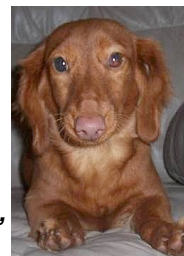
Black/Tan Piebald



Piebald Boar

#### GENERAL COLOUR NOTES

In the case of “Red”, “Cream”, “Black and Tan” “Black and Cream”, “Wild Boar”, “Wheaten” and “Brindle”, the nose, nails and eye rims should be black. The eyes should be dark brown. In Chocolate/Tan, the nose, nails and eye rims are brown (chocolate) and the eyes are usually somewhat lighter in colour. In the dilute colours “blue” and “isabella” the nose, nails and eye rims are self coloured. Reds or creams should never be bred to chocolates nor to blues nor isabellas as this can result in reds or creams with brown or light coloured noses, nails, and eye rims. (Picture at right is a red with chocolate nose and light eye rims)



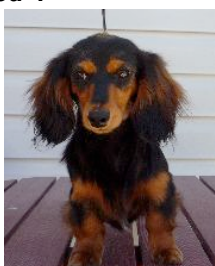
**BRINDLE** is a pattern and is usually seen as darker stripes on a cream or red base. Brindle is considered a dominant gene so one parent must have it for the pattern to appear. Brindle can also occur in black/tan, chocolates, blues and isabellas, but is only expressed in the tan points and is therefore easily missed. See brindle in the paws of the “black and tan brindle” at right. Reverse brindle (lighter stripes on a darker background) also can occur.



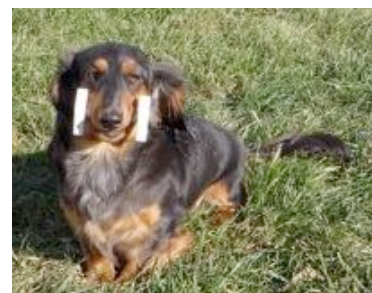
**DILUTE RED** The dilution factor is what causes black to dilute to blue or chocolate to dilute to isabella. When applied to red it can cause “Dilute Red” as shown at left. The red will have a faded look and the nose will be blue, grey or flesh coloured. ( If the nose is black or dark chocolate, the dog is not a “dilute red” ).  
**RECESSIVE RED** – is very rare indeed – it is a clear light red with no black hairs and an almost white undercoat, with a black nose. It is recessive to black/tan.

**SABLE** - Is probably the most difficult “pattern” to explain. It is found in Longhaired Dachshunds, and the coat is usually a dark overlay on a red/tan base. The most usual sable is a black overlay over a red base, but the dark colour can also be blue, chocolate or red which can further confuse the issue. The “sables” below could be mistaken for black/tan or blue/ tan. Some breeders believe that the “wild boar” or “agouti” gene causes “sable” while many others do not agree. Adding confusion, the term “sable” is used in other breeds such as Collies, Shelties, Corgis and Cockers with completely different meanings. Sable also has a different meaning in German Shepherds. In Dachshunds, some dark “Shaded Red Dachshunds” are registered in error as “sable” instead of “red”.

The puppy at right is a black sable



Sable can combine with other patterns as seen in the “blue sable dapple” at right.



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