

RECOMMENDED
BREEDING & REGISTRATION POLICY
FOR
CHINCHILLA, SHADED SILVER
& GOLDEN PERSIANS



SUPREME UK GR PR Yankidoodle Fairy Dust

LIST OF CONTENTS

Introduction
Origins of the Breeds
 Chinchilla and Shaded Silver
 Golden Persian
Genetic Make-up
 Chinchilla and Shaded Silver
 Golden Persian
Breeding System
Inbreeding
Genetic Defects
Grooming
Conclusion

First edition, published July 2011

Revised February 2012

Introduction

The requirement to produce this breeding policy has given the BAC the opportunity to review the Registration Policy and Standards of Points for green-eyed Silver and Golden Persians, which has not been amended since it was first agreed in 1998. During the intervening years, the Fancy has altered considerably, with the number of Persians being shown dropping dramatically, with a consequent reduction in breeders and breeding cats. The aim of this breeding policy is to give advice and guidance to breeders to enable them to observe what is considered "best practice" in breeding green-eyed Silver and Golden Persians. This document incorporates the proposed up-dated GCCF Registration Policy, and introduces the dilute versions of Chinchilla, Shaded Silver and Golden Persians. The aims of these amendments are to:

- open up the limited gene-pool
- enable breeders to outcross
- bring recognition of the dilute versions into line with other world registration bodies
- make it easier for breeders to import outcross bloodlines

The over-riding factor should always be to maintain the unique qualities of these breeds, their coat colour, length and texture, beautiful green "kohl-rimmed" eyes and sweet facial expression, which make them unique in the Persian breed section.

Origins of the Breeds

Chinchilla and Shaded Silver Persians

The Chinchilla and Shaded Silver (Silver Persians) are essentially manufactured breeds, developed to distinctive varieties by patient selective breeding over many years. Whereas the early Silver Tabby and Smoke Persians possessed the essential characteristics of the present day cats (although they differed markedly in type), the earliest recognisable progenitors of the Chinchilla would hardly be recognisable as ancestors of the cats that are currently to be seen on the show bench. The origin of the breed is, however, well documented, and all lines have been ultimately developed from one cat, a female called Chinnie born in 1882. It is uncertain whether the name "Chinnie" was given to this cat because the term "Chinchilla" was already in use, or whether the latter term was introduced as a variant of her name because of her vague resemblance to the Chinchilla rabbit or the rodent of that name.

The colour of Chinnie's parents has not been recorded and no photographs of her survive. It seems likely that she was therefore a mackerel striped Silver Tabby or even a long-haired spotted tabby. Weak markings in such patterns would give something vaguely resembling the product of a cross between today's Chinchilla and Blue.

Chinnie was bred by Mrs. Hurt of Sandal Mayner near Wakefield. The identities of her parents are not known, although her dam was bred from prize-winning parents and her sire from a bought cat and an itinerant tom cat of uncertain type who was a transient resident in Babbicombe. She was bought by Mrs. Vallance, and was apparently regarded as sufficiently unusual by the standards of the day for her owner to try to perpetuate her colouring by mating her to a suitable male. Such a mate

was found in Fluffy I, (parents again unknown, but bred in 1883 by Miss Acland from imported cats), "a very pure Silver with undecided tabby markings", who won first prize and medals in the Silver class at Maidstone, Cheltenham and Ealing, and second prize at Ryde. The record of the next few years is a catalogue of hopes raised only to be wrecked by fate that must be familiar to many who have ever laid plans for breeding.

The mating of Fluffy I and Chinnie in 1885 produced a male, Vezoso and a female, Beauty, later to be known as Beauty of Bridgyate. Vezoso became Best in Show at the Albert Palace in 1885, was first in the Silver class at Louth and Maidstone, second at Frome and third at Lincoln. He refused to be properly domesticated, however, and (like his maternal grandfather, the stray cat of Babbicombe) disappeared in 1886.

The mating between Chinnie and Fluffy I was repeated in 1886 and produced Fluffy II, who took first place at Crystal Palace, Best in Show at Brighton and second place at the Albert Palace and Ealing shows, before dying from injuries received in an accident in 1887. Fluffy I also disappeared in 1886 so the only surviving product of this famous mating by 1887 was Beauty. She was bought by Miss Howe of Bridgyate near Bath and subsequently, by a breeding arrangement with the Misses Gresham (later Mrs. Bridgwater and Mrs. Balding), had three litters of kittens.

The first by Rahman (who later strayed from home and was lost) yielded four queens, one of which went to America and the rest died. From that time onwards greater success attended these efforts, and the next mating of Beauty which was with a Smoke, Mrs. Shearman's Champion Perso, gave the legendary Ch. Silver Lambkin, who is generally regarded as the first Chinchilla. Once this cat matured the breeding and perfection of Silver Persians was undertaken with enthusiasm, with the result that the first class for this breed alone was instituted at the Crystal Palace Show in 1894.



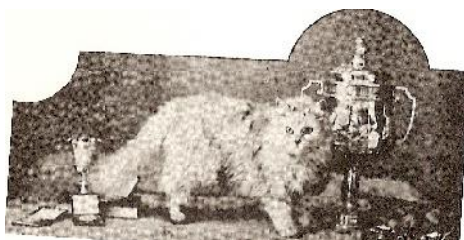
Silver Lambkin

A further mating of Beauty of Bridgyate to Bonny Boy, a good Silver Tabby, produced I, Beauty's Daughter and Twin (re-named "Queen of the Mist"). Twin died without issue, but I, Beauty's Daughter was mated to two Blues. One of these matings (to Ch. Bundle) gave Southampton Duchess who, when mated to Ch. Silver Lambkin produced Ch. Lord Southampton, and the other (to Glaucus) gave Burha. Lord Southampton was a popular stud in the 1890's but the Stud Books do not allow the identification of any descendants of his after WWI, though it is probable that some have been carried forward into post war lines through cats that won no Stud Book entry.

Burah in turn was mated to Silver Lambkin's son Silver Owl (ex Silver Dawn, herself the daughter of Lambkin Queen by Puff) to give Girlie. The last-named queen when mated to Kohinoor (a son of Lord Argent, who was Silver Lambkin's son ex Sylvie, a very lightly marked Silver of unrecorded ancestry) produced Rob Roy of Arandale, who appears to be an ancestor of every Chinchilla line in the UK today.

These matings seem complicated when described chronologically above and clearly involved much in-breeding. By 1898 sufficient new blood had been introduced by crossing with Blues, Silver Tabbies and others to give a range of lines for the further development of the breed and had two interesting results. The first was that from the (presumably) mackerel striped Chinnie and the (presumably) blotched patterned Nizam, as well as from the non-agouti Perso, Bundle and Glaucus, both mackerel striped and blotched tabby genes were introduced into the earliest Chinchillas and Shaded Silvers and have remained generally distributed in the population ever since, and both patterns can be seen on newly born kittens. With only vestigial tipping in today's cats it is virtually impossible to distinguish between the two patterns after about ten weeks.

The second consequence is that from the Blues Ch. Bundle and Glaucus the recessive gene for blue dilution was introduced, and this would lead inevitably to the production of cats with blue rather than black tipping. This raises the interesting question of whether the original Chinchillas had blue tipping and there is some evidence to suggest they did. Frances Simpson, writing in her "Book of The Cat" in 1903, talked of the coat of the Chinchilla shading to "a sort of bluish lavender to the tips of the coat", adding "I think that it is the delicate tips of silvery-blue that lend such a charm and give such distinction to this variety". Early standards of points did not specifically mention the colour of the tipping but in 1930 the standard referred to it as "black". During this early period cats were produced with a range of levels of tipping and shading, as is indeed still the case today.



Left to right:
 CH Fulmer Zaida 1895
 CH Argent Splendor 1903
 CH King Winter 1906



Left to right:
 Tabsfield Mignonette 1924
 CH Mab of Allington 1945
 CH Foxburrow Tiliwilli 1947

Golden Persians

There was great excitement, and some disbelief, when the first Golden Persian made her appearance in the UK in a litter of pure-bred Chinchillas in February 1979. Her name was Birchacre Golden Belle, her sire was Ch. Chatterton Don Carlos, and her dam Crest Miranda. Her pedigree was impeccable breed 10 x breed 10 on every generation, although her great-grandmother on both sides of her pedigree was the American Import Hillsbury's Daisy Mae; her breeder was Pearl Laing. However, Golden Persians had been seen in the USA, again from impeccable Silver pedigrees, and had been granted championship status with CFA in 1977. Golden Persians had also been imported into Holland from the USA and were a sensation at the shows there.

There was some controversy about "where Golden Persians had come from", and vehement opposition to their recognition by some Chinchilla breeders and Judges at the time, refusing to believe that they could come from "pure" Chinchilla lines through a recessive gene.

However GCCF's Stud Books record details of one cat that can only have been a 'Golden'. Stud Book No. 4, entry number 836, under the classification 'Any Other Colour, Longhaired, Males' reads:

BRACKEN (Sable Chinchilla), Mrs Jourdain (present owner Mrs Evans)
sire: Caiville, dam: Minetta, born March 23, 1925; breeder Mrs Acton.

'Sable Chinchilla' is a much better description of the cats that first appeared on exhibition at the Chinchilla, Silver Tabby & Smoke Cat Society's show on 3rd November 1979 than 'Golden Chinchilla', the first name chosen for the breed, and there can be little doubt that Bracken was a Golden. The same volume of the Stud Book contains the following entries under the classification, 'Chinchilla Females':

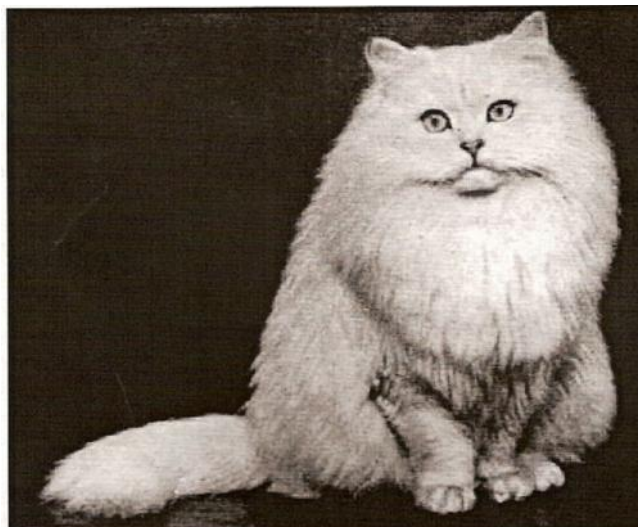
GENTLE CALM, Mrs Acton, sire: Caiville, dam: Minetta,
born May 15 1924, breeder Mrs. Gow.
FAY OF ALLINGTON, Miss Langston, sire: Caiville, dam: Minetta,
born March 22, 1925, breeder Mrs Acton.
RECOMPENSE OF ALLINGTON, Miss Langston, sire: Caiville, dam: Minetta,
born May 15, 1924, breeder Mrs Gow.

This shows that Golden Persians appeared in purely British lines from the same parents, and indeed in the same litter, as pure-bred Chinchillas, one of which is a key ancestor of all British lines.

To have produced Bracken, Caiville and Minetta must both have been Golden carriers, in which case Recompense of Allington had a 3:1 chance of also being a carrier. If either Caiville or Minetta was homozygous for the factor then Recompense must have been a carrier and passed on the gene to at least half of her offspring and, if both parents were homozygous, then she would also be homozygous and have passed the gene to all of her kittens. There is thus a more than even chance that the offspring of Recompense of Allington carried the recessive gene and, even assuming that the Golden factor was not present in any other Chinchillas of that time (a very improbable assumption), the gene could have become very widely distributed in succeeding generations.

Recompense of Allington had one famous son, Ch Duffy of Allington (pictured below in 1931), from which all present day Chinchillas appear to be descended through one or more of the following:

- Ch Rodney of Allington
- Ch Donita of Thame
- Ch Macduff of Allington
- Ch Felicity of Allington
- Ch Foxburrow Tilli Willi
- Ch Foxburrow Flame
- Ch Musidora of Allington
- Ch Langherne Winsome
- Ch Ffinella of Allington
- Ch Scamp of Allington
- Ch Flambeau of Allington
- Ch Fidelio of Allington
- Ch Laurel of Allington
- Ch Marella of Allington
- Ch Stourbank Silver King
- Ch Sarisbury Aphra



Fortunately for Golden Persians in the UK, the committee of the Chinchilla, Silver Tabby & Smoke Cat Society at the time was composed of young, enthusiastic and forward-thinking breeders who, whilst endeavouring to preserve the best of their Chinchilla lines, could see the potential for recognition of the Golden Persian. Consequently, Diane Hopcraft, who was interested in promoting Golden Persians, took on the role of Breed Recorder, and the long haul to gain recognition and championship status began. Meticulous records of show wins, pedigrees and judge reports were kept (available in the CST & SCS archive). Golden Persians appeared in their own open class at the start of the show season on 1st June 1985 upon the granting of Provisional Recognition, and full championship status with GCCF was granted from 1st June 1989. A long journey for the descendants of Bracken born in 1925.



Ch Iremarjo Silence Isgolden Overall Best in Show CST & SCS 2003

Genetic Make-up

Chinchilla/Shaded Silver

Basically, the genotype of the Chinchilla or Shaded Silver (*A-D-I-Mc* or *A-D-I-mcmc*) is identical to that of the Silver Tabby. In fact, in kittens, until the hairs grow long enough to show the pronounced white undercolour, they exhibit their underlying tabby pattern. Later, as the hair becomes longer, the pattern is dissipated. Only the extreme distal tips of the hairs are pigmented. During the kitten phase when just the tips of the hairs are protruding through the skin, the tabby pattern is apparent because it is this portion of the hairs which is tipped with pigment.

Two factors define the Chinchilla and Shaded Silver Persian, highly successful selection for extreme phenotype combined with long hair. The absence of pigment has been achieved by increasing the extent of the white undercoat through selective breeding. The long hair adds to the overall effect by exposing and emphasizing the undercoat and preventing the pigmented hair tips from forming any sort of pattern. It has been proposed that the Chinchilla and Shaded Silver owe their unique phenotype to the presence of a wide band gene provisionally denoted by *Wb*. However, breeding studies appear to contradict this in favour of a more polygenic model that possibly acts by increasing the amount of agouti protein produced in the melanocytes. As the wide banded tabby (if it exists) is less heavily pigmented than the ordinary tabby, combination with the *I* allele produces the phenotype of the Chinchilla or Shaded Silver as opposed to that of the typical Silver Tabby. Other modifying polygenes are undoubtedly involved in dispersing the pattern and weakening pigmentation of eye colour to the characteristic blue-green or emerald green. These modifiers put the finishing touches on the Chinchilla and Shaded Silver phenotype.

The standard Chinchilla or Shaded Silver has black-tipped hairs with the genotype *A-B-D-I*. However, the blue tipped Chinchilla and Shaded Silver has the genotype *A-B-ddl-*, arising from an outcross to a Blue Persian in a previous generation.

Golden Persian

A Golden Persian is simply a Brown Tabby with such high amounts of agouti protein production that the agouti shift occurs very early during hair growth. This inhibitory effect is so strong that it causes the shade of yellow pigment seen in the agouti band to change to a lighter colour characteristic of the Golden Persian. This maximization of agouti protein production has resulted from generation upon generation of selective breeding for the extreme inhibition of pigment production seen in the Chinchilla Silver.

Agouti (A) - the natural "wild" gene that is the basis of the tabby cat. The base agouti pattern is bands of black on a yellow background; in the cat this is overlaid with one of the tabby patterns.

Inhibitor (I) – a dominant gene that suppresses the development of pigment in the hair of the coat, typically producing hairs that are fully coloured only at the tip and have a silvery white base. It has greater effect on the lighter pigment in an agouti cat, removing the yellow colour and turning the base colour white or "silver". In the case of a non-agouti cat the inhibitor removes colour from the base of the hair-shaft to produce a silvery white hair with a coloured tip i.e. a Smoke.

Tabby patterning genes – Traditionally it had been believed that the three forms of tabby pattern were inherited as an allelic series; however it now appears as if at least two, and probably three, different loci are responsible for the various tabby patterns (Lorimer, 1995). At one locus are the alleles for mackerel and blotched (classic) tabby patterns with mackerel dominant to classic; at another locus is the Abyssinian or ticked pattern, which is epistatic (masking) to both mackerel and classic; and at the third locus there appears to be a modifying gene for either the classic or mackerel patterns resulting in the spotted tabby pattern. The patterns can be summarised as follows:

Mackerel (Mc) – the basic striped tabby pattern that overlays the agouti base (i.e. “wild” form).

Description: - Narrow unbroken line from head to base of tail with narrow broken line either side. Narrow vertical lines run down body. Necklaces (may be broken); spotted or barred belly; leg bars; narrow tail rings.

Ticked (T) – an incompletely dominant gene which removes most of the stripe pattern leaving the ticked agouti base pattern on the body with minimal overlaying stripes on legs, chest (necklace) and face.

Description: - Two or three bands of colour extending well down the hair shaft. “M” on forehead; skull cap on kittens. Necklaces may be broken or unbroken; may have belly spots, may have tail rings or continuation of the spine line.

Spotted (Sp) – current thinking is that it is likely that a specific single gene causes the spotted tabby pattern, breaking up the mackerel or classic pattern into elongated or rounder spots respectively.

Description: - Clearly defined spotting. Round and evenly distributed. Lines over head breaking on shoulders. Bars or spots on legs. Necklaces (may be broken); belly spots. Complete or broken tail rings.

Classic (mc) – a mutation of the mackerel allele recessive to all other tabby patterns which gives a blotched pattern with the characteristic “butterfly” motif across the shoulders and “oysters” on flanks.

Description:- “M”; Lines over head; Butterfly; Parallel spine lines; Oysters; Markings symmetrical; Broken necklaces; Blotched, spotted or barred belly; Tail banded

Long-hair (l) – a recessive gene mutation which produces a semi-long haired cat. Cat hair coat colours, patterns and texture are determined by the combined action of several genes. One gene – *fibroblast growth factor5 (FGF5)* – determines hair length. Short hair is a dominant trait determined by the wild-type form of *FGF5*. Long hair is a recessive trait. Four mutations in *FGF5* have been identified that are associated with long hair in cats. Long-haired cats can carry two copies of the same mutation (homozygote recessive) or have two different mutations, one on each chromosome (compound heterozygote). Three of the mutations are fairly breed specific, while the fourth is present in all long-haired cat breeds and crossbreds, as follows:

Mutation 1 (M1): present in Ragdolls

Mutation 2 (M2): present in Norwegian Forest Cats

Mutation 3 (M3): present in Maine Coons and Ragdolls

Mutation 4 (M4): present in all breeds of long hair cats, including Ragdolls, Maine

Dilute (d) – a recessive gene which reduces and spreads out the pigment granules along the hair-shaft and turns a black to blue and red to cream.

Polygenes – these are collections of genes which modify the effect of the main dominant and recessive genes above. A build up of polygenes creates a bigger effect, for example a collection of certain polygenes increases the length and density of the long-hair gene to create the Persian, and a build-up of polygenes serves to enhance the effect of the main colour genes, turning the effect of the orange gene from the sandy colour of the ginger domestic tom to the rich vibrant red of the Red Persian. It is likely that a group of polygenes is the reason for variation in the degree of tipping in the Chinchilla, Shaded Silver and Golden Persian, the polygenes working to create the band-width in interaction with the inhibitor gene (when present) resulting in the range of pattern from tipped to heavily shaded.

So, in summary, the genetics involved in the ideal Tipped and Shaded Persian are complex. Not only are there many interacting genes, but genes sometimes do not express themselves fully, or conflict with one another. For example, the melanin inhibitor sometimes does a poor job blocking pigment, resulting in an excessively grey undercoat, or in tarnishing. Various polygenes, epigenetic factors, or modifier genes, as yet unidentified, are believed to result in different phenotypes of colouration, some deemed more desirable than others.

Whilst, it is important to be aware of the genetic makeup of our breeding cats the focus should remain on health, type, coat quality, conformation and temperament above all else.

Breeding System

The following points should be noted by all breeders of green-eyed Silver and Golden Persians

Chinchilla, Shaded Silver and Golden Persians should **only** be bred with other Persian type cats. (The only exceptions are where they are permitted out-crosses within another GCCF breeding programme, e.g. Selkirk Rex.)

The approved colour breeding rules are stated in the Proposed Registration Policy.

The level of in-breeding and line-breeding should always be carefully considered.

Listed above are the main genes that help define Silver and Golden Persians through the expression of pattern, colour and coat, but of course there are a large number of other genes that together create the shape and conformation of these Persian cats.

In order to ensure the continued development of good type, breeders need to have a clearly defined and well understood **breeding system**. This means the development and management of a breeding programme in which certain cats are affirmatively selected to be bred to others, for predetermined reasons. It is equally important that breeders allow no matings until they have given careful consideration to the outcome.

In particular three key rules must be followed:

Health & temperament must be the overriding considerations in any breeding programme.

The good and bad features of the individual cats should be assessed and weighed against each other before any mating.

When planning a breeding programme, breeders must realise that doubling of the good traits in a cat also results in doubling the defects; the breeding of cats with similar faults should be avoided at all costs otherwise there is a danger of fixation.

The primary motivation must be to perpetuate Silver and Golden Persians as distinct breeds; to improve the quality of the breed as measured against the standard & preserve and enhance the breadth of the gene pool.

The skill in breeding lies in the choice of the individual cats with the required physical or pedigree traits and understanding how the combination of these cats will affect the progeny. It should be recognised that the best show cats do not always produce the best kittens and combinations should be carefully considered.

Inbreeding

Inbreeding is an inclusive term covering many different breeding combinations and degrees of relationship – including the more distant, less intense. It is consistently more efficient in eliminating heterozygous (varying and diverse) genotypes and increasing homozygous (same) genotype, thereby ensuring a greater likelihood that kittens will closely resemble their parents. Used here, the term does not mean close, purposeful, inbreeding of closely related cats (brother/sister, father daughter), but rather the moderate form that results from the mating of not too distantly related (but not directly related) cats (first cousins, half brother/half sister, second cousins, etc). Some in-breeding is essential to stabilise conformation around a definite type. In-breeding is the act of mating individuals of various degrees of kinship, and if continued it produces ever increasing homogeneity in the offspring.

It is important to monitor the percentage intensity of inbreeding for any mating – use this consideration as a key part of the decision making process when considering any mating, and remember: ***“The more intense the in-breeding, the more careful must be the selection”***. ***“Loss of innate genetic variability must not be too great”***.

The overall approach should be one of balance and moderation in the degree of inbreeding coupled with consistent selective breeding with a clear objective in mind – i.e improvement of key aspect and/or the elimination of weak traits or defective genes. Breeding systems and practices need to operate so as to ensure the gene pool contains enough variation to give scope to continue improving the breeds and avoid the danger of either fixing type too quickly (before the ideal of the standard is reached) or deleterious genes being expressed and becoming fixed in the breed. Breeders need to use inbreeding to gain sufficient homogeneity to fix recognisable type and colour, but with sufficient variation to both enable improvement, and maintain health and vigour, avoiding fixation of defective genes or unwanted traits (and to ensure the elimination of anomalies).

Anomalies – the problem of the genetic anomaly is something of which all breeders should be aware – this is not to suggest that such anomalies are common but the cat must be expected to have its quota of defects just as are found in other animals. (See Genetic Defects).

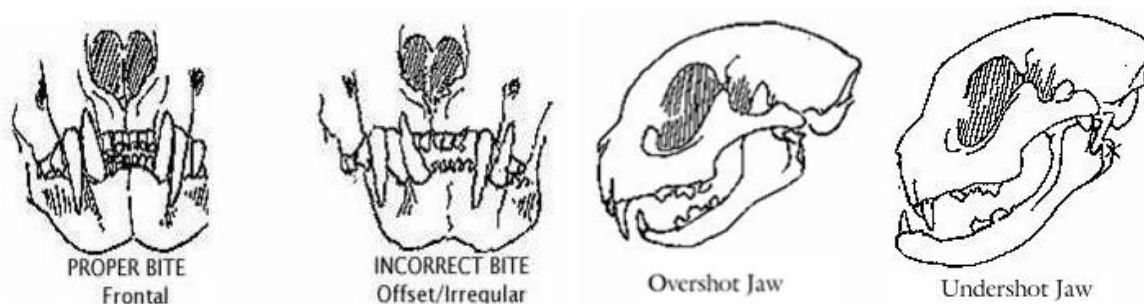
The golden rule is that health is paramount and must be constantly and consistently monitored; any evidence of weakness or the emergence of lack of vigour must be dealt with immediately through modification of the breeding system. No cat with any evidence of health problems or lack of vigour should be used for breeding.

For further reading on cat genetics and breeding practices refer to:
"Robinson's Genetics for Cat Breeders & Veterinarians" by Vella, Shelton, McGonagle and Stanglein, published by Butterworth & Heinemann.

Genetic Defects

Polycystic Kidney Disease - Chinchillas, Shaded Silvers and Goldens, as with all Persian breeds, have suffered from PKD, a deleterious gene mutation which causes enlarged kidneys composed of dilated cystic channels, resulting in early kidney failure and death; a DNA test is available. Breeders are recommended to have all breeding stock DNA tested, and to only breed with PKD Negative cats.

Bites - Incorrect bites are an issue in the Persian breed; although happily not a serious fault in Silver and Golden Persians, there are enough incidents to necessitate breeders monitoring their cats and kittens regularly and carefully to ensure this anomaly does not become endemic. Generally bites that are misaligned tend to be undershot, but occasionally overshot bites are seen. It is therefore recommended to breed from cats with level bites with no misalignments or twists and a wide jaw to try and eliminate incorrect bites and jaw formations from the breed.



Brachycephalic Airway Syndrome—The Persian is a Brachycephalic breed (meaning having a short, broad head). Brachycephalic Airway Syndrome affects different areas of the respiratory tract, including stenotic nares (narrowed nostrils). Fortunately, Silver and Golden Persians appear to be relatively unaffected, but breeders should be aware of the aspects of this syndrome which is due to abnormal facial conformation, and can result in constriction of the airways. Breeders are advised not to breed from cats with breathing issues and especially narrow nostrils.

Corneal Sequestration—This is degeneration of the cornea, with brown to black discoloration. While all breeds of Persians appear predisposed to sequestra, it isn't clear whether it is due to an inherited predisposition or a side-effect of their facial conformation.

Grooming

It is worth mentioning here the necessity for grooming of all Persian cats; they require regular grooming to maintain the long, silky coat in optimum condition. Especially during the spring and summer months, when moulting, they can shed a large amount of dead fur that needs to be carefully combed out, or the coat will mat and knot. In the winter months, the coat can become very long and requires daily grooming. Eyes should be regularly cleaned, and all Persians benefit from an occasional bath. Kittens should be acclimatised to being groomed from a very young age, so that it becomes a regular routine. Problems with grooming and coping with a long coat are one of the most regularly cited reasons for Persians being given up for re-homing.

Conclusion

The Persian Smoke/Tipped Breed Advisory Committee hope that you have found this document both informative and useful. We would be pleased to receive any feedback on how it can be improved. As a GCCF affiliated BAC we hold bi-annual seminars on a variety of topics; these seminars are open to exhibitors, breeders, stewards, judges and other interested parties. We cover a variety of topics not covered by this document. If you would like further information about green-eyed Silver and Golden Persians, you can go to the website for the Chinchilla, Silver Tabby & Smoke Cat Society www.chinchilla-cat-society.org.uk

The BAC would like to offer thanks to Steve Crow, GCCF Board of Directors, for his permission to use some extracts on genetics and breeding systems from his original breeding policy within this document.

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UK GR PR Avalanche Forever Ellie
Overall Best in Show CST & SCS 2006