

Chapter 1 : COLOUR AND PATTERN CHARTS

*Crescent Color Guide To Kittens [Rh Value Publishing] on blog.quintoapp.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. Discusses choosing and caring for a kitten, kitten health, show kittens, and breeding kittens.*

The hair on the tail is very long and dense, thus making it look furry and thick. Corresponding measurements in the summer are 5â€”6. A slight ochreous shade is visible on the undersides of the flanks. A black and narrow dorsal band starts on the shoulders, and runs along the back, usually terminating at the base of the tail. Indistinct black smudges are present around the dorsal band, which may form a transverse striping pattern on rare occasions. The undersurface of the body is very light gray, with a light ochreous tinge. One or more white spots may occur on rare occasions on the throat, between the forelegs, or in the inguinal region. The tail is the same colour as the back, with the addition of a pure black tip. The dorsal surface of the neck and head are the same colour as that of the trunk, but is lighter gray around the eyes, lips, cheeks, and chin. The top of the head and the forehead bear four well-developed dark bands. These bands sometimes split into small spots which extend to the neck. Two short and narrow stripes are usually present in the shoulder region, in front of the dorsal band. A dark and narrow stripe is present on the outer corner of the eye, under the ear. This stripe may extend into the neck. Another such stripe occurs under the eye, which also extends into the neck. In some animals, the summer coat is ashen coloured. The patterns on the head and neck are as well-developed as those on the tail, though the patterns on the flanks are almost imperceptible. The tail appears much thinner than that of the forest wildcat, as the hairs there are much shorter, and more close-fitting. The hairs along the spine are usually darker, forming a dark gray, brownish, or ochreous band. These spots are solid and sharply defined, and do not occur in clusters or appear in rosette patterns. They usually do not form transverse rows or transverse stripes on the trunk, as is the case in the forest wildcat. Only on the thighs are distinct striping patterns visible. The underside is mainly white, with a light gray, creamy or pale yellow tinge. The spots on the chest and abdomen are much larger and more blurred than on the back. The lower neck, throat, neck, and the region between the forelegs are devoid of spots, or have bear them only distinctly. The tail is mostly the same colour as the back, with the addition of a dark and narrow stripe along the upper two-thirds of the tail. The tip of the tail is black, with 2â€”5 black transverse rings above it. The upper lips and eyelids are light, pale yellow-white. The facial region is of an intense gray colour, while the top of the head is covered with a dark gray coat. In some specimens, the forehead is covered in dense clusters of brown spots. A narrow, dark brown stripe extends from the corner of the eye to the base of the ear. The size of its home range varies according to terrain, the availability of food, habitat quality, and the age structure of the population. Male and female ranges overlap, though core areas within territories are avoided by other cats. Females tend to be more sedentary than males, as they require an exclusive hunting area when raising kittens. The wildcat may also scratch trees, leaving visual markers, and leaving its scent through glands in its paws. When threatened, a wildcat with a den will retreat into it, rather than climb trees. When taking residence in a tree hollow, the wildcat selects one low to the ground. Dens in rocks or burrows are lined with dry grasses and bird feathers. Dens in tree hollows usually contain enough sawdust to make lining unnecessary. During flea infestations, the wildcat leaves its den in favour of another. During winter, when snowfall prevents the wildcat from travelling long distances, it remains within its den more than usual. In favourable conditions, it will readily feed in fields. The wildcat will pursue prey atop trees, even jumping from one branch to another. On the ground, it lies in wait for prey, then catches it by executing a few leaps, which can span three metres. When hunting aquatic prey, such as ducks or nutrias, the wildcat waits on trees overhanging the water. It kills small prey by grabbing it in its claws, and piercing the neck or occiput with its fangs. It does not persist in attacking if prey manages to escape it. While wildcats in Europe will cache their food, such a behaviour has not been observed in their African counterparts. Spermatogenesis occurs throughout the year. During the mating season, males fight viciously, [47] and may congregate around a single female. There are records of male and female wildcats becoming temporarily monogamous. Kittens usually appear in Aprilâ€”May, though some may be born from Marchâ€”August. Litter size ranges from 1â€”7 kittens. They are born with pink paw pads, which

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blacken at the age of three months, and blue eyes, which turn amber after five months. The kittens start hunting with their mother at the age of 60 days, and will start moving independently after 60 days. Lactation lasts 3-4 months, though the kittens will eat meat as early as 1. Sexual maturity is attained at the age of 6 months. The family dissolves after roughly five months, and the kittens disperse to establish their own territories.

Chapter 2 : Crescent Color Guide To Kittens: Rh Value Publishing: blog.quintoapp.com: Books

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Guide for Determining Kitten Age The age of kittens is very important, both for socializing the kittens and also to know how to care for them. Generally kittens are supposed to gain 4ozs. Many a kitten can weigh less for their age. What you need to look for are developmental milestones more so than weight, or size.

Age Descriptions Under one week- Eyes shut, ears flat to head, skin looks pinkish. Part of umbilical cord may still be attached. A kitten this age is smaller than your hand. Kittens this age will begin to eat regular cat food, and will begin to use a litter box. They are still quite small at this age. May still be friendly and approach people. Very playful at this stage. If they have not been exposed to humans, they will likely be feral and unapproachable. Alley Cat Allies [click here](#) for their website , a national non-profit organization provides some good resources regarding kitten care and socialization. Click on the following links - [Socializing Kittens](#)

In depth information about caring for kittens can be found here - [Hand Rearing Kittens](#). Looked at the pictures below and still not sure about the age of your kitten? Eyes shut, ears flat to head, skin looks pinkish. Eyes beginning to open, ears still flat. Eyes open bright blue color, kittens will crawl a bit on their tummies, and basically just sleep and nurse. Eyes are fully open, ears are erect, teeth are becoming visible, may just be beginning to come through the gums Kittens this age are just starting to walk and will be very wobbly. Kittens have begun to pounce and leap.

Chapter 3 : Classic Colorworks, Classic Colorworks Home

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How did all these incredible color combinations come about? Like the flavors at your favorite ice cream shop, there are at many different color combinations found in the feline population. Here is a sampling of some of the color combinations and their descriptions: Your black cat may appear to be black all over, but actually be coal, grayish- or brownish-black in color. Black coats also sometimes turn lighter in the sun and appear to be a rust color. If you have a black and white bi-color, your cat has a background of white with clearly outlined black areas, as opposed to shaded points. Blue Cream Persian Blue Cream - The coat of "Blue Cream" cat is the beautiful blue-gray of a blue with patches of cream mixed into her coat. Chocolate Doll Face Persian Chocolate - Rather than solid black, chocolate cats are a more rare and luxurious shade of brown. Solid coats are created by a recessive gene that suppresses natural patterns, like stripes and spots. The cream color can vary from a pale orange to beige, and when exhibited on a tabby, the stripes are sometimes a pale red. Cream and White Bi-Color Ragaper Cream and White Bi-Color - A cream and white bi-color occurs when the coat is approximately half white, with cream, tan, or pale orange, clearly defined areas. Usually, the more white present on the cat, the bigger and more defined the patches usually red and black will be. A "chocolate calico has patches of chocolate and red contrasting the white. The fur on the back, flanks, tail and head are tipped with dark brown or black and give the coat an almost sparkling appearance. Lilac cats really are more of a pale lavender color with a rosy tint. Lilac Cream Lilac Cream - The "lilac cream", much like the "blue cream", is the beautiful shade of lilac lavender combined with patches of cream to make a truly stunning coat. Red Tabby Doll Face Persian Red Tabby - A red tabby is one that carries orange or reddish tabby markings on a white or pale beige background. The tips of the fur are gray in color, giving them their silver appearance. These patches may blend into each other or be defined to still be considered a tortie. The tortoiseshell and calico coats are both linked to the X chromosome and appear only in females, except for rare cases. Bi-Eyed one copper eye and one blue eye White White Bi-Eyed - White bi-eyed cats, like white blue-eyed cats have white coats and different colored eyes. Bi-eyed cats usually have one blue eye and one eye that is green or copper. Both extreme blue and glimmering copper eyes are less common than eye colors that fall in the medium range of colors. Points are most often seen in the Siamese and Himalayan breeds, but can appear in other breeds as well. What Caused the Color Spectrum? Striped tabby patterns serve a similar purpose and are still seen in the African Wild Cat. The domestication of the cat and resulting spread of the population to other areas of the world determined the colors and patterns that popped up in future generations of cats. Black and white cats became more dominant in cities and towns, as their coats provided a better disguise. The tabby color variation remained in cats that needed the cover of the forests and grasslands of rural areas. Dark-colored cats were thought to have developed in areas where cats lived closer to civilization. The darker their coats, the less likely they would be detected when the ventured into settlements to forage for food and hunt for rodents. Are red-haired cats really hot-tempered like the stereotype that labels their human counterparts? Are calico or tortie felines more likely to be maternal and nurturing? In , Sarah Hartwell, a cat shelter employee, tried to answer this question and came up with some interesting findings. Interacting with so many cats in her line of work gave her a good base to draw from. Persians, specifically, included some of these generalizations:

Chapter 4 : Graphics - Pantone Color Cross-reference

Auto Suggestions are available once you type at least 3 letters. Use up arrow (for mozilla firefox browser alt+up arrow) and down arrow (for mozilla firefox browser alt+down arrow) to review and enter to select.

Any genetics contents is extremely simplified! The charts are laid out in the normal 2-axis format seen in textbooks: Below that are the two dilution modifiers. The eumelanin black series and the phaeomelanin red series are alongside for comparison. This page may load slowly due to the number of downloadable images. The explanatory text and the charts are in the public domain for breeders and can be edited as required for your own breed. Please credit the source if you reproduce the contents because as well as material from cat breed standards and genetics texts, the charts depict material from my own studies which are described with photos elsewhere on Messybeast. Depicting my own content pictorially is not plagiarism as alleged by said individual, but is a legitimate use of my own collated data presented in standard textbook format. Use existing cat fancy terminology OR 2. Karpati, Copper OR 3. Borrow terminology from other livestock e. Use descriptive plain English swirled, skunk-stripe OR 5. For seen-once mutations, use the location where it was observed e. Use medical term e. Self Solid Colours There are 9 eumelanin-based black-based self colours and 3 phaeomelanin-based red-based self colours. The red-based colours are genetically solid, but because of the way the red pigment and non-agouti gene interact, they may have discernible tabby markings. Self white not shown masks any underlying colour. The cat may be genetically black, genetically cream etc, but the presence of the white gene obscures the colour. Other self white cats are the result of extreme expression of the white spotting gene discussed later. There are 2 late colour change genes that result in additional self colours: These cause black pigment to gradually fade and become reddish. These charts are in a later section. White Spotting The white spotting gene causes variable white markings. White spotting is a dominant trait so it is rare that the white is not discernible due to developmental factor it is more likely that a non-white spotted cat born to white spotted parents has not inherited a white spotting gene from either parent. Although white spotting is depicted as a continuous series from no white through to wholly white, there are believed to be genes, not yet identified, for the white throat locket and white brisket spots. Thai White Spotting Skunk Stripe This pattern is found in Thai cats and is depicted in old manuscripts and illustrations. This marking may be present, but is less distinctive, on cats with higher degrees of white spotting where the coloured markings naturally break up. The dorsal stripe varies in width. The white tail may have one or more complete or partial coloured bands near the tail tip. Russian Topaz White Markings 2c. Other White Markings Other white markings are not linked to the white spotting gene. Some are due to newly emerging gene mutations e. Some of the terminology has been borrowed from other livestock that exhibits the pattern depicted. White Markings Combined with Tortoiseshell 3a. Agouti unpatterned tabbies have ticked fur, but almost no striped markings except residual barring on the legs, tail, head and chest. Mackerel tabbies have thin striped markings while classic tabbies have blotched markings. Spotted tabbies can be due to broken mackerel stripes in which case the spots are not so rounded or to a spotting gene. The spotting gene breaks up the underlying mackerel or classic tabby pattern into spots. Some classic tabbies display a dark "cape" due to heavy markings; their agouti areas may be reduced to small patches on a black background. There are also several modified tabby patterns produced by selective breeding, mutation or by crossing to a wild species. Strictly speaking, the Bengal marbled pattern should be a horizontally aligned clouded pattern inherited from the Asian Leopard Cat, but in most Bengals it is a slightly modified classic tabby pattern. Tabbies - Colours The charts below show a generic pattern, but any of the tabby patterns can occur with these colours. In marbled and rosetted tabbies, the colour inside the dark markings may be richer than the background colour. Red tabbies are variable in colour from sandy yellow marmalade through to the rich red found in show cats. This is due to polygenes that increase or decrease the richness of the red tones. By selective breeding for a rich colour, exhibition quality red tabbies have much deeper colours than mosr random-bred "ginger" cats. Ticked Tabby Colours The standard colours manifest differently in ticked unpatterned tabbies. Charcoal Bengal and Charcoal Savannah An agouti gene inherited from the Asian Leopard Cat has given rise to another modified tabby pattern in the Bengal and

Savannah which has some Bengal ancestry. The charcoal pattern reduces the amount of rufousing red tones in the coat giving it cooler, greyer tones. It affects the markings to produce a dark nose, dark "Zorro" mask on the face and a dark cape on the back. Charcoal is a pattern, rather than a colour, and in Bengals it can be combined with silver inhibitor, sepia, mink and snow colours from the colourpoint series. Tortoiseshell, Tortoiseshell-and-White Calico Tortoiseshell cats have a mix of a eumelanin colour with the corresponding pheomelanin colour. The pheomelanin-pigmented areas red, cream or apricot may show residual tabby markings. Where there is no white spotting or a low level of white spotting, the two tortie colours tend to be well brindled intermixed. With greater degrees of white spotting, the colours form larger, well-defined areas. This is due to the way the pigmented cells spread in the developing embryo. In North America, tortie-and-white cats are known as calico. Because the red colour is carried on the X chromosome and requires XX female genetic make-up, tortoiseshell is uncommon in male cats. It sometimes occurs as a result of developmental or genetic anomalies. These are known as patched tabbies in Europe and torbies in North America. When white markings are present, they may be called torbico in North America. Silver and Golden Series Normal agouti hairs have bands of light and dark pigment corresponding to the coat colour e. When the silver gene is present, the light bands are pale grey or nearly white. In genetically tabby agouti cats, this results in a tabby or ticked pattern on a silver base. Depending on the degree of ticking, this ranges from tipped chinchilla to shaded to silver tabby. When the silver gene is combined with a self non-agouti colour, the result is smoke. Some smoke kittens may show a residual tabby pattern until they get their full adult coat. The mechanism for golden is generally analogous to silver, but appears due to the wide band gene that lightens and brightens the background colour of agouti regions of the coat. Therefore it is debateable whether golden smokes exist. Other genes can give the impression of golden e. Sunshine and "Bimetallic" In Persians, Exotics and British Shorthairs, golden results from two copies of the recessive inhibitor gene combined with the wide band gene. In Siberians, the Sunshine colour is also inherited recessively but is not due to the inhibitor gene. It brightens the agouti ticked areas of the coat. The effect is often patchy on the coat. Sunshine silver looks different from a silver with rufism; the nose leather is pinkish unlike that of a tabby cat. The red colour of a sunshine red tabbies and sunshine torties is brighter and the paws are lighter. The absence of pigment in the sunshine tabbies extends beyond the edges of the nose leather so they have no nose-liner and have whitish fur at the bottom of the nose. Colourpoints There are 3 levels of colourpointing seen in cats. These are all due to temperature dependent albinism genes that cause cooler parts of the body to develop darker pigment. The first is the familiar high-contrast "Siamese" pattern known to geneticists as colourpoint or Himalayan pattern. Intermediate between these is the mink pattern Tonkinese colour restriction caused when the Siamese and Burmese colour restriction genes interact. The points may be solid, tabby or tortie colours. With Siamese colour restriction the torso is a shade of cream or ivory although some cats show "breakthrough markings" especially as they age. With Burmese colour restriction, the torso is marked with a slightly paler version of the colour and pattern. Breeders generally prefer a low level of white spotting that does not wholly obscure the coloured points. Separate genes are believed to control the uniformly expressed white mitting in certain breeds. Amber and Russet These two genes cause the eumelanin to fade, leaving behind reddish tones. Amber in Norwegian Forest Cats causes black to fade to amber, and blue to fade to light amber. The kittens are born black or blue and fade as they reach adulthood, starting with the dorsal region. The progression of the colour change is depicted in the chart below. The usual type of dilution found in cats is blue dilution which turns black into grey. According to Todd, this has been reliably reported only once in cats when a pink-eyed female with a light tan coat was produced. None of her kittens survived so pink-eyed dilution in cats seemed to have been lost. In , a pink-eyed Sphynx kitten of unidentifiable colour appeared in Australia. Genetic testing ruled out the known dilution and albinism genes. Recently Noted Mutations of Red Pigment These colours are under investigation and may not be true mutations, just slight modifications of how known genes are being expressed visually. All of these occur on cats that are genetically red. The colours visually resemble eumelanin black pigment colours even though no black pigment is present. This may also be responsible for the bluish tones at the extremities of some red cats.

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Boulder Destroyed - Look for this boulder on the beach to the northwest. Cat Rescued - Head up the stairs from the Silver Statue to find this trapped cat. Character Token 1 - Destroy three trees around the park indicated by the blue numbers on the map above and rebuild them into birdhouses. The token for the Zookeeper will appear to the east in a circular formation of concrete bricks. Character Token 2 - Build three sandcastles on the beach to the northwest indicated by the green numbers on the map to reveal the token for the Musketeer. Character Token 3 - At the end of the dock above the tunnel, use the fishing rod to pull up a Cheep Cheep from the Mario series and it will regurgitate the token for the Fisherman. Character Token 4 - Look along the pier for three silver life preservers and paint them red with the color gun, then the Lifeguard token will be yours. Jump on it to reach the bricks in the ceiling and then hand-over-hand it to the token above the shark billboard. Character Token 6 - Also in the tunnel are four silver posts that you must paint yellow. Doing so will reveal the Paramedic token. Character Token 7 - There are some silver balloons surrounding the gazebo here. Paint them red and yellow to uncover the token for Carlo Cone. Paint them the same color as the ones across the bridge the color swappers are in the house to the south or just use the Super Color Gun Red Brick! Character Token 10 - Paint the three nautical steering wheels on the side of the house here orange to find the token for the Sailor. Character Token 11 - Hop in a car and jump the ramp here to nab the floating token for the Chef. Character Token 12 - Climb to the top of the tree house and break into the door there to find the token for Patty Hayes. Coffee Break - Look underneath the giant tea cup for this cup of joe. District Conquered - Chop through the door at the top of the treehouse, then climb the ladder to find this flagpole. Drill Thrill - Head to the very south of the park and look for the fuse box on the side of a cinder block pillar. Free Run - Head to the playground in the northern part of the park to find this Free Run token. Gang Arrested - On the hill behind the house in the south, look for an audio scan point to find the criminals. Pig Returned - This pig is stuck on a wall to the north. To reach him, climb up the wall via the blue and white hand grips, then walk across the tightrope, and finally, chicken-glide to the pig. Silver Statue - This statue of Rex can be found on top of the gazebo. Use the teleporter below to reach it. Vehicle Token - Climb up the treehouse, then drop down to the roof below. Break in through the skylight and hop in the car to begin the challenge for the T.

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Chapter 8 : Metallic Paint and Powder | Crescent Bronze

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