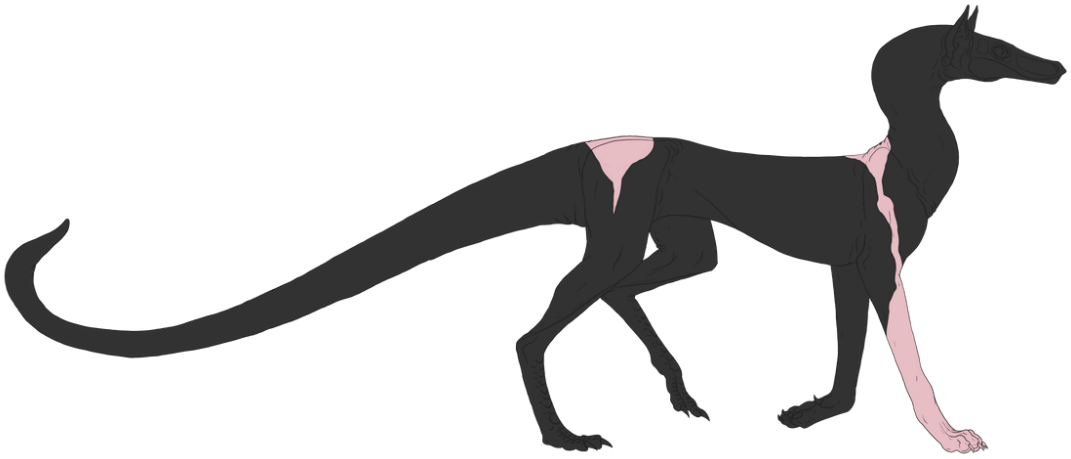
Sphinx



5% chance of occurring on ANY Sindow
~ If a parent has Sphinx the offspring get +2% chance of inheriting the mutation - so 7% ~
(So if you breed two Sphinx's together, the offspring will have 14% chance of getting sphinx)

Sphinx is a physical mutation in Sindows that causes the Sindow to be completely or nearly hairless (velvet). As a physical mutation, it is random and can occur on any type of Sindow.

Genetically, a Sphinx Sindow will have a coat type (silky, smooth, etc...) but the mutation causes them to be hairless. Even if they have a fine coating of fur, which is called velvet, they will not have long tufts of hair or chunks of long hair.

On feathered breeds, since feathers and hair are generally made up of the same thing, feathers will not be present.

How to Design:

Since it is only skin showing on the Sindow, some genes will not show at all. Sindow skin is typically a shade of black to grey to brown no matter the coat color. That is until you add Dilution, white markings, or dilution genes such as cream, dun, and pearl.

What Affects Skin color:
Dilution (dd)
Saturation (can, but only slightly)
White Markings
Cream (smokey) and Double Cream
Dun/Primal Dun
Champagne
Tabby
Varigate
Silver - only slightly
Bleach
Pearl (will not be shiny)
Rouge (holiday gene) - skin is a reddish tint

On Blue, Cinnamon, or Gold Sindows (dilution dd):
The skin on blue Sindows can be grey, black, or a blue shade (as a reminder, blue is a natural blue)

Saturation:
Saturation can affect the skin color, but it does not have to. It WILL NOT be bright! The skin will be a dulled out or deeper shade of the saturation color.

White Markings:

White markings ALWAYS show on a sphinx. They are NEVER pure white. They must be some shade of off white, cream or even pink.

Even random white is not pure white.

Dilution Genes:
Dilution genes dilute all the coat or parts of the coat. Cream, Champagne, Bleach, and Pearl genes will dilute the WHOLE coat in turn diluting the skin. They will make the skin lighter and if paired together or just pearl or double cream respectively, they may turn the skin pink.

Genes like dun, tabby, and varigate will dilute PARTS of the coat, in turn diluting the skin. So, dun for example, the points can be a little darker pigment wise than the main body.

Silver can dilute the skin slightly or turn normally black skin to a slightly brown shade.

How Markings Effect Sphinx:
Sindow Markings originate from the skin, so markings can show on a sphinx Sindow. SECONDARY MARKINGS DO NOT SHOW! they occur in the hair pigment only. However, Markings do not have to show.

If Sindow has WASH, markings will still show as white.

Other genes/mutations:
- mutations that involve the coat color will not show
- mutations that involve extra hair/feathers will not show
- cover markings will not show

Here we have a Black Splash White Sindow with Marble:

- - as you can see, her marking is still visible without the hair. Again, markings are always darker than the coat or black. With sphinx the skin may be slightly lighter and still show that marking, or it can be completely black and not show the marking.
- - And the splash white is not pure white, no white marking should be. The pink is more intense around the paws, neck, and underbelly.

Here is the same Sindow without the marking showing:

- Markings do not have to show.

Saturation:
Saturation can affect skin color if you want it to. Again, the skin color WILL NOT be as bright as the coat would be. It will be a dull, desaturated shade of the coat shade.
This Sindow happens to be Green.

With Dilution Genes:
- This Sindow has double cream. It really doesn't matter what base color they have, the skin will still be fairly light and pink.
- This Sindow also shows markings with wash, which will be pure white. And random white on the paws as well, they are not pure white either.

Velvet:
Velvet is the term used for a sphinx that still has a very slight coating of hair over the body that allows coat pigment to show. Skin pigment NEEDS to show through. You will not have a velvet sphinx without at least 50% of it's skin showing.

- This Sindow also shows tabby, which will dilute the skin where the lighter parts are and keep the skin darker where the darker parts of the marking are. And it has a bit of random white on the chest.

Scales vs Skin:

As you can see in these examples, the Sindows face and back feet are still scaled. Sphinx does not affect the scales, so they can be up to full intensity in color. They can show the markings, secondary markings, and white marks as pure white.

However, Scales can be self-colored too. You can learn more here: Scale Color

Can I choose Velvet or completely hairless?

Yes, you can choose which type of sphinx you want.