



**SOCIETY FOR THE PRESERVATION OF
THE DESERT-BRED SALUKI
NEWSLETTER**

Vol. 12, #1 Fall 2004

Officers –
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A number of salukis have made it through the critique process since January 1, 2003 to 1 August 2004 and have been registered by the Society. They are as listed below.

Kosamadhan's Emir of El Baz Dog CRN 0426-003-1 (FCM CPRD2726-F) Whelped Aug. 4 1994 in Ann Arbor, Mi. Breeder: Dr. Lawrence Richards Red sable feathered
By Shamal CRN 260 FCMCPPRD2760 X Sueda II of Konya and Samarra CRN 197 FCM CPRD2761 Owner- Gertrude W. Hinsch

El Baz Lia Bitch CRN 0427-003-2 July 6, 2000 in Thonotosass, Fl. Lt red feathered Breeder/owner: Dr. Gertrude Hinsch By El Baz Cairo CRN 0424-002-1 X Bani Dawsari's Samira (FCM CPRC 4918-E) CRN 0420-002-2

El Baz Isis Bitch CRN 0428-003-2 March 3, 1999 in Thonotosassa, Fl. Golden and white, feathered Breeder/owner: Dr. Gertrude W. Hinsch By El Baz Cairo CRN 0424-002-1 X El Baz Xia CRN 220

Menjad Mourout Dog CRN 0429-003-1 Feb. 28, 1998 fawn sable, feathered in St. Genie Pouilly, France Breeder: Jeanne Menning By Baarak (FCM CPRD1310) X Reesha (FCM CPRD 1311) Owner, Gertrude Hinsch

Melik Sherit Bitch CCRN 0430-003-2 Black & Tan parti, feathered Whelped Oct. 25, 1996 in Milford, Va. Breeder/owner- Mary Beth Halsey Rogers. By Melik Fantasm (AKC HM5556562/07) X Tek Kulak Pafta of Melik (FCPR R 170145) CRN 160

TSH Wyverns' Zev Dog CRN 0421-003-3 Whelped June 21, 2002 in Edgewood, New Mexico, Fawn grizzle, feathered. Breeder Chris Mason By Ajuz TSH Tookano (AKKC HN003137/01) X Grassland TSH Mariah CRN 316 Owner: Melanie Mercer, D.V.M.

Sedeki Imani Dog. CRN 0432-003-3 Red, black fringes. Whelped August 8, 1996 in Leominster, Herefordshire, England Breeder- Don Wieden and Frank Farrar. By Asayaad Yimkin from Knightlington (UK1992CF) X Sedeki Mazuri Cha Har (UK 1031CE) Owner- Jenny M. Aaronson

TSH Tok's Wizen By Dog CRN 0433-003-3 Whelped June 21, 2002 in Edgewood, New Mexico Silver Grizzle, smooth Breeder Chris Mason By Ajuz TSH Tookano (AKC HN003137/01) X Grassland TSH Mariah CRN 316 Owners- Chris Mason and Leslie Van Arsdale

TSH Tok's Pharlap Dog. CRN 0434-003-3 Cream feathered, Whelped June 21, 2002 in Edgewood, New Mexico. Breeder/owner- Chris Mason BY Ajuz TSH Tookano (AKC HN003137/01) X TSH Mariah CRN 316

TSH Callie's Lily Bitch CRN 0435-00303 Cream, smooth Whelped June 21, 2002 in Edgewood, New Mexico. Breeder- Chris Mason By Ajuz TSH Tookano (AKC HN0031370/01) X TSH Mariah CRN 316 Owner- Lois Kincaid

El Baz Lateefa Bitch, CRM 0436-003-2 Whelped July 6, 2000 in Thonotosassa, Fl. Red sable, feathered. Breeder- Gertrude Hinsch By El Baz Cairo CRN 0424-002-1 x Bani Dawsari Samira (FCM CPRC 4918-E) CRN 0420-002-2 Owner Susan el Muller

Yazi Bitch CRN 0437-003-2 White, smooth Whelped May 6 2002 in Bahrain. Breeders- George and Sylvia Zimmerman. By Qartas (Jamil) KCRC 151 X Yasmine KCRC 152 Owner- Stephanie Gamble.

Targui De Hamadan Dog CRN 0438-003-3 Fawn grizzle, feathered Whelped May 20, 2002 in Lorgues, France Breeder- Nina Adam By Sayyad De Hamadan CRN 0412-002-2 X Rowena De Hamadan (LOF 10 Lev. P. 0033124//00931) Owner- Stephanie Gamble.

Yamandan's Tali Da'Raasiini Dafinah Bitch CRN 0439-003-3 Red grizzle, feathered Whelped March 21, 2003 in Odessa, Mo. Breeder/owner- Stephanie Gamble By Sayyad De Hamadan CRN 0412-002-2 X Ch. Al Yaman Qasiidah (AKC HM88370801)

Yamadan's Duhma Kanz Bitch CRN 0440-003-3 Black/tan grizzle, feathered Whelped March 21, 2003 in Odessa, Mo. Breeder/owner- Stephanie Gamble By Sayyad De Hamadan CRN 0412-002-2 X Ch.. Al Yaman Qasiidah (AKC HM88370801)

BARQ Dog CRN 0441-003-2 KCRC 155 White, smooth Whelped Mary 6, 2002 in Bahrain. Breeder- George and Sylvia Zimmerman By Qartas (Jamil) KCRC 151 X Yasmine KCRC 152 Owner- Timothy Laughlin

Tepe Gawra Cheetah Bitch CRN 0442-004-2 (FCMV8198-F) Red. Smooth Whelped August 27, 1998 in Tonopah, Az. Breeder Susi Muelemann and John Burchard By Tepe Gawra Al Sharaf CRN 333 X Tepe Gawra Amira CRN 335 Owner-Tara Clark-Hendrix

Yamadan's Min Mica Bitch CRN 0443-994-3 Fawn, feathered Whelped 21 March 2003 in Odessa, Mo. Breeder- Stephanie Gamble Bu Sayyad De Hamadan CRN 0412-002-2 X Ch. Al Yaman Qadiidah (AKC HM 88370801) Owner- Gretchen R. Miller

Shailah Bint Chinook Bitch CRM 0444-004-0 Red, feathered Whelped Dec. 6, 1999 in Switzerland Breeder- Natasha Dufour By Tepe Gawra Al'Shaahiin Kennel Club of India 9-/010740, KC of Spain 00545584/92 X Tepe Gawra Chinook Owner-Tara Clark-Hendrix

El Baz Oma Osiris-Ra Dog CRN 0445-004-2 Red sable, feathered Whelped April 20, 2003 in Thonotosassa, Fl. Breeder- Gertrude Hinsch By Kosamadhan's Emir of El Baz CRN 0426-003-1 X Tamarkish al Khirmi of El Baz (AKC HM879161/02) Owners- Dabra Bumbaugh and Jillaine Butler

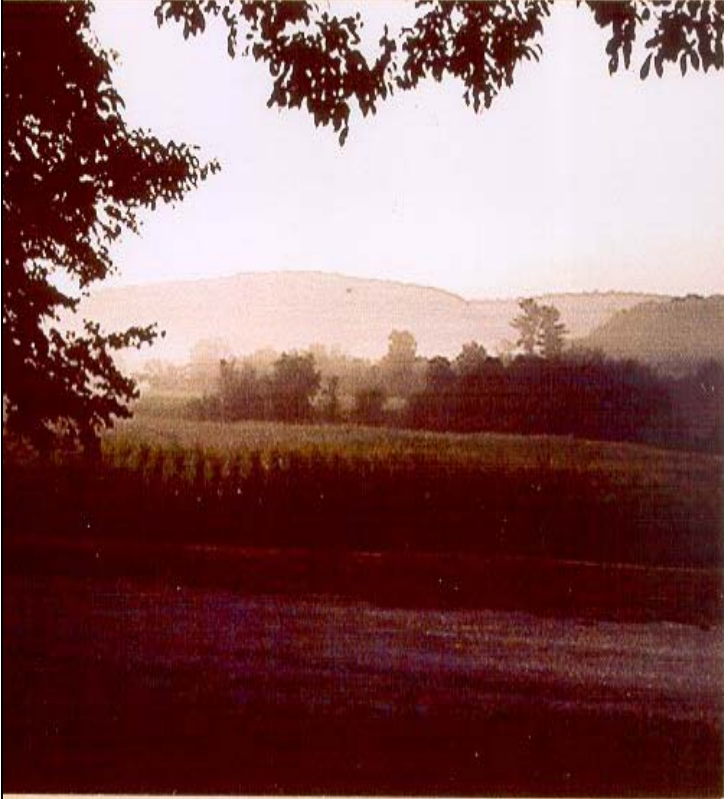
El Baz Oma Oasis Bitch CRN 0446-004-2 Other details as above.

El Baz Oma Onur E Tamarisk Bitch CRN 0447-004-2 Red sable parti, feathered As above. Owner- Joanne Klova

EL Baz Oma Oroarra Bitch CRN 0448-004-2 Red sable, feathered As above. Owner- Celeste M. Johnson

A DAY IN THE LIFE OF SADEEKI

TALIESIN – WISCONSIN
(DOG HEAVEN)
SUMMER 2003



MORNING'S AT SEVEN
THE HILLSIDE'S DEW PEARLED
DOG'S IN HIS HEAVEN
ALL'S RIGHT WITH THE WORLD

Apologies to Robert Browning



UP WITH SUN
OUT OVER THE FIELDS
EXPLORING THE DAY
FOR ADVENTURES IT YIELDS



GREETING GOOD FRIENDS
RESTING AT EASE
TREEING THE SQUIRRELS
AND PEEING ON TREES



RUNNING ON ROOFS
AND WALKING ON WALLS
HARASSING THE GEESE
UNTIL THE NIGHT FALLS

Poem by Mr. R. Joseph Fabris, 87 years, owned by Sadeeki Ibn Hadiida, Photos at Taliesin, Spring Green, Wis.

SALUKI COATS- TYPES AND COLORS

There are several factors which come to play in the determination of coat type and color in salukis. Some are inherited by simple Mendelian inheritance patterns while others involve more complicated pathways. If one looks at your saluki carefully, you should be able to determine that coat color (hair color) often differs from skin color. Thus, the skin may be a different color than that of the hair growing out of it. The patterns may differ as well. If you run your hands over your hounds, you can feel that there are many differences in texture, density (number of hairs per unit) and length of the hair. All of these are determined by different genes.

Though many articles have been written over the years about coat type, there are still many who do not understand the mode of inheritance. Many do not believe in genetic inheritance. Coat type, texture and color are all genetically determined. These are determined at the time of fertilization of the egg by the sperm with genes coming from each of the parents.

COAT TYPE- In salukis, we have two coat types, the smooth and the feathered. Coat type is inherited as a simple Mendelian pattern. The **smooth** coat is dominant while the **feathered** coat is recessive. While most of our salukis are feathered, the feathering is the expression of the recessive condition and is not dominant. It is the predominant characteristic. Once the coat type is determined, other factors determine the color, density of hair follicles, and texture of the hairs.

How then is the smooth coat inherited? Genes are present on the chromosomes in pairs. One member of the pair is contributed by each of the parents.

Dominant gene = a characteristic which is expressed even if the other gene is different.

Recessive gene = will be expressed only if both genes of the pair are for the recessive characteristic.

In general, we use capital letters to designate the dominant gene allele and lower case letters for the recessive characteristic. Thus, **SS** and **Ss** would be the genetic makeup of a smooth saluki. Only when you have two **ss** would you have a feathered individual.

Two other terms we will find of use are the terms homozygous and heterozygous. Homozygous refers to the situation of both of the alleles (form) of a gene being the same. **SS or ss**. A heterozygous individual has two different forms of the allele **Ss**. An individual cannot be ¼, ½ or 9/10th smooth. It will be either smooth or feathered.

What then happens when you breed different coat types? The general breeding which is done by many breeders is a smooth X a feathered parent. If the male is smooth homozygous (**SS**) he will produce only **S** sperm. The feathered female (**ss**) will produce only **s** eggs. The offspring will all be smooth but will be heterozygous **Ss**.

	eggs		
	s	s	
Sperms	S	Ss	Ss
	S	Ss	Ss

In most instances, in salukis today, most individuals breed a smooth parent who is heterozygous (**Ss**) to a feathered (**ss**) individual. When this is done

	eggs		
	s	s	
Sperms	S	Ss	Ss
	s	ss	ss

50% of the offspring will be heterozygous smooth (**Ss**) and 50% feathered (**ss**). This is the expected number given a large sample and when the numbers are small might vary somewhat as does the sex ratio. For instance, one of my bitches Vicki was a heterozygous smooth (**Ss**). In her first litter by a feathered male there were six puppies....all feathered (**ss**). Her second litter again by a feathered male produced eight puppies. In this litter there were 5 smooth puppies and 3 feathered pups. A total then of 5 out of 14 puppies which is approaching the 50% level.

One cannot tell by looking at a smooth if it is heterozygous (Ss) or homozygous (SS). This can be determined only at this time by breeding. If one breeds two heterozygous smooths (Ss) to each other we will find

		eggs	
		S	s
s	S	SS	Ss
	s	Ss	ss

Under these circumstances you will have a 1:2:1 ratio. 75% of the puppies will be smooth, 25% of the homozygous smooth (SS), 50% heterozygous smooth (Ss) and 25% homozygous feathered (ss). If we breed a homozygous smooth (SS) to a heterozygous smooth (Ss) we will find

		eggs	
		S	s
Sperms	S	SS	Ss
	s	SS	Ss

50% of the pups will be homozygous (SS) smooths and 50% will be heterozygous smooths (Ss). What does this mean for people breeding salukis. If you do not like the smooth coat, you can get rid of it in a single generation by not breeding it. If you have a heterozygous smooth and do not want to continue with that coat type but want to keep other attributes of the dog, you can breed to a feathered saluki and then keep only feathered offspring for your program.

Many people would say that the feathered condition is dominant. It is not, it is predominant because it is recessive and by selection fanciers have maintained the condition. Keep in mind, not all recessive characteristics are detrimental. The five fingers and toes on your appendages are a recessive characteristic.

How then do we explain the sudden appearance of a smooth puppy in a litter of puppies? Every gene has a mutation rate though we know little of what the exact rate is. We can explain the occasional smooth that appears in a litter from a line which shows no evidence of smooths for several generations as a mutation. In 1968, The Bataeffs bred their Ch. Tahawi Farouk (ss) to Tahawi Halima (ss). In a litter of 7 pups, one dog Monab Pavlusha was a smooth (Ss). The Bataeffs had no other smooths in their breedings from the foundation stock nor have others who have bred into the their line. Pavlusha was bred to a feathered bitch in Georgia producing smooth and feathered puppies. Smooths from Pavlusha have produced additional smooths found in the lines of El Baz, Rataki, Sur-Ra, Farar, and Monab with S.A. Pietros. Over the years there have been only a few smooth mutations which have occurred.

There are some individuals who consider them impure because they have never seen a smooth in their homelands. The smooth however, is found in many of its countries of origin.

Gertrude W. Hinsch, Ph.D. Rights reserved.

BRAGS!!!!

It is Ch. TSH Wyvern's Zev. CRN 0431-003-3, AKC registered.

El Baz Oma Osiris- Best in Match at a B-match.