

Dachshund Colors

RED- (can appear in all coats): The most familiar and common of dachshund colors. A red dachshund can be any shade of red from blonde to a deep dark mahogany -- all of which is just red. It should have a black eyes, black nose, and black nails. For a red to produce black/tans it must carry the tan point gene. A red that does not carry the tan point gene cannot ever produce anything but red puppies.

CHOCOLATE/TAN- (can appear in all coats): A chocolate and tan will be from milk chocolate brown to a dark chocolate brown with tan points (tan on feet, over eyes, on face around muzzle, on chest, under tail). It will have a brown to light brown nose and nails. A true chocolate/tan will NEVER have a black nose. It will have brown to light brown eyes and on occasion green to hazel eyes. This is a recessive color it must be showing or carried in both parents to appear.

WILDBOAR- (Can appear only in wire and smooth hair) technically a color but in essence a pattern, These terms (especially sable) are often mistakenly used to refer to an interspersion of black hairs on back and neck over red color. A true red sable/wildboar will appear to be black and tan from a distance. The undercoat beneath black being red. Sable/wildboar is a very heavy layer of black over the base coat color. This is an uncommon pattern. This is a pattern that cannot be truly labeled until pup reaches 6 months of age. Many pups labeled sable/wildboar lose black overlay and become simply red with no pattern.

BLACK/TAN- (can appear in all coats): The second most familiar dachshund color. A black and tan dachshund will be black all over with tan points (tan on feet, over eyes, on face around muzzle, on chest, under tail). It will have black eyes, black nose, and black nails. Black/tan is recessive which means a black/tan bred to a black/tan will produce all black/tan unless they both carry the chinchilla factor, which will create a recessive red puppy.

DAPPLE - Spots where some of the color is lighter, can occur in all colors. The color is usually lighter than the base color. If the dappling occurs in the eyes, the eyes are blue (may not be solid blue.) Dapple is not a carried gene, one parent must be dapple for any of the puppies to be dapple.
Dachshund Pattern

DOUBLE DAPPLE - only occurs when both parents are dapples but does not mean the entire litter is dapple or double dapple; there can be solid colors produced. Must have areas of white on the body for it to be a double dapple. Both parents must be dapple to produce a double dapple.

SABLE - (can only appear in long hair) These terms (especially sable) are often mistakenly used to refer to an interspersion of black hairs on back and neck over red color. A true sable/wildboar will appear to be black/tan from a distance. The undercoat beneath being red, Sable/Wildboar is a very heavy layer of black over the base coat color. This is an uncommon pattern. This is a pattern that can not be truly labeled until pup reaches 6 months of age. Many pups labeled sable/wildboar lose the black overlay and become simply red with no pattern.

PIEBALD - Piebald only occur when both parents are piebald or carry it. Areas of full color on a white background, example; fox terrier. They may also have ticking (small spots of color in the white field, example; English Setter.) which may just be a few little spots on the toes and muzzle, or the ticking may be heavy. You can have different patterns on a piebald in the spots. Piebalds do not have any blue in their eyes. Both parents must be piebald or carry the piebald gene.

BRINDLE - Stripes all over, looks a lot like a tiger, commonly seen with red.