

# Three Categories of The Rare Wheaten Colored Schnauzers

Wheatens come in different shades: Cream Wheaten, Golden Wheaten and Red Wheaten.

The rarest of rare Schnauzer colors are the wheaten colors and supply is very low! So be prepared to wait...and wait....and be prepared to spend \$\$\$\$ . You shouldn't be surprised that the prices of a Rare Colored Wheaten Schnauzer start at \$8000 to \$40,000 depending on red Color intensity, type of coat and size .

## Light/Cream Wheaten, Golden Wheaten, and Red Wheaten

(by Vera Clark, breeder of Maximilian Schnauzers)

There is a vast difference between the colors of a Wheaten Schnauzer, and this includes within the same litters! When breeding Wheaten Schnauzers, you never know what shade of colors you will produce! Many dark Wheaten will throw light colored pups and vice versa, depending on what is in their background. The coat color does not detract from any of the traits and personality that make the Mini Schnauzers so loved. Some see the different shades of the Wheaten Colored Schnauzer as a bonus; a little extra something special to go along with a truly special dog.

To best explain the different shades in the wheaten colors of Miniature Schnauzers I have placed them into these color categories by matching the dog to the color as closely as possible. Their wheaten coat colors do not always fall into these categories and can range from white-cream to a deep copper. Wheaten colored Schnauzers can have black or brown noses. The AKC does allow for the Wheaten Colored Schnauzers to be registered and recognizes them as purebreds but they are not allowed into the confirmation show ring. AKC Wheaten Color registration code is 224

### The Light/Cream Wheaten Color

Cream Wheaten: sometimes it's hard to define the line between pale yellow and cream.

Depending on the breed and individual, cream ranges from white through ivory and blond, often occurring with or beneath lemon, yellow, and sable.



### The Golden Wheaten Color

Golden Wheaten appear in a rich yellow gold as in a Golden Retriever, and its variants, including

yellow-gold, lion-colored, fawn, apricot, wheaten (pale yellow or fawn, like the color of ripe wheat), tawny, straw, yellow-red, mustard, sandy, honey.



### **The Red Wheaten Color (are very rare)**

Red Wheaten Colored Mini Schnauzer puppies appear almost copper in coloration and then grow to a lush and deep amber coat color. Color variants include orange, copper, rust, red-gold, reddish brown, bronze or cinnamon.



## **Color Terms**

There is a vast array of different names given to the same colors in different breeds. For example, genetically recessive red Labradors are "yellow" but Golden Retrievers are "golden". You can't have a golden Labrador or a yellow Golden Retriever, yet they're genetically the same color! This can be a bit of a barrier when it comes to working out the genetics of particular breeds, so to make things easier, here's a list of some of the terms you'll find (either on breed standards or being used by breeders. **Apricot, Buff, Chestnut, Cinnamon, Cream, Deer, Fawn, Fallow, Gold, Lemon, Mahogany, Orange, Red, Russet, Rust, Sandy, Stag, Tan, Tawny,**

**Wheaten, Yellow, Sable.** Note that the term **Wheaten** is specifically used for the Miniature Schnauzer breed

**Wheaten** which is a more yellow/cream/red color and can come in both a Black nose/pad pigment and Liver nose/pad pigment. "**Wheaten** is an old term, commonly used by terrier people and others to denote reddish, banded hair where the root is lighter and the tip is darker. Genetically, this banded hair is called "agouti" and is considered the "wild type". Coyotes, wolves, foxes and raccoons are just a few animals that have "agouti" coloring. Agouti is the gene that makes a fox have reddish hair with black tips and a coyote to have yellowish hair with black tips. Technically, studies show that the agouti protein competes to bind on the melanocortin receptor and must sometimes win. The competition is going on as the hair is growing and which results in a hair that changes color along its length. I call the Banded wheaten hairs in the Schnauzers Wheaten/Pepper.

An EXAMPLE of a banded wheaten coat is shown in photo below.



**Red/Yellow/White**\*e/e produces the red and yellow phaeomelanin pigment dogs. Since all Purebred schnauzers also are ii intensity, the phaeomelanin would be stripped out of the coat and it would appear white or very light cream.



e/e Phaeomelanin only coat



e/e Phaeomelanin stripped by i/I

In order for this color to show up: First a dog with an Ee or ee marker would have to be introduced then a less diluted Intensity marker would have to be introduced by cross breeding to another breed first to bring the color back. It is unlikely that any of these colors come from

modern purebred schnauzers in the Americas and they do not show up in any of the American , Canadian or South African show kennels, ( in EXTREMELY rare cases dogs genes can mutate, and it is possible to get a recessive mutation , but it is VERY uncommon.)

A phaeomeanin based "red" dog can have a black or brown nose since the B gene governs the The nose leather, pads, and eye rims.

### "I" intensity Phaeomelanin Modifier

All schnauzers seem to carry the most dilute modifier of this type . "ii" Strips most of the Phaeomelanin out of the coat and where Phaeomelanin would be a very light cream or white is in it's place because the Phaeomelanin pigment is not produced

- I - Red (selectively bred out of schnauzers )
- Ii- Tan ( selectively bred out of schnauzers )
- ii- very light tan -> cream -> white , **all schnauzers are lowest intensity "ii"**

I	solid		<p>Intensity – effects Phaeomelanin that colors the coat yellow-red this marker I produces the deepest red</p> <p>(examples are tan pointed dogs exhibiting at)</p>
Ii	solid		<p>Intensity – effects Phaeomelanin that colors the coat yellow-red marker Ii produces a tan.</p> <p>(examples are tan pointed dogs exhibiting at)</p>
ii	solid		<p>Intensity – effects Phaeomelanin that colors the coat yellow-red marker ii produces a cream-white</p> <p>(examples are tan pointed dogs exhibiting at)</p>

## Schnauzer Color Evolution and History

**Red-Tan (1884):** bright red to chocolate , normally with lighter points and belly.

\*\*Note this color was removed in the 1907 breed standard.



"**Gelb**" - German for **Yellow – Off-White (1884)** uni-colored flaxen or gray-white and red-yellowish or gray-yellowish. Flaxen was sandy to buff in color, what is seen in the [dutch smoushond](#). White was a very light gray. \*\*Note this color was removed in the 1907 breed standard. About the Dutch Smoushond [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dutch\\_Smoushond](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dutch_Smoushond)



The three foundation sires in the Miniature Schnauzers were Ch. S. Peter v Westerberg, black, whelped Nov. 1902, Ch. Prinz v Rheinstein, black with **yellow-gray markings**, whelped July 1903, and Seiger Lord v Dornbusch, **yellowish-gray**, whelped Nov. 1904. .... Prinz v Rheinstein was younger than Peter but older than Lord. Although he has more tail male descendants than both the others together, he died comparatively young, when only three or four years old. He seems, however, to have been bred to many, if not most, of the best bitches of his day.

**From 1939-1945**, Europe was ravaged by war. During this time many dogs and lines were lost; for five years there was little or no breeding going on in Germany, although some dogs were smuggled out of the country.

### **About Color Controversy**

In the beginning of the Miniature Schnauzer history many breeds were used to down-size the Standard Schnauzer to produce the first Miniatures and “non-official” colors have appeared in the breed.

The Breed Standards were set early on by a group of enthusiast who simply decided they like this or that and thus “outlawed” any “off” colors. Sadly, colored Miniature Schnauzers were not desired and many litters were destroyed. This led to the extinction of the all those other beautiful colors.

Even today, Breeders who are breeding for the show ring still do all they can to eradicate the non-official colors from their lines. This has led to an unfortunate attitude of “color prejudice” against colored Miniatures Schnauzers within such circles. While they are disqualified from the show ring, such dogs are recognized as purebreds by the AKC (American Kennel Club) and can be registered.

So while the Colored Schnauzers can't compete in the Show Ring, There is nothing wrong with the colors as many like to argue. They are 100% purebred Schnauzers!!!!

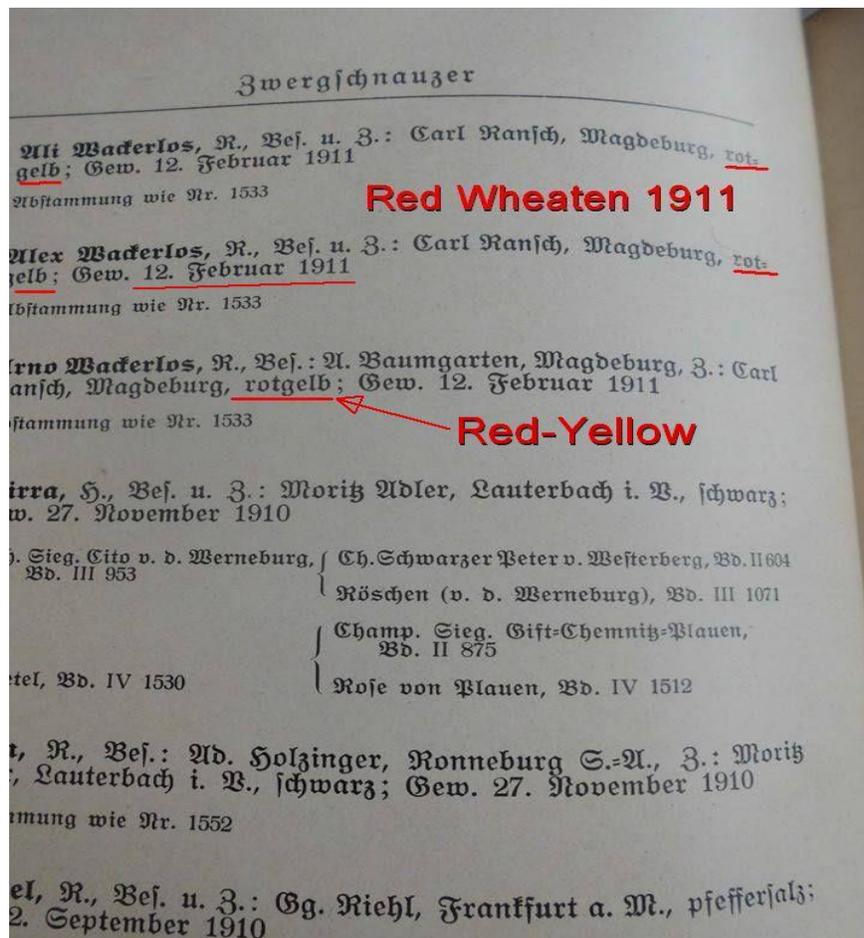
## Breeding for Healthy Dogs vs Breeding for "Show Standards"

The breeding of healthy dogs is an art of science which includes studying the Ancestors of each breeding dog, getting DNA Testing and complete Health Profile done. Only then can a breeder best match up a breeding pair that will complement each other, for health, temperament, confirmation and beauty. After all, a healthy, happy and bouncing adorable puppy is what every pet owner should desire!

Please click on the link to watch the video "Pedigree Dogs Expose" and it will give you the truth about the hidden secrets what really goes on in the breeding for SHOW STANDARDS.

<http://topdocumentaryfilms.com/pedigree-dogs-exposed/>

**Red Wheaten Colored Schnauzers a long time ago!!!** Here are photo shots out of the German Original Schnauzer Club Breeding and Show books from back then!



622. Arno v. d. Zorge, R., grau gewolkt. Z. u. Be.  
 Lohr 2907 — Alra 312.)  
 623. Arko v. d. Zorge, R., grau gewolkt.  
 624. All v. d. Zorge, R., grau gewolkt.  
 625. Adda v. d. Zorge, H., grau gewolkt.  
 626. Asta v. d. Zorge, H., grau gewolkt.

627. Anselm v. d. Künstlerkolonie, R., pf. u. s., gew. 27. Okt  
 nerle v. Chemnitz-Plauen 164 — Ansa v. d. Hermannsb  
 Bes.: Heindr. Feuerbach, Darmstadt.  
 628. Arpad v. d. Künstlerkolonie, R., pf. u. s.  
 629. Alice v. d. Künstlerkolonie, H., pf. u. s.

630. Angaprao v. Abbagamba, R., schwz., gew. 27. August  
 bronnia 281 — Isa v. d. Werneburg 375.) Z. u. Be  
 Podangen (Ostproußen).

631. Argest Abbagamba, R., gelb. **1929**  
 632. Amarant Abbagamba, R., gelb. **Red Wheaten**  
 633. Adisus Abbagamba, R., gelb.  
 634. Adora Abbagamba, H., schwz.

635. Satan v. d. Werneburg, R., schwz., gew. 14. Mai 1  
 Werneburg 11 — Pussel v. Ruhrtal 32.) Z.: Ma  
 Bes.: Franz Steinbauer, Zell am Main.  
 636. Satanati v. d. Werneburg, H., schwz.  
 637. Lotte v. d. Werneburg, H., schwz.

638. Hilde v. Steinheim, H., schwz., gew. 10. September  
 Werneburg 11 — Briinnhilde v. d. Hermannsbu  
 Franz Steinbauer, Zell am Main.  
 639. Hexe v. Steinheim, H., schwz.

640. Lümpli v. Rheinsteinst-Finkenber, R., pf. u. s., gew  
 Linus v. Chemnitz-Plauen 114 — Hummel Harth  
 D. Klinkhammer, Düsseldorf, und Fr. Noh  
 Lutz v. Rheinsteinst-Finkenber

Zwergschnauzer

**Wheaten Color in 1911**

Olga Lehrte, gen. Fiif, Bes.: W. Martw...  
 3.: Herm. L. Marten, Lehrte, gelb; Gew. 25. März 1911

Steger Prinz Lehrte, Bd. III 1246 } Champ. Sieg. Gift-Chemnitz-Pl  
 Bd. II 875 }  
 Umsel von der Werneburg, Bd. III 1116 }  
 Willi Lehrte, Bd. III 1115 }  
 Prinz von Rheinsteinst }  
 Mohrlty v. d. Werneburg }

Benno Lehrte, R., Bes.: Georg Plaß, Lehrte, 3.:  
 Marten, Lehrte, Schwarz m. gelb; Gew. 15. Juni 1911

Sieg. Prinz Lehrte, Bd. III 1246 } Champ. Sieg. Gift-Chemnitz-Pl  
 Bd. II 875 }  
 Willi Lehrte, Bd. III 1115 }

Mira Lehrte, Bd. IV 1720 }  
 Champ. Sieg. Cito v. d. Wer }  
 Bd. III 953 }  
 Umsel v. d. Werneburg, Bd. }

iffi (von Erbach), R., Bes.: Jean Adler, Er  
 S. F. Nassauer, Gießen, pfefferjals; Gew. 12. I

Champ Sieg. Gift-Chemnitz-Plauen, Bd. II 875 }  
 Prinz von Rheinsteinst }  
 Champ. Perle-(Chemnitz-Pl }  
 Bd. IV 2026 }

tähen

ichn.: Gießen 1912 I. Br. J.-Kl. u. R.-Kl., Wiesb  
 u. J.-Kl.

Some of the German Schnauzer Club Books are from 1890

