Info shared by Pitbull SA.

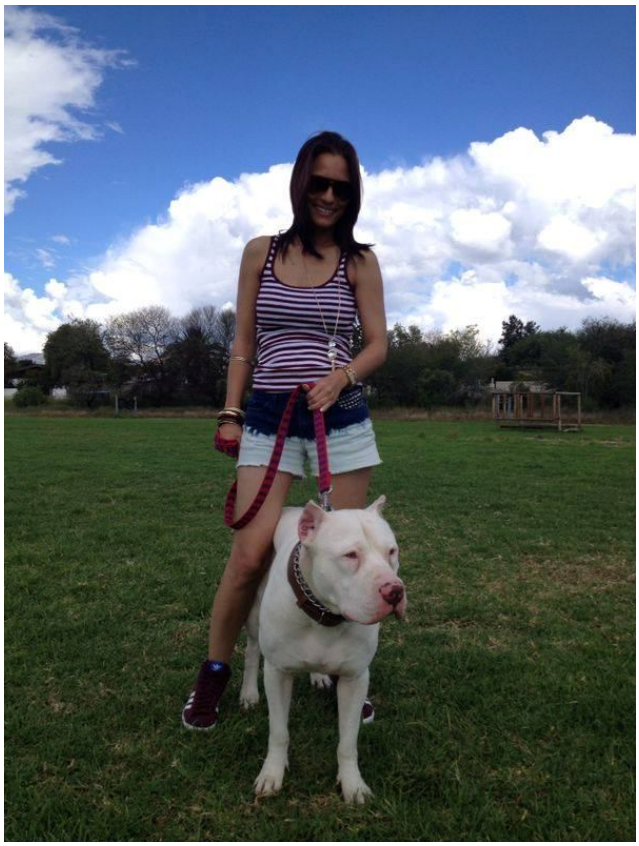
Manjaro APBT kennel.

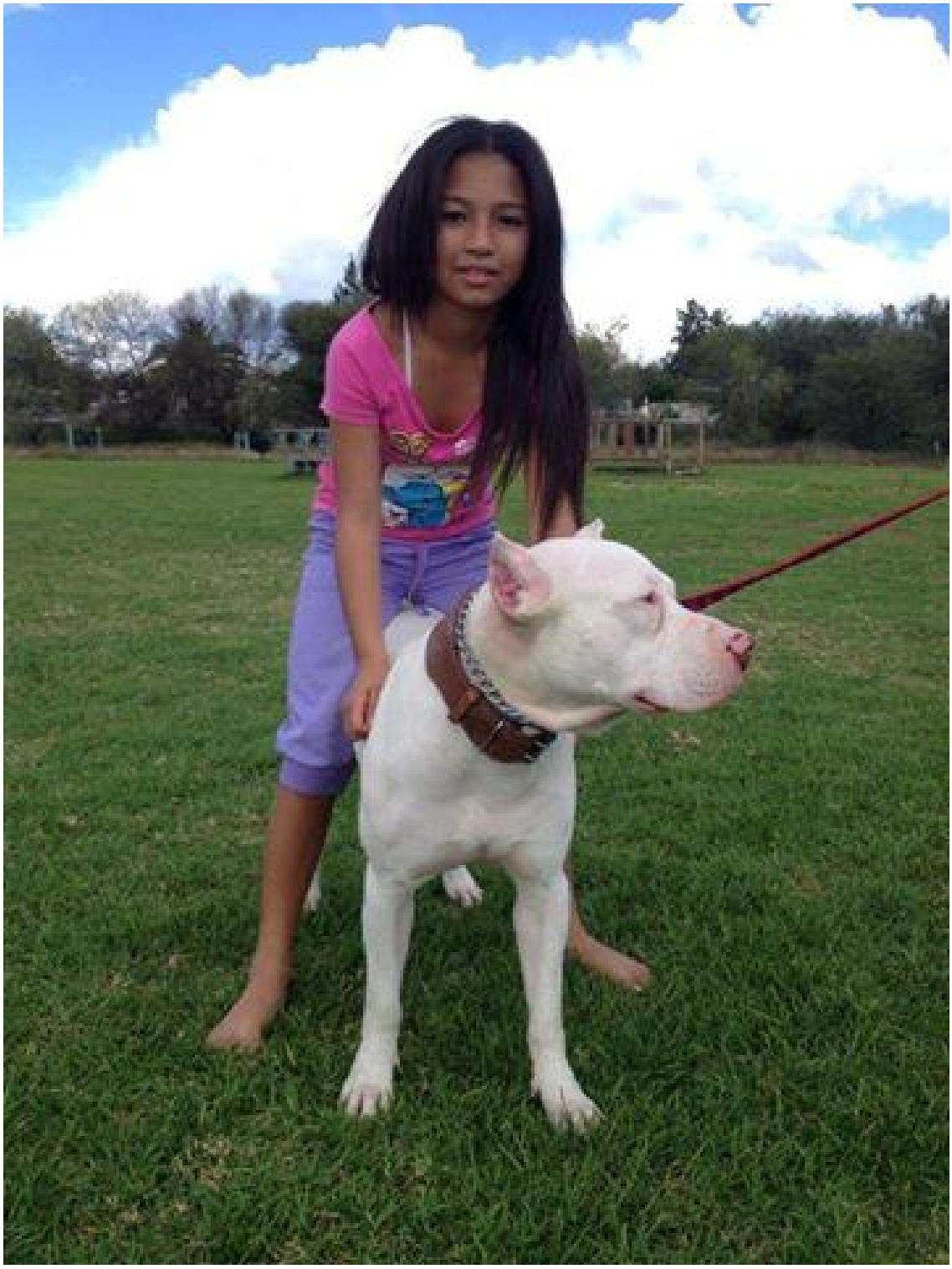
South Africa.

My Website www.pitbullsa.co.za
My E mail "manjaro@pitbullsa.co.za"
My Facebook "Gawie Manjaro"
My Facebook page "Manjaro Kennel"
My mobile +27827838280.
Zello.com "VoIP" – ask for info.

White in APBT's.

Overview appeared in the January-February, 1975 issue of Bloodlines.





A white APBT is an awesome looking dog and if “purebred” can make as good dog companion and be sporting in all similar APBT abilities.

But colour is definitely a matter of personal choice.

To answer the question about white in APBT's - let's look at the guidelines given.
Not meant to fuel any fires or start any arguments – just informative.

The Encyclopaedia of the American Pit Bull Terrier - Genetics of colour.

White-Wh is typically either the lack of pigment or melanocytes in skin or hair follicles.

White coat colour can result from white spotting (overly piebald) or dilution.

White in APBT - is basically a very big issue with some concerning the APBT.

The UKC standard for instance - discourages more than 80% white.

White can occur in combinations ranging from flashy to piebald to all white.

White-Wh is also a locus.
However, white is often classified along with the Piebald locus described below as a locus called white spotting.

In the APBT it is assumed that white is associated with a recessive gene especially **when it is also** associated with normally "colour eyes" blue or green.

There is also some evidence though controversial among owners of "white dogs" that this condition is also associated with skin, eye and ear defects.

Again, it should be pointed out that, as with the "Albino locus" see discussion below, only severe impairments in vision and hearing are readily notable without professional clinical diagnosis.

Granted, there are also instances where no such defects are evident even with high quality clinical testing.

This lack of pigment resulting in white dogs can arise from failure of melanoblasts to differentiate from neural cells during embryogenesis - failure to migrate to skin regions, or death of the melanocytes after they do migrate *(Searle, 1968).*

Another mechanism for producing white is based upon dilution of pigment or if the melanocytes are prevented from producing enough pigment.

White can occur by combining a dilution factor with the fawn loci. These dogs maintain skin coloration resulting in a very pale, but not starkly white dog.

Yet another cause of all white dogs is attributed to "extensive piebald" colouring which is not uncommon among the APBT.

This is generally a white dog with dark colour lips, nose, eye rims and dark eyes.

The mention of "piebald" with the white locus is because these two loci are often considered as one.