Genetics

The Savannah cat is created by human through a process of hybridization which consists of the reproduction of different species: a Serval and a domestic cat. Depending on the generation and purity of the resulting Savannah kitten, classification codes are assigned:

* **F1 to F8** *: the number (1 to 8) corresponds to the number of generations (Filial) after crossing with Serval. Thus, the higher the number is, the further the generation is from Serval.

Generation	Serval Savage Blood Percentage (X)
F1 (1 st generation)	X ≥ 50%
F2 (2 nd generation)	25% ≤ X < 50%
F3 (3 rd generation)	12,5% ≤ X < 25%
F4 (4 th generation)	6,25% ≤ X < 12,5%
F5 (5 th generation)	3,125% ≤ X < 6,25%
F6 (6 th generation)	1,5625% ≤ X < 3,125%
F7 (7 th generation)	0,78125% ≤ X < 1,5625%
F8 (8 th generation)	0,390625% ≤ X < 0,78125%

This number is determined by taking as a base the generation of the closest parent of the Serval and adding 1.

- * **ABC and SBT** *: these letters correspond to the purity of the Savannah cat.
 - « A »: : means that at least one of the parents is not a Savannah (Serval, Egyptian Mau, Ocicat, American shortair, Oriental shortair which are the breeds recognized by TICA).
 - o « B »: means that at least one of the grandparents is not a Savannah, in other words, at least one of the parents is classified A.
 - o « C »: means that at least one of the great-grandparents is not a Savannah, in other words, at least one of the parents is classified B
 - o « SBT »: means *Stud Book Traditional* which corresponds to the register grouping purebred Savannahs, that is to say from at least 3 generations of Savannahs

The savannah cats of generations F1 to F4 inclusive are said to be hybrids. Hybrid males are always sterile, but females are not. However, it would seem that the F1 HP (high percentage, ie. born from a serval father and an F1 mother) female specimens are also sterile.