



LOOF STANDARDS

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ABYSSINIAN & SOMALI

HEAD = 30 points

Profile = 5
Muzzle = 5
Skull = 5
Ears = 5
Eye shape = 5
Neck = 5

BODY = 35 points

Torso = 10
Legs and feet = 10
Boning = 5
Tail = 5
Musculature = 5

COAT AND TEXTURE = 10 points

COLOUR AND PATTERN = 25 points

Colour = 10
Ticking = 10
Eye colour = 5

Permissible colours:

Category: traditional

Divisions: tabby (ticked tabby pattern only), silver/smoke (ticked tabby pattern only)

Colours: all

NB: brown ticked tabby is called ruddy, cinnamon ticked tabby is called sorrel)

Permissible crosses:

Abyssinian X Abyssinian

Somali X Somali

Abyssinian X Somali

Introduction

The Abyssinian is a cat breed known for a very long time, and whose origin is mysterious and controversial. The Somali is the semi-longhair variety of

the Abyssinian. Both should have a royal look. Medium in size, males are proportionally larger than females. Well muscled, the Abyssinian and the Somali are supple and agile like panthers and show a great interest in their environment. Their ticked coat has the quality to reflect the light. Because of his hair length, the Somali may seem a bit heavier than he really is.

Head: the shape is a modified wedge with rounded contours and no flat plane, viewed from the side or the front. The profile lines show gentle contours: the skull is slightly rounded, with a slightly rounded forehead, a slight indentation between forehead and nose, without a break. The nose should not be too long. A slight bump is not a fault, if it does not bring any break or important curving. The length of the head should be in proportion to the body. The head is proudly flowing into an elegant neck.

Muzzle: viewed from the front as from the side, the muzzle shows gently rounded contours, without being pointed or pinched. The chin is full and gently curved, without being projecting or receding. Jowls are allowed in adult males. The nose leather is outlined in harmony with coat colour. The lips should also show the same colour.

Eyes: Brilliant and expressive, the eyes are large. Almond shaped, their opening is neither round nor oriental. Admitted colours are gold, hazel or green in any shade, as long as they



are even-coloured. They display a "Cleopatra" fine Mascara line, in relation with coat colour, encircled by a light coloured area. Above each eye, there is a short vertical darker pencil stroke amidst the light area.

Ears: large, alert and moderately pointed, the ears have a deep cup shape and are widely opened at base. Tilting forward, they are set as if the cat was listening. Moderately wide set, they are neither parallel nor vertical. The outer edge should be rather low, but not as much as in Oriental-typed cats. Hair on ears should be short and close-lying, preferably tipped, in conformity with the colour requirements. The Somali has good ear furnishings. A "thumb print" marking is desirable on the back of the ear.

Neck: rather long and graceful, the neck is gently arched.

Body: foreign in type, the body is medium long, lithe and graceful with a well-developed musculature. It is firm to the touch and elegant, never massive. The rib cage is slightly rounded, with no evidence of flat sides. The back is slightly arched as if the cat was about to spring.

Legs: slim in proportion to the body, the legs are long, well-muscled and straight.

Feet: small, oval and compact. When standing, the Abyssinian and the Somali give the impression to be on tip toe. Paw pads colour should be in relationship with coat colour.

Tail: rather thick at base, the tail is fairly long, but in proportion to the body. It is relatively tapering for the

Abyssinian and plumed for the Somali.

Coat and texture: the Abyssinian's coat is resilient to the touch, with a lustrous sheen and a fine texture. It is short but should have sufficient length for each hair shaft to show at least four alternating light and dark bands, called ticking. The coat is close-lying, longer on the spine, getting gradually shorter on the head, flanks and legs. Without being woolly, the undercoat is a specific feature of the silky and resilient coat of the Abyssinian.

The Somali's coat is semi-long, rather close-lying. It is shorter over the shoulders and spine, getting gradually longer on the flanks. Ruff and britches should be well furnished. No woolliness desired in undercoat.

Colour and Ticking: coat colour is an essential feature of the Abyssinian and Somali breeds. It should not be drab in any way but on the contrary show the deepest possible contrast. The coat seems to be glowing, which emphasizes the colour intensity. Each hair shaft should display at least four alternating light and dark coloured bands, called ticking, except on underside areas, i.e. belly, chest, throat, inner side of legs and underside of tail which are not ticked. Colour on these areas should be even. From skin to tip, ticked hair shafts should start with a light coloured band and end up with a dark coloured band (distal end). The Abyssinian and the Somali are tabby cats, therefore, their whisker pads, chin and upper throat area are lighter coloured, off-white preferred to white. One should notice darker shading along the spine which strengthens the wild look of those breeds. 'Soles', i.e.



darker colour behind legs, are welcome.

Silver: the pattern is the same as in non-silver cats but the lighter coloured bands between the ticking ground colour are replaced by a tone to be as silver as possible. The reddish shades, called 'rufousing', even if not desirable, are not to be considered a major fault, most of all if it is situated along the spine.

Condition: alert and lively, neither skinny nor fat.

Penalize

Colour faults:

Non-silvers: coldness or grey, sandy or drab tones. White extending to the throat. Undercoat with unrelated colour (for instance, grey-coloured in a ruddy or sorrel cat)

Silvers: definite rufousing areas, yellowish undercoat instead of pure white.

All colours: one to two broken necklaces, tabby markings anywhere other than on the head. Uneven or indistinct eye colour in adults.

Ticking or pattern faults: non-ticked spots or areas anywhere other than on the throat, belly inner side of legs, and underside of tail; lack of evenness in ticking. Plush or woolly coat. Round head, with obvious break or straight profile. Whippy tail.

Withhold all awards

White colour beyond throat (in non-silver cats)

White locket, unbroken necklace or presence of more than two broken necklaces, non-agouti cat.

Reversed ticking (outermost tip of hair shaft light instead of dark).

Colourless paw pads.

General show penalties and withholdings.



AMERICAN BOBTAIL SHORTHAIR & LONGHAIR

HEAD = 40 points

Shape = 5
Ears = 5
Eyes = 5
Chin = 5
Muzzle = 5
Profile = 5
Nose = 5
Neck = 5

BODY = 40 points

Torso = 10
Legs = 5
Feet = 5
Tail = 10
Boning = 5
Musculature = 5

COAT AND COLOUR = 15 points

Length = 5
Texture = 5
Colour = 5

CONDITION = 5 points

Permissible colours

Categories: all

Divisions: solid, tabby, silver/smoke, solid and white, tabby and white, silver/smoke and white

Colours: all

Permissible crosses

American Bobtail Shorthair	X
American Bobtail Shorthair	
American Bobtail Longhair	X
American Bobtail Longhair	
American Bobtail Shorthair	X
American Bobtail Longhair	

Introduction

The American Bobtail is a naturally occurring short-tailed cat native to North America. The ideal subject is a medium to large-sized, well-muscled, athletic and solid cat, giving an impression of power. Along with its naturally bobbed tail, it displays long or short haired, double, dense, shaggy coat.

Head: the head is broad with strong jaws and no flat plane. Viewed from the side, the nose shows a slight indentation between the eyes but there can be a small stop. The cheeks are full, the chin firm.

Muzzle: the muzzle is as long as wide with well-defined whisker pads.

Eyes: large and wide, oval in shape, the eyes are set at a bias to the base of the ear. Eye colour should be as even as possible.

Ears: medium in size, the ears are wide at base, well-opened and set rather low. They are slightly rounded with lynx tips and good furnishings inside.

Neck: the neck looks short in proportion to the body because of the strong musculature and coat density.

Body: semi-cobby in type, the athletic and powerful body is slightly longer than high. The flanks are broad, the back is straight. The chest is full and the hips are strong. Males should be more strongly built, with broad shoulders and a muscled



appearance. Females should also be muscled, keeping a feminine elegance.

Legs: well-proportioned to the body, the legs have a substantial boning and are strongly muscled. Back legs should be longer than front legs.

Feet: large and round.

Tail: naturally short and flexible, the tail is 2.5 to 10 cm (1 to 4") long (actual bone, without hair) and may extend to the hock, but not past it.

Coat and texture:

Shorthair: medium-short coat, slightly shaggy with slightly longer hair on ruff, britches, belly and tail. Noticeable seasonal changes.

Longhair coat: semi-long coat, dense, shaggy, with abundant undercoat. Longer on ruff, britches, belly and tail. Tufted toes are desirable. Seasonal variations are admitted. Dense and resilient texture all year round.

Condition

The American Bobtail should give the impression of an active, alert, athletic cat, well-proportioned with a tail neither too long nor too short, which would affect its natural balance.

Allowances

The ideal tail is straight but it can be slightly knotted or kinked, and also curled or hooked at the end, as long as it remains flexible.

White lockets are admitted.

Penalize

Tail overly long (past the hock). Or too short (less than 2.5 cm/1").

Extremely short muzzle.

Stop too important on nose.

Fine boning.

Close lying or too-silky coat.

Withhold all awards

No tail, abnormally sized or docked tail.

General show penalties and withholdings.



AMERICAN CURL SHORTHAIR & LONGHAIR

HEAD = 15 points

Profile = 5
Shape = 4
Size = 2
Muzzle = 2
Chin = 2

EARS = 30 points

Curl degree = 10
Shape = 9
Size = 5
Ear set = 5
Furnishing = 1

EYES = 10 points

Shape = 3
Size = 3
Eye set = 3
Colour = 1

BODY = 30 points

Neck = 2
Shape = 10
Tail = 5
Legs = 5
Feet = 2
Musculature = 6

COAT AND COLOUR = 15 points

Texture = 6
Minimum undercoat = 2
Length on body = 4
Length on tail = 2
Colour = 1

Permissible colours

Categories: all

Divisions: solid, tabby, silver/smoke, solid and white, tabby and white, silver/smoke and white

Colours: all

Permissible crosses

American Curl shorthair X American Curl shorthair

American Curl longhair X American Curl longhair

American Curl shorthair X American Curl longhair

The straight eared American Curls are considered as breeding auxiliaries and are not eligible for championship.

Introduction

The American Curl is the result of a spontaneous ear mutation that occurred in 1981 in a domestic cat, in Southern California. Selective breeding started in 1983. The specific feature of the breed is their ears that are curled out and back in a regular arc. They are firm at the base with a flexible tip.

Head: the head is a medium triangle, longer than wide and without flat plane. Viewed from the side, it displays rounded curves from skull to a rather straight nose.

Muzzle: from the front, the muzzle follows the head triangle, without pinch and with rounded contours. The chin is firm.

Eyes: moderately large in proportion to the head, they are walnut-shaped (oval on top and rounded on bottom). They are about one eye-width apart. All even colours are accepted, the more intense and brilliant the better.



Ears: the ears are the distinctive and essential feature of the breed. They are curved out and back like a crescent moon in a 90° to 180° arc. The tip of ear should not touch the back of the head or have an extreme curl that would close the ear and cause the tip to touch the back of the ear. Moderately large, they are set one ear width apart. Wide at base, they have firm cartilage from base to at least one-third of height of ear. The tip is flexible and rounded. Ears should have symmetrical curl and inside furnishings. The American Curl's ears specific shape should not affect their natural movements when the cat is alert and attentive.

Neck: rather long, the neck is slender and graceful.

Body: semi-foreign in type, the body is elegant and rectangular. Its length should be 1-1/2 times the height at shoulders. The American curl is a medium-sized cat, the males often being larger than females. Musculature should be long and tonic. Boning is medium, neither heavy nor fine.

Legs: medium in length, in proportion to the body, the legs are straight, with medium boning.

Feet: the feet, medium in size, are rounded.

Tail: thick at the base, the tail is as long as the body. It should be flexible.

Coat and texture

Shorthair: short, silky, close-lying coat, with little undercoat. Tail coat should be as long as body coat.

Longhair: semi-long haired, fine-textured, silky and flat lying, with minimal undercoat. The tail should be well furnished, with full plume.

Penalize

Low ear set. Crimps or ripples inside the ear.

Stop on nose.

Coarse or woolly coat texture, abundant undercoat. Thick ruff.

Oriental or cobby-typed body.

Withhold all awards

Extreme ear curl in adult cats where ear tip touches back of ear or head. Flattened base of ear or ear with calcified tips. Straight ears or ears with non symmetrical curls in adults. Ear cavity not visible.

General show penalties and withholdings.



AMERICAN SHORTHAIR

HEAD = 40 points

Shape = 5
Ears = 5
Eyes = 5
Chin = 5
Muzzle = 5
Nose = 5
Profile = 5
Neck = 5

BODY = 35 points

Torso = 8
Legs = 4
Feet = 4
Tail = 4
Boning = 5
Musculature = 10

COAT AND COLOUR = 15 points

Texture = 5
Length = 4
Colour = 6

CONDITION = 10 points

Condition = 5
Balance = 5

Permissible colours

Category: traditional

Divisions: solid, tabby, silver/smoke, solid and white, tabby and white, silver/smoke and white

Colours: all except those based on chocolate, lilac, cinnamon and fawn.

Permissible crosses

American Shorthair X American Shorthair
American Shorthair X American Wirehair

Introduction

The American Shorthair is a medium sized cat with an athletic body and a short and lustrous coat that has kept the authentic character of its ancestors, American farm cats, barn keepers and mice hunters. Balance is paramount concerning this rustic cat. No part of the cat should look out of balance with any other part.

Head: medium in size compared to the body, the head, viewed in front, is squarish. His full cheeks give him a sweet and open expression. The nose is medium short with the same width all along. Viewed from the side, the skull is rounded, with a slight stop preceding the nose.

Muzzle: typical of the breed, the muzzle, without being extremely short, is well defined and square. The jaw is firm and strong. The chin is strong.

Eyes: medium to large, the eyes are rounded and set at a slight angle. The colour, bright and luminous, should be even.

Ears: medium, the ears are not too widely open at the base. Slightly rounded at tip, they are set wide apart.

Neck: important element in the overall balance of the cat, the neck is medium in length and muscled.



Body: semi-cobby in type, the body is rectangular in shape and strongly built. The chest is broad and the slightly rounded shoulders and hindquarters have the same width. The back is level and broad. Strong boning.

Legs: the legs have a sturdy boning and powerful musculature. They are straight and medium long.

Feet: the feet are round, with good paw pads.

Tail: medium long, the tail is thicker at base and slightly tapering to a rounded tip.

Coat and texture: short and even, the coat is dense and lustrous.

Penalize

Long, pointed ears, or ears set too close together.

Thick neck. Tail too thin, too short or whip-like.

Long or plushy coat.

Any lack of balance between the different parts of the body.

Withhold all awards

White spots in non particolor cats.

Appearance too close to the Exotic (for instance: long or fluffy coat, stop too definite, eyes too protruding, etc.)

Pinched nostrils.

Straight profile.

Cat too elegant.

General show penalties and withholdings.



AMERICAN WIREHAIR

HEAD = 30 points

Ears = 5
Eyes = 5
Chin = 5
Muzzle = 5
Nose = 5
Neck = 5

BODY = 30 points

Torso = 8
Legs = 4
Feet = 4
Tail = 4
Boning = 5
Musculature = 5

COAT AND COLOUR = 30 points

Texture = 20
Length = 4
Colour = 6

CONDITION = 10 points

Condition = 5
Balance = 5

Permissible colours

Category: traditional

Divisions: solid, tabby, silver/smoke, solid and white, tabby and white, silver/smoke and white

Colours: all except those based on chocolate, lilac, cinnamon and fawn.

Permissible crosses

American Wirehair X American Wirehair

American Wirehair X American Shorthair

Introduction

The coat of the American Wirehair has a specific texture, made of crimped and hooked hairs. It is the result of a spontaneous dominant mutation that was found on a cat born in New York State in 1967. This breed is now a variety of the American Shorthair with which it is bred since its discovery.

The American Wirehair is a medium sized cat with an athletic body that kept the authentic character of its ancestors, American farm cats, barn keepers and mice hunters. Balance is paramount concerning this rustic cat. No part of the cat should look out of balance with any other part.

Head: medium in size compared to the body, the head, viewed in front, is squarish. His full cheeks give him a sweet and open expression. The nose is medium short with the same width all along. Viewed from the side, the skull is rounded, with a slight stop preceding the nose.

Muzzle: typical of the breed, the muzzle, without being extremely short, is well defined and square. The jaw is firm and strong. The chin is strong.

Eyes: medium to large, the eyes are rounded and set at a slight angle. The colour, bright and luminous, should be even.

Ears: medium, the ears are not too widely open at the base. Slightly rounded at tip, they are set wide apart.



Neck: important element in the overall balance of the cat, the neck is medium in length and muscled.

Body: semi-cobby in type, the body is rectangular in shape and strongly built. The chest is broad and the slightly rounded shoulders and hindquarters have the same width. The back is level and broad. Strong boning.

Legs: the legs have a sturdy boning and powerful musculature. They are straight and medium long.

Feet: the feet are round, with good paw pads.

Tail: medium long, the tail is thicker at base and slightly tapering to a rounded tip.

Coat and texture:

The American Wirehair was named after its very specific coat, which is like steel wool. Its fur is made of crimped, spiked, bent and hooked hairs.

The combination of all those hairs gives a unique touch to the coat, springy, dense and coarse. The

overall springy appearance is of more importance than the crimping of each hair. The quality of an American Wirehair's coat can be properly judged when stroked and not by examining each hair. The ears hair and whiskers are curly. The fur should not show any crimping that would look like a Rex cat coat.

Penalize

Long, pointed ears, or ears set too close together.

Thick neck. Tail too thin, too short or whip-like.

Long or plushy coat.

Coat badly or not evenly crimped.

Any lack of balance between the different parts of the body.

Withhold all awards

White spots in non particolor cats.

Appearance too close to the Exotic (for instance: long or fluffy coat, stop too definite, eyes too protruding, etc.)

Pinched nostrils.

Straight profile.

Cat too elegant.

General show penalties and withholdings.



ASIAN, ENGLISH BURMESE & BURMILLA

HEAD AND EARS = 30 points

Shape = 10
Profile = 10
Ears = 5
Chin = 5

EYES = 20 points

Set and shape = 10
Colour = 10

BODY = 30 points

Body = 20
Tail = 5
Legs = 5

COAT = 20 points

Texture = 10
Length = 10

Permissible colours

Asian shorthair:

Category: traditional, sepia
Divisions: solid, tabby, silver/smoke
Colours: all except white

English Burmese:

Category: sepia
Divisions: solid
Colours: all

Burmilla:

Category: traditional and sepia
Division: tabby (golden shaded pattern and golden shell only), silver/smoke (silver shaded pattern and chinchilla only)

Colours: all

Asian longhair:

All colours above.

Permissible crosses:

Asian X Asian
Asian X English Burmese
Asian X Burmilla

English Burmese X English Burmese
English Burmese X Burmilla

Burmilla X Burmilla

NB: from 1/1/2013 onwards, only those cats born directly from an English Burmese x English Burmese mating may be called English Burmese.

Introduction

The English Burmese, formerly called European Burmese, is a very ancient breed from South-East Asia. Its distinctive feature is its unique colour, the sepia pattern (c^b c^b) that modifies the ground colour by slightly lightening the body compared to the points.

The Asian shorthair is a variety of the English Burmese whose body is fully coloured.

The Burmilla is a tipped variety of the Asian shorthair and English Burmese. The Asian longhair is a semi-longhair variety of the Asian shorthair, English Burmese and Burmilla. It is also referred to as Tiffany.

Head: the head is medium, forming a short triangle, with broad cheek bones when viewed in front, and a blunt muzzle. The broad skull is slightly rounded, like the forehead. The nose is straight with a well-defined stop.

Muzzle: the end of the nose and chin are on the same vertical line. Chin and lower jaw are firm. A slight pinch is allowed in kittens.



Eyes: the eyes are large and set wide apart. The upper line is curved and slightly slanted to the nose. The lower line is rounded. Colour is particularly intense and luminous. The English Burmese can display all tones from gold to amber, with gold preferred. For the Asian shorthair and the Burmilla, all shades of gold to green are accepted, gold preferred in solid cats and green in silvers. Concerning the Asian longhair, eye colour is in relationship with coat colour.

Eyes shape and set are more important than colour.

Eye colour is very sensitive to the variations of light intensity and tones. If possible, judgment should be done under natural light.

Remark: allowances should be given to eye colour in kittens.

Ears: medium sized, the ears are set wide apart on a slightly rounded skull and ideally following the triangle of the head. Wide at base, they are rounded at tip. From the side, they are slightly tilting forward. Ears may appear proportionally larger in kittens than in adults and smaller in adult males with well-developed jowls.

Neck: medium, the neck is muscled.

Body: semi-foreign in type, the body is medium in length and size, firm and muscled to the touch, and heavier than it looks. The chest is strong and rounded when viewed from the side. The back is level.

Legs: rather slender, the legs are in proportion to the body. Hind legs are slightly higher than forelegs.

Feet: oval and well defined.

Tail: medium thick at base, the tail is tapering to a rounded tip. Medium in length, it reaches the shoulders when along the body.

Coat:

Asian shorthair, English Burmese and Burmilla: almost without undercoat, the coat is short, fine as silk to the touch and close lying.

Asian longhair: semi long, the coat is silky and fine with little undercoat. It is glossy and longer at ruff, britches, underside and tail.

Colour:

In sepia cats, coat colour gets more intense at legs points, tail, mask and ears which are darker. Allowances are accepted concerning coat colour and texture in kittens and youngsters.

Allowances

Ghost tabby markings in non agouti kittens and young adults. Tabby markings on the head, legs and tail in non agouti cats from the red series.

Penalize

Flat skull.

Pinch in adult cats.

Bumped nose.

Nose leather falling downwards.

Round or oriental-shaped eyes or eyes set too close.

Protruding eyes or chin.

Ghost tabby markings in non agouti adult cats (except those from the red series).

Withhold all awards

White lockets or buttons.

Oriental or cobby type.

Green eyes in English Burmese.

Small-sized, skinny or fine-boned adults.

General show penalties and withholdings.



BENGAL

HEAD = 35 points

Shape = 6
Ears = 6
Eyes = 5
Chin = 3
Muzzle = 4
Nose = 2
Profile = 6
Neck = 3

BODY = 30 points

Torso = 5
Legs = 4
Feet = 4
Tail = 5
Boning = 6
Musculature = 6

COAT AND COLOUR = 35 points

Texture = 10
Pattern = 15
Colour = 10

Permissible colours

Category: all

Divisions: solid, tabby (spotted/rosettes, marble patterns), silver/smoke (spotted/rosettes, marble patterns)

Colours: black, blue

Permissible crosses

Bengal X Bengal

Only the 5th generation subjects (F5) and later generations are eligible for championship.

Wild cats and hybrids from F1 to F4 included are forbidden in cat shows and LOOF exhibitions.

Solid (non-agouti) Bengals are considered as breeding auxiliaries and are not eligible for show.

Introduction

The Bengal's breeding program was initiated by Californian breeder Jean Mill in the 1960's. The goal is to obtain a cat which has physical features distinctive of *Felis Bengalensis*, a small forest-dwelling wild cat, together with the domestic cat's social ability and temperament. Judges shall always keep this goal in mind and give special merit to those characteristics in the appearance of the Bengal which are distinct from those found in other domestic cat breeds.

Its coat and its small wild cat head are its major features and characteristics.

Bengal's temperament must be neither challenging nor aggressive. The cat may exhibit fear, seek to flee or generally complain aloud but may not threaten to harm.

Head: broad modified wedge with rounded contours, the head is longer than wide. It is rather small compared to the body but not to be taken to extreme. Overall look of the head should be as distinct from the domestic cat as possible. The curve of the forehead is slightly rounded, flowing into the bridge of the nose with no stop, and extending in an almost straight to slightly convex line to the tip of the nose. Cheek bones are high and pronounced. The nose is wide with typical puffed leather. Jowls are allowed in males.

Muzzle: it is formed by large prominent whisker pads giving a slight pinch. From the side, the chin is in line with nose tip.



Eyes: large, set wide apart, the eyes are oval, almost round but never bulging. Eye colour is green, gold, blue or aqua, according to coat colour. The more richness and depth of colour the better.

Ears: medium to small, the ears are relatively short with a wide base and rounded at tip. They are set one ear width apart. From the side, they are tilting forward. Lynx tips are not desirable.

Neck: the neck is long, muscled and substantial.

Body: the body is long, with a clearly visible, powerful musculature and solid boning, giving the Bengal an athletic yet graceful appearance.

Legs: medium and well-muscled, the legs are straight with sturdy boning.

Feet: large, round, Bengals' feet have prominent knuckles.

Tail: medium to short, the tail is thick at base, slightly tapered with rounded tip.

Coat and texture: short, dense, close-lying and unusually soft and silky to the touch. The coat may be sprinkled with gold, which is called "glitter". The coat of the Bengal may be glittered or not glittered, with neither type to be given preference.

Patterns

Spotted and rosettes:

Two types of spots are accepted, rosettes and spots, which shall be random or aligned horizontally. Rosettes are made of at least two different colours and can have the

shape of a paw print, an arrowhead, or a doughnut. They are preferred to single spots but not required.

Contrast with ground colour must be extreme, giving distinct pattern and sharp edges. Shoulders are covered with blotched markings while the legs and tail are spotted or rosetted. The belly must be spotted. On the head, the typical tabby make-up is strong and bold. Whisker pads, throat, belly ground colour and inner part of the legs are off white, the lighter the better. Spotted and rosetted patterns are judged together in the same class.

Marble:

Marble pattern is different from the blotched tabby pattern. Here, the classical markings (oyster shell or butterfly wing) are horizontally elongated, looking like veined marble or clouded leopard markings. The ground colour bands should be as wide as the marbled bands, the latter being closer in the middle. Preference should be given to the coats displaying at least three tones: the ground colour, pattern colour and the intense colour outlining these markings. Contrast should be extreme. The belly must have markings. On the head, the typical tabby make-up is strong and bold. Whisker pads, throat, belly ground colour and inner part of the legs are off white, the lighter the better.

Allowances

Coat may be slightly longer in kittens than adults.

Penalize

Vertical bands (mackerel tabby pattern)

Spots pattern not consistent with pattern description.



Withhold all awards

Belly not patterned.

Lack of Mascara outline on nose.

Concave profile.

White lockets and white spots in general.

General show penalties and withholdings.



BIRMAN

HEAD = 30 points

Shape = 10
Profile = 5
Ears = 5
Eyes = 5
Eye colour = 5

BODY = 30 points

Body = 15
Tail = 5
Legs = 5
Feet = 5

COAT = 10 points

COLOUR = 30 points

Body = 5
Points = 10
Gloves = 10
Laces = 5

Permissible colours

Category: pointed

Divisions: solid and white, tabby and white, silver/smoke and white (all with mitted pattern only)

Colours: all

Permissible crosses

Birman X Birman

Introduction

The Sacred cat of Burma, also called Birman, was created in France at the beginning of the XXth century from the crossing of a Persian and a white mitted Siamese. However, his bewitching sapphire-blue eyes, 4 white feet and soft and long fur have created numerous legends about him.

This medium to large sized semi-long hair colourpoint cat has a powerful look, with a heavy boning for his size.

Head: medium in size, the head is broad with rounded contours. The cheeks are full. The forehead is slightly rounded. There is a change of direction with a slight curve between the eyes. Roman nose, meaning hill shaped, without stop.

Muzzle: of medium length, the muzzle is strong, without pinch. Strong chin.

Eyes: Large, almost round, set well apart and blue in colour, the deeper the better.

Ears: medium in size, almost as wide at the base as tall. Set apart by the width of an ear, they have rounded tip and furnishings.

Neck: medium in size, strongly muscled.

Body: the Birman has a long sized and powerful body, massive with a level back.

Legs: they are medium in length, strongly boned and well muscled.

Feet: large, round and firm.

Tail: medium in length, in proportion to the body.

Coat and colour: semi-long, the fur is very silky. Short on the face, it gets gradually longer from the cheeks to the desirable ruff, especially in males. The fur is long on the back and the



flanks. Little and light undercoat. Can be slightly curly on belly.

Remarks: seasonal changes should be considered when judging coat length.

Gloves and laces: The front legs have white gloves ending in an even line across the paw, ideally at joint, where toes meet paws. The back legs have white gloves covering the front of the paws, extending up the back of the legs ending in a point between $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of the way up the hock (laces). Symmetry between front and back gloves is desirable.

Paw pads: pink colour and/or colour matching body point colour.

Penalize

Areas of white extending above the required level of the gloves and laces or gloves that are too short.

White markings on the throat or on the belly.

Withhold all awards

Siamese, British or Persian type head. Straight nose.

Lack of structure, delicate boning.

Coloured spots in gloves or laces.

Lack of white (one toe or more) in parts that should be mitted.

White markings in points.

General show penalties and withholdings.



BOMBAY & AMERICAN BURMESE

HEAD AND EARS = 30 points

Roundness of head = 10

Profile = 10

Ears = 5

Chin = 5

EYES = 20 points

Set and shape = 10

Colour = 10

BODY = 30 points

Body = 20

Tail = 5

Legs = 5

COAT = 20 points

Texture = 10

Colour = 10

Permissible colours

Bombay:

Black

[Category: traditional

Division: solid

Colour: black]

American Burmese:

Seal sepia (sable), blue sepia, chocolate sepia, lilac sepia

[Category: sepia

Division: solid

Colours: black, blue, chocolate, lilac]

Permissible crosses

Bombay X Bombay

Bombay X seal sepia (sable)

American Burmese only

American Burmese X American Burmese

Introduction

Bombay: The dream of an American breeder gave birth to the Bombay.

Nikki Horner wanted to create a cat resembling a mini black panther. To reach her goal, she bred an American Burmese to an American Shorthair.

American Burmese: it is a very old breed originated from South East Asia, and discovered by Westerners when Major Thomson brought home a small girl called Wong-Mau. In the 1970s, a few cats like Day-Hobo of Saganzure or Good Fortunata's were used to strengthen the American Burmese type. Nowadays, there are so many differences between the American Burmese and the English Burmese (formerly called European Burmese) that they are considered two distinctive breeds.

Head: medium, the head is rounded, with no flat plane whichever way you look at it. The profile is all curves with a rounded forehead and a visible stop. The nose is slightly rounded down.

Muzzle: round and short, the muzzle is broad. The chin is firm and round, without off bite.

Eyes: large and set wide apart, the eyes are round. Eye colour ranges from copper to gold for the Bombay with copper preferred. From gold to yellow for the American Burmese, gold preferred.

Ears: medium sized, wide at base and slightly rounded at tip, the ears are set wide apart and slightly tilting forward. A slight bald area between the upper eye lid and the inside of ear is accepted.



Neck: medium to short, the neck is well-developed.

Body: cobby in type, the body is compact with a broad rib cage and surprisingly heavy for its size. Shoulders and hips are slightly rounded. Boning and musculature are sturdy.

Legs: medium, the legs are proportioned to the body.

Feet: rounded, the feet are medium in size.

Tail: medium, never short or whipped, the tail is tapering to a blunt tip.

Coat: short, fine, the coat is close-lying and satin-like.

Colour: the Bombay has a jet black coat to the root. In the adult American Burmese, coat colour gets more intense at the extremities of legs, tail, mask and ears, which are darker. Allowances should be made for kittens and younger cats concerning coat colour and texture.

Penalize

Flat forehead.

Fine boning.

Whip-like tail.

Coarse coat texture or open-lying coat.

Withhold all awards

White lockets.

Green eyes.

Type too close to the Exotic Shorthair's.

Protruding eyes or chin.

General show penalties and withholdings.



BRITISH SHORTHAIR & LONGHAIR

HEAD = 35 points

Profile = 5
Muzzle = 5
Nose = 5
Chin = 5
Ears = 5
Eye shape = 5
Eye colour = 5

BODY = 35 points

Neck = 5
Torso = 10
Legs and feet = 5
Tail = 5
Musculature = 5
Boning = 5

COAT = 25 points

Length = 7
Texture = 8
Colour = 10

CONDITION = 5 points

Permissible colours

Categories: all

Divisions: solid, tabby, silver/smoke, solid and white, tabby and white, silver/smoke and white

Colours: all

Permissible crosses

*British Shorthair X British Shorthair
British Shorthair X British Longhair
British Longhair X British Longhair*

Introduction

The British is a medium to large sized cat, sturdy and powerful, round in every aspect. His round head, apple shaped, shows a sweet and open expression strengthened by his big

eyes. His short and round muzzle, his strong neck, his powerful body with very wide shoulders and hips make him an impressive cat. It delivers a general impression of power and sweetness. There are two varieties of British: shorthair and longhair.

Head: the head is broad with well-rounded contours when viewed from any angle. The cheeks are full. The top of the head is rounded, followed by a slightly concave curve. The nose is short and broad. A slight stop is allowed. Adult males have definite jowls.

Muzzle: when viewed from the front or from the side, the muzzle is set in a well-defined circle with firm and full whisker pads. The nose and edge of nose are straight. The end of the nose is in line with the very firm chin.

Eyes: round, big and well opened, the eyes are set well apart which strengthens the breadth of nose. The eye colour should be even and in relation to coat colour. The more intense and brilliant tones are preferred.

Ears: wide at the base, the ears are medium to small, with rounded tip. They are set wide apart and should fit into the rounded contour of the head.

Neck: stocky and muscled, the neck is very short, almost non-existent.

Body: semi-cobby in type, the body is big, thick, muscled and round. It shows strong boning and powerful



musculature. It is medium to large in size.

Legs: medium, the legs are slightly shorter than the body length. Their boning is substantial and they are strongly muscled.

Feet: round and firm.

Tail: wide at base, the tail's length is about two thirds of body length. It is almost as wide from the base to the end, which is round.

British Longhair: the tail is furnished and like a plume.

Coat and texture:

British shorthair: short, dense and thick fur, straight to the point that it stands away from the neck when the cat moves its head. It looks like a woollen carpet. The coat has a thick undercoat and gives the impression of a good natural protection.

British longhair: semi long, silky fur, with a thick undercoat. Ruff and britches are well furnished.

Allowances

Seasonal changes in hair texture are allowed.

British shorthair: texture can be somewhat different in cats of non-dilute colours.

British longhair: quality of texture can be different according to colours, but density must be the same.

Penalize

Coat too long in texture or lying down on the body in British Shorthair.

Lack of undercoat or density in general.

Flat forehead, stop too strong, nose too long.

Cow hocks.

Ghost tabby markings in solid coloured cats, except in red-coloured cats.

Withhold all awards

White lockets in non particolored cats.

Appearance too close to the Exotic or Persian.

Pinched nostrils.

Fine boning. Lack of muscle tone.

General show penalties and withholdings.



CEYLON

HEAD = 45 points

Shape = 10
Eyes = 10
Ears = 10
Muzzle = 5
Neck = 5
Profile = 5

BODY = 25 points

Torso = 10
Legs and feet = 10
Tail = 5

COAT AND TEXTURE = 25 points

Length and texture = 10
Colour and pattern = 15

CONDITION = 5 points

Permissible colours

Category: traditional

Divisions: tabby (ticked tabby, mackerel tabby, blotched tabby or spotted tabby patterns only)

Colours: all except those based on chocolate, lilac, cinnamon and fawn.

NB: for the ticked tabby cats, the "chaus" pattern (without tabby marking), and the "bentota" pattern (with tabby markings on head, legs and tail) are distinct. Each of those patterns is judged individually.

Permissible crosses

Ceylon X Ceylon

Introduction

In 1984, Dr Paolo Pellegatta discovered half wild ticked tabby cats on Sri Lanka island- former Ceylon. He fell in love with them and thanks to Dr Mehemaduma, director of

Colombo's zoo, he succeeded in importing a few subjects to Italy. In 1988, he was able to gather 5 successive generations of Ceylon cats, which he showed at the Annual Fife meeting, as well as documents showing Ceylon cats in their natural surroundings. The breed was recognized in 1993.

Head: medium in size, the head is a modified wedge. Viewed in front, the skull is slightly rounded and the cheek bones are well defined. From the side, the forehead is flat and followed by a concave line at the base of the nose, not a stop. The nose is short.

Muzzle: slightly rounded, the muzzle gently finishes the triangle of head. The chin is not very firm.

Eyes: the upper line of the eyes is straight and slightly getting down toward the nose. The bottom line is rounded. Rather large, the eye colour ranges from green to gold.

Ears: Medium to large, the ears are wide at base with rounded tips. They are set high on the skull, and rather close. Lynx tips and a lighter coloured thumb print marking at the back of the ear are desirable.

Neck: the neck is rather long and graceful, with the head coming well off the shoulders.

Body: semi cobby in type and medium long, the body is compact. The abdomen is rounded. The body



displays a powerful musculature and a rather fine boning.

Legs: medium long, the legs have a rather fine boning. Hind legs are higher than forelegs.

Feet: round.

Coat and texture: short, fine and silky, the coat has almost no undercoat. Ticking (light and dark bands alternating on each hair shaft)

is more obvious on chest, back and flanks.

Penalize

Round eyes. Heavy body. Lack of evenness in eye colour.

Withhold all awards

Oriental type.

White lockets or buttons.

General show penalties and withholdings.



CHARTREUX

HEAD = 20 points

Shape = 4
Size = 3
Profile = 3
Muzzle = 3
Nose = 3
Neck = 4

EARS = 10 points

Shape = 3
Size = 2
Ear set = 5

EYES = 10 points

Shape = 3
Size = 2
Colour = 5

BODY = 30 points

Torso = 5
Size = 5
Boning = 5
Musculature = 5
Tail = 3
Legs = 5
Feet = 2

COAT AND COLOUR = 30 points

Length = 4
Texture = 10
Uniformity = 8
Sheen = 8

Permissible colour

Blue

[Category: traditional

Division: solid

Colour: blue]

Permissible cross:

Chartreux X Chartreux

Introduction

The Chartreux is a sturdy shorthair cat, known in France for centuries, that has been able to get through the centuries thanks to its hunting ability and unrivalled intelligence. Used by furriers for its thick and slightly woolly fur, it was precisely described in the 18th century by Buffon.

The Chartreux is a robust yet supple and agile cat displaying the behavioural qualities that enabled him to survive in harsh conditions.

Head: trapezoidal, with the larger part at the bottom and the narrower at the top, the head is broad with rounded contours. The cheeks are full and well-developed, especially in males over 2 years of age. The profile shows a gentle concave curve at eye level with a high forehead and a flat plane between the ears. The nose is straight, wide and moderately long.

Muzzle: without being pointed, the muzzle is rather narrow in comparison with the overall head, with full whisker pads. The chin is firm.

Eyes: large and expressive, the eyes are well-open with outer corner of eye slightly curving upward. They are moderately wide set. Eye colour from yellow to orange.

Ears: narrow at base, slightly rounded and medium, the ears are set high on top of the head.

Neck: strong, thick and short, the neck is well-muscled.



Body: semi-cobby in type, the body is sturdy with wide shoulders and deep chest. Medium long, the body displays strong boning, dense and powerful musculature. Females are notably lighter but keep a heavy appearance.

Legs: medium long, the legs have strong boning and are powerfully muscled, particularly developed in males.

Feet: large, the feet are slightly oval.

Tail: medium in length, the tail is thick at base and tapering. It is flexible.

Coat and texture: medium short, the coat is dense, slightly woolly and

open, looking almost water repellent. Abundant undercoat.

Colour: all greyish blue shades from pale blue-grey to deep blue-grey are accepted,

Nose leather is slate grey, lips and paw pads are blue. Ghost barring is allowed in kittens under one year of age.

Penalize

Stop. Snub, humped or upturned nose. Long or heavy nose. Almond-shaped eyes.

Withhold all awards

Green eyes or green circle in eye colour.

White lockets.

General show penalties and withholdings.



CHAUSIE

HEAD = 40 points

Shape = 7
Ears = 7
Eyes = 5
Chin = 4
Muzzle = 4
Nose = 5
Profile = 6
Neck = 2

BODY = 40 points

Torso = 10
Legs = 8
Feet = 4
Tail = 4
Boning = 7
Musculature = 7

COAT AND TEXTURE = 20 points

Texture = 5
Pattern = 8
Colour = 7

Permissible colours

Black, Brown ticked tabby

[Category: traditional

Divisions: solid, tabby (ticked tabby pattern only)

Colours: black]

Permissible crosses

Chausie X Chausie

Chausie X Abyssinian

Chausie X domestic cat not belonging to any breed

Chausie X Chaus cat (under fulfilment of the legal requirements concerning wild felines possession and breeding)

New Breed: NB: until January, 1st, 2020: the new breeds are eligible to be shown in LOOF sanctioned shows but do not earn title certificates nor take part in the Best in Show. They

are judged and can earn an excellent if the subject presented is of sufficient merit.

Wild cats and hybrids from F1 to F4 included are forbidden in cat shows and LOOF exhibitions.

Introduction

The Chausie is a breed originated from crosses between Felis Chaus, a small wild cat whose living area goes from Egypt to Southeast Asia, and domestic cats. The final goal was to produce a subject that would resemble the Felis Chaus as much as possible, with the sweet and familiar temperament of a domestic cat. The first hybrids occurred in the 1970s in the U.S. Abyssinians, Orientals, Bengals and non-pedigreed domestic cats with a wild look were used to achieve that goal. The Chausie is a large cat moving with feline grace.

Head: large modified wedge from the front, the head is medium. The cheekbones are broad and angular. The forehead is slightly sloped. Viewed in profile, this gentle slope slightly changes in direction at rise of the nose, forming a gentle concave curve. The nose is broad and slightly bumped with puffed nose leather.

Muzzle: the muzzle is in harmony with the rest of the head with rounded whisker pads. The chin is firm.

Eyes: medium, the eyes form a slightly flattened oval and are set at a small angle. Eye colour from gold to



yellow is preferred, hazel or green accepted.

Ears: tall and large, the ears are set fairly close on top of the head. Large at the base, they have a rounded tip. Lynx tips are desirable but lack of tufts should not be penalized. There may be a light coloured thumb print marking at the back of the ear.

Neck: well-muscled, the neck is medium in length and width.

Body: long and athletic, the body is rectangular. The musculature is powerful but flat and if the chest is large with good depth, the ribcage should not be rounded.

Legs: moderately long, the legs are strongly muscled with medium boning. The hind legs are particularly powerful as the cat is built for running and leaping.

Feet: round, the feet are small compared to the overall size of the cat.

Tail: rather thick, the tail is ideally $\frac{3}{4}$ of a normal tail's length, with fewer vertebrae. A full-length tail is accepted. Both tail lengths should be fully articulated.

Coat and texture: short to medium and close-lying, the coat should be of enough length to accommodate at least four alternate light and dark coloured bands, called ticking. Tabby markings shall be clearly visible on the inside of the front legs, the outside of hock on the back legs and on the tail. The neck may or may not have necklaces. Undercoat is an element of the specific coat, silky and resilient at the same time.

Allowances

Normal length tail. Ghost tabby markings on black kittens. Light green eyes.

Penalize

Vivid green eyes. Delicate or on the contrary heavy boning. A cat void of tabby markings on the legs or tail. White locket.

Withhold all awards

Tail too short resulting from Manx or Pixie Bob mutated genes. Tail kinked or lacking flexibility. Mackerel or classic tabby patterned cats. Any other colour than those described in the standard. General show penalties and withholdings.



CORNISH REX & CALIFORNIAN REX

HEAD = 25 points

Shape = 6
Profile = 5
Eyes = 5
Ears = 4
Muzzle = 5

BODY = 25 points

Neck = 5
Torso = 10
Legs and feet = 5
Tail = 5

COAT = 35 points

Texture = 7
Density = 8
Waves = 20

COLOUR = 5 points

CONDITION AND BALANCE = 10 points

Permissible colours

Categories: all

Divisions: solid, tabby, silver/smoke, solid and white, tabby and white, silver/smoke and white

Colours: all

Permissible crosses

Cornish Rex X Cornish Rex

Cornish Rex X Californian Rex

Californian Rex X Californian Rex

Introduction

The Cornish Rex is a wavy-coated breed that originated in Cornwall, England, at the beginning of the 1950s where a cat called Kallibunker was found: he had an astrakhan-like fur and is the ancestor of all

nowadays' Cornish Rexes. With its arched back, fine musculature and graceful boning, the Cornish Rex looks like a greyhound. This breed has the most delicate boning of all cat breeds, yet without being fragile. His wavy coat is extremely soft. Body type and fur quality are of equal importance, when judging.

The Californian Rex is the longhair variety of the Cornish Rex. Because of its hair length, the Californian Rex may appear heavier than it truly is.

Head: longer than wide, the head is medium in size. From the side, one clearly sees two distinct curved lines. The first one goes from top of head to nose bridge. The second one goes from that point to the end of the nose. These lines form two characteristic concave arches called "Roman nose". The skull is egg-shaped, which is emphasized by the prominent occiput. The nose is broad and rounded.

Muzzle: the whisker pads are full and well-defined, forming a slight pinch. The chin follows the oval of the head.

Eyes: oval and wide open, the eyes are medium, slanted and set about one eye's width apart. Eye colour should be related to coat colour.

Ears: large, set high on the head, the ears are cone-shaped.

Neck: long, slender and muscled, the neck has a characteristic arched shape.



Body: oriental in type, the body is long with a full and deep rib cage and an arched back resembling a greyhound. The hind quarters are slightly rounded and well-muscled. The boning is delicate.

Legs: high and fine, the legs are firm and muscled.

Feet: oval, the feet are small. The Cornish Rex and the Californian Rex seem to be standing on their toes like dancers.

Tail: long and whipped, the tail is covered by a fine and, if possible, wavy fur.

Coat and texture:

Cornish Rex: short and very soft to the touch, the coat is wavy, forming successive astrakhan-like waves. There should be whiskers, although short and often broken.

Californian Rex: semi-long and very soft to the touch, the coat is curly with wavy hair tufts. The whiskers are long and flexible.

The coat of the Cornish Rex and Californian Rex is made of guard hair,

modified so that it looks like down, and undercoat. There is no coarse hair between guard hair and undercoat. The fur is shorter and denser on legs and head.

Condition and balance: the Cornish Rex and the Californian Rex combine natural elegance and athletic musculature.

Allowances

A bald base of tail should not be penalized too strictly, particularly in males.

Penalize

Head that is too triangular or too round.

Large hairless areas.

Heaviness or on the contrary, lack of muscle tone.

Withhold all awards

Presence of coarse hair. Straight coat. Coarse fur.

General show penalties and withholdings.



DEVON REX

HEAD = 30 points

Shape and size = 5

Profile = 5

Eyes = 5

Chin, muzzle = 5

Ears = 10

BODY = 30 points

Torso = 10

Legs = 5

Feet = 5

Tail = 5

Neck = 5

COAT = 35 points

Texture = 5

Length = 5

Density = 10

Curls = 15

COLOUR = 5 points

Permissible colours

Categories: all

Divisions: solid, tabby, silver/smoke, solid and white, tabby and white, silver/smoke and white

Colours: all

Permissible crosses

Devon Rex X Devon Rex

Introduction

The Devon Rex is a wavy haired cat, with a unique expression. It appeared spontaneously in 1960 in Devonshire, where Mrs Cox found a curly kitten that she named Kirlee, ancestor of the breed.

Head: rather small in comparison to the body, the head, when facing, displays a series of three convex curves formed by the ear lobes, the prominent cheek bones and the muzzle. Viewed from the side, the flat skull is followed by a rounded forehead, then a well-defined stop at nose bridge, between the eyes.

Muzzle: short and well-developed, the muzzle is defined by a strong pinch. The whisker pads are prominent, the chin, strong and well-developed. A well-aligned bite should be carefully watched.

Eyes: large and wide open, the eyes are oval in shape. All colours are accepted, in relationship to coat colour.

Ears: remarkably large and low set, the ears are very wide at base so that the ear lobe is detached. Rounded at tip, with or without lynx tips, they are covered with fine fur. Temples are often bald.

Neck: slender and muscled, the head coming well off the shoulders.

Body: semi cobby in type, the body is gracious, firm and muscular. The chest is broad and well-opened.

Legs: long and high, the legs are rather finely boned compared to the body, yet powerfully muscled.

Feet: oval and small.

Tail: long and thin, the tail is covered with a short and wavy hair.



Coat and texture: fine and soft, the coat is short with dense and untidy waves. Coat density varies according to the different areas of the body, the upper areas (face, ears, back, flanks, upper legs and tail) being more furnished than lower parts (throat, chest, abdomen and underside of legs). The fur covering skull and neck is often so short that it cannot be wavy. Totally bald areas are considered a fault in kittens and a serious fault in adult cats. Whiskers, rather rare, are short and curly.

Allowances

Kittens may have a very short coat sometimes resembling down. It

should not be penalized, if it covers all body, without hairless areas.

Penalize

Narrow, long or round head, or head without enough angles.
Extremely short nose.
Small or high set ears.
Narrow chest.
Short, bald or bushy tail.
Straight, coarse or shaggy coat.
Limited hairless patches.

Withhold all awards

Large hairless areas.
Common domestic looking head.
Straight profile.
General show penalties and withholdings.



DONSKOY

HEAD = 20 points

Shape = 5
Eyes = 5
Ears = 5
Chin = 5

BODY = 20 points

LEGS, FEET AND TAIL = 10 points

NUDITY = 40 points

CONDITION = 10 points

Permissible colours

*Categories: traditional, point
Divisions: solid, tabby, silver/smoke,
solid and white, tabby and white,
silver/smoke and white
Colours: all*

Permissible crosses

Donskoy X Donskoy

Cats of the "brush" variety are considered as breeding auxiliaries and are not eligible for championship.

Introduction

The Donskoy is a naked cat discovered in 1987, when Elena Kovalena found Varvana, a small hairless girl, in the streets of Rostov, Russia, over the Don river. The gene responsible for the Donskoy's hairlessness being dominant, it was easy to settle the breed by crossing Varvana's kittens with European and Siberian cats.

The curly whiskers are distinctive features in Don Sphynx newborns which can be hairy at birth. The

"brush" variety has curly, and often coarse, hair all over the body, with possible naked areas. These cats can be used for breeding but can't be shown in cat exhibitions.

Head: wedge shaped with high cheek bones, the head has wrinkles on the forehead, a little less above the eyes. The profile is almost straight, with a medium long nose.

Muzzle: short and rounded, the muzzle is slightly pinched. The curly whiskers may be absent. Jaws and chin are shallow.

Eyes: slightly almond shaped, the eyes are slanted. The eye colour should be related to coat colour.

Ears: large, set high on the head, the ears are slightly tilting forward. The end of the ear is rounded, continuing the vertical line of the sides of the head.

Body: semi-foreign in type, the body is sturdy, well built, muscled yet elegant. The chest is broad and the abdomen rounded with extra skin at groin. Broad croup.

Legs: long and muscled, the legs are well-proportioned to the body.

Feet: oval, the feet have well defined toes.

Tail: long and whippy.

Skin: the skin is elastic, with wrinkles on the head and neck, underside, groin and belly.



There can be short sparse fur on the muzzle, ears, feet, tip of tail and genitals.

Colour: all colours are admitted.

Tabby cats, whether they are mackerel, spotted or blotched, are judged together since the pattern is not always visible on the skin.

Allowances

Short fur on tail.

Slight short fur on the body in winter.

Fur on the body in kittens.

Penalize

Short or narrow head.

Small ears or ears set too low.

Round eyes.

Heavy or light body.

Hair on the body in adults.

Withhold all awards

Head similar to the Sphynx's.

General show penalties and withholdings.



EGYPTIAN MAU

HEAD = 30 points

Shape = 5

Muzzle = 5

Eyes (shape and colour) = 15

Ears = 5

BODY = 30 points

Torso = 15

Legs = 5

Feet = 5

Tail = 5

COAT AND TEXTURE = 40 points

Length and texture = 5

Pattern = 20

Colour = 15

Permissible colours

Black silver spotted tabby, brown spotted tabby (bronze), black smoke, black.

[Category: traditional

Divisions: solid, tabby (spotted tabby pattern only), and silver/smoke (smoke and spotted tabby pattern only)

Colours: black]

Since January 2006, the black Mau is allowed in new colour (NC).

NC: new colours can be shown in cat shows but are not eligible to certificates nor take part in Best in Shows. They are judged and can obtain an excellent if the subject presented is of sufficient merit.

Permissible crosses:

Egyptian Mau X Egyptian Mau

Introduction

The Egyptian Mau is a natural spotted domestic breed. This medium sized

cat combining power and elegance strikes by the contrast between its short and lustrous coat and the expression of its shiny green eyes.

Head: medium, the head is a modified wedge with soft contours without any flat plane. From the front, the cheeks are not full, except in males who often have jowls. The nose is even in width throughout length.

From the side, the forehead is slightly rounded and followed by a gentle concave curve at eye level. The nose is straight.

Muzzle: Neither short nor long, the softly rounded muzzle blends with overall head shape. The chin is firm, neither protruding nor receding.

Eyes: almond-shaped, the eyes are large and well-open and set at a bias without being oriental. The ideal colour is gooseberry green.

Ears: medium to large, the ears are wide at base, rounded at tip and set rather apart following the lines of the head. Viewed in profile, they are set rather at the back of the head. The ears are covered with very short hair at the back and the inside is almost transparent. Lynx tips are accepted.

Neck: well-defined, the neck is arched.

Body: semi-foreign in type, the body is medium, with well-balanced combination of power and elegance. Shoulders are prominent and angulated. Musculature is well



developed, especially in adult males which may be heavier built than females. A characteristic belly pouch, called "belly flap", is required between hind legs.

Legs: medium long, the legs have moderate boning and strong musculature. When standing, the Mau has a characteristic "tiptoe" stance, with hind legs longer than the front.

Feet: small and delicate, the feet are slightly oval, almost round.

Tail: medium, the tail is quite thick at base and slightly tapering to the tip.

Coat and texture: short, the coat should be long enough for each hair (in ticked areas) to carry four alternate light and dark bands, called ticking. It is close-lying. In silver and bronze Mau, it is soft and resilient to the touch whereas the black smoke has finer and silky fur.

Patterns: spotted tabby is the only pattern allowed. There should be a clear contrast between pale ground colour and deeper coloured markings. The forehead has the characteristic "M" of the tabby pattern, and the eye the typical Egyptian Mascara line.

Colours:

Silver: Silver, brilliant, ground colour contrasting with black spots. The back of the ears is greyish-pink and tipped in black. Nose, lips and eyes are outlined in black. Throat, chin and nostrils are silver, appearing white. Nose leather is brick red. Paw pads are black with black around the toes and on back feet.

Bronze: bronze, luminous ground colour, fading from tawny buff to

ivory on underside, darker on rump and contrasting with black or dark brown spots.

Grey undercoat is accepted. Back of ear is tawny pink tipped in dark brown to black. Throat, chin and nostrils range from off-white to beige. Nose leather is brick red. Paw pads are dark brown to black with same colour between toes and at the back of hind legs.

Black smoke: although non agouti, black smoke colour on the Egyptian Mau should have enough contrast to make a well-defined spotted tabby pattern plainly visible (ghost markings). The undercolour is luminous silver on $\frac{1}{4}$ of hair length, the remaining $\frac{3}{4}$ being charcoal grey. The markings on three quarters of the coat are black, in contrast with the rest of the coat. Throat, chin and nostrils are lighter in colour. Nose, lips and eyes are outlined in black. Nose leather and paw pads are black with black around the toes and at the back of hind legs.

Black: Although non agouti, black colour on the Egyptian Mau should have enough contrast to make the spotted tabby pattern (ghost markings) visible. The coat is shiny all over.

Allowances

Amber coloured eyes under 2 years of age.

Penalize

Round or short head.

Pointed muzzle.

Small ears.

Round, small or oriental eyes.

Cobby or oriental body.

Short tail.



Spots touching each other on the body.
Several tarnish traces in silver.
Lack of broken necklace.

Withhold all awards

Lack of spots.
Wrong eye colour.
White locket or spots.

Pattern other than spotted.
Rosettes.
Lack of ticking in silver or bronze.
Glitter.
Red colouring in bronze, overall tarnish in silver.
General show penalties and withholdings.



EUROPEAN SHORTHAIR

HEAD = 40 points

Shape = 5
Ears = 5
Eyes = 5
Chin = 5
Muzzle = 5
Nose = 5
Profile = 5
Neck = 5

BODY = 35 points

Torso = 8
Legs = 4
Feet = 4
Tail = 4
Boning = 5
Musculature = 10

COAT AND COLOUR = 15 points

Texture = 5
Length = 5
Colour = 5

CONDITION = 10 points

Condition = 5
Balance = 5

Permissible colours

Category: traditional

Divisions: solid, tabby, silver/smoke, solid and white, tabby and white, silver/smoke and white

Colours: all except those based on chocolate, lilac, cinnamon and fawn.

Permissible crosses

European Shorthair X European Shorthair

Introduction

The European is a true breed that developed naturally, i.e. without

being submitted to breeding rules. It is a sturdy, agile and rustic cat.

To select the best subjects in order to breed, one should keep those criteria in mind without trying to modify them. The natural origin of the breed and the impossibility to recognize any cat descended from crossbreeding are important notions to understand the European Shorthair's standard. European Shorthair breeding is based on the fact that it is a cat that is not different, from an anatomic point of view, from the domestic shorthair cat. It should not resemble any existing breed.

Head: longer than wide, the head is rather round with well-developed cheeks. Forehead and skull are slightly rounded. The base of the nose is well defined, without stop but with a slight change of direction. The nose is straight, medium in length and uniformly broad throughout its length.

Muzzle: well-defined, the muzzle is strong without pinch. Firm chin.

Eyes: medium to large, the eyes are rounded and set at a slight angle. The colour, from orange to gold or green, should be as shiny, clear and even as possible.

Ears: medium in size, the ears are as high as they are wide at the base. Set rather apart, they have a slightly rounded tip.

Neck: muscular and supple, the neck is medium long.



Body: semi-foreign in type, the body is medium to large, rectangular in shape. The chest is broad and well-developed. The boning is strong, the musculature powerful, with an important difference of size between males and females.

Legs: strong and sturdy, the legs are medium in length.

Feet: round.

Tail: thick at the base and slightly tapering to the rounded tip, the tail is medium-long.

Coat and texture: short, dense and glossy, the coat is close-lying without too much undercoat.

Penalize

Any element that would bring lack of balance and harmony of the cat.

Withhold all awards

White spots in non particolored cats.
Similarity with another existing breed.
General show penalties and withholdings.



GERMAN REX

HEAD = 30 points

Shape = 10
Eyes = 10
Muzzle = 5
Ears = 5

BODY = 25 points

Torso = 10
Legs and feet = 10
Tail = 5

COAT AND TEXTURE = 40 points

Length = 10
Texture = 10
Waves = 15
Colour = 5

CONDITION = 5 points

Permissible colours

Category: traditional
Divisions: solid, tabby, silver/smoke, solid and white, tabby and white, silver/smoke and white
Colours: all except those based on chocolate, lilac, cinnamon and fawn.

Permissible crosses

German Rex X German Rex
German Rex X European Shorthair

Introduction

The German Rex breed's origin is a small black and white female with velvety coat found by Dr Rose Scheuer-Karpin in the gardens of the German Hospital where she was working. Called Laemmchen, this cat was bred to one of her sons and gave birth to kittens with a coat similar to that of the Cornish Rex's but thicker and denser. This new breed got

recognition in 1982 and was named German Rex.

The German Rex is close to the European Shorthair in type and his coat is wavy and very pleasant to stroke. It is a very rare breed.

Head: longer than wide, the head is rather round with well-developed cheeks. Skull and forehead are slightly rounded. The nose base is well-defined, without stop, but with a slight change of direction. The nose is straight, medium in length and has the same width from base to end.

Muzzle: well-defined, the muzzle is strong, without pinch. The chin is firm.

Eyes: medium to large, the eyes are rounded and slightly set oblique. The colour, ranging from copper to gold or green, should be as brilliant, bright and even as possible.

Ears: medium, large at the base, the ears have rounded tips. The back of ear should be covered with fine yet dense hair, the inside slightly furnished.

Neck: muscular and supple, the neck is medium-sized.

Body: semi-foreign in type, the body is medium to large and rectangular. The chest is broad and well-developed. The body has strong boning and powerful musculature. Difference of size between males and females is important.



Legs: strong and firm, the legs are medium in length.

Feet: round.

Tail: the tail is medium in length, thick at base and tapering to a rounded tip, with abundant coat.

Coat and texture: short, plush and velvety, the German Rex's coat displays waves like the Cornish Rex's, except that the lack of guard hair, and not down hair like in the Cornish, gives a thicker coat structure than the

latter's. However, thickness can vary according to subjects. The whiskers are short and crinkled.

Penalize

Head too round or too long.

Small ears. Lack of muscle tone.

Short tail.

Shaggy coat, lack of waves or naked areas.

Withhold all awards

White lockets in non particolor cats.

General show penalties and withholdings.



HAVANA BROWN

HEAD = 40 points

Shape = 10
Profile = 10
Ears = 5
Eyes = 5
Muzzle = 10

BODY = 35 points

Torso = 10
Legs and feet = 10
Boning = 10
Tail = 5

COAT AND COLOUR = 25 points

Coat = 10
Colour = 15

Permissible colours

Chocolate, lilac

[Category: traditional

Division: solid

Colours: chocolate, lilac]

Permissible crosses

Havana Brown X Havana Brown

Introduction

The Havana Brown is an American shorthair breed that was recognized in 1964. In the chocolate variety, it is Mahogany brown. His typical strong and square muzzle is a characteristic feature of the breed, distinguishing him from its oriental ancestors. Also recognized in lilac, the Havana Brown is a rare breed, even in the United States.

Head: longer than wide, the head is well proportioned to the body. From the side, the forehead is flat and followed by a definite stop at eye level. Jowls are allowed in males.

Muzzle: typical of the breed, the muzzle is so square that it seems to be an added element. The whisker pads are well defined, and the chin is firm and strong.

Eyes: oval, the eyes are large, wide opened but not protruding. The only permitted colour is any vivid and level shade of green.

Ears: large and round tipped, the ears are set wide apart. From the side, they are slightly tilting forward, which gives the cat a very alert look. They are very slightly furnished.

Neck: medium long, the neck is well muscled.

Body: semi-foreign in type, the rectangular body is firmly muscled.

Legs: long compared to the size of cat, the legs are elegant with strong boning.

Feet: oval.

Tail: medium in length, the tail is slender, narrow at base and tapering to a fine tip.

Coat and texture: short, soft and silky, the coat is sometimes slightly thicker on flanks. The deeper colour the better, as even as possible,



without white hairs or tabby markings.

Allowances

Ghost tabby markings are allowed in kittens. Lilac cats can display a slightly plush texture.

Penalize

Absence of pinch or stop.
Weak chin.
Uneven colour or ghost tabby markings in adults.

Withhold all awards

Oriental type.
Roman profile.
Narrow or pointed muzzle.
White lockets or buttons.
Incorrect eye colour.
General show penalties and withholdings.



JAPANESE BOBTAIL SHORTHAIR & LONGHAIR

HEAD = 30 points

Shape = 10
Profile = 5
Eyes = 5
Ears = 5
Muzzle = 5

BODY = 45 points

Torso = 10
Legs = 5
Feet = 5
Boning = 5
Musculature = 5
Tail = 15

COAT, TEXTURE AND PATTERN = 25 points

Length = 5
Texture = 5
Colour and pattern = 15

Permissible colours

Category: traditional

*Divisions: solid, tabby, silver/smoke,
solid and white, tabby and white,
silver/smoke and white*

*Colours: all except those based on
chocolate, lilac, cinnamon and fawn.*

Permissible crosses

*Japanese Bobtail shorthair X
Japanese Bobtail shorthair
Japanese Bobtail shorthair X
Japanese Bobtail longhair
Japanese Bobtail longhair X Japanese
Bobtail longhair*

Introduction

Japanese art documents the ancestral existence of elegant cats with pom-pom like tails. World War II was the occasion for Western people to

discover the Japanese Bobtail, but the first imports to the USA only started at the end of the 1960s. In 1968, Elizabeth Freret imported the first three Japanese Bobtails, soon followed by other subjects with the same oriental expression in their eyes and the same small funny curved tail. The breed got its recognition in 1976. The Japanese Bobtail is a remarkable cat with its small pom-pom tail looking like a rabbit's. There are two varieties, shorthair and longhair.

Head: viewed in front, the head is an almost equilateral triangle, with gentle curves and high cheek bones. The nose is rather long and well-defined by two parallel lines. From the side, the forehead is slightly rounded followed by a gentle dip where the nose starts.

Muzzle: relatively broad and rounded with well-defined whisker pads. It is neither pointed nor blunt. The chin is strong.

Eyes: large, more oval than round, they are wide and expressive. From the side, they are set at a rather pronounced slant. The eyeball shows a shallow curvature. All colours are accepted in relationship with coat colour. Blue or odd eyes are common in bicour or white cats.

Ears: they are large, upright and expressive. When the cat is facing, they are at right angle to the head. Never flaring outward, they seem to be tilting forward when the cat rests.



Neck: neither too long nor too short, the neck is in harmony with the body.

Body: semi-foreign in type, the body is long, slender and elegant without being tubular. The lines are clear and well-designed. The back is level.

Legs: in harmony with the body, the legs are high and fine, without being fragile or delicate. The hind legs are higher than the forelegs and deeply angulated. Front and back stands are parallel.

Feet: small and oval.

Tail: the tail is naturally curved in pom-pom shape. Carried upright when the cat is relaxed, the tail can be flexible or rigid. The hair on the tail is long enough to completely hide boning structure.

Coat and texture:

Japanese Bobtail shorthair: the coat is soft and silky, short to

medium in length with very little undercoat.

Japanese Bobtail longhair: the coat is soft and silky, medium to long with very little undercoat. It may have a ruff. The coat falls naturally on the flanks and flows, forming britches behind the back legs.

Colour and pattern: solid coloured cats should have an even and deep coat, from the hair root to end. Concerning bicolour and tricolour cats, called "Mi-Ke", markings should be bold and clearly visible with good contrast to give a dramatic effect.

Penalize

Short or round head. Cobby body. Lack of curving in tail or pom-pom too far beyond body.

Withhold all awards

No tail or normal tail.
General show penalties and withholdings.



KORAT

HEAD = 40 points

Shape and size = 10
Eyes (shape and colour) = 5
Ears = 5
Profile = 5
Muzzle and chin = 5

BODY = 30 points

Torso = 10
Boning = 5
Musculature = 5
Legs = 5
Tail = 5

COAT AND TEXTURE = 30 points

Length and texture = 10
Colour = 20

Permissible colours

Blue

[Category: traditional

Divisions: solid

Colour: blue]

Permissible crosses

Korat X Korat

Introduction

The Korat is a rare naturally occurring breed imported from Thailand, where it was already known in the 14th century and cherished as a "good luck" cat. This shorthair cat has large green eyes and a blue coat with a silver halo. His heart-shaped head is typical.

Medium in size, the Korat is a powerful and muscled cat reaching full maturity around 3 years of age.

Head: the head is heart-shaped, with curved lines. Viewed in front, the prominent brow ridges form the upper curve of the heart, whereas the muzzle is the bottom part of it. From the side, the forehead is large and flat, followed by a slight stop at nose level. The end of the nose is curved downward like a lion's.

Muzzle: neither square nor pointed, the muzzle completes the triangular shape of the heart. The jaws are strong and the chin is firm.

Eyes: oversized compared to the face, the eyes are rounded when open but keep an oriental slant when half-closed. Set wide apart, there are luminous green. Kittens under 2 years can have yellow amber eyes.

Ears: large, with rounded tips, the ears are set high on the head with a well opened base. The outside is covered with a fine textured fur and the inside is sparsely furnished.

Neck: medium in size, the neck is strong and muscled.

Body: semi-cobby in type, the body shows smooth curved lines with a broad chest and rounded hips. The rump is round. The Korat is powerful and extremely muscled, yet never heavy.

Legs: medium sized, the legs are proportioned to the body so that height at shoulders is identical to the distance from base of neck to base of tail. Boning is medium but with strong musculature.



Feet: oval.

Tail: medium long, the tail is thick at base and tapering to a blunt tip.

Coat: medium short, the coat is single and close lying, glossy and satiny. The coat is blue, each hair being silver tipped, enlightening the fur with a silver sheen effect, even more intense where the coat is shorter. The coat over the spine is inclined to break as the cat moves.

Penalize

Small eyes or eyes set too close.

Narrow head.

Ghost tabby markings in adult cats.

Lack of silver halo.

Withhold all awards

White lockets.

General show penalties and withholdings.



KURILIAN BOBTAIL SHORTHAIR & LONGHAIR

HEAD = 25 points

Shape = 10

Eyes = 5

Ears = 5

Chin = 5

BODY = 30 points

Torso = 10

Legs and feet = 5

Tail = 15

COAT AND TEXTURE = 30 points

Texture = 15

Length = 15

COLOUR = 5 points

CONDITION = 10 points

Permissible colours

Categories: traditional, point

Divisions: solid, tabby, silver/smoke, solid and white, tabby and white, silver/smoke and white

Colours: all

Permissible crosses

Kurilian Bobtail shorthair X Kurilian Bobtail shorthair

Kurilian Bobtail shorthair X Kurilian Bobtail longhair

Kurilian Bobtail longhair X Kurilian Bobtail longhair

Introduction

The Kurilian Bobtail is a naturally occurring bobtailed cat from Kuril Islands, an archipelago situated between the Russian peninsula of Kamchatka and the north of the Japanese island Hokkaido.

This cat, characterised by its short pom-pom shaped tail, is compact and very sturdy. Shorthair or longhair, it comes in a wide array of colours.

Head: viewed in front, the head is trapezoidal, wide at cheekbones, which are high and prominent. From the side, the forehead line is followed by a slight concave indentation leading to a broad and straight nose.

Muzzle: powerful and well defined, the muzzle is strong. The chin is firm.

Eyes: almost round, the eyes are large and set at a slight angle. All colours are accepted without relationship with coat colour.

Ears: medium, the ears are set wide apart.

Neck: powerful, the neck is rather short.

Body: semi cobby in type, the body is compact and powerful. From shoulder blades to rump, the back is arched.

Legs: medium long, the legs have a strong boning and are powerfully muscled.

Feet: round.

Tail: 3 to 8 cm long (1.2 to 3.15 inches) without coat, the tail is composed of one or more irregular kinks or curves.



Coat and texture:

Kurilian Bobtail shorthair: short and close lying coat, with important guard hair and abundant undercoat.

Kurilian Bobtail longhair: semi longhair coat, with important guard hair and abundant undercoat.

Penalize

Tail length from 8 to 12 cm (3.15 to 4.72 inches).

Straight tail without curves or kinks.

Long body.

Type similar to the Japanese Bobtail's.

Withhold all awards

Absence of tail.

Tail length that is more than 12 cm (4.72 inches).

General show penalties and withholdings.



LAPERM SHORTHAIR & LONGHAIR

HEAD = 35 points

Shape = 10
Ears = 5
Eyes = 5
Muzzle = 5
Chin = 5
Neck = 5

BODY = 20 points

Torso = 5
Legs and feet = 5
Musculature = 5
Tail = 5

COAT AND TEXTURE = 45 points

Length = 10
Texture = 10
Colour = 10
Curls = 15

Permissible colours

Categories: all

Divisions: solid, tabby, silver/smoke, solid and white, tabby and white, silver/smoke and white

Colours: all

Permissible crosses

LaPerm shorthair X LaPerm shorthair

LaPerm shorthair X LaPerm longhair

LaPerm longhair X LaPerm longhair

Introduction

All LaPerms come from "Curly", a curly cat discovered in Oregon in 1982 by Linda Koehl, the founder of the breed. The LaPerm's curly coat is due to a dominant gene.

At birth, kittens can be curly or straight haired. Around two weeks of age, kittens lose all their coat. This baldness period can last a few weeks,

but usually, all kittens recover a brand new curly fur by four months of age, meaning that a kitten born with straight hair can become curly.

The LaPerm exists in two varieties, short- and long-hair.

Head: in front, the head is a modified wedge with rounded contours. From the side, the flat forehead is followed by a slight indentation between forehead and nose, without break. The nose is broad and straight.

Muzzle: rather large compared to the rest of the head, the muzzle has well-defined whisker pads. The chin is firm.

Eyes: medium, the eyes are almond shaped when the cat is quiet and round when in alert. They are slightly slanted. All colours are accepted, without relationship to the coat.

Ears: ear set follows the triangle of the head. The ears are medium, but their base is wide. Lynx tips are welcome.

Neck: the neck is medium and carried erect.

Body: semi-foreign in type, the body is medium-long, elegant and well-muscled.

Legs: in harmony with the body, the legs have a medium boning.

Feet: round.



Tail: medium long, the tail is proportioned to the body.

Coat and texture: the fur is curly and/or wavy. The feel to the touch is unique among rex cats. Soft, it is never wiry but on the contrary, it may part with a breath.

LaPerm longhair: semi longhair. Curls are tighter on throat forming a ruff. Inside and base of ear are furnished with ringlets getting down the sides of the head. Whiskers and eyebrows are very long and curly. The tail is plumed.

LaPerm shorthair: medium short and wavy fur. There are no curls on

the ruff or under the ears. The tail is well furnished and 'bottle brush' like.

Penalize

Frizzy appearance.

Lack of hair inside the ears in shorthair cats and lack of curls at base of ears in longhair cats.

Withhold all awards

Cobby or oriental types.

Straight coat.

Lack of fur.

White lockets in non particolored cats.

General show penalties and withholdings.



MAINE COON

HEAD = 35 points

Shape and size = 15

Muzzle = 5

Eyes = 5

Ears = 10

BODY = 40 points

Shape and size = 10

Boning and musculature = 10

Legs and feet = 10

Tail = 10

COLOUR = 5 points

COAT = 20 points

Length = 10

Texture = 10

Permissible colours

Category: traditional

Divisions: solid, tabby, silver/smoke, solid and white, tabby and white, silver/smoke and white

Colours: all except those based on chocolate, lilac, cinnamon and fawn.

Permissible crosses

Maine Coon X Maine Coon

Introduction

The Maine Coon is a semi longhair cat from the state of Maine, on the east coast of the United States. The breed was developed from breedings between cats from local farms and other cats of unknown origins, imported by European immigrants and that were able to survive the hostile Northeast living conditions and climate.

Important remarks: type must not be sacrificed for size, or size to type.

Males are noticeably larger than females.

Head: in length as in width, the head has a good size, with high and prominent cheekbones. Viewed from the side, the gentle concave curve at bridge of nose flows into a smooth nose line, without a stop. The top of head is slightly round.

Muzzle: viewed in front, the muzzle seems encased in a square. From the side, it clearly stands out from skull and is never pointed or tapered. Nose, lips and end of chin are on the same vertical line, strengthening the square look of muzzle. Firm strong chin. A good balance between head and muzzle length is essential.

Eyes: large, slightly oval and wide set, they are slightly oblique set but can appear round when the cat keeps attention. All eye colours are allowed regardless of coat colour.

Ears: large, wide at base, set high on head (see allowances), the ears are set apart by one ear's base's width. Moderately pointed, they have a very slight outward tilt. Good furnishing and lynx tips are desirable.

Neck: medium in size, the neck is well-muscled.

Body: long and powerful, the body is large, muscular, with a broad chest. Rectangular in shape, the body should not show any exaggerate feature that would weaken overall balance.



Legs: solid, with a powerful musculature and a sturdy boning, the legs are medium in length, strengthening the appearance of a rectangular body.

Feet: large, round, and well-tufted, with 5 toes in front feet and 4 in back.

Tail: long, the tail should ideally reach the base of shoulder blade. Wide at base and tapering to tip with full, flowing fur.

Coat and colour: short on shoulders and thighs, the fur gets gradually longer down the back and sides to reach full length on the stomach and britches. Sought after on the throat, the ruff does not get down to the chest. The texture is silky, though with body and naturally falls on each side. Slight undercoat. Length of fur and undercoat density follow seasonal changes, and a short coat in summer should not be penalized.

Allowances

The Maine Coon is a slow maturing cat and this should be taken into account during judgment. The head shows broadening in mature cats which makes ears smaller and lower. A slight bump is allowed on the end of nose.

Penalize

Straight profile.

Stop.

Pronounced bump on nose.

Weak chin.

Short or pointed muzzle.

Short winter coat or overall even coat.

Lack of fur.

Woolly undercoat.

Withhold all awards

White lockets in non particular cats.

Short and cobby body.

Fine boning.

Lack of structure or musculature.

Polydactyly (incorrect number of toes).

General show penalties and withholdings.



MANX & CYMRIC

HEAD = 35 points

Profile = 5
Muzzle = 5
Nose = 5
Chin = 5
Ears = 5
Eye Shape = 5
Eye colour = 5

BODY = 30 points

Neck = 5
Torso = 10
Legs and feet = 5
Musculature = 5
Boning = 5

Tail (or lack of tail) = 15 points

COAT = 15 points

Length = 5
Texture = 5
Colour = 5

CONDITION = 5 points

Permissible colours

Categories: all
Divisions: solid, tabby, silver/smoke, solid and white, tabby and white, silver/smoke and white
Colours: all

Permissible crosses

Manx X Manx
Manx X Cymric (Manx longhair)
Cymric X Cymric
Manx X British Shorthair
Manx X British Longhair
Cymric X British Shorthair
Cymric X British Longhair

There are 4 categories of Manx (or Cymric):
The rumpy which is tailless;

The rumpy riser which has a rise of 1 to 3 sacral vertebrae;
The stumpy which has 1 to 3 normal (caudal) vertebrae;
The longy which has a normal tail is considered as a breeding auxiliary and is not eligible for championship.

Rumpy, rumpy riser and stumpy Manx (or Cymric) can only be bred to longy Manx (or Cymric).

Introduction

The Manx is a tailless cat, originated from the Isle of Man, where it occurred naturally.

The Cymric is the Longhair variety of the Manx.

Head: the head is broad with well-rounded contours when viewed from any angle. The cheeks are full. The top of the head is rounded, followed by a slightly concave curve. The nose is short and broad. A slight stop is allowed. Adult males have definite jowls.

Muzzle: when viewed from the front or from the side, the muzzle is set in a well-defined circle with firm and full whisker pads. The nose and edge of nose are straight. The end of the nose is in line with the very firm chin.

Eyes: round, big and well opened, the eyes are set well apart which strengthens the breadth of nose. The eye colour should be even and in relation to coat colour. The more intense and brilliant tones preferred.



Ears: wide at the base, the ears are medium to small, with rounded tip. They are set well apart and should fit into the rounded contour of the head.

Neck: stocky and muscled, the neck is very short, almost non-existent.

Body: cobby in type, the body is compact, thick, muscular, strong and well-rounded. The back forms a smooth continuous arch from the shoulders to the well-rounded rump. The boning is strong, with a powerful musculature. The size of the body is medium to large.

Legs: medium, the legs are slightly shorter than the body. Their boning is substantial and they are strongly muscled.

Feet: round and firm.

Tail: the Manx is tailless. No penalty should be given for a slight rise of cartilage which does not stop the judge's hand when the palm is stroked down the back and over the rump.

Coat and colour:

Manx: short, dense and thick fur, straight to the point where it stands away from the neck when the cat moves its head. It looks like a woollen carpet. The coat has a thick undercoat and gives the impression of a good natural protection.

Cymric: semi long, silky fur, with a thick undercoat. Ruff and britches are well furnished.

Allowances

Seasonal changes in coat texture are allowed.

Manx: texture can be somewhat different in cats other than blue, lilac or cream.

Cymric: quality of texture can be different according to colours, but density must be the same.

Penalize

Too long texture or lying down on the body in the Manx.

Lack of undercoat or density in general.

Flat forehead, stop too strong, nose too long.

Vertical ear set.

Short hind legs.

Flat back.

Cow hocks.

Withhold all awards

White lockets in non particular cats.

Appearance too close to the Exotic or Persian.

Pinched nostrils.

Fine boning. Lack of muscle tone.

Long body.

Weak hindquarters causing inability to stand or walk properly.

Tail.

General show penalties and withholdings.



MUNCHKIN SHORTHAIR & LONGHAIR

HEAD = 30 points

Shape = 10
Ears = 5
Eyes = 5
Muzzle = 5
Profile = 5

BODY = 50 points

Neck = 5
Torso = 10
Legs = 20
Feet = 10
Tail = 5

COAT = 10 points

Texture and length = 5
Colour = 5

CONDITION AND BALANCE = 10 points

Permissible colours

Categories: all

Divisions: solid, tabby, silver/smoke, solid and white, tabby and white, silver/smoke and white

Colours: all

Permissible crosses

Munchkin X Munchkin

Munchkin X European Shorthair

Munchkin x domestic cat

not belonging to any breed

Munchkin cats with non-mutated legs are considered as breeding auxiliaries and are not eligible for championship.

Introduction

The Munchkin's distinctive feature is its short legs developed from a spontaneous dominant mutation

which has occurred several times in the domestic cat. In fact, if the first known Munchkin was shown in 1991 at Madison Square Garden, NY, short legged cats had been observed all along the XXth century in Great Britain or in Russia.

Contrary to what one might think, only the legs are modified by that mutation, the form and flexibility of the spine being similar to that seen in all other cats. The short legs do not hamper its mobility in any way, even if it does not jump as high as some other breeds.

If the breed was first selected from domestic cats, it was later developed thanks to the outcrosses to other breeds. Nonetheless, it is important to keep a moderate type to the Munchkin, close to that of the European Shorthair.

Head: the head is a modified wedge with rounded contours, in proportion with body. Skull and forehead are very slightly rounded. The nose bridge is well defined, without stop but with a gentle change of direction. The nose is more often straight. The head is stronger in males than in females.

Muzzle: well-defined, the muzzle is strong but without pinch. The chin is firm.

Eyes: medium to large, the eyes are walnut shaped and set at a slight angle. All colours are accepted without relationship with coat colour.



It should only be as bright and luminous as possible.

Ears: medium in size, the ears are wide at the base. They are set rather apart with slightly rounded tip. The longhair variety has good ear furnishings.

Neck: medium, the neck is rather thick and well muscled.

Body: semi foreign in type, the body is medium to large and rectangular. The chest is broad, well rounded and developed. The boning is strong and the musculature is powerful. Shoulder blades are angulated and prominent.

Legs: short and sturdy, the legs are well proportioned with upper and lower forelegs equal in length and, at the back, thigh and lower leg approximately equal in length. Forelegs and back legs should be as straight as possible with medium boning and good musculature. Hind legs slightly longer than forelegs.

Feet: round and firm, they are smaller in females than in males.

Tail: thick at base, the tail is medium long and tapering to a rounded tip. It is carried erect when in motion.

Coat and texture:

Munchkin shorthair: short, dense with lustrous appearance, the coat is close lying with medium undercoat.

Munchkin longhair: semi-long and silky, the coat has moderate undercoat. A slight ruff is accepted. Shaggy britches and plumed tail are welcome.

Penalize

Lack of muscle tone.

Type too elegant or on the contrary too massive.

Nose too long.

Round head.

Round eyes.

Withhold all awards

Cowhocking.

Hollow back.

Any disability to walk or stand normally.

Normal sized legs.

Any resemblance with a recognized breed, other than the European Shorthair.

General show penalties and withholdings.



NORWEGIAN FOREST CAT

HEAD = 30 points

Shape and size = 10

Profile = 5

Muzzle and chin = 5

Ears = 5

Eyes = 5

BODY = 35 points

Shape and size = 10

Body boning and musculature = 10

Legs and feet = 5

Tail = 10

COAT AND TEXTURE = 25 points

Length = 10

Texture and density = 10

Colour = 5

CONDITION = 10 points

Permissible colours

Category: traditional

Divisions: all

Colours: all except those based on chocolate, lilac, cinnamon, fawn

Permissible crosses

Norwegian X Norwegian

Introduction

The Norwegian, also called Norwegian Forest Cat or Skogkatt, is a large cat from Scandinavia. He developed a particularly dense and water-resistant fur as well as a large size in order to resist those regions' harsh climates. A large ruff frames its head and gives this breed a very special look.

Head: medium in size, the head is a modified wedge. The slightly rounded top of head and forehead are followed

by a straight nose, without curve or stop.

NB: in adult males, the head gets broader, and the triangle formed by chin and ears' end gets wider.

Muzzle: the muzzle is not pinched. The chin is firm.

Eyes: Large, almond-shaped, the eyes are set on an oblique tilt and give the cat an alert and expressive look. All eye colours are allowed regardless of coat colour.

Ears: medium to large, the ears are wide at base, slightly pointed and set in line of triangle. Viewed from the side, they tilt forward. Lynx tips are desirable. Furnishings extend beyond outer edge of each ear.

Neck: well-muscled, medium in length.

Body: rather long, powerful and massive, with a sturdy boning and a full and wide chest.

Legs: rather high, the legs are strongly muscled with a solid boning.

Feet: large and round, with tufted toes.

Tail: long, thick at base and bushy, it is ideally as long as the body.

Coat and colour: the coat is double, with long, coarse water repellent upper coat covering a woolly undercoat, giving an impression of density and thickness.



The ruff is made of long hair coming from behind the ears down to a well-furnished chest. Full ruff and britches are made of undercoat only.

Quality of fur is much more important than colour. In particular cats, any proportion of white is accepted, whatever the size and place of it.

Allowances

A head that is longer than wide in kitten until championship.

Length of fur and density of undercoat varying along the seasons, a much shorter coat in summer should not be penalized.

Lack of upper coat is accepted in kittens until the age of 6 months.

Penalize

Round or square head.

Head longer than wide in adults.

Ears too small.

Ears set too close or set too high in adults.

Convex, concave or broken profile.

Receding chin. Round eyes.

Short tail.

Silky or breakable hair.

Lack of upper coat in wintertime.

Withhold all awards

Short body.

Short legs.

Fine boning.

Lack of undercoat in wintertime.

General show penalties and withholdings.



OCICAT

HEAD = 25 points

Shape = 5
Eyes = 5
Ears = 5
Muzzle = 10

BODY = 35 points

Torso = 10
Size = 10
Legs and feet = 10
Tail = 5

COAT, COLOUR AND PATTERN = 40 points

Texture = 5
Colour = 15
Pattern = 20

Permissible colours

Category: traditional

Divisions: solid, tabby (spotted tabby pattern only), silver/smoke (spotted tabby pattern only)

Colours: black, blue, chocolate, lilac, cinnamon, fawn.

Permissible crosses

Ocicat X Ocicat

Solid (non-agouti) Ocicats are considered as breeding auxiliaries and are not eligible for show.

Introduction

In Michigan, in 1964, an accidental cross between an Oriental and an Abyssinian gave birth to a spotted kitten looking so much like an ocelot that it was named Ocicat. The attraction for wild looking domestic cats led a breeder, Virginia Daly, to start the original breeding program of nowadays' Ocicats.

Head: the head is a modified wedge, with rounded contours and well-defined cheekbones. From the side, there is a slight curve between the gently rounded forehead and the nose, without any break.

Muzzle: broad and well-defined, the muzzle is rather square from the front showing a certain length from the side. The pinch between the cheekbones and the muzzle should not be too important. The jaws are firm, showing proper bite. The chin is strong.

Eyes: oval, the eyes are large, set wide apart and slightly slanted. All eye colours, except blue, are accepted without relationship with coat colour, but eye colour should be as even as possible.

Ears: medium in size, the ears are set as much on top of the head as on the side. Lynx tips are desirable.

Neck: the neck is arched.

Body: semi-foreign in type, the body is rather long, sturdy and deep but without being heavy. The chest is broad and the ribcage slightly rounded. The back is level or slightly higher on the hindquarters. The musculature is powerful and elegant, giving an athletic appearance. Even if large cats are preferred, balance and harmony are more important than size. Females are noticeably smaller than males.



Legs: medium long and well-muscled, the legs are firmly boned.

Feet: oval and compact.

Tail: medium to long, the tail is rather thick at base and slightly tapering to the tip.

Coat and texture: Fine, tight, silky and close-lying, the coat is long enough to carry several bands of ticking. When those bands of colour meet, they form clear markings contrasting with lighter ground colour. Hair forming the spots are light coloured with dark tip. All hair shafts are ticked except at the tip of the tail. Ground colour should be light enough to allow a distinct contrast with darker markings, even in dilute coloured coats. Chin, throat, inside of legs and underside are lighter than the back.

Pattern: All markings should be clearly visible, whatever the angle one looks at the cat. Markings on the face, legs and tail should be darker than those on the body. The forehead displays the characteristic M of the tabbies and the eyes the typical Mascara lines. A second line beyond the make-up gets paler toward the ears. Clear straight lines go from the M on the skull and become well-elongated spots on the spine. The

markings are longer on the shoulders to make a transition between the lines and the spots. The rest of the body is covered with irregular-shaped spots that are never aligned in order not to follow the mackerel tabby markings. The broken blotched pattern, with a spot circled by spots on the flanks, is appreciated. There are several broken necklaces at the throat and spots on the belly. The legs display large bracelets that may be of different size and broken. The tail has rings down to its dark tip.

Allowances

Off-white tone on chin and throat is not considered a fault, as well as the silver-white ground colour in silvers.

Penalize

Elongated spots following a mackerel tabby pattern.

Pale colours without enough contrast.

Woolly coat.

Heavy or massive body.

Withhold all awards

White locket or spots.

Non agouti cat or with tabby pattern other than spotted.

General show penalties and withholdings.



PERSIAN & EXOTIC SHORTHAIR

HEAD = 35 points

Shape and size = 18

Ears = 7

Eyes shape and set = 10

BODY = 35 points

Shape and size = 15

Musculature and boning = 10

Legs and feet = 5

Tail = 5

COAT AND COLOUR = 25 points

Texture = 10

Colour = 10

Eye colour = 5

(Remark: the distribution inside the 25 points for coat and colour can vary according to divisions, see below)

CONDITION AND BALANCE = 5 points

Permissible colours

Categories: all

Divisions: solid, tabby, silver/smoke, solid and white, tabby and white, silver/smoke and white

Colours: all

Permissible crosses

Persian X Persian

Persian X Exotic Shorthair

Exotic Shorthair X Exotic Shorthair

Introduction

The Persian is a long-haired cat breed created by the English breeders at the end of the XIXth century, from matings between Middle East semi longhair cats and English shorthair cats.

The Exotic Shorthair was created at the end of the 1960s in the United States: it is the shorthair version of the Persian.

Persian and Exotic are quiet cats, amenable to handling.

Head: the head is round and massive, with a broad dome shaped top of head. The face is round with a sweet expression and a well rounded boning. Cheeks are wide and strong, with full and prominent cheek bones. Viewed from the side, forehead, nose and chin are on the same vertical line.

Nose: it is broad and very short, with sufficiently open nostrils so that breathing is not constrained. The deep, well-marked break should sit between the eyes, ideally in the middle, never above the upper line of eyes, and never below the lower line.

Muzzle: it should be round, broad and full, testifying of a perfect occlusion of jaws. Strong chin.

Eyes: round, large and set far apart, the eyes have a sweet expression. The colour should be the most intense possible, conforming to coat colour.

Ears: almost round, not unduly open at base, ears are small and set wide apart, fitting into contour of head. Inside well furnished in Persian.

Neck: thick and massive, the neck is short, the head seems to be embedded in the shoulders.



Body: cobby and massive, equally wide across rounded shoulders and hips. Back level. Broad chest, Well-rounded abdomen and ribs. The cat should be well-muscled without obvious fat.

Legs: short, sturdy and strong, the legs are straight.

Feet: round and massive.

Tail: short, wide at base, ending in a rounded tip, in proportion to body length. well furnished in Persian.

Coat and texture:

Persian: long all over the body, including shoulders, the fur is dense, fine and silky. An abundant undercoat gives the coat full volume. The well developed ruff runs down between the front legs and the abdomen.

Exotic shorthair: dense and soft, the fur stands away from the body thanks to thickness of undercoat. Slightly longer than other shorthairs, it should not be long enough to lie on the body or flow.

Allowances

Seasonal variations are allowed.

Penalize

Head: flat forehead, pinch.

Ears: large, pointed or too close.

Body: narrow chest, long back, long or narrow neck.

Tail: too long.

Legs: too long or arched.

Feet: oval.

Eyes: small, slanted, not round enough, too close, bulging, too pale.

Exotic Shorthair: long coat, close lying, without undercoat.

Withhold all awards

Any asymmetry of face, bite deformity, off-center nose.

Nose too deep compared to forehead and chin.

Pinched nostrils.

Long or narrow head, long or Roman nose, thin muzzle.

Poor muscle tone.

White spots in cats other than particular.

Poor grooming and/or coat condition.

General show penalties and withholdings.



POINT DIVISION

This division includes sepia, mink and colourpoint categories.

COAT AND COLOUR = 25 points
Texture = 5 points
Colour and pattern = 15 points
Eye colour = 5 points

In this division, there should be a definite contrast between colour of points, that should be as homogenous as possible, and body colour, which is uniform.

Absence of ghost barrings is desirable, but they are allowed in tabby cats.

The impact of age and basic colour on the evolution of pattern should be taken into account: the points are often not totally developed in kittens, most of all in dilute colours, whereas darker shades on a mature cat's body are normal.

TIPPED DIVISION

This division includes silver shaded, chinchilla (including cameo), golden shaded and golden shell.

COAT AND COLOUR = 25 points
Make-up (of eyes, nose and lips) = 7 points
Texture = 5 points
Colour and pattern = 6 points
Eye colour = 7 points

In this division, coat should appear white in silver cats and gold in golden cats on flanks and tail. There should not be darker areas or spots, no tabby markings. Any cream shading in silver cats is a fault. The undercoat is pure white in the silver cats and gold in the golden cats, britches and legs too.

Tipping is regularly distributed on the body, a maximum of 1/8 of a hair length in chinchilla and golden shell cats and 1/4 of a hair length in silver shaded and golden shaded cats.

In tipped cats, there will be fully coloured hairs, from root to tip, among white or golden hairs. The face shows a few light shadings of tipping under the eyes, on the ears and sometimes on the legs.

The eyes, the nose margin and the lips should be naturally made-up, outlined by a thin line in harmony with coat colour.

Withhold all awards

Even if it is neatly executed, shaving of the border of the nose and/or an eyeline to replace a missing make-up shall be penalized.

SMOKE DIVISION

COAT AND COLOUR = 25 points
Texture = 5 points
Colour and pattern = 15 points
Eye colour = 5 points

Smoke Persian and Exotic Shorthair cats should have white furnishing in the ears. The silver base should be evenly distributed on all the body, including head, legs and tail. It should represent about 1/4 to 1/3 of a hair length.

Allowance

Density of silver base should be stronger from December to April. On the contrary, from May to November, this particularity may diminish.



TABBY DIVISION

COAT AND COLOUR = 25 points

Texture = 5 points

Colour and pattern = 15 points

Eye colour = 5 points

There are four tabby recognized patterns in the Persian and Exotic Shorthair cats: ticked, spotted, mackerel and blotched patterns. Those patterns are the same as in all other breeds, with a good contrast: the basic colour shall contrast with the tabby markings.

PARTICOLOR DIVISION

COAT AND COLOUR = 25 points

Texture = 5 points

Colour and pattern = 15 points

Eye colour = 5 points

Any Persian or Exotic Shorthair with white is considered particolor, whatever the colour base: classic, tabby, smoke, tipped, point in the following categories:

Bicolour or tricolour pattern:

Any distribution showing around 25% to 50 % of white is considered bicolour or tricolour.

Ideally, the distribution of white should start from the nose with an inverted V, and continue down to the end of the legs and stomach, with a white band on the neck if possible.

Any distribution of white that is not exactly identical to that ideal description shall not be considered as a fault.

Withhold all awards

Cats with less than 20% of white.

Harlequin pattern:

Is considered as Harlequin any distribution showing between 50% to 80% of white.

Van pattern:

In van pattern, ideally, colour is only on top of head and tail.

Spots on head should be around the base of the ears, with white between the coloured areas, if possible.

Allowances

Two or three spots are allowed, if the total of colour does not exceed 20% of the surface of the cat, head and tail included. Beyond those three spots and/or 20% of colour, the pattern will be considered as harlequin.

White spot at the end of the tail.



PETERBALD

HEAD = 30 points

Profile = 6
Shape and length = 6
Chin = 3
Ears = 7
Eyes set and shape = 8

BODY = 30 points

Size, structure, musculature = 15
Neck = 3
Tail = 6
Legs and feet = 6

COAT AND TEXTURE = 15 points

Hairlessness = 8
Wrinkles = 7

COLOUR = 15 points

Coat = 10
Eyes = 5

CONDITION AND BALANCE = 10 points

Permissible colours

*Categories: traditional, point
Divisions: solid, tabby, silver/smoke,
solid and white, tabby and white,
silver/smoke and white
Colours: all*

Permissible crosses

*Peterbald X Peterbald
Peterbald X Siamese
Peterbald X Oriental*

Introduction

The Peterbald is a breed that was created by Russian breeders by introducing the Donskoy's dominant gene responsible for hairlessness in Oriental cats. That is why the

Peterbald definitely is an oriental type cat. There are 4 varieties:

Totally bald cats;
Cats with a very shorthair coat, called "velours";
Cats with a coarse coat, called "brush";
Cats with a mutated coat.

Non-mutated coated cats are considered as breeding auxiliaries and are not eligible for championship. All the expressions of the mutation (bald, velvet, brush) are shown in the same class.

Head: viewed in front, the head is medium, long and triangular. The top of the head and forehead are flat or slightly rounded. 3 types of profiles are accepted: perfectly straight, slightly convex or in 2 lines, the line of the forehead following the line of the nose without a break. Cheeks are flat. Jowls are accepted in adult males.

Muzzle: when facing, the nose is inside the triangle of head, without pinch. The end of the nose should not be narrow.

Viewed in profile, the nose is long and straight.

The jaws are medium in size. The chin is firm, in line with the end of the nose.

Eyes: Medium sized, the eyes are oriental. Almond shaped and set well apart, they are set with a slant toward the nose, in harmony with the triangle of the head. Colour of eyes is deepest vivid blue for pointed cats,



and deepest vivid green for traditional cats. Odd eyes (green and blue) are accepted in particolor cats. Odd eyes and blue eyes are accepted in white Peterbalds.

Ears: Large, wide at base, set well apart, the ears continue the triangle of the head.

Neck: long, slender and elegant, the neck brings out head and shoulders.

Body: oriental in type, medium in size, the body is long, tubular and firm. It appears strikingly dense when handled. It is athletic and slender with a firm and lithe musculature. Equal width at shoulders and hips. Fine boning.

Tail: in harmony with length of body and length of legs.

Legs: long and elegant, they are in harmony with length of body. Their boning is fine and their musculature is firm.

Feet: oval and small.

Skin:

Bald variety: the skin is elastic and totally bald, with a rubber-like feeling. The whiskers are often missing.

Velours variety: the skin is covered with a very short coat, with a chamois to short velvet touch. The extremities often display longer hair. Whiskers are curled or broken.

Brush variety: the coat is short, curly and coarse, sometimes sparse on the body. The whiskers are curled and broken.

In "bald" and "velours" varieties, the cats can have wrinkles on the head, neck, forelegs underside, groin, and belly.

Type should be the priority. If equal in type, the "velours" variety with the shorter possible hair (chamois touch) should be preferred.

Condition: neither fat nor thin, the cats of this breed group are slender, not skinny.

Allowances

In the "velours" variety, hair texture and length can change until 18 months of age.

Penalize

Short or massive body, short legs, heavy boning.

Round or broad head. Short muzzle. Break in profile. Pinch.

Lack of or prominent chin.

Small or round eyes or eyes that are not slanted enough.

Too much skin.

Withhold all awards

White spots except in particolor cats.

Lack of pigment on paws or nose.

Any fault in tail.

Entropion.

General show penalties and withholdings.



PIXIE BOB SHORTHAIR & LONGHAIR

HEAD = 40 points

Shape = 5
Ears = 5
Eyes = 10
Nose, muzzle, chin = 15
Profile = 5

BODY = 40 points

Torso = 10
Legs = 5
Feet = 5
Tail = 5
Boning and musculature = 15

COAT, COLOUR AND PATTERN = 20 points

Length = 3
Texture = 5
Pattern = 6
Colour = 6

Permissible colours

Brown spotted tabby only
[Category: traditional
Division: tabby (spotted tabby
pattern only)
Colour: black]

Permissible crosses

Pixie Bob X Pixie Bob

*Polydactyl Pixie Bobs can obtain a
LOOF pedigree but are not eligible for
championship.*

Introduction

Starting in 1980, the breeding program of the Pixie Bob aimed to create a domestic cat resembling the wild Bobcat from Northern America. Its wild look does not reflect the true nature of this loving, loyal and laid-

back cat. Females are noticeably smaller than males. The Pixie Bob exists in short and longhair versions.

Head: the medium to large head has the shape of a large inverted pear when seen in frontal view. From the side, the forehead is slightly rounded and continued by a gentle stop. The nose is wide, slightly convex, with gentle bump. Nose leather is brick red and particularly large.

Muzzle: large and strong, the well-defined muzzle has fleshy whisker pads. The chin is well-developed and covered with coarse fuzzy fur. It is firm and aligned with tip of nose.

Note: description of chin/muzzle/nose forming a soft sided diamond is very important in the overall appearance of the Pixie Bob, which justifies the 15 points in standard.

Eyes: medium in size, the eyes have the shape of a softened right-angled triangle. The bushy brows form a first horizontal line going down along the nose in a vertical line. The triangle is stopped by a diagonal line from the inner corner of the eye toward the ear.

Set wide apart, the eyes are a bit covered by heavy eye lids, giving the impression that the cat is half asleep. The make-up consists of a cream or cream-white band around the eye and Mascara lines from the outer corner of the eye down through the cheek. Preferred colours go from gold to hazel. Gooseberry green is allowed.



Ears: medium sized, the ears are large at base with rounded tip. They are set as much on top of the head as on the side, slightly tilting outward. Lynx tips are desirable as well as pale thumb prints on the back of the ears.

Neck: medium, the neck is strong and muscled.

Body: long and strongly built, the body is medium to large. The shoulder blades are prominent, giving a rolling move. The flanks are deep and powerful. The chest is broad and well-developed. The back is not level: there is a downward slope behind the shoulders, followed by a slight upward slope to the prominent hind legs that are slightly higher than the shoulders. The rump is gently sloping downward to the tail. A belly pouch is desirable in males as in females.

Tail: short, the tail is preferably flexible but kinks and curls are accepted. Minimum length: 2 inches (approximately a thumb's length). Maximum length: to hock when leg is extended. Tail length is determined by the last bone part that is felt. When at rest, the tail is carried low.

Legs: The legs are long and muscled with strong boning.

Feet: large and broad, the feet are almost round with big phalanxes and fleshy toes.

Coat and texture:

Pixie Bob shorthair: soft coat, woolly and resilient to the touch. The coat, which is not too close to the body, is longer on the belly.

Pixie Bob longhair: the very soft coat is closer to the body than in the

shorthair variety. It does not exceed 5 cm (2")

In both short and longhair varieties, hair on the head and face is very fuzzy, with thick brows and a downward growth. The fur breaks easily and seems well-suited to hard climatic conditions.

Seasonal changes may be noticed in the texture, coat colour and hair length. In summer, the coat is shorter than in winter and the spotted pattern is clearly visible. In winter, the coat gets denser, emphasizing the ticking and giving the impression that the coat is sparkled with frost.

The only colour accepted in championship is a brown spotted tabby well lightened by an important ticking. Spots are randomly scattered on the body (broken mackerel or blotched patterns). Rosettes are accepted and the belly is spotted.

All shades of brown spotted tabby are accepted, even if warm shades are desirable.

The wild look of the coat colour is given by a mouse grey base colour with an inverted ticking: darker bands are next to the skin and lighter colour bands at the end of the hair. Colour of agouti bands ranges from brown to dark brown, each hair displaying several alternate bands.

The belly is not ticked and tends towards cream-white, still on a mouse grey base. The chin and throat are paler. Paw pads, back of legs and tail tip are dark brown or black.

Note: type is more important than pattern or colour.

Penalize

Flat head.

Receding chin or forehead.

Narrow hips.

Lack of primordial belly pouch.

Tail not respecting the standard.



Cow hocks.
Belly too dark.
White locket.
Close lying coat.
Coat too long in the shorthair version.

Withhold all awards

Fine boning or musculature.
Pattern or colour not in relation with the standard.

Lack of ticking or lack of spotted pattern throughout the coat.
Ruff on the longhair.
Tail bone shorter than a thumb first phalanx (about 2,5 cm/1"), and full length tail.
Round eyes.
General show penalties and withholdings.



RAGDOLL

Head = 40 pts

Shape: 20

Eyes (shape and colour): 10

Ears: 5

Profile: 5

Body = 30 pts

Torso: 10

Boning: 5

Musculature: 5

Legs: 5

Tail: 5

Coat and texture = 30 pts

Length and texture: 10

Colour and pattern: 20

Colours

Category: pointed

Divisions: Solid, tabby, silver/smoke, solid and white, tabby and white, silver/smoke and white (mitted, bicolor and van patterns for the particular divisions)

Colours: all pointed colours

NB: The van patterned Ragdoll is allowed in new colour (NC) only. The new colours are eligible to be shown in LOOF sanctioned shows but do not earn title certificates nor take part in the Best in Show. They are judged and can earn an excellent if the subject presented is of sufficient merit.

Permissible crosses

Ragdoll x Ragdoll

Introduction

Created by a Californian breeder in the 1960s, the Ragdoll is a semi-long haired colourpoint cat. His peaceful

character combined to an impressive size has spilled much ink about his origins and explains his name, Ragdoll.

Head: the shape of the head is a modified wedge, equilateral in shape, with rounded contours. The area between the ears seems flat, when facing. The profile shows rounded skull and forehead, then a slight curve leading to a straight nose. ("slide" called profile).

Muzzle: medium in length, well developed, rounded and strong.

Eyes: rather large, oval, they are slightly slanted without being oriental. Intense blue.

Ears: medium-sized, continuing the line of wedge, they are large at base with rounded tips. Slightly tilted forward when seen from the side.

Neck: short, strong and powerful.

Body: long and powerful, the body is rectangular in shape with a broad and full chest. Equal width across shoulders and hindquarters. The Ragdoll is heavy but not fat. A belly pouch is acceptable.

Legs: moderately long, in proportion to the rectangle of the body, the legs are heavily boned and strongly muscled.

Feet: round and large, feather-tufted.



Tail: long, ideally to shoulder blades. Thicker at base, with full plume.

Coat: semi-long and silky, abundant guard hair with little undercoat. Ruff, from back of ears down to neck, appreciated.

Fur is short and dense on front legs, longer on hind legs, even forming britches.

Colour:

COLOURPOINT PATTERN:

Points: ears, mask, feet and tail show base colour of the cat, darker than body and as even as possible.

Body: colour of body from eggshell to milky-white according to colour of points. Chest, bib and chin may be somewhat lighter in colour. Small shadings allowed on body.

MITTED PATTERN:

Points: ears, mask, legs, except paws, and tail show base colour of the cat, darker than body and as even as possible. May have white blaze, on nose and/or between eyes, broken or not, not to reach nose leather. Chin must be white.

Front feet: white mittens on both feet, evenly matched, going around the wrist joint.

Back legs: white must go up to and around the hocks entirely, extending no higher than mid-thigh. No colour markings in white.

Body: colour from eggshell to milky-white according to colour of points. Chin must be white, extending into white belly stripe, varying in width from the bib, chest, between the forelegs down the midline of the underside of the cat to the base of the tail.

BICOLOUR PATTERN:

Points: ears, mask and tail show point colour of the cat, darker than body

and as even as possible. White inverted "V" on face not to extend beyond the outer edge of the eye on either side. "V" to be as symmetrical as possible. Nose leather is pink.

Body: colour from eggshell to milky-white according to colour of points. Chest, underside, legs and feet are white. Upper body may show white spotting.

VAN PATTERN:

Points: point colour restricted to ears, upper part of the mask and tail. Nose leather is pink.

Body: white, except a few eggshell to milky-white minor spotting, not to exceed 20% of the body, including head and tail.

Allowances

Length of coat and density of undercoat following seasonal changes, a shorter coat during the summer period should not be penalized. Colour of coat is darker on older cats. Important shades or contrasts in white markings should not be penalized in mature cats.

Penalize

Round or small eyes.

Roman nose, stop.

Pointed ears.

Short legs.

Cobby body.

Mitted pattern: dark markings on white mittens, colour on neck or spotting on white belly stripe. White on ears or tail.

Bicolour pattern: white on ears or tail, colour on belly or any white area.

Van pattern: more than 20% colour on body or total absence of point colour.

Withhold all awards

Light boning.



Lack of structure and musculature.
Any eye colour other than blue.
Short coat.
Colourpoint pattern: white locket or spots.
Mitted pattern: lack of white chin.

Bicolour pattern: dark markings on white mask.
General show penalties and withholdings.



RUSSIAN & NEBELUNG

HEAD = 30 points

Shape = 10
Eyes = 10
Ears = 5
Neck = 5

BODY = 30 points

Torso = 15
Legs = 5
Feet = 5
Tail = 5

COAT AND COLOUR = 40 points

Texture = 20
Colour = 20

Permissible colours

*Russian: blue, black, white;
Nebelung: blue.*

[Category: traditional

Divisions: solid

*Colours: blue, black, white for the
Russian; blue for the Nebelung]*

Permissible crosses

Russian X Russian

Russian (blue only) X Nebelung

Nebelung X Nebelung

Introduction

The origin of the Russian breed is rather questionable. According to the more realistic theory, it originates from the Arkhangel Islands, on the Barents Sea, where it was hunted for its warm and waterproof coat before being appreciated as a domestic cat. The Nebelung is the Russian longhair variety. Russians are shy cats and like to be handled with care while being judged.

Head: the head is made of seven flat planes, which are:

- from skull to forehead;
- from forehead to tip of nose, which, from the side, shows a straight line;
- from tip of nose to end of chin;
- two symmetrical lines on each side of the muzzle;
- two symmetrical lines formed by the high broad cheekbones.

Viewed in front, the head is a modified wedge, particularly wide at eye level.

Muzzle: on the contrary, with its rounded contours, the muzzle is rather short, without pinch and ending triangle of the head. The slightly upturned corners of the mouth give him a sweet smiling expression.

Eyes: walnut shaped, the eyes are rather large and set wide apart. Eye colour is as vividly green as possible in adults.

Ears: as wide at base as tall, the ears are set at an ear-width. The outside is covered with short and fine hair while furnishings cover half inside ear.

Neck: long and slender, the neck seems heavier than really is because of fur density.

Body: foreign-typed, the body is long and elegant. Well-muscled without any heaviness, it can appear more sturdy than truly is due to density of coat, especially in the Nebelung. Boning is fine and musculature powerful.



Legs: long and slim, the legs are proportionate to body.

Feet: small and relatively round.

Tail: rather thick at base, the tail is medium, long enough to reach shoulder blades.

Russian: tail is tapering to a slender tip.

Nebelung: tail is well-furnished.

Coat:

Russian: short, fine and soft, the coat is double and dense due to important undercoat.

Nebelung: medium-long, the fur is made of a rather fine undercoat covered with thicker guard hairs. Males often display a nice ruff, more discrete in females. Britches are desirable as well as lynx tips at the back of the ears.

Colour:

Blue: the coat has an even bright blue throughout, with a preference for lighter colour shades. Guard hair tipped with silver giving the coat its bright, silvery sprinkled aspect. Nose leather is charcoal grey and paw pads are dark lilac.

White: the coat is white with silver sheen. Nose leather and paw pads are pink.

Black: the coat is bright jet black to roots. Nose leather and paw pads are black or dark brown.

Allowances

Eye colour is green yellow in kittens. Ghost tabby markings are accepted in kittens.

Some rings can stay at the end of the tail for a certain time.

Nebelung: length of coat and undercoat density may vary with the seasons and a clearly short coat in summer should not be penalized in judgment.

Penalize

Eye colour not completely green in adults.

Withhold all awards

White spots or lockets.

Yellow eyes.

Oriental or cobby type.

Flat coat.

General show penalties and withholdings.



SAVANNAH

HEAD = 40 points

Shape = 10
Profile = 5
Ears = 10
Eyes = 5
Muzzle = 5
Neck = 5

BODY = 40 points

Torso = 13
Legs and feet = 10
Tail = 7
Boning and musculature = 10

COAT AND TEXTURE = 20 points

Texture = 8
Pattern = 8
Colour = 4

Permissible colours

Black, Brown spotted tabby, Black silver spotted tabby, Black smoke.

[Category: traditional

Divisions: solid, tabby (spotted tabby pattern only) and silver/smoke (smoke and spotted tabby pattern only)

Colour: black]

Permissible crosses

Savannah X Savannah

Savannah X Egyptian Mau

Savannah X Oriental Shorthair

Savannah X Ocicat

Savannah X domestic cat not belonging to any breed

Savannah X Serval (under fulfilment of the legal requirements concerning wild felines possession and breeding)

New Breed: NB: the new breeds are eligible to be shown in LOOF sanctioned shows but do not earn title certificates nor take part in the

Best in Show. They are judged and can earn an excellent if the subject presented is of sufficient merit.

Only the 5th generation subjects (F5) and later generations are eligible for show.

Wild cats and hybrids F1 to F4 included are forbidden in cat shows and LOOF exhibitions.

Introduction

The Savannah is the result of crosses between different spotted domestic cats and the serval breeds.

The serval (*Leptailurus serval* or *Felis serval*) is a wild spotted cat easily living together with humans. In certain African regions, some servals live in rural areas. They are sometimes considered as pet cats or hunt helpers.

The goal of the Savannah breeding program is to produce a large domestic cat reflecting the unique traits of the serval: small head, large high set ears, very long body, high legs, rather short tail and spotted coat.

Thanks to the serval's exceptionally friendly temper, the Savannah is a very sweet cat from the very first generations.



Head: small in proportion to the body, the head, viewed in front, is a triangle that excludes the ears. The skull should be very slightly rounded. The forehead, flat to slightly convex, is followed by a very small indentation at nose bridge. The nose, broad and straight ends in a rounded tip.

Muzzle: the muzzle lines are well-defined, without pinch. The chin, without being receding, is rather shallow.

Eyes: medium in size, the eyes are almond-shaped. Set wide apart, the eyes should ideally display characteristic white tear markings (in agouti cats only). Eye colour, from gold to green, is not related to coat colour. Intensity only shall be taken into account.

Ears: large and set high on the head – the inside base being almost set at the top of the skull – the ears are wide at base with rounded tips. The typical thumb print of the agouti cats is desirable on the back of the ear (in agouti cats only).

Neck: long and muscled, the neck is lean and elegant. The head is straight and held with grace.

Body: semi-foreign in type, the body is characterised by a very deep rib cage and a slightly higher rump. The hips and thighs are long and fully muscled and a bit oversized.

Legs: the legs are long and slender, yet strong. Viewed from the back, the hind legs are very high.

Feet: the feet are small and oval, with elongated toes.

Tail: rather thick, the tail is around $\frac{3}{4}$ of a normal cat tail. It does not reach the ground when the cat is standing. Flexible and very expressive, it displays rings in agouti cats, with a black coloured, blunt end.

Coat and texture: short to medium, the coat has a very special feel to it: rather coarse guard hairs cover a dense and somewhat silkier undercoat, with notably softer textured spots.

Whatever the colour, all Savannahs should display the same spotted tabby pattern, with, on top of it, as many small spots as possible on legs and face. The spots are always black, and can be round, oval or elongated. The underside is spotted.

In brown spotted tabby Savannahs, ground colour ranges from gold to orange, without ticking. Throat and belly should be off-white. Ground colour is silver in silver cats.

In black and black smoke subjects (non agouti cats), the ghost tabby markings should be clearly visible. Savannah's nose leather is brick red coloured with a black outline, or solid black. It is solid black in black or black smoke subjects.

Penalize

Small ears.

White locket on areas not provided for in the standard.

Mackerel tabby type stripes.

Withhold all awards

Cobby body.

Any pattern other than spotted tabby. General show penalties and withholdings.



SCOTTISH & HIGHLAND

HEAD = 45 points

- Profile = 5
- Muzzle and nose = 5
- Eye shape = 5
- Eye colour = 5
- Chin = 5
- Ears = 20 points
 - Folding = 7
 - Size = 5
 - Set = 5
 - Shape = 3

BODY = 35 points

- Neck = 5
- Torso = 5
- Legs and feet = 5
- Tail = 10
- Boning = 5
- Musculature = 5

COAT = 15 points

- Texture and length = 10
- Colour = 5

BALANCE AND CONDITION = 5 points

Permissible colours

Categories: all

Divisions: solid, tabby, silver/smoke, solid and white, tabby and white, silver/smoke and white

Colours: all

Permissible crosses

Fold x Fold crosses are strictly forbidden

*Scottish/Highland X Scottish/Highland
Scottish/Highland X British (SH/LH)
Scottish/Highland X American SH*

Introduction

There are two varieties of Scottish: folded ears ("Fold") and straight ears ("Straight"). The Highland is the semi-longhair version of the Scottish, and also exists in "fold" and "straight" varieties.

Scottish and Highland are round in every aspect with a general impression of strength and sweetness. In the Fold version, the small ears are folded forward. The spontaneous mutation responsible for the folded ears occurred in farm cats in Scotland in 1961. All Scottish and Highland cats trace their pedigree to Susie, the first Fold discovered by the founders of the breed: William and Mary Ross. In Scotland and England, the breed was subsequently established by crosses between British Shorthairs and folded-ears domestic cats. In France, the breed chosen in the Scottish and Highland breeding programs is the British Shorthair.

Head: viewed from any angle, the head is broad with well-rounded contours. The cheeks are full. The top of the head is round, followed by a gentle curve to a broad and short nose. A slight stop is permitted. Adult males have full jowls.

Muzzle: when viewed from the front or from the side, the muzzle is set in a well-defined circle with firm and full whisker pads. The nose and edge of nose are straight. The end of the nose is in line with the very firm chin.



Eyes: round, big and well opened, the eyes are set well apart which strengthens the breadth of nose. The eye colour should be even and in relation to coat colour. The more intense and brilliant tones preferred.

Ears: wide at the base, the ears are medium to small, with rounded tip. They are set well apart and should fit into the rounded contour of the head.

Scottish Fold and Highland Fold:

The ears are folded forward and can have single or double fold. Smaller, tightly folded ears preferred over loose fold and large ears.

Scottish Straight and Highland Straight:

The ears are straight.

Neck: stocky and muscled, the neck is very short, almost inexistent.

Body: semi-cobby in type, the body is big, thick, muscled and round. It shows strong boning and powerful musculature. It is medium to large in size.

Legs: medium, the legs are slightly shorter than length of body. Their boning is substantial and they are strongly muscled. Special attention should be given to their mobility, which should be the same as in the other breeds.

Feet: round and firm.

Tail: broad at base, the tail is medium to long, tapering to a round tip. Flexible and supple, it should not show any rigidity.

Highland: tail should be well-plumed.

Coat and texture

Scottish: short, dense and thick fur, straight to the point that it stands away from the neck when the cat moves its head. It looks like a woollen carpet. The coat has a thick undercoat and gives the impression of a good natural protection.

Highland: semi long, silky fur, with a thick undercoat. Ruff and britches are well furnished.

Allowances

Seasonal changes in hair texture are allowed.

Scottish: texture can be somewhat different in cats of non-dilute colours.

Highland: quality of texture can be different according to colours, but density must be the same.

Penalize

Too long texture or lying down on the body in Scottish.

Lack of undercoat or density in general.

Flat forehead, stop too strong, nose too long.

Ears with more than 90° folding in the Scottish Fold and Highland Fold.

Cow hocks.

Ghost tabby markings in solid coloured cats, except in cats of the red series.

Withhold all awards

Tail too short.

Tail lacking in flexibility.

Deformed feet.

Appearance too close to the Exotic or Persian.

Pinched nostrils.

Fine boning. Lack of muscle tone.

White lockets in non particular cats.

General show penalties and withholdings.



SELKIRK SHORTHAIR & LONGHAIR

HEAD = 35 points

Profile = 5
Muzzle = 5
Nose = 5
Chin = 5
Ears = 5
Eye shape = 5
Eye colour = 5

BODY = 25 points

Neck = 5
Torso = 5
Legs and feet = 5
Tail = 5
Musculature and boning = 5

COAT = 35 points

Texture = 5
Density = 5
Curls = 20
Colour = 5

CONDITION = 5 points

Permissible colours:

Categories: all

Divisions: solid, tabby, silver/smoke, solid and white, tabby and white, silver/smoke and white

Colours: all

Permissible crosses:

Selkirk X Selkirk

Selkirk X British Shorthair

Selkirk X British Longhair

Selkirk X American Shorthair

In all Selkirk varieties, i.e.:

Selkirk Rex Shorthair (curly hair)

Selkirk Rex Longhair (curly hair)

Selkirk Straight (non-mutated)

Shorthair

*Selkirk Straight (non-mutated)
Longhair*

*Selkirk Straights (non-mutated hair)
are considered as breeding auxiliaries
and are not eligible for
Championship.*

Introduction

The Selkirk Rex is a round and substantial cat with curly coat. His ancestor, a small feral cat called Miss DePesto, was found in 1988 in Wyoming. She was given to Jeri Newman, a reputed Persian breeder, and was regularly giving birth to curly kittens when bred to Persians, which implied that the curly gene was dominant. Named Selkirk after the mountains near the area where Miss DePesto was found, the cat is medium to large, with a round head, a heavy body and a solid boning. The Selkirk Rex's dense and plushy coat is curly like a sheep's coat and exists in two varieties: shorthair and longhair.

Head: the head is broad with well-rounded contours whichever way you look at it. Cheeks are full. The top of the head is rounded, followed by a slightly concave curve. The nose is short and broad. A slight stop is allowed. Adult males have definite jowls.

Muzzle: when viewed from the front or from the side, the muzzle is set in a well-defined circle with firm and full whisker pads. The nose and edge of nose are straight. The end of the nose is in line with the very firm chin.



Eyes: round, big and well opened, the eyes are set well apart which strengthens the breadth of nose. The eye colour should be even and in relation to coat colour. The more intense and brilliant tones preferred.

Ears: wide at the base, the ears are medium to small, with rounded tip. They are set well apart, they should fit into the rounded contour of the head.

Neck: stocky and muscled, the neck is very short, almost inexistent.

Body: semi-cobby in type, the body is big, thick, muscled and round. It shows strong boning and powerful musculature. It is medium to large in size.

Legs: medium, the legs are slightly shorter than length of body. Their boning is substantial and they are strongly muscled.

Feet: round and firm.

Tail: wide at base, the tail's length is about two thirds of body length. It is almost as wide from the base to the end, which is round.

Coat and texture: the Selkirk Rex's coat is dense and plushy, forming more or less loose individual curls. The mutation affects each hair (guard, down and awn) and guard hairs tend to have a coarse texture. Curliness should be more obvious on the neck, throat, belly and tail. The whiskers and eyebrows are curly.

Selkirk Rex shorthair: medium in length, the coat is dense, soft and plushy. It should not be too close-lying.

Selkirk Rex longhair: semi-long, the fur is dense, soft and very curly. The curls, longer than in Shorthair, give the impression to be loose and individual.

Allowances

Curliness and density of coat follow seasonal changes.

Coat continues to develop until two years of age. Kittens are curly at birth and lose their curls at two to three months of age and the curls come back around 8 to 10 months of age. Kittens should be judged mainly on type (head and body) rather than texture.

Penalize

Cobby or foreign in type.

Lack of curls.

Flat forehead, stop too strong, nose too long.

Cow hocks.

Ghost tabby markings in solid coloured cats, except in cats of the red series.

Withhold all awards

White lockets in non particular cats.

Appearance too close to the Exotic or Persian.

Pinched nostrils.

Fine boning. Lack of muscle tone.

Lack of curls or bald areas.

General show penalties and withholdings.



SIAMESE, ORIENTAL, BALINESE, MANDARIN

HEAD = 30 points

Profile = 6
Shape and length = 10
Chin = 3
Ears = 7
Eyes shape and set = 8

BODY = 30 points

Size, structure, musculature = 15
Neck = 3
Tail = 6
Legs and feet = 6

COAT = 15 points

Texture = 8
Length = 7

COLOUR = 15 points

Coat = 10
Eyes = 5

CONDITION AND BALANCE = 10 points

Permissible colours

Categories: traditional (for the Oriental and the Mandarin), pointed (for the Siamese and the Balinese)

Divisions: solid, tabby, silver/smoke, solid and white, tabby and white, silver/smoke and white

Colours: all

Permissible crosses

Siamese X Siamese

Siamese X Balinese

Siamese X Oriental

Siamese X Mandarin

Balinese X Balinese

Balinese X Oriental

Balinese X Mandarin

Oriental X Oriental
Oriental X Mandarin
Mandarin X Mandarin

Introduction

The Siamese is a very old breed from South-East Asia. It has been selected by English breeders as soon as the end of the XIXth century.

It was the origin of 4 oriental typed cat varieties whose differences lay in length of hair and pattern.

Siamese: shorthair, colourpoint;
Oriental: shorthair, fully coloured;
Balinese: semi longhair, colourpoint;
Mandarin: semi longhair, fully coloured.

The Siamese, Oriental, Balinese and Mandarin are long, slender, elegant and well-muscled cats.

Harmoniously combining a fine boning and a lithe and firm musculature, they are athletic with fluid lines.

These cats should be perfectly balanced, the general harmony not to be modified by one specific extreme morphological feature.

Gifted with a strong personality, they are lively and talkative.

Head: viewed in front, the head is medium, long and triangular. The top of the head and forehead are flat or slightly rounded. 3 types of profiles are accepted: perfectly straight, slightly convex or in 2 lines, the line



of the forehead following the line of the nose without a break.

Cheeks are flat. Jowls are accepted in adult males.

Muzzle: when facing, the nose is inside the triangle of head, without pinch. The end of the nose should not be narrow.

Viewed in profile, the nose is long and straight.

The jaws are medium in size. The chin is firm, in line with the end of the nose.

Eyes: Medium sized, the eyes are oriental. Almond shaped and set well apart, they are set with a slant toward the nose, in harmony with the triangle of the head. Colour of eyes is deepest vivid blue for Siamese and Balinese, and deepest vivid green for Oriental and Mandarin. Odd eyes (green and blue) are accepted in particular cats. Odd eyes and blue eyes are accepted in white Orientals.

Ears: Large, wide at base, set well apart, the ears continue the triangle of the head.

Neck: long, slender and elegant, the neck brings out head and shoulders.

Body: oriental in type, medium in size, the body is long, tubular and firm. It appears strikingly dense when handled. It is athletic and slender with a firm and lithe musculature. Equal width at shoulders and hips. Fine boning.

Tail: in harmony with length of body and length of legs.

Siamese and Oriental: whippy, it is narrow at base, long and tapering to a fine point.

Balinese and Mandarin: long and fine, furnished, it is lightly held, like an ostrich's feather.

Legs: long and elegant, they are in harmony with length of body. Their boning is fine and their musculature is firm.

Feet: oval and small.

Coat:

Siamese and Oriental: very short and tight, silky, the coat is close lying and fine textured.

Balinese and Mandarin: mid-longhair and fine textured, the fur is silky and close lying. Almost no undercoat. The coat is shorter on the shoulders and gets longer toward the flanks. The britches and tail are well furnished. There should not be any ruff.

Colour:

Siamese and Balinese are colourpoint cats. There should then be a definite contrast between point colour, as even as possible, and body colour which is even.

Absence of ghost markings is preferred, except on tabby cats where they are allowed.

The age and the base colour are to be taken into account on the evolution of the colourpoint pattern: points are usually not totally developed on kittens, most of all in dilute colours, whereas darker shades on mature cats are normal.

Condition: neither fat nor thin, the cats of this breed group are slender, not skinny.

Allowances

Siamese and Oriental: the Siamese variant (from a Balinese or a



Mandarin) has a longer coat and a frothy texture.

Balinese and Mandarin: incomplete development of fur on cats under 12 months.

Siamese and Balinese: unfinished mask, 'glasses', shadow markings on tail or flanks on kittens and young adults under 12 months.

Oriental and Mandarin: tabby shadow markings on tail or flanks on kittens and young adults under 12 months.

Penalize

Short or massive body, short legs, heavy boning.

Round or broad head. Short muzzle. Break in profile. Pinch.

Lack of or prominent chin.

Small or round eyes or eyes that are not slanted enough.

Siamese and Oriental: long, rough or coarse fur.

Balinese and Mandarin: short, rough or coarse fur. Lack of tail plume.

Siamese and Balinese: dark spots on the belly and/or flanks. Lack of pigments in points. Brindling, i.e. presence of white hair in the points. Mask extending to the whole head.

Withhold all awards

White spots except in particolor cats.

Lack of pigment on paws or nose.

Any fault in tail.

General show penalties and withholdings.

Siamese and Balinese: eye colour other than blue.

Oriental and Mandarin: gold or copper eyes.

Balinese and Mandarin: undercoat (double coat).



SIBERIAN

HEAD = 30 points

Shape and size = 10
Profile = 4
Ears = 4
Eyes = 5
Muzzle = 2
Neck = 5

BODY = 40 points

Shape = 10
Size = 10
Boning = 5
Musculature = 5
Legs and feet = 5
Tail = 5

COAT AND COLOUR = 20 points

Length = 5
Texture = 5
Undercoat = 5
Colour = 5

CONDITION AND BALANCE = 10 points

Permissible colours

Category: traditional, point
Divisions: solid, tabby, silver/smoke, solid and white, tabby and white, silver/smoke and white
Colours: all except those based on chocolate, lilac, cinnamon and fawn.

Permissible crosses

Siberian X Siberian

Introduction

The Siberian is a large semi longhair cat from Russia where, despite a late international recognition, it's been living for centuries. Powerful, an impression of strength emanates from

him, confirmed by its round, very well-developed musculature.

Considering its morphology, the Siberian only reaches full maturity around 3 years of age. Males are noticeably larger than females.

Nota: colourpoint Siberians are traditionally called "Neva Masquerade Siberians".

Head: the shape of the head is a modified wedge, large with rounded contours. Viewed from the front, the cheekbones are neither high set nor prominent. The skull is broad and almost flat. Viewed from the side, the forehead is slightly rounded and continued by a slight curve between the eyes. The nose is medium in length and flat.

Muzzle: round and strong, it must be without pinch. Females often have a thinner muzzle than males. The chin is rounded without being protruding. Whiskers are long and thick.

Eyes: large, almost round, they are set at least one eye's width apart. Slightly slanted, without having an oriental look. All eye colours are accepted without relationship with coat colour, except in the colourpoints which have blue eyes.

Ears: medium in size, large at base and set an ear to an ear and a half ear width apart. From the side, they are slightly tilting forward. Round at the end, the ears have an important fur covering almost totally their base. Abundant furnishings inside, lynx tips desirable.



Neck: round and short, the neck is heavily muscled.

Body: the body is semi cobby, massive, heavy and muscled, with a characteristic barrel-shaped appearance, due to roundness of the ribs and the musculature. The back is arched and higher than the shoulders, the belly is firm.

Legs: medium in length, the legs are sturdy and muscled with substantial boning.

Feet: big and rounded, the feet have abundant toe tufts.

Tail: wide at the base, tapering to a blunt tip, the tail is thickly furnished. It should ideally reach the base of shoulder blades.

Coat and colour: semi-long to long, the Siberian's coat is made of three types of hair: guard, down and awn hairs. The hair on the shoulders, lower part of the chest and back should be coarse and shiny. Ruff goes from back of head down to chest. Abundant undercoat. The hair may thicken to curls on the belly, but a wavy coat is not characteristic.

In particolors: white is allowed in any amount and in all areas.

Condition and balance

The overall appearance of the Siberian should reflect strength and power, balanced by a sweet expression.

Allowances

The coat follows important season variations, being thicker in winter and shorter in summer. Guard hair does not grow before kittens are 6 months old.

Penalize

White spots and lockets in non particolor cats.

Straight profile.

Stop.

Ears too close in adults.

Narrow or pointed muzzle.

Almond shaped eyes.

Long legs.

Withhold all awards

Lack of structure or fine boning.

General show penalties and withholdings.



SINGAPURA

HEAD = 40 points

Shape = 10

Eyes = 10

Ears = 10

Profile = 5

Neck = 5

BODY = 25 points

Torso = 8

Legs = 2

Feet = 2

Boning = 5

Tail = 3

Musculature = 5

COAT AND TEXTURE = 35 points

Length and texture = 10

Colour = 15

Ticking = 10

Permissible colours

Seal ticked tabby sepia

[Category: sepia

Divisions: tabby (ticked tabby pattern only)

Colour: black]

Permissible crosses

Singapura X Singapura

Introduction

Known as the smallest cat breed, the Singapura originated from Singapore where ticked cats have been living half wild for a long time. In 1974, Hal and Tommy Meadows, two American breeders, noticed them and imported 3 subjects to the United States. Those cats, bred to Burmese cats, were the starting point of the Singapura breed which got recognition in 1984.

Head: round and rather small, the head, viewed in front, shows a rounded skull followed by high and broad cheek bones. From the side, the slightly rounded forehead is followed by a slight indentation at nose birth. The nose, rather short, is slightly rounded.

Muzzle: medium in length, the muzzle is broad. There should be a definite whisker break. It should not be pointed or narrow. Chin to be firm and well-developed.

Eyes: Large and very expressive, the walnut-shaped eyes are widely open. Set at least one eye's width apart, they should neither be round nor protruding. Preferred colour is green in any shading, as long as they are even. Blue eyes are not allowed.

Ears: large, alert and moderately pointed, the ears have a deep cup shape and are widely opened at base. The deep cupping is very important in their large appearance. They are set an ear width apart, with good furnishings.

Neck: the neck is short and thick.

Body: semi cobby in type, the body is compact with a broad and rounded ribcage.

Legs: strong and heavy at the body, the legs are tapering to a fine lower leg boning.

Feet: small, oval and firm.



Tail: the ideal tail is long enough to reach shoulder blades, slightly thick at base and tapering to a rounded tip.

Coat and texture:

Fine, silky and without undercoat, the coat is close lying. Short, it should be of sufficient length so that each hair carries several alternating light and dark bands, called ticking. Coat is longer at the spine and may be longer and woollier on kittens than adults.

Colour and pattern:

The undercoat is old ivory. The ticking, make-up markings, paw pads and tip of tail are dark brown or black. The nose leather is brick coloured, with a dark brown or black outline.

The pattern is genetically ticked tabby sepia, i.e. each hair has at least 4 alternating bands of ivory and dark brown or black, except on whisker pads, throat, chest, belly, inner legs and underside of tail that are not ticked.

Ticking is more intense on the spine and tail. The hair is always light next to the skin and dark on the outer tip band. The inside of forelegs and the outside of hocks on back legs should

show tabby markings. The head shows the typical patterns of tabby cats: inverted M on the forehead, slight Mascara markings around the eyes and on the cheeks.

Allowances

All eye colour shades from gold to hazel are allowed.

Penalize

Small and/or narrow ears.
Small or protruding eyes.
Pointed or very short muzzle. Stop.
Plush or springy coat.
Grey tones, too cold or too warm.
Prominent outer foreleg barring.

Withhold all awards

Straight profile.
White buttons or lockets.
Unbroken necklaces.
Circular leg bracelets.
Barring on the tail.
Blue or aqua eyes.
Lack of make-up.
Total absence of ticking (solid coloured cat).
General show penalties and withholdings.



SNOWSHOE

HEAD = 30 points

Shape = 10

Eyes (shape and colour) = 10

Ears = 5

Profile = 5

BODY = 30 points

Torso = 10

Boning = 5

Musculature = 5

Legs = 5

Tail = 5

COAT AND TEXTURE = 30 points

Length = 10

Texture = 10

Colour = 10

CONDITION = 10 points

Permissible colours

Category: pointed

Divisions: solid and white, tabby and white, silver/smoke and white (all in mitted and bicolour patterns only)

Colours: all

Permissible crosses

Snowshoe X Snowshoe

Introduction

The Snowshoe was created by Dorothy Hinds-Daugherty, a breeder from Philadelphia. In fact, she wanted to create a white mitted Siamese like the ones that can be seen on some pictures of the Victorian era. To reach her goal, she bred moderate typed Siamese with other breeds, including the US national cat, the American Shorthair, and probably Birmans.

Head: the shape of the head is a modified wedge, equilateral in shape, with rounded contours. The area between the ears seems flat, when facing. The cheekbones are set high and the bone structure should be visible, even in adult males that have more developed cheeks. Viewed in profile, the forehead is straight and followed by a slight curve on the nose. The latter, medium in breadth, is more often straight. A small bump is accepted.

Muzzle: Medium in length, the muzzle is rounded with a slight pinch. Strong chin.

Eyes: rather large, the eyes are oval to round. They are slightly slanted without being oriental. All shades of blue are allowed.

Ears: medium-sized, continuing the line of wedge, they are large at base with rounded tips.

Neck: medium in size, the neck is strong and muscled.

Body: the body is semi foreign in shape, harmonious and muscled. Dense, it appears less heavy than truly is. Females are smaller and lighter than males.

Legs: rather long, the legs are relatively fine boned with well developed muscles.

Feet: oval, the feet are in proportion to the body.



Tail: medium in length, the tail is thicker at base and slightly tapered to the end.

Coat and texture: short to moderately short, the coat is soft and silky. Dense, it is not closely lying.

Colour: 2 patterns are allowed: bicolour and mitted. The distribution of white in the mitted pattern is one of the most difficult to obtain as it is very precise and rather uncertain. Only the four feet should be white and the face should show an inverted V.

Mitted

Points: ears, mask, legs – except feet – and tail show the basic point colour of cat, darker than body and as even as possible.

Front feet: white and even mittens.

Back legs: white to mid thigh. There should not be coloured spots in white.

Body: colour from eggshell to milky-white according to colour of points. Darker shades are allowed on shoulders and hips. Throat, chest and stomach are white, but proportion of white should not exceed one fourth of coat colour.

Bicolor

Points: ears, mask, feet and tail show basic point colour of cat, darker than body and as even as possible. Mask shows an inverted V that should be as symmetrical as possible and not

extend beyond outer edge of eyes. Nose leather is pink.

Body: colour from eggshell to milky-white according to colour of points. Darker shades are allowed on shoulders and hips. Chest, stomach, legs and feet are white. A few white spots are allowed on back and flanks, proportion of white not to exceed half of total surface of coat.

Coloured spots on pawpads are accepted in both mitted and bicour cats.

Allowances

As in any colourpoint cats, colour of coat gets darker on older cats. Shades or important contrasts with the white markings should not be penalized in mature cats. Ghost barring are allowed in kittens. Seasonal changes should not be penalized.

Penalize

Fully coloured foot.

Plushy, double, or woolly coat. Long hair.

Mitted or bicour patterns not respected.

Massive or oriental body.

Withhold all awards

Non particolor cat.

Eye colour other than blue.

General show penalties and withholdings.



SOKOKE

HEAD = 25 points

Shape = 10
Eyes = 5
Ears = 5
Chin = 5

BODY = 25 points

Torso = 15
Legs = 5
Tail = 5

COAT AND TEXTURE = 45 points

Texture and length = 15
Colour = 30

CONDITION = 5 points

Permissible colours

Brown tabby (marble pattern)
[Category: traditional
Division: tabby (marble pattern only)
Colours: black]

Permissible crosses

Sokoke X Sokoke

Introduction

The Sokoke is a naturally occurring native breed found in the Sokoke Forest area, Kenya. In 1970, a British woman, named Jeni Slater started breeding, whereas Gloria Moeldrup imported two subjects to Denmark in the 1980s. This very rare cat was recognized by FIFe in 1993.

The Sokoke is a medium sized high-legged elegant cat. The marble and shimmering coat is highlighted by its very short fur.

Head: the head is a modified wedge, small compared to the body. The top of the skull is almost flat, the cheekbones are high and well-defined. The profile shows a very soft indentation at the base of the nose, which is medium in length and straight.

Muzzle: well-defined, the muzzle is not pinched, with firm chin.

Eyes: almond-shaped, the eyes are large, set well apart and slightly oblique. Their colour is amber to green.

Ears: medium sized, the ears are wide at base with rounded tips. Lynx tips are desirable.

Neck: the neck is slender and muscled, the head coming well off the shoulders.

Body: semi-foreign in type, the body is medium long, slender and muscled. The chest is round and well-developed.

Legs: high and long, the legs have a sturdy boning. The hind legs are well angled, which is characteristic of the breed.

Feet: oval.

Tail: Medium to long, the tail is thicker at base and tapering to the tip.

Coat and texture: very short, close-lying and glossy, with no undercoat. Marble pattern looks like a classic



tabby slightly elongated and muted by ticked hairs in the solid areas (black markings), both hallmarks of the Sokoke breed.

Penalize

Oriental or cobby type.
Stop.

Pinch.

Withhold all awards

White lockets or buttons.

General show penalties and withholdings.



SPHYNX

HEAD = 40 points

Shape and size = 5
Profile = 10
Eyes = 5
Cheekbones = 5
Muzzle and chin = 5
Ears = 10

BODY = 40 points

Neck = 5
Chest = 10
Abdomen = 13
Legs and feet = 5
Tail = 7

Hairlessness = 20 points

Wrinkles = 10
Texture = 10

Permissible colours

Categories: all

Divisions: solid, tabby, silver/smoke, solid and white, tabby and white, silver/smoke and white

Colours: all

Permissible crosses

Sphynx X Sphynx

Introduction

Though hairless cats have always existed, the weird looking Sphynx appeared as a breed in the 1970s in Canada. Imported from Toronto to the Netherlands by Dr Hernandez, the first Sphynx founded lines in France before reaching the United States. Sphynx's hairlessness, from total absence of hair to suede-like down hair, results from a spontaneous mutation. The specificity of this breed does not only reside in its

hairlessness but also in its unique distinguishable type.

Head: medium, the head is longer than wide. It is wedge shaped with defined rounded contours, high cheekbones and pronounced pinch. From the side, top of skull and forehead are flat, continued by a concave curve, from bridge of nose. The latter is straight.

Muzzle: rather short, rounded and well-developed, the muzzle is strongly pinched, detached from the skull. Whisker pads are well-rounded. The chin is firm and well defined.

Eyes: lemon shaped, the eyes are large, well opened and expressive. All colours are accepted in relationship with coat colour.

Ears: very large and set very low, the ears are wide at base. They should look oversized compared to the head. They are rounded at tip.

Neck: medium sized and well-muscled, it is arched with the head coming well off the shoulders.

Body: semi-cobby in type, the body is firm. The musculature, well-defined under the skin, is round. The chest is barrel-shaped, broad and deep. The abdomen is well-rounded, as if the cat had recently eaten, without sign of obesity. Hips and croup are rounded.

Legs: the legs are rather finely boned, yet firmly and well muscled. The forelegs are slightly arched.



Feet: oval, the feet have fine elongated and prominent toes. Paw pads are thicker than in other breeds, which gives the impression that the Sphynx walks on air cushions.

Tail: the tail is long, whippy and slightly thick at base, looking like a rat's tail.

Skin and texture: the skin of the Sphynx can be totally bald or chamois-like. The skin is very wrinkled in kittens. The adults should retain as many wrinkles as possible, especially on the head, although wrinkling should not be so pronounced as to affect the cat's normal functions. Whiskers and brows are sparse or absent.

Allowances

A few hair tufts are acceptable on some areas of the body: base of ear, nose, scrotum, end of legs, end of tail.

Jowls can be very prominent in adult males.

Penalize

Cobby type.

Concave curve of profile not distinct.

Almond shaped eyes.

Ears not oversized compared to the head.

Narrow chest.

Short tail.

Lack of wrinkles on head.

Withhold all awards

Frail or delicate look, thin body, fine boning in adult cats.

Foreign type.

Strictly straight or bumped profile.

Small ears.

Corkscrew tail.

Hair that looks like the Devon Rex's wavy hair or the Cornish Rex's hair in molt.

Obvious depilating and/or shaving.

Dirty ears and/or nails.

General show penalties and withholdings.



THAI

HEAD = 40 points

Shape = 15

Profile = 7

Ears = 7

Eyes shape and set = 6

Neck = 5

BODY = 40 points

Torso = 15

Legs and feet = 7

Boning = 6

Musculature = 6

Tail = 6

COAT AND TEXTURE = 10 points

Texture = 5

Length = 5

COLOUR = 10 points

Coat = 5

Eyes = 5

Permissible colours

Category: point

Divisions: solid, tabby, silver/smoke

Colours: all

Permissible crosses

Thai X Thai

Introduction

Preserving the characteristics of the Siamese that was shown in championship in late 19th and 20th centuries until the 1960s, the Thai resembles what some called 'our Grand Ma's cat' or 'traditional Siamese'. The Thai is nowadays Siamese's ancestor, and should not look like him in any way. The Thai is alert and chatty, with a great personality.

Head: slightly longer than wide, the head, seen in front, is a modified wedge with rounded contours. Cheeks are rather round in females and can be more developed in males, in a reasonable proportion compared to overall size of the body. The side view consists in two parallel straight lines joined by a slight curve at the eye level.

Muzzle: medium in length, neither pointed nor round, the muzzle gently continuing the wedge. Firm chin.

Eyes: oval, slightly slanted. A line goes from inner corner, to outer corner of the eye and meets outer base of ear. The colour is as intense as possible.

Ears: wide at the base with rounded tip, the ears are medium in size and set fairly high on the head.

Neck: medium in length, the neck is well-muscled, especially in males.

Body: foreign in type, the body is medium, very strong but not heavy. The chest is broad and slightly round.

Legs: rather slender, the legs are in proportion to the body.

Feet: oval, the feet are medium in size.

Tail: medium, wide at the base, tapering to a slightly round tip.

**Coat and texture:**

The coat is short and tight. The fur is close-lying. The texture is fine and silky.

Colour: the Thai is a colourpoint cat. There should then be a definite contrast between point colour, as even as possible, and body colour which is even. Lack of ghost markings is preferred, except on tabby cats where they are allowed. The age and the base colour are to be taken into account on the evolution of the colourpoint pattern: points are usually not totally developed on kittens, most of all in dilute colours, whereas darker shades on mature cats are normal.

Allowances

Colour of eyes can vary from pale to dark blue.

Penalize

Long, thick or plush coat.

Dark areas on the belly and/or the flanks.

Lack of pigments in points.

Brindling, i.e. presence of white hair in the points.

Mask extending to the whole head.

Round eyes.

Short tail.

Withhold all awards

White spots and lockets.

Lack of pigment on paw pads or nose leather.

Pronounced stop.

Siamese or Tonkinese look.

General show penalties and withholdings.



TONKINESE SHORTHAIR & LONGHAIR

HEAD = 30 points

Shape = 10

Eyes = 10

Ears = 5

Neck = 5

BODY = 30 points

Torso = 15

Legs = 5

Feet = 5

Tail = 5

COLOUR = 30 points

Body colour = 10

Points, nose leather and paws = 10

Eye colour = 10

TEXTURE = 10 points

Permissible colours

Categories: point, mink and sepia

Divisions: solid, tabby, silver/smoke

Colours: all

Permissible crosses

Tonkinese X Tonkinese

Tonkinese X English Burmese until January 1st, 2020

Tonkinese X Asian longhair (sepia only and not tipped), until January 1st, 2015.

Introduction

Developed from an ancestral cross between the Siamese and the Burmese, the Tonkinese blends the characteristics of those two breeds that used to be very similar. In the Tonkinese, the Siamese c^s gene (colourpoint) is codominant with the Burmese c^b gene (sepia), none

nullifying or modifying the other, but giving an intermediate colour (mink). As time went by, the type getting more and more different between the Siamese and the Burmese led the breeders to breed the Tonkinese between each other in order to keep a homogeneous morphology. This evolution helped for the recognition of the colourpoint and sepia colours in the Tonkinese breed. The longhair variety of the Tonkinese is sometimes called Tibetan.

Head: just slightly longer than wide, the head is a modified wedge with gently-curved contours. The side lines of the triangle formed by the jaw hinges are well-defined and slightly rounded. Viewed from the side, the top of head and forehead are slightly rounded and followed by a gentle stop at the base of the nose, with a slight rise from stop to tip of nose.

Muzzle: the muzzle is medium long, gently following the lines of the wedge, neither pointed nor excessively rounded. The chin is firm.

Ears: placed as much on the side of the head as on the top, the ears are medium in size, wide at base with rounded tips. They are covered with very short hair and leather may show through.

Eyes: walnut shaped, the eyes are slightly slanted.

Eye colour: aqua (blue-green) in minks, sky blue to violet in colourpoints, gold to green in sepias,



brilliant, deep and clear colours preferred.

Neck: medium long, the neck is well muscled, especially in males.

Body: semi-foreign in type, the body is medium, strongly muscled but without being stocky. The chest is broad and gently rounded.

Legs: fairly slim, the legs are in proportion to the body.

Feet: more oval than round, the feet are medium.

Tail: medium long, the tail is tapering to a slightly blunted tip.

Coat and texture

Tonkinese shorthair: particularly soft to the touch, the coat is short, dense, silky and close lying.

Tonkinese longhair: semi long and fine, the coat is silky and close lying. There is almost no undercoat. The coat is shorter on the shoulders and gets longer on the flanks. Britches and tail are well-furnished. There may be a ruff.

Colour:

Sepia Tonkinese: sepia pattern ($c^b c^b$). This specific pattern lightens body colour in a gradual shading of delicate and warm hues, leaving back and extremities, called points (ears, muzzle, legs and tail), slightly darker than the flanks, throat and underside.

Mink Tonkinese: mink pattern ($c^b c^s$). c^s gene (colourpoint) is codominant with c^b gene (Sepia), neither of those nullifying nor

modifying the other, but giving an intermediate colour. Contrast is less marked than in colourpoint cats.

Point Tonkinese: colourpoint pattern ($c^s c^s$). This pattern noticeably lightens body colour, the points being much darker. Because of the polygenes, the coats may be darker than Siameses' and eye colour may display a less intense shade of blue.

Allowances

Incompletely developed eye colour under one year of age.

Ghost tabby markings on tail and lower part of legs in kittens under 8 months.

Darker body colour due to age, provided acceptable contrast to points is maintained in mink and colourpoint colours.

Greater rounding of head in adult males due to stud jowls.

In kittens: shorter, rounder, more compact type of head.

Penalize

Round head in adults.

Round or protuberant eyes.

Oriental eyes.

Short muzzle.

Nose stop too important.

Straight profile.

Ghost tabby markings in non-agouti adults (except from the red series).

Withhold all awards

Cobby or oriental type.

White lockets or buttons.

Pigment absent or spotty on nose leather (except red series).

General show penalties and withholdings.



TURKISH ANGORA

HEAD = 40 points

Shape = 9
Ears = 12
Eyes = 4
Chin = 2
Muzzle = 2
Nose = 4
Profile = 5
Neck = 2

BODY = 40 points

Torso = 9
Legs and feet = 9
Tail = 8
Boning = 9
Musculature = 5

COAT AND COLOUR = 10 points

Coat = 5
Colour = 5

BALANCE = 10 points

Permissible colours

Category: traditional

Divisions: solid, tabby, silver/smoke, solid and white, tabby and white, silver/smoke and white

Colours: all except those based on chocolate, lilac, cinnamon and fawn.

Permissible crosses

Turkish Angora X Turkish Angora

Introduction

Very old breed native of Asia Minor, the ideal Turkish Angora is a graceful perfectly balanced cat, with a fine and silky coat. When handled, the Angora gives a striking effect by the contrast between the surprisingly firm muscular body and the soft flowing fur. Turkish Angoras are intelligent,

active and inquisitive cats and they respond best to firm, but gentle handling. Elegance is always more important than size. This point should especially be taken into consideration when comparing males and females.

Head: small to medium compared to its body, the head is a smooth modified wedge. From the side, the head develops two planes: the one formed by a flat top head and forehead and the second by the line of the nose both meeting at an angle between the eyes.

Muzzle: slightly rounded, the muzzle should be in continuation of the wedge, without pinch. Firm chin.

Eyes: Large, walnut-shaped, the eyes are slightly slanting upwards.

Ears: large, wide at base, the ears are set high on the head, vertical. They are slightly pointed, with good furnishings.

Neck: medium in length, the neck is slim and graceful.

Body: foreign in type, the body is long, slender and muscular. Chest is narrow and shoulders should be the same width as the hips. Firm musculature on a fine-boned structure.

Legs: Long, the hind legs are higher than front legs.

Feet: oval, the feet are small and delicate. Tufted toes are desirable.



Tail: long, the tail is large at base, tapering to a narrow end and fully plumed.

Coat and texture: semi-long, the coat is fine and silky, with little undercoat. Shining and shimmering, it is longer on ruff, britches, belly and tail. The coat can show slight waves on the stomach and noticeable seasonal variations.

Allowances

A broader head, with wider space between the ears is allowed in adult males.

In young Angoras, coat reaches full development after their first winter.

Britches and ruff take two to three years to reach full development.

Penalize

Coarse appearance.

Broad chest, hips or shoulders.

Heavy boning.

Short tail.

Break in profile.

Roman nose.

Pinch.

Withhold all awards

Cobby body type.

Oriental head or body type.

General show penalties and withholdings.



TURKISH VAN

HEAD = 35 points

Shape = 15

Eyes (shape and colour) = 10

Ears = 5

Neck = 5

BODY = 35 points

Torso = 20

Legs = 5

Feet = 5

Tail = 5

COAT = 30 points

Colour and pattern = 15

Texture and length = 15

Permissible colours

Category: traditional

Divisions: solid (in white only), solid and white (van pattern only), tabby and white (van pattern only)

Colours: all except those based on chocolate, lilac, cinnamon and fawn.

Permissible crosses

Turkish Van X Turkish Van

Introduction

The Turkish Van is an ancient natural breed that originated from the shores of Lake Van, Turkey, not far from the borders of Irak and Iran. It is a true mighty figure that has existed for ages, the isolation preserving its unique features. Solidly built semi-longhair cat, it is perfectly adapted to the harsh climatic variations of the region, the Turkish Van displays a distinctive pattern known as Van Pattern, that restricts colours on a white cat to head and tail. It takes the Van 3 full years to reach full maturity.

Nota bene: the Turkish Van also comes in solid white, with golden, blue or odd eyes, and is called Van Kedisi.

Head: slightly longer than wide, the head, seen from the front, is triangle-shaped, with rounded contours. It is wider in males than females. Cheekbones are high and slightly prominent. The profile shows a slightly rounded forehead followed by a small curve between the eyes, leading to a slightly downward curved – not Roman – nose.

Muzzle: the muzzle is neat, rounded and proportionate to the rest of the head, with a definite but not sharp pinch, that must be felt through fur. The chin is round.

Eyes: Large and expressive, the walnut-shaped eyes are set slightly oblique. Colour can preferably be blue, gold or odd-eyed, as uniform and intense as possible.

Ears: medium to large, the ears are set fairly high on the head without being vertical. Wide at the base, with rounded tips, the inside is well-furnished.

Neck: Medium, well-muscled, with an abundant ruff when the cat is in winter coat.

Body: long and substantial, the body is large and strong. The powerful and round musculature can be felt through the coat. The chest is particularly developed, wide and open, the shoulders are broad and



the ribcage is round (no slab sides). The shoulders are wider than the rump, especially in males.

Legs: Medium-long, the legs have a moderate boning but a very strong musculature.

Feet: they are neat and round, with tufted toes.

Tail: medium in length, the bushy tail is a plume. The colour of tail does not extend to hips, preferably.

Coat and texture: semi-long, the coat has a soft cashmere-like texture, with as little woolly undercoat as possible. Due to the extreme continental climate of his native region, the Turkish Van carries two distinctive coat lengths. The summer coat is almost short; only the tail, tummy and part of the britches indicate it is a semi-longhair cat. Winter coat is a dense inextricable ball of fur, longer and thicker. Facial fur is short. Coat, especially on neck ruff and full tail, becomes more pronounced with age, mature males being quite impressive.

Pattern: The Turkish Van displays a typical pattern where, ideally, colour is confined to top of head and tail.

Colour on head should be divided into two patches on forehead and back of skull, as symmetrical as possible and divided by a white inverted V up to the forehead. Ears are white. Because of the S gene, distribution of white being random even at a homozygous status, two or three colour patches on the back and back of legs are allowed, if the amount of colour of the entire body does not exceed 20%, head and tail included.

Paw pads are pink. Some colour spots are allowed if not too invasive.

Allowances

Kittens do not have the hard muscular feel of adults.
Green eyes are allowed.

Penalize

Cobby or foreign shape.
Stop, straight profile.
Badly distributed spots.
Colour on tail extending to back.
White tail tip (except in white cats).

Withhold all awards

Absence of colour on the head or tail (except in white cats).
More than 20% colour on body.
General show penalties and withholdings.



YORK CHOCOLATE

HEAD = 30 points

Shape = 10

Profile = 5

Eyes = 5

Ears = 5

Chin = 5

BODY = 20 points

Torso = 10

Legs and feet = 5

Tail = 5

COAT AND TEXTURE = 30 points

Texture = 15

Length = 15

COLOUR = 20 points

Permissible colours

Category: traditional

Divisions: solid, solid and white

Colours: chocolate and lilac

Permissible crosses

York Chocolate X York Chocolate

Introduction

The first York Chocolate appeared in 1983 in a goat farm in New York State. Jane Chiefari was really surprised when Blackie, one of her longhair feral cat took home a little chocolate and white shorthair female that she named Brownie. She got more surprised when Brownie, bred to a local tomcat, gave birth to a solid chocolate boy, longhair this time, called Minky. Jane then had the idea of breeding Brownie with her son Minky. A litter of chocolate and chocolate and white kittens was born, originating the York Chocolate. Jane kept on selecting by breeding

her chocolate cats to round headed Siamese that introduced lilac in the bloodline.

The York Chocolate is a semi-longhaired chocolate or lilac cat, with or without white markings.

Head: almost round in front view, the head is medium in size. Viewed from the side, the forehead is slightly rounded followed, without break, by a slight indentation between forehead and nose. The nose is straight or with a slight bump.

Muzzle: medium long, the muzzle is neither pointed nor round with firm chin.

Eyes: oval shaped, the eyes are large and well-opened. They can be golden or green. Blue or odd eyes (one blue eye and one golden or green eye) are accepted in particolors.

Ears: the ears are as high as they are wide at base, and set as much on the sides of the head as on top. They have good furnishings.

Neck: of medium length to long, the neck can look somewhat shorter than truly is because of density of fur.

Body: Semi-foreign in type, the body is gracious and muscled at the same time.

Legs: the legs are long and fine but strongly muscled.

Feet: round, the feet are rather small.



Tail: medium broad at the base, the tail is relatively long, but in proportion to the body.

Coat and texture: fine and silky, the coat is dense but has very little undercoat. Short and uneven on the shoulders, it becomes gradually longer on the flanks to reach its full length on the stomach and britches. There can be a ruff according to season. The tail is fully furnished.

Colour: the only two colours allowed are chocolate and lilac, with or without white; they shall be as sound and even as possible. Proportion of white in particolor cats is from one

third to half of the surface of the coat.

Kittens can have tabby markings (ghost markings) or a slight colouring of hair looking like tipping.

Penalize

Long or narrow head.

Straight profile.

Weak chin.

Oriental-shaped eyes.

Massive body.

Ghost tabby markings in adults.

Lack of white in particolor cats.

Withhold all awards

General show penalties and withholdings.