

THE INTERNATIONAL CAT ASSOCIATION, INC.

2003 Annual Board Meeting

Green Bay, Wisconsin

August 27-29, 2003

The meeting was called to order on August 27, 2003, Wednesday, at 8:14 AM.

The following directors were present:

Kay DeVilbiss - President

Dewane Barnes - Vice President

Cheiko Ohira - Director, Asia

Cynthia Skipchak - Director, Great Lakes

Edith Mary Smith - Director, Great Plains

Louise VanDeWater - Director, Northeast

Alice Rhea - Director, Northwest

Jim Dickie - Director, Mid Atlantic

Pamela Barrett - Director, Mid Pacific

Don Caruthers - Director, South Central

Jo Parris - Director, Southeast

Genevieve Basquine - Director, Southern Europe

Bob Mullen - Director, Southwest

Laurie Schiff - Legal Advisor

Frances Young - Legal Advisor

Luiz Paulo Faccioli, Interim Regional Director, South America and Marcel Louwyck, Regional Director, Northern Europe were not present. Bobbie Tullo, Judging Administrator, and Nancy Parkinson, Assistant Judging Administrator were also present.

1. Motion was made by Barnes and seconded by Mullen to refer the 5 year membership requirement for judges to the Rules Committee Chair and Judging Administrator to come back on Friday with a recommendation to keep, modify, or demolish the rule. Motion carried unanimously. (See Motions 63, 86, 108, 109 and 110.)

2. Unanimous consent to place the following explanation of "possession of a cat" in the minutes and ask the TICA TREND Editor to place it in the TREND periodically. "Possession of a cat constitutes being responsible for the health or welfare of cat, no matter for what period of time. Merely being in the presence of a cat is not possession."

3. Unanimous consent to go into Executive Session and to allow Maryanna Geiger, Bobbie Tullo and Nancy Parkinson to remain in the meeting.

Executive Session

Executive Session

36. Unanimous consent to refer to the matter of the three perfect master catalogs rule in the Judging Program to Friday. (See Motion 62.)

37. Unanimous consent accept the following corrections to the minutes, Semi-Annual Meeting, Raleigh, North Carolina as below:

116. Motion was made by Barnes and seconded by Mullen that the proposed amendment to 2017.2 be adopted. Motion denied with Young abstaining.

2019 Compensation of Clerks, Entry Clerks, and all head ring and master clerks holding current clerking or judging licenses shall be compensated as directed by the Board of Directors of this Association.

2019.1 A Master Clerk shall be compensated a minimum of \$50 or the equivalent of two free regular show entries per show weekend, lunch and a fully marked catalog.

2019.2 A Head Ring Clerk shall be compensated a minimum of \$30 or the equivalent of one free regular show entry per show weekend, lunch, and a catalog marked with finals and clerk's breed (s).

2019.3 An Entry Clerk shall be compensated with lunch, a fully marked catalog, a minimum of \$75 and/or one or more of the following **as agreed to in writing by the show management and the entry clerk:**

2019.3.1 Two free regular entries per show weekend

2019.3.2 Lodging expenses

2019.3.3 Transportation expenses

2019.3.4 Any combination of the above as mutually agreed to by the show management and the entry clerk.

Motion 117 in the 2003 Semi-Annual Minutes should read: 117. Unanimous consent to amend the Standing Rules 2019.1: Any change in the Standing Rules which will affect the way a cat may be shown will become effective 05/01 of ensuing year. NOTE: This proposal is a parallel proposal to the proposal to amend By-Laws 117.1.4. Any rule change that affects the showing status of cats needs to have an effective date of May 1, since changes to By-Laws and Registration Rules take effect immediately upon passage as currently written.

Motion 127 should read: Motion was made by Caruthers and seconded by Mullen to advance the Chausie to Advanced New Breed and to accept the Chausie Standard as submitted. Motion carried with **Barrett**, Rhea and Ohira opposed and Young abstaining. (See Addendum.)

Motion 84 should read: "Unanimous consent that the 2004 Semi-Annual Meeting coincide with the NICE show of February 27-29, 2004 in Schaumburg, IL outside of Chicago."

The President appointed Bob Mullen, Edith Mary Smith, and Jim Dickie to choose the "Catalog of the Year".

38. Unanimous consent to table the TICA TREND Report until the arrival of the TICA TREND Editor. (See Motion 54 and Addendum.)

39. Unanimous consent to repeat last year's policy of scoring the South America cats as long as the cats are registered before May 7th. Denied.

40. Motion was made by Vandewater and seconded by Barrett to repeat last year's policy of scoring the South America cats as long as the cats are registered before May 7th. Motion carried unanimously.

41. Motion was made by Vandewater and seconded by Rhea to rescind the electronic fee. Motion was denied with Barrett abstaining, and Basquine, Dickie, and Vandewater in favor. Smith was opposed because Canada would be considered international.

42. Motion was made by Smith and seconded by Barrett that for purposes of the electronic fee only Canada be considered international. Motion carried unanimously.

43. Unanimous consent to table the membership benefits report to the 2004 Semi-Annual Meeting.
=====*Referred to the Semi-Annual Meeting*=====

44. Unanimous consent to score HARWOOD MIRANDA OF COVENTGARDEN OWNED BY Alberto Leal.

45. Unanimous consent to approve the Best Sphynx Alter award in honor of APOTHIS NORDSTROM. OF CLASSICALCATS .

46.. Unanimous consent to change the price for the Lifetime Achievement Award to \$20.

47. Unanimous consent that the Lifetime Achievement Cats be included in the program for 2004 Annual Banquet.

48. Unanimous consent to amend the By-Laws 113.1.1 and 113.1.2 as follows:

113.1.1 Expired memberships not renewed **before** July 1st shall lapse and may not be renewed retroactively.

113.1.2 Persons whose membership has expired will be considered new members if they renew their membership **after June 30**.

RATIONALE: The intent of the change in the by-law was that dues must have been paid when July 1 rolls around...or before July 1. As it reads, it could be interpreted that one could pay on July 1 but not after that.

>>>>**Membership Ballot**<<<<

49. Unanimous consent to add By-Laws 114.1.1 & 114.1.2 and amend Standing Rules 1014.4 and 1014.4.2 so that the President and Vice President are elected in the same year as the breed committees. Denied.

50. Motion was made by Parris and seconded by Barnes to add By-Laws 114.1.1 & 114.1.2 and amend Standing Rules 1014.4 and 1014.4.2 as below so that the President and Vice President are elected in the same year as the breed committees. Motion carried unanimously.

By-Laws 114.1 Time of Election. Election of officers shall take place in October every third year by mail ballot of the membership.

114.1.1 *Beginning in 2005, the President and Vice-President shall be elected every three years in the same years that Breed Committees are elected.*

114.1.2 *The President and Vice-President elected in 2001 shall serve an additional year in order to make the transition in election years.*

Standing Rules 1014.4 Intervals. The Regional Directors from the Great Plains, Mid Pacific, Northeast, Northern Europe, Southeast, and Southwest regions are elected every 3 years beginning in 1994. *All other Regional Directors are elected every 3 years beginning in 1995.*

~~[1014.4.1 The President, Vice President, and] All other Regional Directors are elected every 3 years beginning in [1983].~~

1014.4.2 If a region is added, *or adjustments are made to a region or regions*, the first term of the new Regional Director will be determined in such a way that no more than one-half the Board of Directors will stand for election or re-election in any given year.

~~[1014.4.3 All Breed Committees are elected every 3 years beginning in 2002.]~~

>>>>**Membership Ballot**<<<<

51. Unanimous consent to amend Amend By-Laws 114.2 as below.

114.2 Announcement of Candidates. After the initial election, any member who has been a member in good standing for 2 consecutive years immediately preceding shall be eligible to seek office and shall declare his candidacy in writing to the Executive Office not more than 6 months nor less than 2 months before the election month with the filing fee established by the Board of Directors. If no member in the region or no member in the breed section has been a member for the 2 years immediately preceding the election, the 2 year membership requirement shall not apply. This shall entitle the candidate to be listed as a candidate for the office sought in every issue of the newsletter including the newsletter prior to the ballot being mailed to the membership. ~~[For an additional fee to be established by the Board of Directors per insertion each candidate shall be entitled to a 300-word summary of his/her experience, credentials and platform.]~~ *Each candidate shall be entitled to publish a summary of his/her experience, credentials and platform in accordance with Standing Rules 1014.3.* No other advertisement, endorsement or article on any candidacy may be printed in the official newsletter. Candidates who are drafted by write-in vote of the membership shall fulfill all qualifications of those filing for office.

RATIONALE: This By-Law, as written, conflicts with Standing Rules 1014.3 which outlines the fee and requirements for a candidate's statement in the TREND. This Standing Rule was approved by the Board at the Semi-Annual 2002, Motion 101.

>>>>**Membership Ballot**<<<<

52. Unanimous consent to add By-Laws 114.3.3 & 114.3.3.1 and 114.3.3.2 as below:

114.3 Election.

114.3.1 The election ballot shall contain a list of candidates. The ballot for election of President, Vice President and Regional Directors shall also contain lines for write-in votes. The provisions of ARTICLE THIRTEEN shall apply to election of officers.

114.3.2 The candidate receiving the highest number of votes shall be elected. In the case of a tie, a run-off election shall be held.

114.3.3 *No person may hold more than one elected position on the Board of Directors at one time.*

114.3.3.1 *A Regional Director who is elected President or Vice-President must resign as Regional Director effective on the date of assuming the office of President or Vice-President.*

114.3.3.2 *Appointment of a new Regional Director shall be in accordance with 15.3.2 of these By-Laws..*

>>>>**Membership Ballot**<<<<

53. Unanimous consent to recess for the day.

54. Unanimous consent to accept the TICA TREND Report as submitted by Cathy Welch, TICA TREND Editor. (See Addendum.)

55. Unanimous consent to add Show Rule 215.1.3 as follows:

215.1.3 Preliminary New Breed, Advanced New Breed or New Traits Class cats owned by any officiating judge may be shown on the same day that judge is judging, provided exhibiting is accomplished through an agent, and no communication between the agent and the officiating judge occurs until the officiating judge has completed judging.

RATIONALE: Preliminary New Breed, Advanced New Breed and New Traits Class cats are shown for educational purposes only. Showing these classes provides judges with exposure to developing new breeds and opportunities for breeders and judges to share information regarding these cats. These classes do not receive titles nor are they scored for regional or international wins.
Denied.

56. Motion was made by Barnes and seconded by Parris to add Show Rule 215.1.3 as below. Motion carried with Barrett and Rhea opposed.

215.1.3 Preliminary New Breed, Advanced New Breed or New Traits Class cats owned by any officiating judge may be shown on the same day that judge is judging, provided exhibiting is accomplished through an agent, and no communication between the agent and the officiating judge occurs until the officiating judge has completed judging.

RATIONALE: Preliminary New Breed, Advanced New Breed and New Traits Class cats are shown for educational purposes only. Showing these classes provides judges with exposure to developing new breeds and opportunities for breeders and judges to share information regarding these cats. These classes do not receive titles nor are they scored for regional or international wins.

>>>>**Membership Ballot**<<<<

57. Unanimous consent to table the Show Rules 216.13.3 until later in the meeting. (See Motion 91.)

58. Unanimous consent to add Show Rules 23.10.1 and 23.10.2 as below:

23.10.1 No kitten under the age of 3 calendar months is permitted in the show hall under any circumstance.

23.10.2 The show committee, at its discretion, may require a TICA litter registration as proof of age for kittens under the age of 4 months of age entered as Exhibition or For Sale.

RATIONALE: Kittens under 3 months of age are not fully vaccinated, as indicated by the current American Association of Feline Practitioners Vaccination Guidelines. It is in the kitten's best interests to avoid exposure to other cats in the show hall environment. An unambiguous show rule preventing underage kittens from entering show halls will bolster the professional image of TICA, will ensure underage kittens are not sold out of TICA show halls, and will be a clear commitment to the welfare of cats.

>>>>Membership Ballot<<<<<

59. Motion was made by Barnes and seconded by Mullen to amend the Registration Rules 33.6.1. and 33.7.1 and add 33.5.1.4. Motion denied unanimously.

33.6.1.1 At least 3 years have elapsed from the date when the breed was advanced to Preliminary New Breed status to the date of the start of the board meeting where advancement to Advanced New Breed status is to be considered.

33.7.1 At least 3 years have elapsed from the date when the breed was advanced to Advanced New Breed status to the date of the start of the board meeting where advancement to Championship is to be considered.

RATIONALE: Ensures that by the time a breed advances to championship the breed's type is set, the breed is sound and breeds true, and any genetic defects have been successfully bred out of the gene pool. Additionally ensures that breeders and judges have an opportunity to observe and handle middle aged or elderly examples of the breed, and that they have been evaluated for health, type, temperament, and soundness. Prevents "fad" breeds from advancing too quickly.

60. Unanimous consent to drop the word "American" from Registration Rule 37.4.5.

>>>>Membership Ballot<<<<<

61. Unanimous consent to drop the word "American" from Registration Rule 37.5.5.

RATIONALE: Allowable outcrosses for the American Curl LH/SH, La Perm LH/SH, and Munchkin LH/SH are listed as "American domestic longhair/shorthair, not a member of a recognized breed", while the Ojos Azules LH/SH only says, "domestic longhair/shorthair, not a member of a recognized breed". "American" was not specified at the Semi-Annual 2003 when the La Perm was accepted for Championship, only "domestic longhair/shorthair" (Motion 143). It was not the intent that only domestic shorthairs/longhairs from the United States can be used as allowable outcrosses.

>>>>Membership Ballot<<<<<

62. Unanimous consent to delete from the Judging Program 42.2.7 the phrase "at least three master catalogs must be error free".

~~~~~Judging Program~~~~~

63. Motion was made by Caruthers and seconded by Barnes to delete 42.2.6 and 49.4.1 from the Judging Program. Motion carried with Barrett, Dickie, Parris, Rhea, Skipchak, and Smith opposed and the tie broken by the President as she felt that the time limits were already built into the program so that there was no necessity for the 5 year time limit. (See Motions 1, 86, 108, 109 and 110.)

~~~~~Judging Program~~~~~

64. Unanimous consent to delete Judging Program 43.1.3 Completed and forwarded to the Judging Administrator/Designee the Request for Advancement to Ring Training Form.

RATIONALE: This form was used when the applicant exam was completed AFTER acceptance into the program. Now that the exam is taken prior to acceptance into the program, applicants are ready to begin training right away and do not need a special permission form.

~~~~~**Judging Program**~~~~~

65. Unanimous consent to amend the Judging Program 412.3 and add 412.3.1. Denied

66. Motion was made by Smith and seconded by Dickie to amend the Judging Program 412.3 and add 412.3.1 as below:

412.3 Conducting or moderating any of the above schools, seminars, conferences or workshop sessions satisfies the requirement of attendance. *Licensed School or Licensed Genetics Instructors shall earn 1.5 CEU's for each hour of instruction in a Judging School/Workshop or a Genetics Seminar.* The instructor or moderator shall send a typed/printed attendance list along with attendees signatures and summary of what was covered to the Judging Administrator/Designee within 1 month following the session.

412.3.1 *Any ALLBREED judge may receive CEU credit for conducting a Clerking School. A maximum of two (2) CEU's may be obtained in this manner annually.*

Motion denied with Caruthers, Dickie, Ohira and Smith in favor. Barrett, Mullen and Vandewater felt that "Allbreed" should be stricken.

67. Motion was made by Vandewater and seconded by Mullen to amend the Judging Program 412.3 and add 412.3.1 with the word ALLBREED stricken. Motion carried with Smith opposed as she would like to see some incentive for moving through the program.

412.3 Conducting or moderating any of the above schools, seminars, conferences or workshop sessions satisfies the requirement of attendance. *Licensed School or Licensed Genetics Instructors shall earn 1.5 CEU's for each hour of instruction in a Judging School/Workshop or a Genetics Seminar.* The instructor or moderator shall send a typed/printed attendance list along with attendees signatures and summary of what was covered to the Judging Administrator/Designee within 1 month following the session.

412.3.1 *Any judge may receive CEU credit for conducting a Clerking School. A maximum of two CEU's may be obtained in this manner annually.*

**RATIONALE:** 1) Preparation time spent by the instructor for a school, seminar, or workshop should be given consideration for CEU credit. 2) Clerks are essential to any show, and most clerking schools are conducted by judges. Credit should be given to judges doing this training.

~~~~~**Judging Program**~~~~~

68. Unanimous consent to amend the Judging Program 413.1 to read: A minimum of 2 working hours is required to earn attendance credit for a breed seminar, genetics seminar, or judges' conference. A minimum of 3 working hours is required to earn attendance credit for a *judges' school. Workshops and other seminars may be 1 working hour in length.* A maximum of 6 hours credit will be given for any one school, seminar, symposia or workshop.

RATIONALE: There are many valuable workshops and seminars which are no longer than an hour that a judge should be able to get credit for attending, such as Beth Hicks' "How We Judge" seminar, or the seminars held in conjunction with the Annual.

~~~~~**Judging Program**~~~~~

69. Unanimous consent that no action be taken on adding Judging Program 416.12. No person residing in the same household as a judge or trainee may serve as Entry Clerk for a show at which the judge is officiating or the trainee is training.

**~~~~~Judging Program~~~~~**

70. Unanimous consent to add to the Judging Program 416.12 No person residing in the same household as a judge or trainee may serve as Entry Clerk for a show at which the judge is officiating or the trainee is training.

**RATIONALE:** This has been an unwritten policy for several years. There have been recent incidences where some confusion has arisen regarding this policy. The time has come to formalize the policy to avoid any further confusion.

**~~~~~Judging Program~~~~~**

71. Motion was made by Vandewater and seconded by Barrett to reconsider motion 63. Motion carried with Barnes, Caruthers and Mullen opposed.

72. Motion 63. Motion was made by Caruthers and seconded by Barnes to delete 42.2.6 and 49.4.1 from the Judging Program. Motion was denied with Barnes, Caruthers and Mullen in favor.

73. Unanimous consent to add to the Judging Program 42.1.1 At the time of sending notice of intent to the Judging Administrator, an applicant to the Judging Program must send a photograph to the TICA TREND Editor for publication with the notice in at least one issue of the TICA TREND prior to the Board meeting at which the applicant is to be considered.

**~~~~~Judging Program~~~~~**

74. Unanimous consent that no action be taken on the proposal to add Standing Rules 103.1 TICA Member Code of Ethics.

103.1 Preamble. TICA Membership supports the many aspects of what TICA accomplishes, such as cat and cattery registrations, licensing judges, authorizing breed standards, show licensing, titles and awards and information networks for breeders and fanciers for the responsible care of felines. As such, each TICA member should consider their membership a privilege and take responsibility for that membership and the Association.

103.1.1 A TICA Member shall read and understand the Vision of TICA, (Standing Rules 910.1) the Mission of TICA (Standing Rules 910.2) and the Values of TICA (Standing Rules 910.3). In addition each member shall uphold these purposes in any TICA forum.

103.1.2 A TICA Member shall encourage TICA membership to non-TICA members of the cat fancy.

103.1.3 A TICA Member shall afford ALL judges, TICA Board members, employees of TICA and members of any club sponsoring a TICA sanctioned show the courtesy and respect due their positions.

103.1.4 A TICA Member shall file any complaints against another member in writing, according to TICA rules, accompanied by the appropriate fee and documentary evidence.

103.1.5 A TICA Member shall renew membership on time to ensure the ability to vote on important issues.

103.1.6 A TICA Member shall not initiate participate in any type of argumentative discussion with a judge, board member or other employee of TICA, or volunteer member of a club sponsoring a show, in a public forum.

103.1.7 A TICA Member shall not initiate or participate in vicious gossip against another member.

103.1.8 A TICA Member shall not Initiate an unfounded complaint against another member.

103.1.9 A TICA Member shall not purposely defame or slander another member thereby creating harm to that person's personal and/or professional reputation.

75. Unanimous consent to add Standing Rule 109.1.1 Minutes of all meetings of the Board of Directors shall be completed within 10 working days following the meeting.

**RATIONALE:** This is a policy that has never been documented.

**}}}}Standing Rules}}}}**

76. Motion was made by Barrett and seconded by Barnes to amend Standing Rules 1012.3 and 1012.3.1 and add Standing Rules 1012.4. Motion carried unanimously.

1012.3 Isolated Areas. *Areas outside of the contiguous states of the United States, and Canada in which exhibitors have limited show opportunities due to geographic isolation and other factors, such as travel constraints, the area's average exhibitor base, and the average number of rings available in the area during a show year. An Isolated Area designation qualifies the area for Isolated Area title requirements and other considerations.*

1012.3.1 Isolated Area List: Asia - Entire Region, *except Japan*, Northwest - Alaska area, South Central - Costa Rica and Mexico, Southwest - Hawaii, UK, International.

1012.4 Criteria for Determination of Isolated Area Status

1012.4.1 *The following criteria shall be used in determining Isolated Area status:*

1012.4.1.1 *the number of licensed judges in an area/region*

1012.4.1.2 *the number of shows per year in an area/region*

1012.4.1.3 *the number of rings per year in an area/region*

1012.4.1.4 *the existence of a quarantine which limits or precludes exhibitors from showing*

1012.4.1.5 *distances which severely restrict travel to shows in an area or region*

1012.4.2 *Any area which has sufficient judges for clubs in the area to produce shows on a regular basis in a given show season shall not be considered "Isolated".*

1012.4.3 *If the number of shows and/or number of rings in an area outside of North America falls within the range of shows and/or rings within North American Regions in any given show season, that area shall not be considered "Isolated".*

**}}}}Standing Rules}}}}**

**(FOR PURPOSES OF ILLUSTRATION - NOT PART OF PROPOSAL)**

| Annual '03         | GL | GP | MA | MP | NE | NW | SE | SC | SW | N.<br>Am | AA | EN | ES | SA | Int'l | Total |
|--------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----------|----|----|----|----|-------|-------|
| <b>Judges</b>      |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |          |    |    |    |    |       |       |
| App AB             |    | 1  | 4  | 9  | 4  | 4  | 8  | 12 | 11 | 53       | 5  |    | 3  | 4  | 12    | 65    |
| Prov AB            | 3  |    |    | 2  |    | 3  | 3  | 1  | 1  | 13       | 3  | 3  | 2  |    | 8     | 21    |
| App SP             | 1  |    |    | 1  | 1  |    | 1  | 3  | 2  | 9        | 3  |    | 1  | 1  | 5     | 14    |
| Prob SP            |    |    | 1  |    | 3  |    |    | 3  |    | 7        | 8  | 5  |    |    | 13    | 20    |
| App HHP            |    |    |    | 1  |    |    |    |    |    | 1        |    |    |    |    | 0     | 1     |
| SP HHP             | 1  |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    | 1        |    | 1  |    |    | 1     | 2     |
| Totals             | 5  | 1  | 5  | 13 | 8  | 7  | 12 | 19 | 14 | 84       | 19 | 9  | 6  | 5  | 39    | 123   |
| <b>Trainees</b>    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |          |    |    |    |    |       |       |
| LH/SH              | 1  |    |    | 2  | 1  | 1  |    | 2  |    | 7        | 2  | 1  | 1  | 0  | 4     | 11    |
| Totals             | 1  | 0  | 0  | 2  | 1  | 1  | 0  | 2  | 0  | 7        | 2  | 1  | 1  | 0  | 4     | 11    |
|                    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    | 91       |    |    |    |    | 43    | 134   |
| <b>Instructors</b> |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |          |    |    |    |    |       |       |
| R & S              |    | 1  | 3  | 2  |    | 1  | 3  | 5  | 5  | 20       | 5  |    | 3  | 3  | 11    | 31    |
| Ring               |    |    |    | 2  | 1  | 2  | 2  | 1  |    | 8        |    |    |    |    | 0     | 8     |
| Genetics           |    |    |    | 1  | 1  |    |    |    | 1  | 3        | 1  |    | 1  |    | 2     | 5     |
| Totals             | 0  | 1  | 3  | 5  | 2  | 3  | 5  | 6  | 6  | 31       | 6  | 0  | 4  | 3  | 13    | 44    |

|                   |            |           |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |             |            |            |            |            |            |             |
|-------------------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| <b>Shows '02</b>  | <b>25</b>  | <b>3</b>  | <b>23</b>  | <b>22</b>  | <b>25</b>  | <b>37</b>  | <b>35</b>  | <b>31</b>  | <b>27</b>  | <b>228</b>  | <b>26</b>  | <b>39</b>  | <b>23</b>  | <b>24</b>  | <b>112</b> | <b>340</b>  |
| <b># of Rings</b> | <b>125</b> | <b>24</b> | <b>142</b> | <b>137</b> | <b>146</b> | <b>195</b> | <b>210</b> | <b>163</b> | <b>157</b> | <b>1299</b> | <b>130</b> | <b>150</b> | <b>111</b> | <b>123</b> | <b>514</b> | <b>1813</b> |

77. Unanimous consent to accept 1019.1 and 1019.1.1

1019.1 Logos and references to titles and awards from cat registries other than TICA may not be used in any TICA publication including individual clubs' show flyers or show catalogs except as allowed in 1019.1.1. Breed awards from independent breed clubs (i.e MCBFA, RFCI, etc.) are exempted from this rule.

1019.1.1 In combined TICA and Traditional Shows outside the United States and Canada, logos, titles and awards in the traditional association used in a combined show flyer and/or catalog will be allowed provided the other association is not a North American Association.

78. Unanimous consent to accept the amendment to standing rules 1021.3

1021.3 Charter Renewal. Charter renewal fees shall be \$25 and are due and payable each May 1<sup>st</sup> together with a current Officer's list with addresses. *Lifetime chartered clubs are required to provide a current Officers' List with addresses.*

1021.3.1 If the club charter renewal fee is not received by May 31<sup>st</sup>, a surcharge of \$10 per month is added to the renewal fee for a maximum of 4 months.

1021.3.2 *A \$10 fee will be assessed to any club where the Officers' List with addresses is not received by May 31<sup>st</sup>.*

1021.3.3 *Failure to pay charter renewal fees, surcharges, and/or provide an Officers' List after 4 months from May 31<sup>st</sup> shall place a club, including Lifetime chartered clubs, in inactive status. Reactivation of a club including a club with a Lifetime Charter, shall be up to the equivalent of 3 years' charter fees.*

**RATIONALE:** Many lifetime chartered clubs are not sending in an Officers' List with addresses.

**}}}}Standing Rules}}}}**

79. Unanimous consent to amend the Standing Rules 1024.1 Amendments. Proposals to amend the Show Rules, By-Laws, *Standing Rules* and Registration Rules shall be considered by the Board of Directors at *annual or semi-annual* meetings and must be in writing and **received** in the Executive Office 60 days prior to the opening day of the meeting. *Proposals from the membership must be received by the Rules Committee no later than 90 days prior to the opening day of the meeting to allow time for review. Proposals received by the Rules Committee after the 90-day deadline will be placed on the following meeting agenda.* Proposals are to be submitted according to ARTICLE SEVENTEEN, 117.1.2 and ARTICLE TWENTY-FOUR, 124.1.1 of the TICA By-Laws. ~~["Procedure. Any member may submit a proposal to amend the Show Rules or Registration Rules. Said proposals shall be first submitted to the Genetics and Rules Committees and the Board of Directors in writing, stating the article and section to be amended and the wording of the new or amended section(s). The Board of Directors may approve, reject or refer the matter back to the appropriate committee. If the Board of Directors approves the matter, it shall be submitted to a membership vote on the annual ballot in October."~~

**RATIONALE:** The Rules Committee needs time to review proposals prior to sending them to the Executive Office for placement in the agenda. Timely receipt of proposals is essential to the efficient functioning of the Rules Committee. There is no need to quote the By-Laws. Reference to the related By-Laws is sufficient.

**}}}}Standing Rules}}}}**

80. Unanimous consent to refer the addition of Standing Rule 202.1.8.1 to the Rules Committee to identify what should be and what must be required in a Show Flyer. (See Motion 85.)

81. Unanimous consent to add Standing Rules 203.19 ALL Preliminary New Breeds (PNB) and Advanced New Breeds (ANB) must have a TICA registration number prior to entry in any TICA show. No Preliminary New Breed or Advanced New Breed may enter a show with a "registration pending".

**RATIONALE:** Required registrations will demonstrate a good faith interest in the TICA registry from which the breeders are seeking approval. Registrations will enable the tracking of requirements for advancement as well as basic record keeping for the breeds.

**}}}}Standing Rules}}}}**

82. Unanimous consent to add Standing Rule 209.8. It is highly recommended that a show venue meet the following basic guidelines: have solid floor to ceiling walls, operable doors on all entrances and exits, closures on any and all windows, handicapped access availability, and appropriate operating climate control (i.e. heating/cooling, fans, etc.) Restrooms and availability of food and beverages within or in close proximity to the show venue is desirable.

209.8.1 Failure to meet any of these basic guidelines shall be prominently disclosed in the show flyer, giving exhibitors the option of entering the show or not.  
Denied.

83. Unanimous consent to accept 2013.2 as amended: International Assignments. TICA Allbreed Judges invited to judge non-TICA shows shall advise the *Judging Administrator*.

**RATIONALE:** This rule was changed by the Board several meetings ago to have the Judging Administrator grant permission to judge, yet the current version of the Standing Rules does not reflect this.

### **}}}}Standing Rules}}}}**

84. Unanimous consent to accept renumbering the Standing Rules regarding clerks as amended.

501 (2017.2) Clerks.

501.1 (2017.2.1) The head ring clerk shall function as the executive assistant to the officiating judge.

501.2 (2017.2.2) The head ring clerk shall be responsible for ~~two~~ *one* fully marked *ring* catalog for his ring. *If there is no assistant ring clerk, and the judge requests a marked catalog, the head ring clerk shall be responsible for two marked catalogs.* At the close of the show, one fully marked ring catalog shall be given to the judge, *if requested*, and one to the master clerk.

501.3 (2017.2.3) The head ring clerk shall clearly mark all absentees and transfers in the ring catalogs.

501.4 (2017.2.4) At no time shall a clerk disclose to the judge any information about a cat other than a specific message from the exhibitor being certain that this information does not in any way identify the cat by name, breeder or owner.

501.5 (2017.2.5) The head ring clerk shall mark the ring catalogs as the ribbons for color placement (1st-5th) and for division placement (1st-3rd) are hung on the cages by the judge. Breed placement (1st-3rd) shall be marked in the catalogs as announced by the judge or as breed ribbons are hung on the cages. When a cat is judged, but receives less than 5<sup>th</sup> best of color, the head ring clerk shall clearly mark a dash(-) in the space in the catalogs where an award would have been placed to indicate that the cat was handled and judged.

501.6 (2017.2.6) The head ring clerk shall mark all final awards in the catalogs as they are awarded by the judge. At no time shall the head ring clerk mark the catalogs using the judge's book sheets.

501.7 (2017.2.7) When an award is withheld for lack of merit or disqualification by the officiating judge, the head ring clerk shall clearly mark the space in the ring catalogs with "WW" or "DQ" as directed by the judge. No reason shall be stated in the catalogs in accordance with Show Rules 216.7.1, 216.7.2, 216.8.1.

501.8 (2017.2..8) When entries not eligible for competition under Show Rules 215.2 and/or 215.4 are presented in the ring, the clerk shall clearly mark "PO" in the space in the catalog that an award would have been placed.

501.9 (2017.2.9) The head ring clerk shall be responsible for counting the number of cats present and competing in his ring in each class of competition in accordance with Show Rules 212.4, 212.5 and 212.6.

501.10 (2017.2.10) The head ring clerk shall check the judge's book sheets against the marked ring catalogs and shall advise the judge of any discrepancies. When the judge's book sheets and the marked catalogs are in agreement, the ring clerk shall initial the yellow sheets of the judge's book and forward these to the master clerk. In such cases where a judge defers hanging or naming division or breed awards, the head ring clerk shall, as soon as possible, check for accuracy the yellow judge's book sheets showing these awards, initial accordingly and forward promptly to the master clerk.

501.11 (2017.2.11) The master clerk is authorized to mark ~~in ink~~ all corrections as necessary in the official show catalog so that all entry information is correct.

501.12 (2017.2.12) The master clerk shall check all judging records for completeness and mechanical correctness. Discrepancies shall be reported to the appropriate head ring clerk for resolution with the judge. The master clerk shall certify all judging records as correct by initialing and posting all yellow copies of judges' books and shall consolidate all records into one master catalog.

501.13 (2017.2.13) The master clerk shall be responsible for the safekeeping of the official copies of the judge's book sheets until such copies are released to the show management.

501.14 (2017.2.14) The master clerk shall be responsible for certifying the official number of cats present and competing in the show.

501.15 (2017.2.15) The master clerk shall provide the show management with one fully marked error-free catalog at the close of the show.

501.16 (2017.2.16) All head ring and master clerks holding **current** clerking licenses shall be compensated as directed by the Board of Directors of this Association.

501.16.1 (2017.2.16.1) Master Clerk - a minimum of \$15 or one free entry per day, lunch, and a fully marked catalog.

501.16.2 (2017.2.16.2) Head Ring Clerk - a minimum of \$10 or one free entry per day, lunch, and a catalog marked with finals and clerk's breed(s).

501.17 Preference should be given to TICA licensed clerks whenever possible.

**RATIONALE:** Clerks is currently listed as a subcategory of Judges Records. It should reference 501 Clerking Program (current Standing Rule numbers in parenthesis).

**}}}}Standing Rules}}}}**

85. Unanimous consent to accept the recommendations from the Rules Committee concerning the addition of 202.1.8.1 and 202.1.8.2.

202.1.8.1 Show Flyers **MUST** include the following information:

|                                                          |                                                                         |
|----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| TICA logo                                                | For Sale Cages                                                          |
| Name of host club                                        | For Sale Cats/Kittens                                                   |
| Date(s) of show                                          | Size of benching cages                                                  |
| Names of judges & assignments (AB/SP)                    | Cage coverings required                                                 |
| Show Hall (Address, Emergency Telephone #, if available) | Special benching (i.e. European, by breed, etc.)                        |
| Show Hotel (Address and Phone Number)                    | Health Requirements                                                     |
| Show Manager(s)                                          | Special state regulations requiring health certificates or rabies shots |
| Entry Clerk                                              | Advisement of inoculation of cats/kittens prior to entry                |
| Vendor Contact                                           | Specific Climate Control (heating/ac, fans, etc.)                       |
| Entry Fees                                               | Handicapped Accessibility, including limitations                        |
| Other Fees                                               | Airports                                                                |
| Closing Dates (early bird, tardy turtle, etc.)           | Transportation                                                          |
| Entry Limits                                             | Airport to Hotel                                                        |
| Check-In Times                                           | Hotel to Show Hall                                                      |
| Online Flyer info                                        | Limitation of outside food in show hall                                 |
| Payment Information (Check, PayPal, Credit Cards, etc.)  | Supplies provided (litter, cat food, etc.)                              |
| Check Payment - Payable to whom, Sent to whom            | Liability Statement                                                     |
| Online Flyer Payment deadline                            | Show Rules Statement                                                    |
| Returned Check Fees                                      | Where to get Show Rules                                                 |
| OFFICIAL TICA Entry Form                                 | Benching Requests                                                       |
| Vetted or Non-Vetted Show                                | Clerking Requests                                                       |
|                                                          | ALL claws of all entries must be clipped                                |

202.1.8.2 Show flyers **should** include the following whenever possible:  
 Driving directions to show hall/show hotel                      Seminars or Schools, if any  
 Airlines serving area                                                      Special Dinners, if any  
 Donations  
 Club, Region, TIFF, Other

**}}}}Standing Rules}}}}**

86. Motion was made by Vandewater and seconded by Dickie to amend the Judging Program 44.2.6 to read: A trainee must be a TICA member for a minimum of 5 years prior to the effective date of a TICA Probationary Specialty Judging License. Motion carried with Barnes, Barrett, Mullen, Parris, Rhea, and Skipchak opposed and the President breaking the tie.

**~~~~~Judging Program~~~~~**

87. Unanimous consent to add Standing Rule 2017.7 Merit Rosettes. Cats in Preliminary New Breed, Advanced New Breed and New Traits Classes are not separated into longhair and shorthair for judging. These classes are for educational purposes only and are non-competitive classes. Only one merit rosette is awarded per class without regard to coat length.

**}}}}Standing Rules}}}}**

88. Unanimous consent to take no action on the deletion of Standing Rule 601.2.4 Finals points are the same as for title claims, with the exception of fewer than 10 cats (see attached charts) and 601.2.4.1 The scoring system starts at tenth place final points for the last position in the final when there are fewer than 10 cats, kittens, alters, household pets, or household pet kittens competing.

89. Unanimous consent to accept Standing Rule 901.4.1 as amended

901.4.1 Junior Exhibitor Excellence Award. Exhibitors under the age of 18 may apply yearly to the Executive Office for a Junior Exhibitor Excellence Award. To qualify, a Junior Exhibitor must exhibit in 4 shows a year and provide a letter of endorsement from a TICA Judge. To receive the award, the junior exhibitor must forward copies of the catalog cover pages and the pages that name the junior exhibitor as the owner or agent along with the endorsement letter to the *Regional Director*. *The Regional Director shall forward the list of names to the Executive Office.*

901.4.1.1 *The Junior Exhibitor Excellence Award shall be awarded at the Regional ceremonies and the recipients will be recognized at the International Awards ceremonies.*

**}}}}Standing Rules}}}}**

90. Unanimous consent to amend Show Rules 27.1 and Standing Rules 207.2.

Show Rules 27.1 CHAMPION/CHAMPION ALTER/MASTER: An eligible male or female cat registered in TICA shall be entitled to the prefix "CHAMPION", an eligible neuter or spay cat registered in TICA shall be entitled to the prefix "CHAMPION ALTER", and an eligible TICA registered household pet shall be entitled to the prefix "MASTER" when it has won a minimum of 300 points under no less than 4 different judges, acquired a minimum of 1 final, AND confirmation applied for. However, in such isolated areas as defined in Standing Rules 1012.3, cats will be entitled to Champion, Champion Alter or Master status by being awarded no less than 150 points under no less than 2 different judges, *acquired a minimum of 1 final, AND confirmation applied for.*

Standing Rules 207.2 Isolated Areas:

|                 |            |                                                           |
|-----------------|------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| <u>Champion</u> | <u>HHP</u> | <u>Requirements for Titles</u>                            |
| CH              | CHA MS     | 150 points from 2 different judges, <i>plus one final</i> |

**RATIONALE:** TICA initiated the requirement of one final to achieve a title of Championship in order to make the title meaningful. Isolated Areas already have fewer requirements for titles than non-isolated areas, so shouldn't TICA at least require that all titles be meaningful titles?

>>>>**Membership Ballot**<<<<

91. Unanimous consent to amend Show Rule 216.13.2 to read: Spots, patches or sprinkling of incorrect color (i.e. color faults) other than locket and belly spots.

**RATIONALE:** People are confusing incorrect color markings with locket and belly spots. This needs to be clarified.

>>>>**Membership Ballot**<<<<

92. Motion was made by Barnes and seconded by Mullen to accept the color descriptions with the condition that brown (black) tabby and lynx (tabby) point will remain. Motion carried with Rhea opposed. (See Addendum.)

93. Unanimous consent to pay for the hotel rooms for up to 5 nights for the directors. The President and the Board wanted to thank the Rules and Genetics Committees for all the hours spent on the Uniform Color Descriptions.

94. Unanimous consent to appoint Michele Andrade to the Birman Breed Committee.

95. Unanimous consent to appoint Yvonne Patrick to the Exotic Shorthair Breed Committee providing she meets all requirements.

96. Unanimous consent to appoint Ed Manning to the Sphynx Breed Committee.

97. Unanimous consent to appoint Laura Heineck to the Household Pet Breed Committee.

98. Unanimous consent to accept the Kurilian Bobtail for Registration ONLY.

99. Unanimous consent to accept the Sokoke for Registration ONLY.

100. Unanimous consent to refer the Kurilian Bobtail and the Sokoke to the Rules Committee for information on these breeds. Denied.

101. Motion was made by Barrett and seconded by Rhea refer the Kurilian Bobtail and the Sokoke to the Rules Committee for information on these breeds. Motion denied with Barrett and Rhea in favor.

102. Unanimous consent to accept the following breeds for registration ONLY. Denied.

|                           |                             |                             |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Asian                     | Ceylon                      | Mandarin (registered as OL) |
| Asian Longhair (Tiffanie) | European Shorthair          | Mandolay                    |
| Asian Shorthair           | European Burmese            | Ragamuffin                  |
| Australian Mist           | German Rex                  | Ruffle                      |
| Burmilla                  | Javanese (registered as BA) | Thai                        |

103. Motion was made by Barnes and seconded by Vandewater to accept the breeds listed below for Registration ONLY. Motion carried with Barrett, Dickie, Mullen, Rhea and Smith opposed.

|                           |                             |                             |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Asian                     | Ceylon                      | Mandarin (registered as OL) |
| Asian Longhair (Tiffanie) | European Shorthair          | Mandolay                    |
| Asian Shorthair           | European Burmese            | Ragamuffin                  |
| Australian Mist           | German Rex                  | Ruffle                      |
| Burmilla                  | Javanese (registered as BA) | Thai                        |

104. Unanimous consent to go into Executive Session.

***Executive Session***

***Executive Session***

107. Unanimous consent to go out of Executive Session.

108. Motion was made by Caruthers and seconded by Mullen to reconsider Motion 86. Motion to reconsider 86 carried with Barrett, Dickie, Rhea, Skipchak, Smith and Vandewater opposed and the President breaking the tie. (See Motions 1, 63, 86, 109 and 110.)

109. Motion 86. Motion was made by Vandewater and seconded by Dickie to amend the Judging Program 44.2.6 to read: A trainee must be a TICA member for a minimum of 5 years prior to the effective date of a TICA Probationary Specialty Judging License. This reconsideration motion denied with Barnes, Caruthers, Mullen, Ohira, Parris opposed and Basquine and Vandewater abstaining and the President breaking the tie. (See Motions 1, 63, 86, 108, and 110.)

110. Motion was made by Vandewater and seconded by Mullen to amend the Judging Program 44.2.6 to read: A trainee must be a TICA member for a minimum of 4 years prior to the effective date of a TICA Probationary Specialty Judging License. Motion carried with Barrett, Dickie, Rhea and Skipchak opposed. (See Motions 1, 63, 86, 108, and 109.)

***~~~~~Judging Program~~~~~***

111. Unanimous consent to accept the Computer Report by Larry Hart. (See Addendum.)

112. Unanimous consent to accept the Chausie Breed Report. (See Addendum.)

113. Unanimous consent to accept the Toyger Breed Report. (See Addendum.)

114. Unanimous consent to accept the Savannah Breed Report. (See Addendum.)

115. Unanimous consent to grant the 2006 Annual to TICACats in Hanover, Germany.

116. Unanimous consent to hold the 2006 Semi-Annual in the Northeast.

117. Unanimous consent that the Board direct the President to explore the possibility of various companies sponsoring an International Show and that she work with whoever she wishes to determine the date.

118. Unanimous consent to accept the California Spangled Breed Report. (See Addendum.)

119. Unanimous consent to table the Ojos Azules Breed Report to the 2004 Semi-Annual Meeting.

**=====*Referred to the Semi-Annual Meeting*=====**

120. Unanimous consent to table the Peterbald Breed Report to the 2004 Semi-Annual Meeting.

**=====*Referred to the Semi-Annual Meeting*=====**

121. Unanimous consent to accept the Serengeti Breed Report. (See Addendum.)

122. Unanimous consent to accept the International Committee Report. (See Addendum.)

123. Unanimous consent to negotiate with Helmi Flicks regarding the placing of TICA cat pictures on a notepad.

The President appointed the following Board Members to the Realignment Committee: Don Caruthers, Chair, Pam Barrett, Edith Mary Smith, Jim Dickie, Jo Parris and Louise Vandewater with instructions that the TICA TREND will contain the statistics (charts and maps) that the Board will use to make a decision based on the business of TICA in an effort to make the North American regions more equitable for membership, revenue, clubs and regional points. The following issue of the TICA TREND will contain the options for realignment with a straw poll for the membership to respond. The deadline for the poll will be listed in the TICA TREND. The Board will be taking into consideration all of the options and the members responses and their final decision will be made at the 2004 Semi-Annual Meeting so that the 2004 election process will not be affected.

124. Unanimous consent to adjourn.

# **2003 Annual Minutes Addendum**

## 2003 Annual Chausie Breed Report

This past year has seen an exciting, productive progression for the Chausie, with our advancement to Approved New Breed Status. As more CU x CU kittens are produced, this show season also promises to see more of the same in the show ring.

The Breed Group worked extensively this last year on a standard revision and drawings of the Chausie breed. A pictorial packet was prepared for the Semi -Annual Meeting with photos of the Jungle Cat through third generation utilizing drawings of the Chausie by Marge Hanna.

There has not been a lot of activity in the breed from the Semi-Annual to date. Most breeders are looking at presenting kittens and cats in shows by the Annual in the Advanced New Breed Class. As more people renew their TICA Memberships we expect the breed group to increase in numbers from the current 24 members.

The breed has gained new breeders that are interested in helping the breed develop and in showing their cats. They are currently being mentored by members of the Breed Group.

A total of 69 judges handled Chausies in various shows this past year. There were 14 individual Chausies shown in 19 shows covering 5 regions last year.

To date 465 Chausies have been registered in TICA. In 2002 there were 113 Chausies registered and 7 Chausies registered so far in 2003.

There were 88 litters registered in 2002 and 21 litters to date in 2003

The breed currently has several fertile Chausie males at the third and fourth generation level and this year's litters will have more Chausie to Chausie kittens than ever before...with this we expect to see more of the type pulling in that the breed is trying to emulate. The breed committee/group feels this will be a marker year for our breed in the show ring.

Future goals are to continue to work on breeding more Chausie to Chausie litters moving the breed forward towards SBT status and to continue to mentor new breeders. It is also important to the Breed Committee to continually educate the public on this exciting new breed by conducting breed seminars and talking to people at the shows. Additionally, the Breed Committee has a website and will continue to update the information on it as well.

The Chausie was featured in the French Magazine "Amour des Chats" this last year and was added to Tetsu's 2003 Cats Catalog. We will continue to work to make this breed distinctive from any other breed and feel that breed recognition is on its way.

Respectfully Submitted,  
Bobbie Tullo  
On behalf of the Chausie Breed Group

## TOYGER Working Group - TICA Preliminary New Breed

Annual Report 2003

May 2003

We are pleased to report that Toygers are moving ahead slowly but surely both in showing and education activity level as a TICA Preliminary New Breed and in the quality of the cats themselves as a breed.

Showing 2001-02 season: 1 show

Showing 2002-03 season: 14 shows, averaging 3 cats per show. Of these, only one cat was exhibited more than once and five breeders were represented as either breeder or owner.

Showing 2003-04 season: more than 20 shows anticipated in at least five regions.

Toygers are benefiting from the experience and knowledge of TICA judges in our selection process as the Toyger breed becomes better and better. The majority of the judges who handled Toygers in the 02-03 show season were excited about the examples of the breed we put before them and the future of the breed in general. All noted that the temperament and condition of the cats were either good or excellent. Show evaluation reports from judges ran the full gamete from encouraging "Excellent Breed Potential" and "Ready for Advancement" to "Does Not Meet Standard" and "Looks like Bengal" to a protest against new breeds with the refusal to handle the cats. We understand the problem of judging less than perfect cats expected to fit a Standard which pushes for a future ideal and appreciate the judges who understand the process of development. But we are hesitant at this time to bring in as exhibitors eager new owners as far too often they will be sent back to the bench in tears (and probably never show again) rather than be encouraged to enjoy their cat and the show.

Please note that we appreciate TICA's willingness to foster new breeds both domestic and hybrid in derivation. We are however disappointed with the change of show format for both levels of New Breed which no longer requires a judge to comment in some form on Standard requirements related to cats judged. We felt that this opportunity for dialogue between all interested was not only helpful to both breeders and judge but also very exciting to the public at large. This closing opportunity of making a cat show more interesting to the paying public, might be addressed by encouraging an active educational ring/area for breed presentations at shows. Toyger breeders are always eager to show off the cats in this way.

We would also request that New Breed show entries be included in the TICA Show Reports on the web as having been entered and handled.

### TICA TOYGER BREEDERS:

Currently we have five breeders with more than three females and several new breeders with only one or two females, representing 4 TICA Regions. We are still being very slow and careful with our show/breeding stock to avoid the production of less than great Toygers by new breeders. Interest is high with breeders waiting for cats not only in the U.S., but in the UK and Australia as well. To forward the breed toward advancement in TICA, we are requiring that kittens of U.S. bred TICA registered parents be registered with TICA. Showing in TICA will be encouraged as well.

### TICA TOYGER STANDARD Revisions 2003:

We are submitting with this report some wording revisions of the TICA Toyger Breed Standard for easier translation and to simplify understanding. While a Standard is a short reference to the type of a familiar breed, we feel that it needs to be more complete in describing a new and unfamiliar breed type. A photo page for judges of these type elements exhibited by the best cats may help all of us better understand the ultimate goal.

We have reallocated points to include one point for GLITTER and four for CONTRAST. Striped toes has been added as a desirable part of pattern for another phenotypic recessive domestic only traits (Toygers already should have obvious domestic cat size, glitter and wide nose leather to distinguish them

unequivocally from any possible or imagined wild ancestor.)

#### BREED PROGRESS as per STANDARD:

The breed is only one generation from the last report and progress is always slow, but there is progress to report and some exciting first times. See illustrations of 2003 Toygers accompanying this report.

Overall HEAD structure is now improving rapidly as more cats exhibiting and carrying for several of these special Toyger characteristics are reaching maturity and are starting to produce offspring. EARS are still the biggest problem in the new Toyger crop but those with a little flare on the sides (both inside and outside) for our "Mickey Mouse" look are starting to appear, and several have the desirable black-backed ears with a somewhat lighter thumb print! Too big, but the first tiny signs of shape. EYES seem to help the look the smaller they come. Now four lovely breeding Toyger males can produce a smaller eye with nice shape and placement. Good wide, fleshy Toyger CHINS are now appearing in 2003 offspring, contributing to MUZZLES that are beginning to have the strength (but in most cases not yet the depth) necessary for the all-important big cat impression. One summer kitten has a slightly wider than straight NOSE leather --- so we are excited by the possibilities. PROFILE is rather good on several young adults currently...now to put on the proper eyes and body and then the pattern. NECK is seldom a problem with Toygers at this time.

Overall BODY shape is good in much of the Toyger population but it will take the big boning of the shorter coupled and tailed cats to make the Toygers really nice. Two young adult TGs have very big boning, long toes and good muscle on long bodies but are ticked and non-glittered with inappropriate pattern, but perhaps their offspring will be super stars.

COAT, COLOR and PATTERN - The coat length, texture and density that we like is now being given to some of the kittens by our two young males others will be carrying for it recessively for future generations. Sculpted two-level coat has not progressed as these cats are not yet breeding. Other cats with tendencies for this trait are being identified. Long fur, classic, blue and solid still pop up in litters but the frequency is relatively low. Still too many cool gray tabby kittens produced since temple markings abide in these lines. Most judges and many breeders prefer the rich red-orange with dark markings. Strangely, this combination seems to fall much more often on male kittens, perhaps since it is coming from like sires although it should be recessive in many more cats by this time.

The first litter of good whited ventral ground pattern and rich golden dorsal with lovely stripes is nearing maturity and other lines are lightening ventral surfaces. Good whited ground under facial markings is hard to hold on to in the darker orange cats but still nice an several in many of the tanner cats. Well-striped (Toyger modified) kittens are increasing but the limited numbers of those with high contrast, good color, and glitter limit the number of new breeders possible at this time. The first litter of kittens with at least traces of temple markings on all five kittens was born this summer as this was the first time head markings could be bred to another cat with at least slight markings. For the first time we have a kitten with actual marks right in front of the ear for the first of the long sought third facial ring. The new black ears with lighter thumb prints were mentioned above.

Lack of CONTRAST is a huge problem as breeding choices often revolve around type and pattern rapidly deteriorates into mud. This is especially difficult for this breed as kittens then may appear to be nothing more than randombreds to the public eye and placement becomes much more difficult. One male, AOK, now three years old, has retained his high contrast of almost black markings on rich red-orange but none of his many offspring have been able to maintain it beyond maturity so far.

Certainly good BALANCE adds to the enjoyment of the Toyger in motion. Some do and some do not have it at this time.

TEMPERAMENT is remarkably good in today's show and pet kittens as breeders are asked to have almost zero tolerance for anything else in breeding cats. Pet owners find the intelligent companionship of their Toyger the day to day source of love, joy and pride.

OTHER: The WHITE SPOTTING gene is still present in some critical cats, causing lockets and groin spots, but is slowly being bred and petted out. Little progress has been made on reducing the loud

VOICE of many Toygers, however that is a consideration when we outcross for an other specific trait so should quiet over time.

#### TOYGER HUSBANDRY:

Toygers are proving to be easily bred with few birth defects owing to the genetic variation among the foundation stock for the breed and the occasional outcross. As a rule males have been eager breeding cats and females capable and productive mothers.

All cats and kittens since 2001 have been AVID chipped for proper identification. Some of the top cats have been swabbed and a DNA parentage library record made with the University of California at Davis.

All pet destined animals are spay/ neutered prior to leaving the breeder for pet homes.

Please note that Toygers litters (even though we have been breeding beyond fourth generation outcrosses for several years) are not the least bit homozygous at this point and contain a large variety of kittens in each one, and as such constitute by definition still a developing breed at this time.

#### PET KITTENS and RETIRED BREEDERS:

There is a growing interest and desire for pet Toygers among the general public that has been generated by exhibition at TICA shows and the continuing International Toyger Cat Society website. As the breed improves the quality of our pet quality kittens also improves, increasing sales opportunity. The fall of 2003 saw the first ad for Toygers in CATS USA. Most of the current Toyger breeders are also Bengal breeders and the least exciting pet kittens are often placed as companions with Bengals.

#### ORGANIZATIONS and EDUCATION:

The interest in Toyger cats continues to rise around the country and the world with breeders struggling to answer all inquiries.

The Toygers and enthusiasts continue to educate the general public about the cat fancy, responsible pet ownership and TICA. An informational breed brochure was created and is available from all current Toyger breeders and the Toyger breed club. An example is included with a copy of this report.

Complimenting the existing International Toyger Cat Society with its breed information and breeder website links, an International TICA Toyger Breed Club has been formed (summer 03) to serve as a valuable education source for the general public and those interested in Toygers for exhibition and breeding animals. Its purpose is to encourage TICA registration of all Toyger litters and cats; to encourage Toyger exhibition at TICA shows and to mentor new exhibitors into the cat fancy; and to provide a quarterly Toyger newsletter to all members and judges, an email list for new pet owners with mentoring experienced Toyger breeders and an email list for TICA TG Section members, show/ring sponsorship, organization of the occasional TICA show, etc.

Toyger breeders presented a breed seminar at both the 2001 and 2002 TICA Annuals in Omaha, NE and Washington, DC. Both seminars were met with excitement and enthusiasm from the general public. Toygers were invited to attend the Westchester Feline Cat Club show in Westchester, NY in November of 2002 and were used extensively to publicize this TICA show via television and newspaper and drew a good gate come specifically to see them.

#### LONGER RANGE PLANS:

Registration Only in TICA in 1993. Evaluation New Breed in 2000. While the cats will not yet be Championship quality, if all goes well, we are planning to apply for advancement to Advanced New Breed in 2005. This should provide enough time for both the breed and breed organizations to mature with enough cats, breeders, education and support in place to offer the world a complete modern international domestic breed fit for TICA Championship before 2010.

Toygers continue to improve with better examples of the breed being born each season. Some of our best current examples of the breed are clearly distinctive in their confirmation, pattern and color from all other existing breeds (see CURRENT BEST EXAMPLES). The Toyger breed is developing traits

that had not existed in the cat fancy previously and is excited to have the support of TICA in this endeavor.

Respectfully submitted:

Judy Sugden  
Toyger Working Group Chair

Anthony Hutcherson  
Bob Fetkether  
Alice McKee  
Jean Mill  
Kathy Yelsa  
Toyger Working Breed Group Members May 2003

## Savannah Breed Report

TICA Annual 2003

We continue to be amazed at the growth of the Savannah breed. Not only do the numbers of kittens being produced continue to grow, but the number of breeders has grown as well. There are currently 40 Savannah breeders in at least 10 different regions. In the last year, we have registered or have registrations pending on 55 litters comprised of 145 kittens, although, to date, there have been only 19 blue slips converted into completed registrations. The current number of breed section members is 70, an increase of more than 30 over last year. Since May 2002, we have shown 22 cats/kittens in Evaluation in 2002, as well as in the Preliminary New Breeds class, this year. Ninety Judges have had hands on experience handling Savannah cats and/ or kittens in the show halls in nine regions over the past year. Of the judges, sixty-three have handled three or more different individual examples of the breed, seventeen have handled two examples, and ten have handled only one individual Savannah. Sixty-three Judges have seen different Savannahs at thirty shows.

SIMBA, the Savannah Breed Association, has a total of 45 members, with 21 memberships pending the receipt of TICA membership and breed section information. In addition, we have 76 members on Simbabies, our affiliated pet owners list giving us a total of 121 members.

A two hour Savannah breed seminar was held in Delaware, Ohio on March 8, 2003 fulfilling the New Breed requirement for the annual seminar. A one hour seminar was provided at the South Central judge's conference on June 28, 2003 in San Antonio, Texas allowing attending judges to earn their requisite CEU's for the year. In addition, there is another one hour seminar planned for the TICA Annual to be presented on Saturday, August 26<sup>th</sup> in Green Bay, Wisconsin.

In September of 2002, SIMBA provided several hour long breed seminars in a hospitality suite hosted by SIMBA for the benefit of ALL show participants. Food and beverage was provided at no charge to attendees, and we had a great turn out, especially considering that the Bengal Congress was held that same evening. On display in the hospitality room were Savannah ambassadors representing all three generations of the breed. Visitors and seminar attendees were afforded a hands-on experience with these very special felines.

The SIMBA website has undergone a major overhaul and now includes additional information such as SIMBA's position statement on the ownership of servals, as well as SIMBA's position statement on the breeding of non-standard Savannahs. SIMBA has written and approved a new Code of Ethics (COE) in line with TICA's views on the use of multiple wild species for creating new breeds. In addition, the COE has been strengthened in other areas to include truth in advertising, good sportsmanship, respect for other breeders and each other, etc.

In addition to the above, this new website now includes all previously published Savannah breed reports, along with photos of Savannah breed seminars given throughout the country. There are captions under each photo that provides information on the cat being presented, along with identification of key TICA officials in attendance, so that SIMBA members, as well as any other visitors to the SIMBA website, can get to know the TICA board members and judges.

Highlights from current and past issues of the SIMBA newsletter are also included on the website so that ALL TICA officials, including foreign Regional Directors and judges, as well as exhibitors and the general public, WORLDWIDE now have access to the some of the information that SIMBA publishes. All TICA Judges and Board members will be provided with a special cod permit entry into our Members Only section, wherein they may read all newsletters in their entirety, should they so desire. This will provide up to date information to those interested on the progression of the Savannah breed.

Lastly, but almost as important, is that fact that Cat Fancy Publications has requested and received an interview from the TICA Chairperson for the Savannah breed with respect to the Savannah cat. This interview is to be published in the Fall of 2003 in Cat Fancy Magazine and will include the TICA standard for the breed. In this interview it was stressed that TICA is the first internationally known domestic feline registry to recognize and support the Savannah breed.

### Litter Registrations

| <u>Name</u>     | <u>Litter #</u> | <u># Kittens</u> | <u>Region</u>   |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Kiwanga         | A3S080102       | 3                | Northern Europe |
| Margitta Graeve | A3S011703       | 3                | Northern Europe |
| Camelottaspots  | A3S081902       | 2                | Southwest       |
| Arden Morley    | A3S020203       | 1                | Southwest       |
|                 | B3S051302       | 2                | Southwest       |
|                 | A3S041503       | 1                | Southwest       |
|                 | A3S052203       | 3                | Southwest       |
| Aluren          | A2S041802       | 1                | Mid-Atlantic    |
| Pat Killmaier   | A2S092202       | 1                | Mid-Atlantic    |
|                 | A2S030303       | 1                | Mid-Atlantic    |
| Panthermagic    | A2S022303       | 3                | Southeast       |
| Lisa Smith      | A2S040902       | 3                |                 |
| Afrkhan         | A3S020603       | 3                | South Central   |
| Lorre Smith     | A3S022103       | 4                | South Central   |
|                 | A2S030303       | 3                | South Central   |
|                 | A2P030403       | 3                | South Central   |
|                 | A3S030503       | 5                | South Central   |
|                 | A3S031403       | 2                | South Central   |
|                 | A2S050103       | 2                | South Central   |
| Joykatz         | A2S051102       | 3                | South Central   |
| Joy Peel-Pohto  | A3S022002       | 1                | South Central   |
|                 | A1S052402       | 1                | South Central   |
|                 | A2S060502       | 3                | South Central   |
|                 | A2S061402       | 3                | South Central   |
|                 | A2S020303       | 4                | South Central   |
|                 | A2S021803       | 3                | South Central   |
|                 | A2S022403       | 3                | South Central   |
|                 | A2S030303       | 4                | South Central   |
|                 | A3S040203       | 5                | South Central   |
|                 | A3S042103       | 1                | South Central   |
|                 | A2P042503       | 1                | South Central   |

|                                     |            |   |               |
|-------------------------------------|------------|---|---------------|
|                                     | A2S050203  | 5 | South Central |
|                                     | A2P050403  | 3 | South Central |
|                                     | A3S050703  | 2 | South Central |
| Tay/Chris Behrens<br>Katnap Exotics | A2N062203  | 2 | Southwest     |
| Bundas Cattery                      | A2S 051602 | 2 | Great Lakes   |
| Grace Lush                          | A2S081801  | 5 | Great Lakes   |
|                                     | A3S012903  | 6 | Great Lakes   |
|                                     | A3S101202  | 6 | Great Lakes   |
|                                     | A3S022402  | 1 | Great Lakes   |
|                                     | A1S042803  | 4 | Great Lakes   |
|                                     | A2S031503  | 1 | Great Lakes   |
|                                     | B_Pending  | 3 | Great Lakes   |
|                                     | B_Pending  | 1 | Great Lakes   |
|                                     | B_Pending  | 1 | Great Lakes   |
| Pat Joyce                           | A2S062302  | 5 | Mid Atlantic  |
|                                     | A2S052203  |   |               |
| Jumanji                             | A2S070302  | 4 | Mid Atlantic  |
| Martha Brady                        | A2S040203  | 3 | Mid Atlantic  |
|                                     | A2S050103  | 1 | Mid Atlantic  |
|                                     | A3S052103  | 4 | Mid Atlantic  |
|                                     | B3S052803  | 3 | Mid Atlantic  |
| Drinkwater<br>Savannahs             | A2S 031103 | 2 | Southeast     |
| Doreen Boileau                      |            |   |               |
| Marshpride                          | A2S080502  | 1 | Southeast     |
| Rena Baker                          | A2S033103  | 1 | Southeast     |
|                                     | A1S052102  | 1 | Southeast     |

## Report on the California Spangled Cat:

We are still working on developing the California Spangled Cat. We still appreciate the ability to register with TICA and continue to hope we can be more of a presence in the future.

Thank you,

Corinne McVee

## Serengeti Breed Report

August 18, 2003

I would like to reassure the Board that my interest in developing this breed is as strong as ever and that a full breed report will be forthcoming.

I have registered 4 litters since my last report and I exhibited a female last fall at several shows in the Southwest. I would also request the Board to appoint me as the Working Breed Chair. Over the last few months, through some advertising and some efforts on my behalf, several other individuals who are members of TICA have expressed serious interest in joining me in the development of this breed.

Respectfully,  
Karen Sausman

TICA YEARBOOK ANNUAL REPORT  
September 2003

Dear Board of Directors:

It has been a busy summer. The yearbook is coming along nicely and the response to the yearbook ad sale this past April and May was outstanding. We received over 20 orders for full-page color ads and several half-page ads. Second to selling the yearbooks themselves, it is the selling of advertisements that generate the most revenue. We have pre-sold 187 yearbooks to date.

One thing that has helped very much is that Amy Liebold has taken her computer and scanner to three shows (Oklahoma City, Austin, and Milwaukee) and she scanned over 80% of the regional pictures for those two regions. Additionally, she scanned many international pictures, breed pictures, etc.

Our regional proofers have helped very much in catching errors and supplying information and pictures we did not have. This has been a great help to us as well as making the yearbook more accurate. Additionally, Southeast and South Central regions have each bought two additional pages for their regions to present bottom ten wins at no charge to the regional membership. We continue to encourage all regions to do this, as the membership responds more favorably with pictures.

We have had quite a lot of positive feedback on the new feature in last year's book - TICA TRAVELS - and plan to continue this feature. We have a breed article on the Birman for this year.

Additionally, the response to the sale for older yearbooks has been very well received, and we will continue to pack a case to each annual until they are all sold.

As we wrap up this year's book, we are already planning the 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary yearbook. We are thinking of adding a color section following the international winners that would feature the Best of Breed pictures for cats, kittens, and alters - a 15 page spread of color featuring our best for all the breeds.

I would like to conclude this with a word of thanks to each of the Regional Directors for their continued support and to the membership they represent. The yearbook would not be a yearbook if it were not for the contributions they make and we appreciate their efforts.

Sincerely,

John Harrison - Editor  
Amy Liebold - Assistant Editor

Cathy Welch, Editor  
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 435-843-5220, Fax 435-843-0503  
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**Trend Financial Report, January-June 2003  
 Volume 24, Numbers 1-3**

|                      |                   |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| Production Cost:     | \$24,908.99       |
| <u>Total Income:</u> | <u>\$4,365.94</u> |
| <br>Total Cost:      | <br>\$20,543.05   |

**Comparison of Volume 23, Nos. 1-3 with Volume 24, Nos. 1-3**

|                | <u>Volume 23</u> |                 |                 | <u>Volume 24</u> |                 |                 |
|----------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|                | 1                | 2               | 3               | 1                | 2               | 3               |
| # pages:       | 44               | 36              | 40              | 40               | 44              | 40              |
| # printed      | 3,400            | 3,500           | 3,750           | 3,000            | 3,100           | 3,350           |
| Production:    | \$9,490.95       | \$9,137.62      | \$10,408.95     | \$7,915.29       | \$8,516.36      | \$8,477.34      |
| Income:        | <u>1,356.00</u>  | <u>1,600.00</u> | <u>1,546.00</u> | <u>1,209.14</u>  | <u>1,704.80</u> | <u>1,452.00</u> |
| Total Cost:    | \$8,134.95       | \$7,537.62      | \$8,862.95      | \$6,706.15       | \$6,811.56      | \$7,025.34      |
| Per Copy Cost: | \$2.39           | \$2.15          | \$2.36          | \$2.24           | \$2.20          | \$2.10          |

Last year at this time, I reported that we had published 2700 more copies of the Trend than the same period in the previous year. That appeared to be due to a dramatic increase in memberships for several International Regional Director elections. This year, we have published 1200 fewer copies of the Trend than the same period last year, which is still a significant increase in membership over 2001.

Last year at this time, I also reported that advertising income had dropped by \$882.40 from the same period in the previous year. This year, advertising is \$135.06 less than last year in this same period. Again, I believe this is still due to the depressed economy but, with the loss of advertising slowing, I'm hopeful that we'll soon see a turnaround on advertising.

US postal rates increased last year after Volume 23, Nos. 1-3 were already mailed but with the reduction in International postage from the reduction in membership, the Per Copy Cost of Volume 24, Nos. 1-3 is still less than the same period last year.

Yours,

Cathy Welch  
 Trend Editor

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This report covers the efforts from 02-2003 to present.

## **TDS** Summary

The last report to the board found the system complete except for the Scoring module. It was reported that the Scoring was approximately 50% complete and would be ready to support the show season starting 5/2003. The Scoring system is installed and operational at the TICA EO office. Catalogs starting with 05/2003 are being entered into the scoring system. Other accomplishments during the past period include an update to the ballot system due to changes in the standing rules and the installation of a DVD burner system for back ups and off site archival of critical TICA data. The Scoring system remained the top priority and was interrupted only for critical issues that are part of a network system like TDS.

## **Scoring** Detail

The term complete has not been used because the part that is operational is the manual entry of the catalog data. Screens and tables support the input of data for the catalog information, show dates, show officials, judges and show entries. The judge's marks are entered in on the entry screen for a show. A current problem in the save operation is not allowing us to update the marks for catalogs. All the other data functions are working and data is being entered for the 2003 show season. The module that takes this raw data and calculates the points for awards and titles is complete and has been tested. It will be made operational when we solve the saving problem with the judge's marks.

There are two areas that remain to be completed. The reports and letters from the scoring system and the final design of feeds from the entry clerk programs. The reports, printing of current standings for the trend and certificates for the annual awards and letters that notify of title confirmation and correction requests from errors in catalogs need final design and approval before coding.

The integration of data from entry clerk programs remains the next major task to complete. The documents and data with this report are focused on delivering initial information to solicit input and obtain confirmation for the final XML data feed design to complete the automated scoring information feeds from the entry clerk programs. This will require the help and leadership of the computer committee and the entry clerk program owners. The computer committee will be the point of contact for this phase.

XML - Extensible Markup Language - is the method we will use to transmit show information to the TDS system at TICA. The TDS system is written in Visual FoxPro which supports XML. Although it is possible to write a system that writes all data into one XML stream, the TDS system will use separate feeds to match the tables that comprise the scoring system. This will reduce the effort to find problems in the import data and allow the TDS system to use built in functions to manage the data. Each data set for a given table will consist of an XML file (filename.xml) and an associated schemas file (filename.xsd). The tables are defined in the design packet and on the enclosed data cd.

In short a file ending in XML holds the data and the file ending in XSD defines the data in the XML file. The file name will indicate what table the data represents. The XML file will be in the Element-centric form where each field is represented by a sub element of the top-level element. The schemas describe the structure of data in a common format that customers, other Web browsers, and any number of XML-enabled software programs can recognize. The description defines the rules of an XML data document including element names and data types, which elements can appear in combination, and which attributes are available for each element. Schemas provide a model for an XML data document which

defines the arrangement of tags and text within all documents referencing the schema. TICA uses Visual FoxPro and it supports the XML Schema standard W3C XSD, a basic infrastructure for describing the type and structure of XML documents. Samples of XML and schema files built from the scoring tables are included on the CD.

## **2003 Projections**

A typical problem with Microsoft operating systems is keeping them up to date through services supplied by Microsoft. The updates are in three groups, critical, driver updates and optional software improvements. The critical updates need to be applied because of the increasing risk of hackers and virus attacks. We have attempted to use the dial up connection to the internet and purchasing the updates on CD. The dialup connection is not functional because of speed and the CD is out of date by the time it arrives at the office. The only solution is to install a broad band connection at TICA EO. None of the computers are at the current release level and are therefore at risk without the updates. A permanent connection will solve this problem while producing a set of problems of its own. These problems are security from attacks and can be solved with a firewall at the server. Due to the focus on the Scoring program we could not dedicate the effort to installing a fire wall solution and would not risk a connection without one at the server. We need to accomplish this task in the next period. Estimates of cost for a connection are between \$50-\$100 per month and a firewall solution is estimated at around \$1000.

The second major task in 2003 that was in the last report was the expansion of the network to support a computer at each desk. This expansion will require additional wiring and the installation of the computers that have already been purchased. This task has not been addressed during this period.

Larry Hart  
Computer Group

# The International Cat Association

August 18, 2003  
Kay DeVilbiss  
President, TICA

Dear Kay:

As Chair of TICA's International Committee, it gives me great pleasure to submit our annual report to you and TICA's Board of Directors.

The topics addressed in this report are as follows:

- Europe and Guest Judging
  1. Bavarian CFA
  2. French TICA Shows
- French TICA Winning Cats and LOOF Pedigrees
- TICA in Australia
- Comprehensive Summary

## **Europe and Guest Judging**

Guest Judging for TICA shows is well managed by the Guest Judging Panel that Bobbie Tullo maintains. In Europe, we also have TICA licensed judges Guest Judging for traditional clubs and there are rules by which our judges are able to accept assignments.

The Bavarian CFA in Germany has used American judges from TICA and CFA for their traditional shows. In the past, the Bavarian CFA has maintained a "judges list" of American and other national judges as their own. This seems to have been removed from their website. Some of our German and Austrian clubs are voicing a complaint that the Bavarian CFA is getting the benefit of TICA judges without becoming a TICA club. There are complaints about the publicity that Mr. Kellner and BCFA are promoting based on comments made by the judges during their judging, i.e. "I have never seen such beautiful color and patterns on Maine Coons". Although an innocuous statement, when published, the TICA German and Austrian Maine Coon breeders, who do not participate in BCFA shows, were insulted. Two club presidents are asking that TICA prevent TICA judges from taking assignments to judge for Bavarian CFA. I might point out that CFA no longer allows CFA judges to accept BCFA assignments.

Our TICA clubs in France continue to use Guest judges from other registries although our TICA European Judging Panel has increased over the years. This is creating some resentment among the TICA European judges who feel they are not being asked to judge French TICA shows because the Guest Judging assignments are being abused.

## **French TICA Winning Cats and LOOF Pedigrees**

French TICA exhibitors are reporting that, although there is an agreement to recognize TICA and LOOF titles, those titles are not getting onto the LOOF Pedigrees. Martine reports that the LOOF currently refuses to record TICA TITLES in the pedigrees of the cats registered when that cat has won a FRENCH title. If the cat only holds a TICA title, those titles are eventually getting into the LOOF pedigree record. Martine goes on to report that a member of her club received a letter from LOOF stating such. She says the letter can be produced, if needed. The letter states that the "FRENCH titles take precedence over TICA titles".

Martine feels this is not logical since we have a formal agreement with LOOF and that the titles should be equally recognized and noted on the pedigrees. Martine states that this is not conducive to bringing in exhibitors to her TICA shows and requests that this be addressed by TICA to the LOOF.

## **TICA in Australia**

The issue with Australia, if I can summarize for everyone: Australia's cat fancy has a unique system. There are two main organizations (Coordinating Cat Council of Australia <CCCA> and the Australia Cat Federation <ACF>). Each "state" in Oz (Australia) can have different "clubs" (in the traditional style) that has a registry of cats. These clubs, in turn, belong to one of the umbrella organizations (CCCA and ACF).

My observation is that the ACF is rather small and provincial, but, in the organization of the World Cat Congress, the ACF was one of the 5 founding organizations (because of an opportunity taken by the President of ACF who is a personality well known by the international cat fancy, Lesley Morgan-Blythe) along with heavy hitters TICA, CFA, FIFE, and WCF.

So, the CCCA and ACF, as umbrella organizations of the Australian cat fancy, each have clubs from the different states in Oz, i.e. New South Wales, Victoria, Western Australia, South Australia, Tasmania, Northern Territories, and

Queensland. You can have a CCCA affiliated club and an ACF affiliated club from the same state. In some instances, where the cat fancy in a particular state is large, you may have more than one club affiliated with the "mother" organization.

The CCCA and ACF publish standards, govern, make the rules, etc.; that the member clubs have to follow. The clubs maintain the registries and put on the shows in the states where they exist. To admit another club from any particular state where there exists an affiliated club of the CCCA and ACF, the other clubs have to agree to let the club charter; otherwise, the CCCA and ACF refuse the charter. This hasn't been a problem because you have to have a large population base to support more than one club and therefore there has not been a lot of new club formations, except when someone gets disgruntled.

This has been a happy relationship in Oz for a long time. ACF judges judge for CCCA and CCCA judges judge for ACF. The CCCA and ACF clubs have invited international cat judges for years. This fact introduced the American system to the Australian cat fancy.

Back in 1989, some American TICA clubs (one being my own, Evangeline Country Cat Fanciers in Lafayette, Louisiana) invited Patricia Mercer to guest judge several shows here in the states. Pat was president of a Queensland cat club in Brisbane and ran a large club/registry. She reciprocated by inviting several of our judges to judge shows for her club in Brisbane.

Pat appreciated the American style and wanted to introduce it in her shows; she owned (literally) the club and thought it would be a big draw for spectators and exhibitors, alike. She was right. I judged a show for her of 400 cats. Also judging were Marilyn Cole, Aline and Phillippe Noel, Pat Harding, and Vickie Shields. The show was a big success.

Pat Mercer died in or around 1998.

No one else had been very successful in creating the American style judging show until along came Bryan and Bambi Edwards of New South Wales forming their ACF club Waratah State Cat Fanciers. Bambi is now an Allbreed judge; they put on nice shows and have had CFA and TICA judges, and seemed to be on the way to BIG success.

Then there was a falling out. ACF hosted the WCC and Bryan's club in Sydney was the host club. ACF felt there was not financial reporting for that show and has sanctioned Waratah State. ACF kicked them out, CCCA is respecting the sanction, and Waratah is attempting to go it alone without having an umbrella organization affiliation.

Waratah State Cat Fanciers had many members and more than one club group of which was run by Cathy Walker. There was another financial disagreement and Cathy Walker's club group has decided to leave Waratah. They also have no wishes to affiliate with ACF or CCCA.

The Allbreed Cat Club of Australia, of which Cathy Walker is an organizer, has applied for a TICA charter. I have agreed to be their club counsel. At last count, the club had 24 very enthusiastic members. The CCCA club in New South Wales (NSW CFA) has already threatened to ostracize any of their members who plan to join the TICA club. Four breeders were intimidated enough to pull out of joining.

The CCCA and ACF will regard this as a threat and there is the potential for diplomatic challenges.

### **Comprehensive Summary**

While TICA has used Guest judging in remote areas to allow panels for sponsored shows, there is some concern among TICA chartered clubs and TICA licensed judges about their continued use in Europe.

The LOOF agreement and practical matters, i.e., pedigrees continue to come up between TICA members and the recognition they deserve within France.

TICA is expanding into Australia. There will be a need for judges. ACF and CCCA might try to prevent their judges from taking assignments with the TICA affiliate. This may be avoided because of the precedent of Australian clubs "sharing" the expense of inviting overseas judges. ACF and CCCA have set precedent by refusing to allow their judges to judge for Waratah and do not recognize the Allbreed license of Bambi Edwards. Bambi Edwards has judged for TICA as a Guest.

We have two Australian judges that want to begin their training in our judging program: Erin Brown (ACF license) and Cathy Walker (Waratah license). Both judges judge Groups I and II, which includes all the longhair cats (PS/ES/Hi, MC, NF, RD, BI, SO, etc.), and the Siamese/Oriental Breed Group. Neither judge has license to judge Group III that is ALL the other shorthaired breeds (AB, BU, BO, CR, DR, RB, and BS). Until the judges complete all three breed groups, an Allbreed license is not available. This will be superfluous since the ACF and CCCA will not continue their training when they enter our program.

The plan is that Vickie Shields will sponsor Erin Brown and Alice Rhea will sponsor Cathy Walker. The Judging Program only addresses taking in judges from other associations with an Allbreed license. While these judges are only Groups II and I qualified, I must point out that their license covers all longhaired cats and the Siamese Breed Group.

The International Committee is composed of the following TICA members: Carlos Lopez, Kurt Vlach, Motoko Oizumi, Martine Caillard, Irene Van Belzen, Vickie Shields and myself. Please accept our annual report to you and the TICA Board of Directors.

Sincerely,  
Steven Savant  
TICA International Committee, Chair

## Uniform Color Descriptions

### 81 Categories, Divisions and Colors

81.1 TICA recognizes pedigreed cats in twenty competitive color divisions, divided into four categories based upon degree of pigmentation, as follows: Traditional Color Category, Sepia Color Category, Mink Color Category, and Pointed Color Category, .

#### 81.1.1 Categories and Genotypes

| Category    | Genotype                       |
|-------------|--------------------------------|
| Traditional | C/-                            |
| Sepia       | c <sup>b</sup> /c <sup>b</sup> |
| Mink        | c <sup>b</sup> /c <sup>s</sup> |
| Pointed     | c <sup>s</sup> /c <sup>s</sup> |

81.1.2 Traditional colors have copper, gold or green eyes, except in whites and particolored cats which may have aqua, blue or odd-eyes, and in those breeds for which eye color is independent of coat color. Preference is to be given to deeper, richer, more vibrant tones. Individual breed standards may be more restrictive, requiring a single or specific eye color. Traditional coat colors do not dramatically change in intensity with age.

81.1.3 Sepia colors have gold or gold-green (chartreuse) eyes, with preference given to deeper, richer, more vibrant tones. Coat color is paler and warmer than the traditional equivalents due to the reduction in the amount of pigment in the melanin granules. The coat darkens with age and has slight intensification at the points which is most visible in kittens.

81.1.4 Mink colors have blue-green to green-blue eyes, with preference given to deeper, richer, more vibrant tones. Kittens are born much lighter than the corresponding sepias (almost white in some colors) and develop noticeably darker color at the points than on the body.

81.1.5 Pointed colors have blue eyes, with deeper color preferred. Kittens are born almost white and develop intense color on the points while remaining pale and creamy colored on the body. Bodies do darken with age, but not to the extent of the corresponding minks. Body shading, if any, should be in the tone of the point color.

81.2 Within each of the four Categories (Traditional, Sepia, Mink, Pointed), five pattern divisions are recognized:

81.2.1 **Solid Division (a/a).** Cats that are one solid color without recognizable stripes, spots, ticking, white, or silvering.

81.2.2 **Tortoiseshell Division (a/a , X<sup>o</sup>/X)** Cats that are heterozygous at the sex-linked red locus (i.e., red on one of two X-chromosomes, no red on the other and without tabby patterning, silvering or white spotting).

81.2.3 **Tabby Division (A/-).** Cats that carry the agouti factor, thereby permitting expression of tabby patterning. Many non-agouti reds are also shown in this class based on their phenotype.

81.2.4 **Silver and/or Smoke Division (I/-).** Cats that exhibit the inhibitor (silver/smoke) factor, resulting in a white undercoat, regardless of the degree of expression.

81.2.5 **Particolor Division (S/-).** Cats that exhibit the white spotting factor (with the exception of lockets), regardless of the basic background color. A cat must have a minimum of white on all four feet to be considered a particolor.

81.3 Each of the twenty divisions is evaluated separately for divisional wins, independent of the other divisions which may or may not be present. Cats competing for division ribbons must be in the **same category and division**. (I.e. a black and white CR and a red and white CR compete for division ribbons in the Traditional Particolor Division while a seal tortie point and white CR and a blue point and white CR compete for division ribbons in the Pointed Particolor Division.) The division winners compete for Best of Breed, awards which are not associated with championship points but which may be used during judging in calculating final wins and the points associated therewith. In some of the breed groups, wins may be awarded based upon traditional "breed" designations or eligibility for awards offered by special interest breed clubs, but these do not carry official recognition or points towards awards within The International Cat Association.

81.4 All breeds must conform to the Uniform Color Descriptions as provided below. The only exception shall be breeds which are recognized in one category, one division, and one color/pattern. For those breeds one is referred to the individual breed standards for color descriptions. (See BO, CX, KT, NB, PB/PL, RB, SG and TG)

81.4.1 All breeds must use the Uniform Color Descriptions colors for the respective categories, unless a specific exception is made.

| TRADITIONAL | SEPIA         | MINK      | POINTED   |
|-------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|
| white       |               |           |           |
| black       | sable or seal | seal      | seal      |
| blue        | blue          | blue      | blue      |
| chocolate   | chocolate     | chocolate | chocolate |
| cinnamon    | cinnamon      | cinnamon  | cinnamon  |
| lilac       | lilac         | lilac     | lilac     |
| fawn        | fawn          | fawn      | fawn      |
| red         | red           | red       | red       |
| cream       | cream         | cream     | cream     |

81.4.2 Exception to the Traditional Category color names is the use of the term “ruddy” for the full color (black) AB/SO, and “bronze” for the full color EM. There are no other exceptions.

81.5 The genetically anticipated product of any two recognized colors shall also be a recognized color for a given breed. Examples of specific instances of broad applicability appear in the following paragraphs, however, the applications are not limited to those specifically mentioned.

81.5.1 A breed may be recognized in white only. However, if other colors are recognized in addition to dominant (epistatic) white (W/-), the breed must accept all colors of all divisions which are also accepted by that breed.

81.5.2 A breed may choose to recognize only the black-based (eumelanistic) colors or the sex-linked red-based colors. Recognition of both implies automatic acceptance of the corresponding tortoiseshells as well.

81.5.3 Any breed accepting the particolor division in any color shall include the combination of white together with any and all colors accepted for the breed.

81.5.4 A breed which recognizes both sepia and pointed categories shall also accept the mink category.

81.5.5 A breed which recognizes cats in all five color divisions of a category shall accept all colors of these divisions.

81.5.6 A breed which accepts more than one pigment genotype (see chart 81.6 below) must accept all pigment genotypes.

81.6 TICA accepts three pigment genotypes resulting in three dense (D/-) black-based colors (black, chocolate, cinnamon) and three dilute (d/d) colors (blue, lilac, fawn), plus red (D/-) and cream (d/d) which are the result of the sex-linked red allele (O).

| Pigment Genotype                                                                                             | Non-dilute (D/-) color | Dilute (d/d) color |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| B/-                                                                                                          | black                  | blue               |
| b/b or b/b <sup>l</sup>                                                                                      | chocolate              | lilac              |
| b <sup>l</sup> /b <sup>l</sup>                                                                               | cinnamon               | fawn               |
| All pigment genotypes above are changed in appearance by the sex-linked red allele (O) in the following way: |                        |                    |
|                                                                                                              | red                    | cream              |

81.6.1 The full color (dense) non-dilute in the black-based series is black. There are two alleles which produce brownish pigment, chocolate and cinnamon, with chocolate being the darker and cinnamon the lighter. Blue, the dilution of black, when combined with chocolate or cinnamon produces lilac or fawn, respectively. Sex-linked red changes the appearance of all non-dilute dense colors to red, and changes blue, lilac and fawn to cream. For purposes of exhibition, no distinction is made between the shades of red or the shades of cream.

## 82 Solid Divisions

82.1 The following solid division colors are recognized:

|                        | <b>TRADITIONAL</b>                                      | <b>SEPIA</b>                                                                                        | <b>MINK</b>                                                                          | <b>POINTED</b>                                                                             |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Dominant (epistatic)   | white                                                   | -                                                                                                   | -                                                                                    | -                                                                                          |
| Black-based            | black<br>blue<br>chocolate<br>cinnamon<br>lilac<br>fawn | sable<br>seal sepia<br>blue sepia<br>chocolate sepia<br>cinnamon sepia<br>lilac sepia<br>fawn sepia | seal mink<br>blue mink<br>chocolate mink<br>cinnamon mink<br>lilac mink<br>fawn mink | seal point<br>blue point<br>chocolate point<br>cinnamon point<br>lilac point<br>fawn point |
| Red-based (sex-linked) | red<br>cream                                            | red sepia<br>cream sepia                                                                            | red mink<br>cream mink                                                               | red point<br>cream point                                                                   |

82.1.1 Wrong or pale eye color shall be considered a fault. Markedly wrong eye color may be considered a disqualification. An exception is made for Category II and Category III breeds in which wrong eye color is a fault, but not a disqualification. (See Registration Rules 37.3 & 37.4)

82.1.2 Coat color should be even and sound. Off color or a smokey undercoat shall be considered a fault.

82.1.2.1 Ghost tabby markings are sometimes noted in young kittens and should not be heavily penalized. In the adult, any perceptible markings should be considered a fault and penalized in accordance with the severity of the defect and the age of the cat in question.

82.1.2.2 In the sepia, mink and pointed categories, allowance must be made for lighter color in kittens and young cats and for darker body color in older cats, but there must be definite contrast between body color and points. The blues in the mink category have lower contrast than any other mink colors, which should not be considered a fault.

82.1.2.3 In the pointed category, darker spots may develop over pressure points such as the hips, especially in older cats. Points of injury on the breast area of recently nursing queens may show similar color changes. These are faults but not a disqualification.

82.1.2.4 In the pointed category, ideally the ears, nose, feet, tail, and male genitals should be the same color. Mismatched points should be penalized.

82.1.2.5 Locketts and belly spots are an automatic disqualification with the exception of Category II and Category III breeds which still allow white patches. (See Registration Rules 37.3 & 37.4)

## 83 Tortoiseshell Divisions

83.1 The tortoiseshell ( $X^O/X$ ) is a cat that has the sex-linked red gene on one X chromosome and has the gene for black-based colors. Since the red-based pigment locus is found on the X-chromosome, a cat carrying both colors would generally have two X-chromosomes and thus typically be a female. Male torties do occur, but are usually sterile and therefore are usually only exhibited for championship in the alter class.

83.2 Tortoiseshell Colors. (The term "tortie" is used for brevity, not to replace "tortoiseshell".)

| TRADITIONAL                                                                                       | SEPIA                                                                                                                                        | MINK                                                                                                                           | POINTED                                                                                                                              |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| black tortie<br>blue tortie<br>chocolate tortie<br>cinnamon tortie<br>lilac tortie<br>fawn tortie | seal sepia (sable) tortie<br>blue sepia tortie<br>chocolate sepia tortie<br>cinnamon sepia tortie<br>lilac sepia tortie<br>fawn sepia tortie | seal mink tortie<br>blue mink tortie<br>chocolate mink tortie<br>cinnamon mink tortie<br>lilac mink tortie<br>fawn mink tortie | seal tortie point<br>blue tortie point<br>chocolate tortie point<br>cinnamon tortie point<br>lilac tortie point<br>fawn tortie point |

83.3 Eye color should be as in the corresponding solid colors, with deeper more vivid colors to be preferred.

83.4 The amount of black-based and red-based pigment is randomly determined during embryologic development. An evenly patched cat with good delineation between the colors and a distinct streak of the red-based color on the nose (a blaze) is to be preferred, however failure to conform to this ideal should not be considered a fault in judging. A cat with considerable red-based pigment may show tabby striping in the red-based area.

83.4.1 In the traditional category such cats, may resemble torbies (tabby torties) at first glance. Careful examination of the black-based color on the belly and feet should resolve this issue. In the torbie the lighter ground color of the tabby is seen in these areas, while the tortie exhibits the deep color of the solid.

83.4.2 In the Traditional category the presence of "cream" in the black tortie, chocolate tortie, and cinnamon tortie is due to the residual tabby patterning seen in red cats, not due to (d/d). Rather than being a true cream, this color is actually a lighter shade of red, the ground color seen in the red tabby. Presence or absence of cream patches is randomly determined by the position of the red-based spots and should not be a consideration in judging.

83.5 Paw pads and nose leather to be the same as that of either or both of the two corresponding solid colors. Often a speckled or patched pattern is noted on the pads, corresponding to the patching of color on the body.

83.6 Mottled body shading occurs in the sepia, mink and pointed categories, but, particularly on the pointed torties.

83.7 Locketts and belly spots are an automatic disqualification with the exception of Category II and III breeds which still allow white patches. (See Registration Rules 37.3 & 37.4)

## 84 Tabby Divisions

84.1 The agouti allele ( $A/-$ ) permits visualization of the tabby pattern by allowing alternating bands of light and dark pigment to appear on the hairs, resulting in contrasting patterns of lighter and darker colored areas.

84.1.1 Tabby Pattern Descriptions.

84.1.1.1 (formerly 813.1) Mackerel Tabby.(T/-) The sides of the mackerel tabby should be evenly barred with vertical unbroken lines of marking color similar to the rib bones of a fish, hence the name. There are three distinct spine lines but they are very narrow and often meld into what looks like one wide stripe. Head barred with frown marks extending between ears and down back of neck to meet the spine lines. Legs should be evenly barred with bracelets coming to meet the body markings; front of neck should have at least one complete necklace, and the tail should be evenly marked with rings. The underside of the body should have rows of spots of the dark marking color commonly referred to as "vest buttons".

84.1.1.2 (formerly 813.2) Classic Tabby.( $t^b/t^b$ ) The tabby cat should show good contrast between the pale ground color and the deep, heavy markings. Head barred with frown marks extending between ears and down the back of the neck to meet the "butterfly" on the shoulders, which divides the head lines from the spine lines. The spine lines are the wide, distinct stripes of the darker marking color divided by stripes of the paler ground color and they run from the butterfly to the tail. The swirl on the side of the body should be an unbroken circle centered with a spot of marking color completely surrounded by ground color. Legs should be evenly barred with bracelets coming to meet the body markings; front of neck should have at least one complete necklace, and the tail should be marked with thick and thin rings giving an uneven appearance. The underside of the body should have rows of spots of dark marking color commonly called "vest buttons".

84.1.1.2.1 (formerly 813.6) Marbled Tabby. Markings, while derived from the classic tabby gene, should be uniquely different with as little "bull's-eye" similarity as possible. Pattern should, instead, be random, giving the impression of marble, preferably with a horizontal flow when the cat is stretched. Vertical striped mackerel influence is undesirable. Preference should be given to cats with three or more shades; i.e., ground color, markings, and dark outlining of those markings. Contrast must be extreme, with distinct shapes and sharp edges. Belly must be spotted.

84.1.1.3 (formerly 813.3) Spotted Tabby.( $T/-$ ,  $T/t^b$ ) The spotted tabby pattern is believed to be caused by modifiers which break up the mackerel or classic pattern, forming spots. The spotted tabby cat is marked by spots of the darker color, most prominent on the sides of the body, but often seen on the shoulders, flanks, legs and feet. The spots may vary in size and shape, but preference is given to round, evenly distributed spots. Spots should not run together into a broken mackerel pattern. A dorsal stripe runs the length of the body to the tip of the tail. The stripe is ideally composed of spots. The marking of the face and forehead shall be typical tabby markings, underside of the body to have "vest buttons". Legs are barred, but may have small spots, too. Tail is barred.

84.1.1.4 (formerly 813.4) Ticked Tabbies. The **heterozygous** ticked tabby ( $T^a/T$ ), ( $T^a/t^b$ ) is marked by banding of the body hair with various shades of the marking color and ground color, with the extreme outer tipping the darkest and with the ground color (undercoat) next to the skin. The body may exhibit a barely perceptible fine linear pattern resulting in a delicate tweed effect, but distinct stripes, spots, or blotches are considered a fault. The tail, legs, and face will have tabby pencilings. Necklace tracings are also seen in the well-marked specimen.

84.1.1.4.1 (formerly 813.5) The **homozygous** ticked tabby ( $T^a/T^a$ ), sometimes called "agouti tabby", is most often associated with the Abyssinian breed and sometimes referred to as the "Aby tabby" pattern. Ideally, the pattern will be present as a darker colored tipping which is more prominent along the back and tail, with various shades of banding color and ground color predominant on the rest of the body. The bands of color are darkest at the tip with ground color next to the skin. The legs and face may be slightly shaded with the tipping, but tipping should not be readily apparent on the stomach and chest. The tail tip should be the darker color. Stripes or barring are considered a fault, although specific breeds may permit light pencilings on the face, legs, or tail. Necklace tracings may be permitted.

84.1.1.5 Shaded and Chinchillas. ( $T^a/-$ , or  $T/-$  or  $t^b/t^b$ ,  $Wb/-$ ) Shaded and chinchillas are essentially tabby cats with the dominant wide band gene ( $Wb/-$ ). The hair on the shaded and chinchillas is "tipped" with color. The shaded has color from the tip to about one-third way down the hair shaft with an undercoat of either silver white or golden depending upon the presence or absence of the Inhibitor gene ( $I/-$ ). The appearance is one of having a mantle of color thrown over the back. The chinchilla will have only the tip of each guard hair colored, giving the appearance, from a distance, of a solid colored cat. Shaded and chinchillas may be born with visible tabby pattern. As they mature the wide band area increases and the cat appears to be only tipped with color. (Shaded and chinchillas having white undercoats due to the Inhibitor gene ( $I/-$ ) are shown in the Silver and/or Smoke Division.)

84.1.2 Each pattern occurs in all gradations of both the black-based and sex-linked red series. The pattern color is similar to the corresponding solid, whereas the ground color is a lighter shade, often with a slightly ruddy or fawn tone.

84.1.3 White lockets and belly spots are an automatic disqualification with the exception of Category II and III breeds which still allow white patches. (See Registration Rules 37.3 & 37.4)

84.1.4 Lighter, almost white, pigment may appear on the lips, muzzle, and upper throat. Ground color pigment in those areas is allowed.

## 84.2 Tabby (Torbie) Colors.

84.2.1 Tabby and torbie (tabby tortie) colors are named for the corresponding solids.

84.2.2 One tabby variation seen is the golden. Golden are shaded tabbies showing a preponderance of the ground color rather than the marking color. Golden come in all of the basic colors in the shaded or chinchilla pattern, including shaded or chinchilla golden torbies. A high degree of rufousing giving apricot or golden tones to the undercoat is considered desirable. Golden are genetically agouti (A/-), with any tabby pattern, with a high degree of rufousing polygenes and wide-band (Wb/-) polygenes. Golden compete in a separate color class within the traditional tabby division.

|                           | TRADITIONAL                                                                                                                                         | SEPIA                                           | MINK                                          | POINTED                                                |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| Black-based               | brown (black) * tabby<br>brown (black) * torbie<br>black shaded golden (torbie)<br>black chinchilla golden (torbie)<br>ruddy (AB/SO)<br>bronze (EM) | seal sepia tabby/torbie<br>sable tabby/torbie   | seal mink tabby<br>seal mink torbie           | seal lynx (tabby) point<br>seal torbie point           |
|                           | blue * tabby<br>blue * torbie<br>blue shaded golden (torbie)<br>blue chinchilla golden (torbie)                                                     | blue sepia tabby<br>blue sepia torbie           | blue mink tabby<br>blue mink torbie           | blue lynx (tabby) point<br>blue torbie point           |
|                           | chocolate * tabby<br>chocolate * torbie<br>choc shaded golden (torbie)<br>choc chinchilla golden (torbie)                                           | chocolate sepia tabby<br>chocolate sepia torbie | chocolate mink tabby<br>chocolate mink torbie | chocolate lynx (tabby) point<br>chocolate torbie point |
|                           | cinnamon * tabby<br>cinnamon * torbie<br>cinn shaded golden (torbie)<br>cinn chinchilla golden (torbie)                                             | cinnamon sepia tabby<br>cinnamon sepia torbie   | cinnamon mink tabby<br>cinnamon mink torbie   | cinnamon lynx (tabby) point<br>cinnamon torbie point   |
|                           | lilac * tabby<br>lilac * torbie<br>lilac shaded golden (torbie)<br>lilac chinchilla golden (torbie)                                                 | lilac sepia tabby<br>lilac sepia torbie         | lilac mink tabby<br>lilac mink torbie         | lilac lynx (tabby) point<br>lilac torbie point         |
|                           | fawn * tabby<br>fawn * torbie<br>fawn shaded golden (torbie)<br>fawn chinchilla golden (torbie)                                                     | fawn sepia tabby<br>fawn sepia torbie           | fawn mink tabby<br>fawn mink torbie           | fawn lynx (tabby) point<br>fawn torbie point           |
| Red-based<br>(sex-linked) | red * tabby<br>red shaded golden<br>red chinchilla golden<br>cream * tabby<br>cream shaded golden<br>cream chinchilla golden                        | red sepia tabby<br>cream sepia tabby            | red mink tabby<br>cream mink tabby            | red lynx (tabby) point<br>cream lynx (tabby) point     |

\* = mackerel, classic, spotted, marbled, or ticked

### 84.3 Sepia, Mink and Pointed Tabbies.

84.3.1 The nose leather and paw pads will be the same as the full color tabbies.

84.3.2 The tabby pattern in sepia, mink and tabby points is not differentiated EXCEPT in Bengals where the spotted or marbled pattern is designated.

## 85 **Silver and/or Smoke Divisions**

85.1 All cats with the inhibitor gene (I/-) are included in this division, regardless of pattern. The common denominator of the silvers and smokes is a translucent silvery white undercoat.

85.2 Eye color for all traditional silver and/or smoke division cats is to be gold, copper, or green, except in those breeds for which eye color is considered independent of coat color, with deeper and more vivid colors to be preferred. Eye color for sepia, mink and pointed silver and/or smoke division cats is to be the same as in 81.1.3, 81.1.4 and 81.1.5. Individual Breed Standards may be more restrictive, requiring a single or specific eye color.

85.3 White lockets and belly spots are an automatic disqualification with the exception of Category II and III breeds which still allow white patches. (See Registration Rules 37.3 & 37.4)

85.4 Paw pads and nose leather should be the same as the corresponding solids.

#### 85.5 Traditional Smokes.

85.5.1 The cat should have the appearance of the corresponding solid until the hair is parted to reveal the undercoat. Longhairs may exhibit a white ruff and ear tufts which are usually not obvious in shorthairs. The belly and underside of the tail may show the paler undercoat due to the decreased guard hairs in these areas.

85.5.2 On kittens and young adults, smoke is first seen at the base of the hairs behind and under the base of the ears and between the toes. The next place smoke can be seen is on the belly and lower sides of the body. It may take some time to truly determine if a kitten is a smoke or not, depending upon whether the kitten is a longhair or a shorthair.

85.5.3 Tabby patterning may persist in the smoke colors. This is generally considered a fault in all breeds not specifically requiring patterned smokes, with allowance for kittens and young adults.

#### 85.6 Traditional Silver Tabbies and Torbies.

85.6.1 The silver tabbies are recognized in all patterns (classic, mackerel, spotted, ticked, marbled and shaded/chinchilla). They show distinct dark pattern or tipping on a lighter silvery white color. The silver torbies are similar to the silver tabbies except that they exhibit both black-based and red-based patches or intermingling of color as in the tortoiseshell.

85.6.1.1 The shaded and chinchilla patterns are traditionally distinguished only by the degree of tipping, the shaded being the more heavily tipped cat. The two gradations may be distinguished for registration and in the descriptions given in show catalogues and judges books. (Refer to 84.1.1.5 for descriptions of patterns.)

85.6.1.2 Shading may also be seen in other tabby patterns, giving a smoke rather than solid appearance to the patterned areas. The shaded and non-shaded silver tabbies are not distinguished for exhibition purposes.

#### 85.7 Traditional Shaded Tabbies.

85.7.1 A group of shaded tabbies is known to exist in addition to the silver tabbies (85.6). These are not to be confused with the tipped tabbies in 85.6.1.1 which are distinguished by the wide-band (Wb/-) gene. The result is the white undercoat seen in the more traditional silvers and smokes, but the cats do not show the same degree of inhibition of the reddish or brown tones. In the full color the result is a brown (black) shaded tabby or brown (black) shaded torbie rather than a black silver tabby or torbie. This cat is quite distinct from the corresponding silver tabby and is judged in a separate color class.

#### 85.8 Sepia, Mink and Pointed Smoke Colors

85.8.1 Shorthair Cats. The first signs of a smoke undercoat will be evident between the toes and on the underside of the base of the tail. The underside of the base of the tail will be silver white. The face may have what appear to be faint "goggles" around the eyes and a hint of "chalkiness" on the cheekbones. Otherwise, the intensity of point color is not affected by the presence of smoke (i.e. points are not paler in color on smokes). Because the eye ridges and cheekbones make the hair stand out, the white undercoat will be visible against the darker hair. Additionally, there may be tiny little white hairs on the top of the nose and on the back of the ears. In breeds where the hair is not trimmed from the ears, there may be silver hairs in the furnishings. As the cat matures and the body darkens, a silver white undercoat will be more readily apparent. But, on lighter bodied cats the hair shaft will be lighter at the base of the shaft, whether smoke or not, and lighter hair alone cannot be used as a determiner of smoke. Another possible indication of smoke is an overall appearance of "unsound" coat color in kittens and young adults to eighteen months of age. However, "unsound" coat color appears in non-smoke cats, so this alone cannot be used as an indicator of smoke. (Note: Color is very late developing on pointeds and some minks. Smoke is less obvious in the lighter colors which have less contrast.)

85.8.2 Longhair Cats. As in the shorthair cats, the first sign of a smoke undercoat will be evident between the toes, on the underside of the base of the tail and in the appearance of goggles around the eyes as the darker "point" color develops. In

addition, smoke undercoat may be evident in the hair on the forehead and on the backs of the ears and in the ear furnishings. As body color develops, the white undercoat should be readily apparent.

85.9 Sepia, Mink and Pointed Silver Tabbies and Torbies.

85.9.1 The first signs of silver will be evident between the toes and as the color develops, white hairs may be evident on the tops of the toes. The underside of the base of the tail will be silver white. Silver hairs in the body of the tail may be apparent, but not in the tail tip. The overall appearance of the color will be colder and darker than the in the non-silver tabby.

85.10 Shaded and Chinchilla Points

85.10.1 The color and markings of shaded and chinchilla cats are slow to develop. Young kittens may appear more like tabby points with distinct tabby markings on the face, legs and tail. As kittens mature the tabby markings become less prominent and the shading more obvious. A mature shaded point will have ears, muzzle and tail tipped with color and slight facial markings especially under the eyes and on the nose. A mature chinchilla point will have no facial markings, but will have tipping on the ears and tail, but none on the legs. The tops of the feet and front of the legs will be white or very slightly tipped, depending upon the degree of shading.

85.11 Silver and/or Smoke Color Chart

|                                                                                       |                        | TRADITIONAL                                                                                                                                                                        | SEPIA                                                                                                                                                                                               | MINK                                                                                                                                                                                          | POINTED                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Solid Smokes</b>                                                                   | Black-based            | black smoke<br>blue smoke<br>chocolate smoke<br>cinnamon smoke<br>lilac smoke<br>fawn smoke                                                                                        | seal sepia smoke<br>blue sepia smoke<br>chocolate sepia smoke<br>cinnamon sepia smoke<br>lilac sepia smoke<br>fawn sepia smoke                                                                      | seal mink smoke<br>blue mink smoke<br>chocolate mink smoke<br>cinnamon mink smoke<br>lilac mink smoke<br>fawn mink smoke                                                                      | seal smoke point<br>blue smoke point<br>chocolate smoke point<br>cinnamon smoke point<br>lilac smoke point<br>fawn smoke point                                                                      |
|                                                                                       | Red-based (sex-linked) | red smoke<br>cream smoke                                                                                                                                                           | red sepia smoke<br>cream sepia smoke                                                                                                                                                                | red mink smoke<br>cream mink smoke                                                                                                                                                            | red smoke point<br>cream smoke point                                                                                                                                                                |
| <b>Tortie Smokes</b>                                                                  |                        | black smoke tortie<br>blue smoke tortie<br>choc smoke tortie<br>cinn smoke tortie<br>lilac smoke tortie<br>fawn smoke tortie                                                       | seal sepia smoke tortie<br>blue sepia smoke tortie<br>choc sepia smoke tortie<br>cinn sepia smoke tortie<br>lilac sepia smoke tortie<br>fawn sepia smoke tortie                                     | seal mink smoke tortie<br>blue mink smoke tortie<br>choc mink smoke tortie<br>cinn mink smoke tortie<br>lilac mink smoke tortie<br>fawn mink smoke tortie                                     | seal smoke tortie point<br>blue smoke tortie point<br>choc smoke tortie point<br>cinn smoke tortie point<br>lilac smoke tortie point<br>fawn smoke tortie point                                     |
| <b>Silver Tabbies</b><br><br>*Classic<br>*Mackerel<br>*Spotted<br>*Ticked<br>*Marbled | Black-based            | black silver* tabby/torbie<br>blue silver * tabby/torbie<br>chocolate silv * tab/torb<br>cinn silver * tabby/torbie<br>lilac silver * tabby/torbie<br>fawn silver * tabby/torbie   | seal sepia silver tab/torbie<br>blue sepia silver tab/torbie<br>choc sepia silver tab/torbie<br>cinn sepia silver tab/torbie<br>lilac sepia silver tab/torbie<br>fawn sepia silver tab/torbie       | seal mink silver tab/torbie<br>blue mink silver tab/torbie<br>choc mink silver tab/torbie<br>cinn mink silver tab/torbie<br>lilac mink silver tab/torbie<br>fawn mink silver tab/torbie       | seal silv lynx (tab)/torb pt<br>blue silv lynx (tab)/torb pt<br>choc silv lynx (tab)/torb pt<br>cinn silv lynx (tab)/torb pt<br>lilac silv lynx (tab)/torb pt<br>fawn silv lynx (tab)/torb pt       |
|                                                                                       | Red-based (sex-linked) | red silver * tabby<br>cream silver * tabby                                                                                                                                         | red sepia silver tabby<br>cream sepia silver tabby                                                                                                                                                  | red mink silver tabby<br>cream mink silver tabby                                                                                                                                              | red silver lynx (tabby) pt<br>cream silver lynx (tab) pt                                                                                                                                            |
| <b>Tipped shaded chinchilla</b>                                                       | Black-based            | black sh/ch silver (torbie)<br>blue sh/ch silver (torbie)<br>choc sh/ch silver (torbie)<br>cinn sh/ch silver (torbie)<br>lilac sh/ch silver (torbie)<br>fawn sh/ch silver (torbie) | seal sepia sh/ch sil (torbie)<br>blue sepia sh/ch sil (torbie)<br>choc sepia sh/ch sil (torbie)<br>cinn sepia sh/ch sil (torbie)<br>lilac sepia sh/ch sil (torbie)<br>fawn sepia sh/ch sil (torbie) | seal mink sh/ch sil (torbie)<br>blue mink sh/ch sil (torbie)<br>choc mink sh/ch sil (torbie)<br>cinn mink sh/ch sil (torbie)<br>lilac mink sh/ch sil (torbie)<br>fawn mink sh/ch sil (torbie) | seal sh/ch silver (torbie) pt<br>blue sh/ch silver (torbie) pt<br>choc sh/ch silver (torbie) pt<br>cinn sh/ch silver (torbie) pt<br>lilac sh/ch silver (torbie) pt<br>fawn sh/ch silver (torbie) pt |
|                                                                                       | Red-based (sex-linked) | red shaded/chinchilla silver<br>cream shaded/chinchilla sil                                                                                                                        | red sepia sh/ch silver<br>cream sepia sh/ch silver                                                                                                                                                  | red mink sh/ch silver<br>cream mink sh/ch silver                                                                                                                                              | red sh/ch silver point<br>cream sh/ch silver point                                                                                                                                                  |
| <b>Shaded Tabbies</b>                                                                 | Black-based            | brown (black) sh * tab/torb<br>blue shaded * tabby/torbie<br>choc shaded * tabby/torb<br>cinn shaded * tab/torbie<br>lilac shaded * tab/torbie<br>fawn shaded * tab/torbie         | seal sepia shaded tab/torbie<br>blue sepia shaded tab/torbie<br>choc sepia shaded tab/torbi<br>cinn sepia shaded tab/torbie<br>lilac sepia shaded tab/torbie<br>fawn sepia shaded tab/torb          | seal mink shaded tab/torb<br>blue mink shaded tab/torb<br>choc mink shaded tab/torb<br>cinn mink shaded tab/torb<br>lilac mink shaded tab/torb<br>fawn mink shaded tab/torb                   | seal sh lynx (tab)/torb pt<br>blue sh lynx (tab)/torbie pt<br>choc sh lynx (tab)/torb pt<br>cinn sh lynx (tab)/torbie pt<br>lilac sh lynx (tab)/torbie pt<br>fawn sh lynx (tab)/torb pt             |

|  |                           |                                           |                                                    |                                                  |                                                          |
|--|---------------------------|-------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
|  | Red-based<br>(sex-linked) | red shaded * tabby<br>cream shaded* tabby | red sepia shaded tabby<br>cream sepia shaded tabby | red mink shaded tabby<br>cream mink shaded tabby | red shaded lynx (tabby) pt<br>cream shaded lynx (tab) pt |
|--|---------------------------|-------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|

Abbreviations: sh = shaded ch = chinchilla silv = silver tab = tabby torb = torbie pt = point choc = chocolate cinn = cinnamon  
\* = mackerel, classic, spotted, marbled or ticked

## 86 Particolor Divisions (Any Color and White)

86.1 Any color in the other four divisions of any category may occur with white spotting. Three patterns of white are recognized: mitted, bi-color and van. A cat must have a minimum of white on all four feet to be considered a particolor.

86.1.1 (formerly 812.1) Mitted pattern. A predominantly colored cat with white limited to paws, back legs, belly, chest, and chin in most specimens. The cat is typically about 1/4 white.

86.1.2 (formerly 812.2) Bi-color pattern. A cat which has a colored head, back, and tail with white on legs, feet, underside, and lower flanks. A white blaze such as the inverted "V" pattern is often seen. Various markings of white and pigment may occur, but the cat is generally 1/3 to 2/3 white.

86.1.3 (formerly 812.3) Van pattern. A predominantly white cat with colored patches. The patches are usually found on the head, back, and tail, but may also involve the legs and feet. The most extreme expression of the van pattern is a white cat with ONLY a colored cap and tail (as seen most often in the Turkish Van).

86.2 The various piebald patterns compete for best of color based on the color of the pigmented areas.

86.3 Eye color should be the same as the corresponding coat color would be without piebald spotting except that blue eyes and odd eyes (one blue and one copper, gold or green) are also accepted. The blue and odd eyes are more likely to occur in cats with greater amounts of white.

86.4 Paw pads and nose leather may be pink and/or the color associated with the body color. A particular pad or portion of the nose leather may be one single color or mottled with both colors.

86.5 In cats based on torties, the black-based and sex-link red-based patches may vary considerably in size. Cats with greater amounts of white will tend to have fewer but larger patches (e.g., the calico) while cats with less white are more likely to show smaller patches of color (e.g. the tortoiseshell and white). Preference is to be given to bolder, more vivid, distinctive markings.

### 86.6 Sepia, Mink and Pointed Particolors

86.6.1 Particolors in the sepia, mink and pointed categories will have various markings of color and white throughout the body, with the body markings sometimes being darker than in the non-particolors. At no time should color patches or patches of shading on the body be considered a fault.

## 87 Household Pet Competitive Divisions

87.1 There are ten competitive divisions for household pets. They are:

|                        |                   |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| Solid                  | Solid and White   |
| Tortoiseshell (Tortie) | Tortie and White  |
| Tabby                  | Tabby and White   |
| Shaded                 | Shaded and White  |
| Pointed                | Pointed and White |

87.2 There are no "categories of colors" for household pets as there are in championship cats. The following "rules of thumb" should be used for determining household pet divisions.

87.2.1 ALL pointed cats (without white), including silver or shaded pointed cats, are judged in the POINTED division. Pointed cats are NOT separated into solid points, tabby points, tortie points, etc. If it has points AND blue eyes, it is judged in the pointed division.

87.2.2 Chinchilla, shaded or smoke cats including goldens are judged in the **SHADED** division.

87.2.3 ALL tabbies, silver or non-silver, are judged in the **TABBY** division. Don't forget, TORBIES are TABBIES. If it looks like a tabby, it is judged as a TABBY.

87.2.4 Cats appearing to be solid except for a white locket are judged in the SOLID division (not the Solid and White division).

## 88 Color Definitions

### 88.1 **Blacks** (B/-, C/-, D/-)

**Black:** Lustrous jet black, sound color from roots to tip of fur, free from any tinge of rust, without any white hairs or other markings. Nose leather black. Paw pads black, charcoal or brownish black.

**Black Chinchilla Golden:** Gold to apricot undercoat. Coat on back, flanks, head and tail sufficiently tipped with black to enhance the golden appearance. Legs and the end of the tail may be shaded with black tipping. Chin, stomach and chest consistent lighter tone than undercoat. Rims of eyes, lips and nose outlined with black. Paw pads black. Nose leather brick.

**Black Chinchilla Golden Torbie:** Same as a Black Chinchilla Golden with the back, flanks, head and tail lightly tipped with black and shades of red. Face and legs will be lightly shaded with black, red or mottled tipping. Paw pads black or mottled.

**Black Chinchilla Silver:** Pure silver white undercoat. Coat on back, flanks, head, and tail sufficiently tipped with black to give the characteristic sparkling silver appearance. Legs may be slightly shaded with black tipping. Chin, stomach and chest pure silver white. Rims of eyes, lips and nose outlined with black. Paws pads black. Nose leather brick.

**Black Chinchilla Silver Torbie:** Same as Black Chinchilla Silver with the back, flanks, head and tail lightly tipped with black mingled with shades of red. Face and legs will be lightly shaded with tipping.

**Black Shaded Golden:** Gold to apricot undercoat with a mantle of black tipping shading down from sides, face and tail from dark on the ridge to light on the chin, chest, stomach and under the tail. Legs to be the same tone as the face. Rims of eyes, lips and nose outlined with black. Paws pads black. Nose leather brick.

**Black Shaded Golden Torbie:** Same as a Black Shaded Golden with a mantle of black and shades of red shading down the sides, face, and tail. Stomach and chest consistent lighter tone than undercoat. May be lightly tipped with black and/or red. Paw pads black or mottled.

**Black Shaded Silver:** Pure silver white undercoat with a mantle of black tipping shading down from sides, face and tail from dark on the ridge to light on the chin, chest, stomach and under the tail. Legs to be the same tone as the face. Rims of eyes lips and nose outlined with color. Paw pads black. Nose leather brick.

**Black Shaded Silver Torbie:** Same as Black Shaded Silver with a mantle of black mingled with shades of red shading down the sides, face, and tail. Stomach and chest white to lightly tipped. Paw pads black or mottled.

**Black Silver Tabby:** Dense black pattern markings on a clear silver white ground. Rims of eyes, lips and nose outlined in black. Paw pads black. Nose leather brick outlined in black.

**Black Silver Torbie:** Dense black markings or tipping on pale silver ground color. Patches or intermingled areas of red on the body and extremities. Eyes encircled in black. Paw pads black, brick or mottled. Nose leather brick.

**Black Smoke:** Jet black with silver-white undercoat. Appears black in repose. In motion white undercoat is clearly visible. Except for white frill and ear tufts on longhairs, the undercoat of the head, face, legs, back, sides, and tail does not show until the coat is parted. The belly and underside of the tail may appear grey, shading down to silvery white. Paw pads and nose leather black.

**Black Smoke Tortie:** Silver white undercoat deeply tipped with black and various shades of red. Appears tortoiseshell in repose. In motion white undercoat is clearly visible. Except for white frill and ear tufts on longhairs, the undercoat of the head, face, legs,

back, sides, and tail does not show until the coat is parted. The belly and underside of the tail may appear grey, shading down to white. Paw pads and nose leather to be black, brick or mottled.

**Black Tortoiseshell:** Black with patches or intermingled areas of red on body and extremities. Various shades of red acceptable. Nose leather and paw pads black, pink or mottled.

**Bronze (EM):** Warm brown ground color ticked with dark brown, gray undercoat close to the skin. Pattern black or dark brown. Paw pads black to dark brown. Nose leather brick red.

**Brown (Black) Tabby:** Pattern to be black or very dark brown; ground color ranging from a rich tawny brown, tan, or yellow to a cold beige or grey-beige color depending on the amount of rufousing present. Paw pads black. Nose leather brick outlined in black

**Brown (Black) Torbie:** Dense black pattern markings on a rich coppery brown ground. Patches or intermingled areas of red on the body and extremities. Paw pads black, pink or mottled. Nose leather brick outlined in black.

**Ruddy (AB/SO):** Orange brown ranging from warm apricot to deep burnt sienna, ticked with black or dark brown. Paw pads black to dark brown. Nose leather brick red.

## 88.2 Blues (B/-, d/d)

**Blue:** Even bright blue, ranging from pale blue-grey to deep slate grey, lighter shades may be preferred in some breeds. Paw pads and nose leather to be dark blue to slate grey. May have rosy undertones or pinkish tinge.

**Blue Chinchilla Golden:** Gold to apricot undercoat. Coat on back, flanks, head and tail sufficiently tipped with blue to enhance the golden appearance. Legs and the end of the tail may be shaded with blue tipping. Chin, stomach and chest consistent lighter tone than undercoat. Rims of eyes, lips and nose outlined with blue. Paw pads dark blue. Nose leather rose.

**Blue Chinchilla Golden Torbie:** Same as a Blue Chinchilla Golden with the back, flanks, head and tail lightly tipped with blue and cream. Face and legs will be lightly shaded with blue, cream or mottled tipping. Paw pads dark blue or mottled.

**Blue Chinchilla Point:** Body silver white. Tipping on the ears and tail deep slate. No facial markings. No tipping on legs. Silver white hair on tops and bottoms of feet. Paw pads dark blue. Nose leather rose outlined in blue.

**Blue Chinchilla Silver:** Pure silver white undercoat. Coat on back, flanks, head, and tail sufficiently tipped with blue to give the characteristic sparkling silver appearance. Legs may be slightly shaded with blue tipping. Chin, stomach and chest pure silver white. Rims of eyes, lips and nose outlined with blue. Paw pads dark blue. Nose leather rose.

**Blue Chinchilla Silver Torbie:** Same as Blue Silver Chinchilla with the back, flanks, head and tail lightly tipped with blue mingled with cream. Face and legs will be lightly shaded with tipping. Paw pads dark blue or mottled.

**Blue Lynx (Tabby) Point:** Body bluish white to platinum grey, cold in tone, free of any tinge of brown, shading gradually to lighter color on the belly and chest. Body shading should be minimal to non-existent. Points blue-grey to slate barring distinctly separated by background color; ears deep blue-grey with lighter thumbprint in center back. Paw pads dark blue, rosy undertones permitted. Nose leather rose edged in dark blue preferred, dark blue allowed.

**Blue Mink:** Body soft blue-grey to medium blue. Points darker than body color, medium blue to slate, in direct relation to body color. Nose leather and paw pads blue-grey, as dark or darker than the points. May have rosy undertones.

**Blue Point:** Body bluish white to platinum grey, cold in tone, free of any tinge of brown, shading gradually to lighter color on the belly and chest. Points blue-grey to deep slate. Paw pads and nose leather dark blue. May have rosy undertones.

**Blue Sepia:** Body medium blue with warm fawn overtones, shading to a slightly lighter hue on the underparts. Ears and face may be slightly darker. Paw pads ranging from slate grey to warm pinkish blue; nose leather dark blue-grey.

**Blue Shaded Golden:** Gold to apricot undercoat with a mantle of blue tipping shading down from sides, face and tail from dark on the ridge to light on the chin, chest, stomach and under the tail. Legs to be the same tone as the face. Rims of eyes, lips and

nose outlined with blue. Paws pads dark blue. Nose leather rose.

**Blue Shaded Golden Torbie:** Same as a Blue Shaded Golden with a mantle of blue and cream shading down the sides, face, and tail. Stomach and chest consistent lighter tone than undercoat. May be lightly tipped with blue and/or cream. Paw pads dark blue or mottled.

**Blue Shaded Point:** Body silver white. Ears, muzzle and tail tipped with deep slate. Slight facial markings especially under the eyes and on the nose. Tabby markings on face, legs and tail in young cats to three years of age are allowed. Paw pads dark blue. Nose leather rose outlined in blue.

**Blue Shaded Silver:** Pure silver white undercoat with a mantle of blue tipping shading down from sides, face and tail from dark on the ridge to light on the chin, chest, stomach and under the tail. Legs to be the same tone as the face. Rims of eyes, lips and nose outlined with blue. Paw pads dark blue. Nose leather rose pink.

**Blue Shaded Silver Torbie:** Same as Blue Shaded Silver with a mantle of blue mingled with cream shading down the sides, face, and tail. Stomach and chest white to lightly tipped. Paw pads blue with rosy undertones or mottled.

**Blue Silver Lynx (Tabby) Point:** Body bluish white to platinum grey, cold in tone, free of any tinge of brown, shading gradually to lighter color on the belly and chest. Body shading should be minimal to non-existent. Points blue-grey to slate barring distinctly separated by bluish silver ground color; ears deep blue-grey with lighter thumbprint in center back. Underside of base of tail silver white. Paw pads dark blue, rosy undertones permitted. Nose leather rose edged in dark blue preferred, dark blue allowed.

**Blue Silver Tabby:** Dense blue-grey markings on a bluish silver white ground. Paw pads dark blue, with rosy tones accepted. Nose leather rose outlined in dark blue.

**Blue Silver Torbie:** Dense blue-grey markings on a bluish silver white ground. Patches or intermingled areas of cream on the body and extremities. Paw pads dark blue with rosy tones or mottled. Nose leather rose outlined in dark blue.

**Blue Smoke:** White or bluish white undercoat, deeply tipped with blue. Appears blue in repose. In motion the white undercoat is clearly visible. Except for white frill and ear tufts on longhairs, the undercoat of the head, face, legs, back, sides, and tail does not show until the coat is parted. Narrow band of white at base of hairs on ears and muzzle which may be seen only when fur is parted. Paw pads and nose leather blue.

**Blue Smoke Point:** Body bluish white. Points cold slate grey with hints of shading over cheekbones and around eyes. The white undercoat alters the appearance of the point color when it is over curved bones (cheekbones, eye ridges, toes, etc.). It can make the point color seem lighter and should not be considered a fault. What appear to be tiny white hairs sprinkled in areas where hair is extremely short (nose velvet, inner corners of eyes, backs of ears) may be evident. Where hair is long enough to part, white can be seen at the root. White roots should be apparent on toes especially, but may also be seen on forehead before mask fades into the body color. White roots may not be apparent on tail, except underside at the base. However, when tail hair is brushed back there is a lightening at the base of the hair, which may have a 'sparkle' effect to it. If hair is present inside ears, white roots will be visible when finger is placed behind the hairs (white roots may blend into flesh tone of ear if not examined closely). White roots are most apparent in a fully mature cat but should be detectable on and between toes in kittens. Paw pads and nose leather dark blue. May have rosy undertones.

**Blue Smoke Tortie:** Bluish silver white undercoat deepy tipped with blue and cream. Appears blue tortie in repose. In motion the white undercoat is clearly visible. Except for white frill and ear tufts on longhairs, the undercoat of the head, face, legs, back, sides, and tail does not show until the coat is parted. Paw pads and nose leather blue, rose pink or mottled.

**Blue Tabby:** Deep blue pattern markings; ground color may range from pale bluish ivory to a buff fawn or oatmeal. Warm fawn patina over the whole. Paw pads blue, rosy undertones allowed.. Nose leather rose outlined in blue.

**Blue Torbie:** Markings deep blue on a bluish ivory or oatmeal ground color. Patches or intermingled areas of cream on the body and extremities. Warm fawn patina over the whole. Paw pads and nose leather blue, rose or mottled.

**Blue Torbie Point:** Same as Blue Tabby Point with patches or intermingling of cream in the points and on the body. Paw pads and nose leather the same as for Blue Tabby Point with mottling.

**Blue Tortie:** Clear blue with well-defined patches or intermingled areas of cream. Paw pads and nose leather blue, pink or mottled.

**Blue Tortie Point:** Same as for Blue Point with random mottling of cream in the points and on the body. Paw pads and nose leather the same as for Blue Point with mottling.

### 88.3 Chocolates (b/b or b/b<sup>1</sup>, D/-)

**Chocolate:** Rich shade of warm chocolate brown; color tends toward medium red brown rather than black-brown or sable. Whiskers same color as coat. Paw pads and nose leather chocolate with rosy undertones.

**Chocolate Chinchilla Golden:** Gold to apricot undercoat. Coat on back, flanks, head and tail sufficiently tipped with chocolate to enhance the golden appearance. Legs and the end of the tail may be shaded with chocolate tipping. Chin, stomach and chest consistent lighter tone than undercoat. Rims of eyes, lips and nose outlined with chocolate. Paw pads chocolate. Nose leather burnt rose.

**Chocolate Chinchilla Golden Torbie:** Same as Chocolate Chinchilla Golden with the back, flanks, head and tail lightly tipped with chocolate and shades of red. Face and legs will be lightly shaded with chocolate, red or mottled tipping. Paw pads chocolate or mottled.

**Chocolate Chinchilla Point:** Body silver white. Tipping on the ears and tail chocolate. No facial markings. No tipping on legs. Silver white hair on and under feet. Paw pads brownish salmon pink. Nose leather rose outlined in chocolate.

**Chocolate Lynx (Tabby) Point:** Body ivory. Points ranging from warm milk chocolate to bittersweet chocolate barring, all with rose undertones, distinctly separated by lighter ground color. Ears chocolate with lighter thumbprint in center. Paw pads brownish salmon pink. Nose leather burnt rose outlined in chocolate.

**Chocolate Mink:** Body buff-cream to beige, darkening to buff in older cats. Points golden tan to warm milk chocolate or coffee brown. Paw pads pink to light brown. Nose leather pinkish-taupe to light brown. Rosy undertones allowed.

**Chocolate Point:** Body ivory, shading gradually to lighter color on the belly and chest. Points ranging from warm milk chocolate to bittersweet chocolate, all with rose undertones. Paw pads brownish salmon pink; nose leather rose brown.

**Chocolate Sepia:** Body warm honey-beige with overtones ranging from grey to pink, shading to a pale gold tan on the underparts. Ears and face may be slightly darker. The pink flesh tones may show through on the ears. Paw pads and nose leather warm pinkish brown.

**Chocolate Shaded Golden:** Gold to apricot undercoat with a mantle of chocolate tipping shading down from sides, face and tail from dark on the ridge to light on the chin, chest, stomach and under the tail. Legs to be the same tone as the face. Rims of eyes, lips and nose outlined with chocolate. Paws pads chocolate. Nose leather burnt rose.

**Chocolate Shaded Golden Torbie:** Same as Chocolate Shaded Golden with a mantle of chocolate and shades of red shading down the sides, face, and tail. Stomach and chest consistent lighter tone than undercoat. May be lightly tipped with chocolate and/or red. Paw pads chocolate or mottled.

**Chocolate Shaded Point:** Body silver white. Ears, muzzle and tail tipped with chocolate. Slight facial markings especially under the eyes and on the nose. Tabby markings on face, legs and tail in young cats to three years of age are allowed. Paw pads brownish salmon pink. Nose leather rose brown outlined in chocolate.

**Chocolate Shaded Silver:** Pure silver white undercoat with a mantle of chocolate tipping shading down from sides, face and tail from dark on the ridge to light on the chin, chest, stomach and under the tail. Legs to be the same tone as the face. Rims of eyes, lips and nose outlined with chocolate. Paw pads chocolate. Nose leather burnt rose.

**Chocolate Shaded Silver Torbie:** Same as Chocolate Shaded Silver with a mantle of chocolate mingled with shades of red shading down the sides, face, and tail. Stomach and chest white to lightly tipped. Paw pads chocolate or mottled.

**Chocolate Silver Lynx (Tabby) Point:** Body ivory. Body shading should be minimal to non-existent. Points ranging from milk chocolate to bittersweet chocolate barring, cool in tone, distinctly separated by silver white ground color. Ears chocolate with lighter thumbprint in center. Underside of base of tail silver white. Paw pads brownish salmon pink. Nose leather burnt rose outlined in chocolate.

**Chocolate Silver Tabby:** Deep chocolate markings on a silver white ground. Paw pads chocolate. Nose leather burnt rose outlined in chocolate.

**Chocolate Silver Torbie:** Same as Chocolate Silver Tabby with patches or intermingling of various shades of red. Paw pads and nose leather same as Chocolate Tabby with mottling.

**Chocolate Smoke:** White undercoat, deeply tipped with chocolate or chestnut brown. Appears chocolate in repose. In motion white undercoat is clearly visible. Except for white frill and ear tufts on longhairs, the undercoat of the head, face, legs, back, sides, and tail does not show until the coat is parted. Narrow band of white at base of hairs on ears and muzzle which may be seen only when fur is parted. Paw pads and nose leather to be a similar shade of chocolate with rosy undertones.

**Chocolate Smoke Point:** Body ivory. Points medium warm brown with hints of shading (similar to a mink coat) over the cheekbones and around the eyes. The white undercoat alters the appearance of the point color when it is over curved bones (cheekbones, eye ridges, toes, etc.). It can make the point color seem lighter and should not be considered a fault. What appear to be tiny white hairs sprinkled in areas where hair is extremely short (nose velvet, inner corners of eyes, backs of ears) may be evident. Where hair is long enough to part, white can be seen at the root. White roots should be apparent on toes especially, but may also be seen on forehead before mask fades into the body color. White roots may not be apparent on tail, except underside at the base. However, when tail hair is brushed back there is a lightening at the base of the hair, which may have a 'sparkle' effect to it. If hair is present inside ears, white roots will be visible when finger is placed behind the hairs (white roots may blend into flesh tone of ear if not examined closely). White roots are most apparent in a fully mature cat but should be detectable on and between toes in kittens. Paw pads and nose leather as in the solid chocolate point.

**Chocolate Smoke Tortie:** White undercoat, deeply tipped with chocolate or chestnut brown with patches or intermingling of various shades of red. Appears chocolate tortie in repose. In motion white undercoat is clearly visible. Except for white frill and ear tufts on longhairs, the undercoat of the head, face, legs, back, sides, and tail does not show until the coat is parted. Narrow band of white at base of hairs on ears and muzzle which may be seen only when fur is parted. Paw pads and nose leather chocolate, rose pink or mottled.

**Chocolate Tabby:** Markings a deep warm chocolate brown on a ground color ranging from warm apricot to fawn beige. Paw pads chocolate with rosy overtones. Nose leather burnt rose outlined with chocolate.

**Chocolate Torbie:** Same as Chocolate Tabby with patches or intermingling of various shades of red. Paw pads and nose leather same as Chocolate Tabby with mottling.

**Chocolate Torbie Point:** Same as Chocolate Tabby Point with patches or intermingling of red in the points and on the body. Various shades of red accepted. Paw pads and nose leather same as Chocolate Tabby Point with mottling.

**Chocolate Tortie:** Warm chocolate brown with patches or intermingling of various shades of red. Paw pads chocolate, pink or mottled.

**Chocolate Tortie Point:** Body ivory, with mottling apparent in older cats. Points ranging from warm milk chocolate to bittersweet chocolate randomly mottled with shades of red. Nose leather and paws pads as in the solid chocolate, with mottling.

#### **88.4 Cinnamons (b<sup>l</sup>/b<sup>l</sup>, D/-)**

**Cinnamon:** Light warm brown, the color of a cinnamon stick; distinctly lighter, warmer and redder than chocolate. Whiskers same color as coat. Paw pads and nose leather pinkish tan.

**Cinnamon Chinchilla Golden:** Gold to apricot undercoat. Coat on back, flanks, head and tail sufficiently tipped with cinnamon to enhance the golden appearance. Legs and the end of the tail may be shaded with cinnamon tipping. Chin, stomach and chest consistent lighter tone than undercoat. Rims of eyes, lips and nose outlined with cinnamon. Paw pads and nose leather pinkish tan.

**Cinnamon Chinchilla Golden Torbie:** Same as Cinnamon Chinchilla Golden with the back, flanks, head and tail lightly tipped with cinnamon and shades of red. Face and legs will be lightly shaded with cinnamon, red or mottled tipping.

**Cinnamon Chinchilla Point:** Body silver white. Tipping on the ears and tail light brown. No facial markings. No tipping on legs. Silver white hair on tops and bottoms of feet. Paw pads pinkish tan. Nose leather pinkish tan outlined in cinnamon.

**Cinnamon Lynx (Tabby) Point:** Body ivory. Points light, warm, reddish brown barring distinctly separated by lighter ground color. Ears cinnamon with lighter thumbprint in center. Paw pads and nose leather pinkish tan.

**Cinnamon Mink:** Body golden to amber, with an apricot cast (i.e., strawberry-blond). Points light ruddy tan, a soft, muted, burnt sienna or sorrel shade. Nose leather and paw pads peach pink to salmon pink.

**Cinnamon Point:** Body ivory, shading gradually to lighter color on the belly and chest. Points a light, warm, reddish brown - the color of a cinnamon stick. Paw pads and nose leather pinkish tan.

**Cinnamon Sepia:** Body warm honey to orange tinged gold. Points a darker shade of body color. Paw pads and nose leather a pinkish tan.

**Cinnamon Shaded Golden:** Gold to apricot undercoat with a mantle of cinnamon tipping shading down from sides, face and tail from dark on the ridge to light on the chin, chest, stomach and under the tail. Legs to be the same tone as the face. Rims of eyes, lips and nose outlined with cinnamon. Paws pads and nose leather pinkish tan..

**Cinnamon Shaded Golden Torbie:** Same as Cinnamon Shaded Golden with a mantle of cinnamon and shades of red shading down the sides, face, and tail. Stomach and chest consistent lighter tone than undercoat. May be lightly tipped with cinnamon and/or red. Paw pads pinkish tan or mottled.

**Cinnamon Shaded Point:** Body silver white. Ears, muzzle and tail tipped light warm brown. Slight facial markings especially under the eyes and on the nose. Tabby markings on face, legs and tail in young cats to three years of age are allowed. Paw pads pinkish tan. Nose leather pinkish tan outlined in cinnamon.

**Cinnamon Shaded Silver:** Pure silver white undercoat with a mantle of cinnamon tipping shading down from sides, face and tail from dark on the ridge to light on the chin, chest, stomach and under the tail. Legs to be the same tone as the face. Rims of eyes, lips and nose outlined with cinnamon. Paw pads and nose leather pinkish tan.

**Cinnamon Shaded Silver Torbie:** Same as Cinnamon Shaded Silver with a mantle of cinnamon mingled with shades of red shading down the sides, face, and tail. Stomach and chest white to lightly tipped. Paw pads pinkish tan or mottled.

**Cinnamon Silver Lynx (Tabby) Point:** Body ivory. Points a dull, light, reddish brown barring distinctly separated by pale silver ground color. Ears cinnamon with lighter thumbprint in center. Paw pads and nose leather pinkish tan.

**Cinnamon Silver Tabby:** Markings a rich cinnamon brown on a silver white ground. Paw pads cinnamon. Nose leather pinkish tan outlined in cinnamon.

**Cinnamon Silver Torbie:** Same as Cinnamon Silver Tabby with patches or intermingling of various shades of red. Paw pads and nose leather the same as Cinnamon Silver Tabby with mottling.

**Cinnamon Smoke:** White undercoat, deeply tipped with cinnamon brown. Appears cinnamon in repose. In motion white undercoat is clearly visible. Except for white frill and ear tufts on longhairs, the undercoat of the head, face, legs, back, sides, and tail does not show until the coat is parted. Narrow band of white at base of hairs on ears and muzzle which may be seen only when fur is parted. Paw pads and nose leather to be pinkish tan.

**Cinnamon Smoke Point:** Body ivory. Points a light, reddish brown with hints of shading over cheekbones and around eyes. The white undercoat alters the appearance of the point color when it is over curved bones (cheekbones, eye ridges, toes, etc.). It can make the point color seem lighter and should not be considered a fault. What appear to be tiny white hairs sprinkled in areas where hair is extremely short (nose velvet, inner corners of eyes, backs of ears) may be evident. Where hair is long enough to part, white can be seen at the root. White roots should be apparent on toes especially, but may also be seen on forehead before mask fades into the body color. White roots may not be apparent on tail, except underside at the base. However, when tail hair is brushed back there is a lightening at the base of the hair, which may have a 'sparkle' effect to it. If hair is present inside ears, white roots will be visible when finger is placed behind the hairs (white roots may blend into flesh tone of ear if not examined closely). White roots are most apparent in a fully mature cat but should be detectable on and between toes in kittens.

**Cinnamon Smoke Tortie:** White undercoat, deeply tipped with cinnamon with patches or intermingling of various shades of red. Appears cinnamon tortie in repose. In motion white undercoat is clearly visible. Except for white frill and ear tufts on longhairs, the undercoat of the head, face, legs, back, sides, and tail does not show until the coat is parted. Narrow band of white at base of hairs on ears and muzzle which may be seen only when fur is parted. Paw pads and nose leather to be pinkish tan.

**Cinnamon Tabby:** Markings a rich cinnamon brown on a pale warm honey ground. Paw pads cinnamon. Nose leather pinkish tan, outlined in cinnamon.

**Cinnamon Torbie:** Same as Cinnamon Tabby with patches or intermingling of various shades of red. Paw pads and nose leather the same as Cinnamon Tabby with mottling.

**Cinnamon Torbie Point:** Same as Cinnamon Tabby Point except with random mottling of several shades of red in the points and on the body. Paw pads and nose leather same as Cinnamon Tabby Point with mottling.

**Cinnamon Tortie:** Light, warm, cinnamon brown with patches intermingling of various shades of red. Paw pads and nose leather pinkish tan mottled with pink.

**Cinnamon Tortie Point:** Same as Cinnamon Point with patches or intermingling of red in the points and on the body. Various shades of red accepted. Paw pads and nose leather same as Cinnamon Point with mottling.

## **88.5 Creams** (d/d, O)

**Cream:** Even shade of buff cream, ranging from dusty yellow to almost pumpkin, cool in tone; sound to the roots. Paw pads and nose leather pink.

**Cream Chinchilla Golden:** Gold to apricot undercoat. Coat on back, flanks, head and tail sufficiently tipped with cream to enhance the golden appearance. Legs and the end of the tail may be shaded with cream tipping. Chin, stomach and chest consistent lighter tone than undercoat. Paw pads and nose leather rose pink.

**Cream Chinchilla Point:** Body silver white. Tipping on the ears and tail pale cream. No facial markings. No tipping on legs. Silver white hair on tops and bottoms of feet. Paw pads and nose leather pink.

**Cream Chinchilla Silver:** Pure silver white undercoat. Coat on back, flanks, head, and tail sufficiently tipped with cream to give the characteristic sparkling silver appearance. Legs may be slightly shaded with cream tipping. Chin, stomach and chest pure silver white. Rims of eyes, lips, paw pads and nose leather rose pink.

**Cream Lynx (Tabby) Point:** Body creamy white. Points ranging from pale sand to deep cream barring, distinctly separated by lighter ground color. Overall impression is a dull, cool buff (beige). On deeper specimens the impression will be a cream tone with lilac overtones. Ears pale sand to deep cream with pale thumbprint in center. Paw pads and nose leather pink.

**Cream Mink:** Pale cream with apricot cream to peach point color. Paw pads and nose leather to be pink.

**Cream Point:** Body creamy white. Points ranging from pale sand to deep cream. Overall impression is a dull, cool buff beige. On deeper specimens the impression will be a cream tone with lilac overtones. Paw pads and nose leather pink.

**Cream Sepia:** Light cream with apricot tones. Paw pads and nose leather are pink.

**Cream Shaded Golden:** Gold to apricot undercoat with a mantle of cream tipping shading down from sides, face and tail from dark on the ridge to light on the chin, chest, stomach and under the tail. Legs to be the same tone as the face. Rims of eyes lips, paw pads and nose rose pink.

**Cream Shaded Point:** Body silver white. Ears, muzzle and tail tipped with cream. Slight facial markings especially under the eyes and on the nose. Tabby markings on face, legs and tail in young cats to three years of age are allowed. Paw pads pink. Nose leather pink.

**Cream Shaded Silver:** Pure silver white undercoat with a mantle of cream tipping shading down from sides, face and tail from dark on the ridge to light on the chin, chest, stomach and under the tail. Legs to be the same tone as the face. Rims of eyes lips, paw pads and nose leather rose pink

**Cream Silver Lynx (Tabby) Point:** Body off white with white undercoat. Points ranging from pale sand to deep cream barring, distinctly separated by silvery white ground color. Overall impression is a dull, cool beige. On deeper specimens the impression will be a cream tone with lilac overtones. Ears pale sand to deep cream with pale thumbprint in center. Paw pads and nose leather pink.

**Cream Silver Tabby:** Creamy beige markings or tipping on a pale white ground. Paw pads and nose leather same as for Cream Tabby.

**Cream Smoke:** Creamy white undercoat, deeply tipped with cream. Appears cream in repose. In motion white undercoat is clearly visible. Except for white frill and ear tufts on longhairs, the undercoat of the head, face, legs, back, sides, and tail does not show until the coat is parted. Narrow band of white at base of hairs on ears and muzzle which may be seen only when fur is parted. Paw pads and nose leather pink.

**Cream Smoke Point:** Body creamy white. Points ranging from pale sand to deep cream with hints of shading over cheekbones and around eyes. The white undercoat alters the appearance of the point color when it is over curved bones (cheekbones, eye ridges, toes, etc.). It can make the point color seem lighter and should not be considered a fault. What appear to be tiny white hairs sprinkled in areas where hair is extremely short (nose velvet, inner corners of eyes, backs of ears) may be evident. Where hair is long enough to part, white can be seen at the root. White roots should be apparent on toes especially, but may also be seen on forehead before mask fades into the body color. White roots may not be apparent on tail, except underside at the base. However, when tail hair is brushed back there is a lightening at the base of the hair, which may have a 'sparkle' effect to it. If hair is present inside ears, white roots will be visible when finger is placed behind the hairs (white roots may blend into flesh tone of ear if not examined closely). White roots are most apparent in a fully mature cat but should be detectable on and between toes in kittens.

**Cream Tabby:** Pale ivory ground color with cream or buff markings sufficiently darker than the ground color to afford good contrast. Paw pads and nose leather pink.

## **88.6 Fawns (b<sup>1</sup>/b<sup>1</sup>, d/d)**

**Fawn:** Light lavender with pale cocoa overtone; pinkish buff; taupe. Whiskers same color as coat. Paw pads and nose leather dusty rose.

**Fawn Chinchilla Golden:** Gold to apricot undercoat. Coat on back, flanks, head and tail sufficiently tipped with fawn to enhance the golden appearance. Legs and the end of the tail may be shaded with fawn tipping. Chin, stomach and chest consistent lighter tone than undercoat. Rims of eyes, lips and nose outlined with fawn. Paw pads and nose leather dusty rose.

**Fawn Chinchilla Golden Torbie:** Same as a Fawn Chinchilla Golden with the back, flanks, head and tail lightly tipped with fawn and cream. Face and legs will be lightly shaded with fawn, cream or mottled tipping.

**Fawn Chinchilla Point:** Body silver white. Tipping on the ears and tail pale taupe. No facial markings. No tipping on legs. Silver white hair on tops and bottoms of feet. Paw pads dusty rose. Nose leather rose beige, outlined in fawn.

**Fawn Chinchilla Silver:** Pure silver white undercoat. Coat on back, flanks, head, and tail sufficiently tipped with fawn to give the characteristic sparkling silver appearance. Legs may be slightly shaded with fawn tipping. Chin, stomach and chest pure silver white. Rims of eyes, lips and nose outlined with fawn. Paw pads and nose leather dusty rose.

**Fawn Chinchilla Silver Torbie:** Same as Fawn Silver Chinchilla with the back, flanks, head and tail lightly tipped with fawn mingled with cream. Face and legs will be lightly shaded with fawn tipping .Paw pads dusty rose or mottled.

**Fawn Lynx (Tabby) Point:** Body magnolia white. Points warm pinkish beige or taupe barring distinctly separated by ground color. Paw pads light dusty rose, with no blue or lavender tones. Nose leather light dusty rose outlined in fawn.

**Fawn Mink:** Body light rosy sand beige. Points warm pinkish buff, a light mocha or cocoa shade, with pale lavender grey undertones. Nose leather rose pink to dusty rose. Paw pads shell pink to rose pink.

**Fawn Point:** Body magnolia white, shading gradually to lighter color on the belly and chest. Points warm pinkish beige or taupe. Paw pads and nose leather light dusty rose, with no blue or lavender tones.

**Fawn Sepia:** Warm taupe or beige. Paw pads and nose leather are dusty rose to pink.

**Fawn Shaded Golden:** Gold to apricot undercoat with a mantle of fawn tipping shading down from sides, face and tail from dark on the ridge to light on the chin, chest, stomach and under the tail. Legs to be the same tone as the face. Rims of eyes, lips and nose outlined with fawn. Paws pads and nose leather dusty rose.

**Fawn Shaded Golden Torbie:** Same as Fawn Shaded Golden with a mantle of fawn and cream shading down the sides, face, and tail. Stomach and chest consistent lighter tone than undercoat. May be lightly tipped with fawn and/or cream. Paw pads dusty rose or mottled.

**Fawn Shaded Point:** Body silver white. Ears, muzzle and tail tipped with fawn. Slight facial markings especially under the eyes and on the nose. Tabby markings on face, legs and tail in young cats to three years of age are allowed. Paw pads dusty rose. Nose leather dusty rose outlined in fawn.

**Fawn Shaded Silver:** Pure silver white undercoat with a mantle of fawn tipping shading down from sides, face and tail from dark on the ridge to light on the chin, chest, stomach and under the tail. Legs to be the same tone as the face. Rims of eyes lips and nose outlined with fawn. Paw pads and nose leather dusty rose.

**Fawn Shaded Silver Torbie:** Same as Fawn Shaded Silver with a mantle of fawn mingled with cream shading down the sides, face, and tail. Stomach and chest white to lightly tipped. Paw pads dusty rose or mottled.

**Fawn Silver Lynx (Tabby) Point:** Body magnolia white. Body shading should be minimal to non-existent. Points cool pinkish beige or taupe barring distinctly separated by silver white ground color. Ears fawn with lighter thumbprint center. Paw pads light dusty rose, with no blue or lavender tones. Nose leather light dusty rose outlined in fawn.

**Fawn Silver Tabby:** Dense cocoa lavender markings on a pale silver ground. Paw pads and nose leather same as for Fawn Tabby.

**Fawn Silver Torbie:** Dense cocoa lavender markings on a pale silver ground with patches or intermingling of cream. Paw pads and nose leather same as Fawn Torbie.

**Fawn Smoke:** White undercoat, deeply tipped with taupe. Appears fawn in repose. In motion white undercoat is clearly visible. Except for white frill and ear tufts on longhairs, the undercoat of the head, face, legs, back, sides, and tail does not show until the coat is parted. Narrow band of white at base of hairs on ears and muzzle which may be seen only when fur is parted. Paw pads and nose lather dusty rose.

**Fawn Smoke Point:** Body magnolia white. Points warm pinkish beige or taupe with hints of shading over cheekbones and around eyes. The white undercoat alters the appearance of the point color when it is over curved bones (cheekbones, eye ridges, toes, etc.). It can make the point color seem lighter and should not be considered a fault. What appear to be tiny white hairs sprinkled in areas where hair is extremely short (nose velvet, inner corners of eyes, backs of ears) may be evident. Where hair is long enough to part, white can be seen at the root. White roots should be apparent on toes especially, but may also be seen on forehead before mask fades into the body color. White roots may not be apparent on tail, except underside at the base. However, when tail hair is brushed back there is a lightening at the base of the hair, which may have a 'sparkle' effect to it. If hair is present inside ears, white roots will be visible when finger is placed behind the hairs (white roots may blend into fleshtone of ear if not examined closely). White roots are most apparent in a fully mature cat but should be detectable on and between toes

in kittens. Paw pads and nose leather dusty rose, with no blue or lavender tones.

**Fawn Smoke Tortie:** White undercoat, deeply tipped with fawn, with patches or intermingled areas of cream on the body and extremities. Appears fawn tortie in repose. In motion white undercoat is clearly visible. Except for white frill and ear tufts on longhairs, the undercoat of the head, face, legs, back, sides, and tail does not show until the coat is parted. Narrow band of white at base of hairs on ears and muzzle which may be seen only when fur is parted

**Fawn Tabby:** Pale ivory ground with dense cocoa lavender markings. Paw pads dusty rose. Nose leather dusty rose outlined in fawn.

**Fawn Torbie:** Same as Fawn Tabby with random mottling of cream. Paw pads and nose leather same as Fawn Tabby with mottling.

**Fawn Torbie Point:** Same as Fawn Tabby Point with random mottling of cream in the points and on the body. Paw pads and nose leather same as Fawn Tabby Point with mottling.

**Fawn Tortie:** Warm fawn with patches or intermingling of cream. Paw pads and nose leather dusty rose, pink or mottled..

**Fawn Tortie Point:** Same as Fawn Point except with random mottling of cream in the points and on the body. Paw pads and nose leather same as Fawn Point with mottling.

### **88.7 Lilacs** (b/b, d/d) or (b/b<sup>l</sup>, d/d)

**Lilac:** Rich warm lavender with pinkish tone. Paw pads and nose leather lavender pink.

**Lilac Chinchilla Golden:** Gold to apricot undercoat. Coat on back, flanks, head and tail sufficiently tipped with lilac to enhance the golden appearance. Legs and the end of the tail may be shaded with lilac tipping. Chin, stomach and chest consistent lighter tone than undercoat. Rims of eyes, lips and nose outlined with lilac. Paw pads and nose leather lavender pink.

**Lilac Chinchilla Golden Torbie:** Same as Lilac Chinchilla Golden with the back, flanks, head and tail lightly tipped with lilac and cream. Face and legs will be lightly shaded with lilac, cream or mottled tipping.

**Lilac Chinchilla Point:** Body silver white. Tipping on the ears and tail pale lavender. No facial markings. No tipping on legs. Silver white hair on and under feet. Paw pads medium pinkish grey. Nose leather pink outlined in lavender.

**Lilac Chinchilla Silver:** Pure silver white undercoat. Coat on back, flanks, head, and tail sufficiently tipped with lilac to give the characteristic sparkling silver appearance. Legs may be slightly shaded with lilac tipping. Chin, stomach and chest pure silver white. Rims of eyes, lips and nose outlined with lilac. Paw pads and nose leather lavender pink.

**Lilac Chinchilla Silver Torbie:** Same as Lilac Chinchilla Silver with the back, flanks, head and tail lightly tipped with lilac mingled with cream. Face and legs will be lightly shaded with tipping. Paw pads lavender pink or mottled.

**Lilac Lynx (Tabby) Point:** Body magnolia white. Body shading should be minimal to non-existent. Points ranging from a pale dove grey with pinkish tone barring to a warmer deep lavender barring, distinctly separated by lighter ground color, the dilute pigment permitting the flesh tones to show through. Ears to have a paler thumbprint in center. Paw pads lavender pink. Nose leather pink edged in lilac.

**Lilac Mink:** Body very pale pearl to silvery grey, often with warm undertones. Points light pewter to taupe grey with pinkish lavender cast. Nose leather lavender pink to lavender grey. Paw pads rose pink to ash rose or lavender pink.

**Lilac Point:** Body magnolia white. Points a pale dove grey with pinkish tones to a warmer deep lavender, the dilute pigment permitting the flesh tones to show through. Paw pads and nose leather lavender pink .

**Lilac Sepia:** Body bright silvery platinum grey, with faint overtones of pinkish grey, shading to a slightly lighter hue on the underparts. Ears and face may be slightly darker. Paw pads and nose leather grayish-pink.

**Lilac Shaded Golden:** Gold to apricot undercoat with a mantle of lilac tipping shading down from sides, face and tail from dark

on the ridge to light on the chin, chest, stomach and under the tail. Legs to be the same tone as the face. Rims of eyes, lips and nose outlined with lilac. Paws pads and nose leather lavender pink.

**Lilac Shaded Golden Torbie:** Same as a Lilac Shaded Golden with a mantle of lilac and cream shading down the sides, face, and tail. Stomach and chest consistent lighter tone than undercoat. May be lightly tipped with lilac and/or cream. Paw pads lavender pink or mottled.

**Lilac Shaded Point:** Body silver white. Ears, muzzle and tail tipped with pale lavender. Slight facial markings especially under the eyes and on the nose. Tabby markings on face, legs and tail in young cats to three years of age are allowed. Paw pads medium greyish pink. Nose leather greyish pink outlined in lavender.

**Lilac Shaded Silver:** Pure silver white undercoat with a mantle of lilac tipping shading down from sides, face and tail from dark on the ridge to light on the chin, chest, stomach and under the tail. Legs to be the same tone as the face. Rims of eyes, lips and nose outlined with lilac. Paw pads and nose leather lavender pink.

**Lilac Shaded Silver Torbie:** Same as Lilac Shaded Silver with a mantle of lilac mingled with cream shading down the sides, face, and tail. Stomach and chest white to lightly tipped. Paw pads lavender pink or mottled.

**Lilac Silver Lynx (Tabby) Point:** Body magnolia white. Body shading should be minimal to non-existent. Points ranging from a pale dove grey barring to a deep lavender barring, distinctly separated by lighter silver ground color, the dilute pigment permitting the flesh tones to show through. Ears to have a paler thumbprint in center. Paw pads a lavender pink. Nose leather pink edged in lavender.

**Lilac Silver Tabby:** Pale silver lavender ground color. Tabby markings a darker lavender affording sufficient contrast with the ground color. Paw pads lavender pink. Nose leather lavender pink outlined in lilac.

**Lilac Silver Torbie:** Same as Lilac Silver Tabby with patches or intermingling of cream. Paw pads and nose leather same as Lilac Silver Tabby with mottling.

**Lilac Smoke:** White undercoat, deeply tipped with warm, rich lavender. Appears lilac in repose. In motion white undercoat is clearly visible. Except for white frill and ear tufts on longhairs, the undercoat of the head, face, legs, back, sides, and tail does not show until the coat is parted. Narrow band of white at base of hairs on ears and muzzle which may be seen only when fur is parted.

**Lilac Smoke Point:** Body magnolia white. Points a pale dove grey with hints of shading over cheekbones and around eyes. The white undercoat alters the appearance of the point color when it is over curved bones (cheekbones, eye ridges, toes, etc.). It can make the point color seem lighter and should not be considered a fault. What appear to be tiny white hairs sprinkled in areas where hair is extremely short (nose velvet, inner corners of eyes, backs of ears) may be evident. Where hair is long enough to part, white can be seen at the root. White roots should be apparent on toes especially, but may also be seen on forehead before mask fades into the body color. White roots may not be apparent on tail, except underside at the base. However, when tail hair is brushed back there is a lightening at the base of the hair, which may have a 'sparkle' effect to it. If hair is present inside ears, white roots will be visible when finger is placed behind the hairs (white roots may blend into fleshtone of ear if not examined closely). White roots are most apparent in a fully mature cat but should be detectable on and between toes in kittens. Paw pads nose leather lavender pink.

**Lilac Smoke Tortie:** White undercoat with lilac tipping, with patches or intermingling of pale cream. Appears lilac tortie in repose. In motion white undercoat is clearly visible. Except for white frill and ear tufts on longhairs, the undercoat of the head, face, legs, back, sides, and tail does not show until the coat is parted. Narrow band of white at base of hairs on ears and muzzle which may be seen only when fur is parted. Paw pads and nose leather lavender mottled with pink.

**Lilac Tabby:** Pale frosty lavender ground color with a pinkish patina. Tabby markings a darker lavender affording sufficient contrast with the ground color. Paw pads lavender pink. Nose leather lavender pink outlined in lilac.

**Lilac Torbie:** Pale frosty lavender ground color with a pinkish patina, with patches or intermingling of cream. Tabby markings a darker lavender affording sufficient contrast with the ground color. Paw pads lavender pink or mottled. Nose leather lavender pink outlined in lilac, with mottling.

**Lilac Torbie Point:** Same as Lilac Tabby Point with patches or intermingling of pale cream in the points and on the body. Paw

pads and nose leather same as Lilac Tabby Point with mottling.

**Lilac Tortie:** Rich warm lavender with a pinkish tone, with patches or intermingling of pale cream. Paw pads and nose leather lavender mottled with pink.

**Lilac Tortie Point:** Same as Lilac Point with random mottling of cream in the points and on the body. Paw pads and nose leather same as Lilac Point with mottling.

### **88.8 Reds** (B/-, D/-, O)

**Red:** Rich, clear red, ranging from melon to mahogany, without shading, marking or ticking. Paw pads and nose leather rosy pink.

**Red Chinchilla Golden:** Gold to apricot undercoat. Coat on back, flanks, head and tail sufficiently tipped with red to enhance the golden appearance. Legs and the end of the tail may be shaded with tipping. Chin, stomach and chest consistent lighter tone than undercoat. Rims of eyes, lips, paw pads and nose leather rose pink.

**Red Chinchilla Point:** Body off white. Tipping on the points will be orange to deep red. No facial markings. No tipping on the legs. Tail will be lightly tipped in orange or red. White hair on tops and bottoms of feet. Paw pads and nose leather hot pink.

**Red Chinchilla Silver:** Pure silver white undercoat. Coat on back, flanks, head, and tail sufficiently tipped with red to give the characteristic sparkling silver appearance. Legs may be slightly shaded with red tipping. Chin, stomach and chest pure silver white. Rims of eyes, lips, paw pads and nose leather rosy pink.

**Red Lynx (Tabby) Point:** Body warm creamy white. Body shading may take the form of ghost striping or ticking. Points deep red barring, distinctly separated by lighter ground color. Ears deep red with paler thumbprint center. Paw pads and nose leather hot pink.

**Red Mink:** Body color pale peach beige with apricot tint to the points. Paw pads and nose leather pink.

**Red Point:** Body warm, even, creamy white. Points a deep orange "hot" red, the deeper the better. Paw pads and nose leather hot pink.

**Red Sepia:** Light apricot shading to melon-orange overtones. Paw pads and nose leather are pink.

**Red Shaded Golden:** Gold to apricot undercoat with a mantle of red tipping shading down from sides, face and tail from dark on the ridge to light on the chin, chest, stomach and under the tail. Legs to be the same tone as the face. Rims of eyes, lips and nose outlined with red. Paws pads nose leather rosy pink.

**Red Shaded Point:** Body off white. Tipping of the points will be orange to deep red. Slight facial markings especially under the eyes and on the nose. Tops of feet and fronts of legs off white. Backs of legs a delicate shaded red. Tail hairs will be tipped in orange or red. Paw pads and nose leather hot pink.

**Red Shaded Silver:** Pure silver white undercoat with a mantle of red tipping shading down from sides, face and tail from dark on the ridge to light on the chin, chest, stomach and under the tail. Legs to be the same tone as the face. Rims of eyes, lips, paw pads and nose rose pink.

**Red Silver Lynx (Tabby) Point:** Body creamy white. Body shading may take the form of ghost striping or ticking. Points deep red barring, distinctly separated by pale ivory ground color. Ears deep red with paler thumbprint center. Paw pads and nose leather hot pink.

**Red Silver Tabby:** Deep red markings on a pale translucent ivory ground. Paw pads and nose leather pink.

**Red Smoke:** Creamy ivory white undercoat, deeply tipped with red. Appears red in repose. In motion white undercoat is clearly visible. Except for white frill and ear tufts on longhairs, the undercoat of the head, face, legs, back, sides, and tail does not show until the coat is parted.

**Red Smoke Point:** Body creamy white. Points deep orange red with a slightly dull cast due to the silvering, with hints of shading over cheekbones and around eyes. The white undercoat alters the appearance of the point color when it is over curved bones (cheekbones, eye ridges, toes, etc.). It can make the point color seem lighter and should not be considered a fault. What appear to be tiny white hairs sprinkled in areas where hair is extremely short (nose velvet, inner corners of eyes, backs of ears) may be evident. Where hair is long enough to part, white can be seen at the root. White roots should be apparent on toes especially, but may also be seen on forehead before mask fades into the body color. White roots may not be apparent on tail, except underside at the base. However, when tail hair is brushed back there is a lightening at the base of the hair, which may have a 'sparkle' effect to it. If hair is present inside ears, white roots will be visible when finger is placed behind the hairs (white roots may blend into flesh tone of ear if not examined closely). White roots are most apparent in a fully mature cat but should be detectable on and between toes in kittens. Paw pads and nose leather hot pink.

**Red Tabby:** Dense dark red markings on a pale red ground. Paw pads and nose leather pink.

**88.9 Ruddy:** Refer to **Blacks**

**88.10 Seals** (B/-, c\*/c\*, D/-)

**Seal Chinchilla Point:** Body silver white. Tipping on the ears and tail dark seal brown. No facial markings. No tipping on legs. Silver white hair on tops and bottoms of feet. Paw pads brownish black. Nose leather brick outlined in seal.

**Seal Lynx (Tabby) Point:** Body cream or pale fawn beige shading to lighter color on belly and chest. Body shading should be minimal to non-existent except in those breeds requiring pattern on the body. Points warm seal brown to brownish black barring, distinct and separated by lighter ground color. Ears seal brown with lighter thumbprint in center. Paw pads seal brown to brownish black. Nose leather brick outlined in seal.

**Seal Mink:** Body a warm medium-brown, shading to a slightly lighter hue on the underparts. Points bitter chocolate to sable. Nose leather and paw pads medium to dark brown, coinciding with the intensity of the points. May have a rosy undertone.

**Seal Mink Tabby:** Body fawn or light tan. Tabby pattern bitter dark chocolate to sable brown. Ivory or cream spectacles encircling the eyes. Ivory or cream whisker pads and chin desirable. Tail tip dark brownish black. Paw pads dark brown with rosy undertones allowed. Nose leather brick outlined in dark brown.

**Seal Point:** Body an even pale fawn or creamy beige, shading gradually into a lighter color on the belly and chest. Points ranging from a warm seal brown to a deep brownish black. Paw pads and nose leather to be a seal brown to brownish black.

**Seal Sepia (Sable):** Rich, warm sable brown, shading almost imperceptibly to a slightly lighter hue on the underparts. Paw pads and nose leather a deep brown, almost black.

**Seal Sepia Tabby:** Body light tan. Tabby pattern rich sable brown. Ivory or cream spectacles encircling the eyes. Ivory or cream whisker pads and chin desirable. Tail tip dark brownish black. Paw pads dark brown with rosy undertones allowed. Nose leather brick outlined in dark brown.

**Seal Shaded Point:** Body silver white. Ears, muzzle and tail tipped with seal. Slight facial markings especially under the eyes and on the nose. Tabby markings on face, legs and tail in young cats to three years of age are allowed. Paw pads brownish black. Nose leather brick outlined in seal.

**Seal Silver Lynx (Tabby) Point:** Body cream or pale fawn beige shading to lighter color on belly and chest. Body shading should be minimal to non-existent. Points seal brown to brownish black barring, distinctly separated by silvery ground color. Seal coloring will be colder and duller than in the non-silver seal tabby point. Underside of base of tail silver white. Ears seal brown with lighter thumbprint in center. Paw pads seal brown to brownish black. Nose leather brick outlined in seal.

**Seal Silver Torbie Point:** Same as Seal Silver Tabby Point with random mottling of several shades of red in the points and on the body. Paw pads the same as Seal Silver Tabby Point with mottling.

**Seal Smoke Point:** Body pale fawn or creamy beige. Point color dark brown, nearly black, with hints of charcoal over cheekbones and around eyes. The white undercoat alters the appearance of the point color when it is over curved bones (cheekbones, eye

ridges, toes, etc.). It can make the point color seem lighter and should not be considered a fault. What appear to be tiny white hairs sprinkled in areas where hair is extremely short (nose velvet, inner corners of eyes, backs of ears) may be evident. Where hair is long enough to part, white can be seen at the root. White roots should be apparent on toes especially, but may also be seen on forehead before mask fades into the body color. White roots may not be apparent on tail, except underside at the base. However, when tail hair is brushed back there is a lightening at the base of the hair, which may have a 'sparkle' effect to it. If hair is present inside ears, white roots will be visible when finger is placed behind the hairs (white roots may blend into flesh tone of ear if not examined closely). White roots are most apparent in a fully mature cat but should be detectable on and between toes in kittens. Paw pads and nose leather dark brown, almost black.

**Seal Smoke Tortie Point:** Same as Seal Smoke Point except with patches or intermingling of red in the points and on the body. Various shades of red accepted. Paw pad and nose leather same as Seal Smoke Point.

**Seal Torbie Point:** Same as Seal Tabby Point except with patches or intermingling of red in the points and on the body. Various shades of red accepted. Paw pads and nose leather same as Seal Tabby Point with mottling.

**Seal Tortie Point:** Same as Seal Point except with random mottling of several shades of red in the points and on the body. Paw pads and nose leather same as Seal Point with mottling.

**88.11 Tortoiseshell** Refer to **Blacks**.

#### **88.12 Whites**

**White:** (W/-) Epistatic trait that completely masks any colors and patterns carried by the cat. Occasionally the masked color is present on the top of the head of the kitten at birth, but this spot fades with time and typically disappears completely by one year of age. Colored spots limited to the top of the head shall not be penalized in kittens and young adults. With this exception, colored hairs are to be considered a fault. The white should be a pure, clean white. Paw pads and nose leather to be pink.

**White Albino:** ( $c^a/c^a$  or  $c/c$ ) A full albino cat also occurs, the result of a recessive allele at the albino locus. The resulting cat is white with blue eyes. The skin is of a pink tone, which shows through in areas where the hair is thin, such as the ears. Nose leather and paw pads are likewise pink. The shade of eye color may range from pale blue to the darkest, almost black, blue. The main distinction in eye color from a traditional blue eyed white is the presence of a reddish pink overcast to the blue color. The eye color is never yellow, copper, odd, or green, a distinction from dominant white in the traditional solid division. Pedigree examination is also a helpful distinction, as a true albino need not (in fact frequently doesn't) have a white parent, unlike dominant white in which one or both parents must be white. Any evidence of pigmentation to the fur or absence of the reddish eye cast would suggest that the cat is not a true albino. Albino cats are not accepted for championship showing.

## GLOSSARY OF TERMS

**AWN HAIRS:** The coarser of the two types of secondary hairs having thickened tips.

**BARRING:** Tabby-striped markings.

**BREAK:** An indentation of the nose at about eye level or between the eyes.

**BRINDLE:** (Brindles, brindling) A blending of two colors, as in many tortoiseshell cats. The scattered "wrong" colored hairs in a coat.

**BRITCHES:** Longer hair on the back of the legs in semi-longhair breeds. See pantaloons.

**BRUSH COAT:** May either be a full dense coat with short, slightly wiry curly hairs, or sparsely scattered short, slightly wiry curly hairs covering the entire body.

**COAT COMPOSITION:** There are three main types of hair that make up the normal coat: 1) guard hairs, 2) bristle or awn hairs, and 3) down or wool hairs.

**COBBY:** Having a short, compact body, with broad shoulders and rump. Usually goes along with a short tail and a large, rounded head, as in the Persian, Himalayan, Exotic Shorthair, or Manx/Cymric.

**COMPACT:** Closely or neatly packed together opposite of rangy.

**CONCAVE:** Curve shaped like the inside arc of a circle.

**CONDITION:** Referring to the state of being of the cat, i.e., health, both mental and physical. Proper weight, overall health and grooming are considerations.

**CONFORMATION:** The particular form of a cat, made up of the size and shape of a breed. Also called type.

**CONVEX:** Curve shaped like the outside arc of a circle.

**COWHOCKING:** Condition in which a cat has back legs which are not parallel, the hocks are very close together.

**CROUP:** The area between the point of the hip bone and the base of the tail.

**CUPPED:** A deep ear.

**CURLED EARS:** The ears curve up and back, away from the face. The distinctive feature of the American Curl (Ac/-).

**DENSE COAT:** Heavy undercoat, thick, hairs are crowded together.

**DEPTH OF FLANK:** Determined by viewing the flank from top to bottom; the area between the rib cage and the thigh. The Manx/Cymric will have greater depth of flank; the Cornish Rex will have minimal depth of flank.

**DOMED:** Hemispherical or rounded.

**DONKEY EARS:** Upright large ears set close together.

**DOUBLE COAT:** Having a thick undercoat with another top coat of longer hairs. The awn hairs may be the same length as the guard hairs (Russian Blues, for example) or there may be longer guard hairs (as in the Manx).

**DOWN HAIRS:** Soft, crimped, secondary hairs.

**EAR MUFFS:** Longer fur on the lower back side of the ear in Devon Rex, also known as ear tufts.

**POM POM TAIL:** Effect created by knotted/fused vertebrae and fur of the Japanese Bobtail.

**FLANK:** The part between the ribs and thigh at either side of the body.

**FLARED:** Spread out.

**FOLDED EARS:** The ears fold downward toward the face. This is a dominant gene effecting the cartilage.

**FOREIGN TYPE:** Modified wedge or wedge shaped head, large ears, oval or almond shaped eyes, long body with legs in proportion to body length, slim, fine boned, long and tapering tail. Elegant. Examples: Abyssinian, Russian Blue.

**FORESHORTENED:** Shorter than normal; usually due to the fusion of vertebrae of the spine in the lumbar and spinal area of the cat (back and tail). This is sometimes seen and felt in Scottish Folds where flexibility is reduced and thickness is increased.

**FROSTED:** Suggestion of light ends to the hair shaft, which give a frosted or silvered appearance; also used in reference to reverse ticking.

**GLOVES:** Referring to the white on the front feet, not extending up the leg.

**GHOST MARKINGS:** Faint tabby markings seen in some self(solid) colored cats, especially when young. These markings are not penalized in young kittens and are often allowed in young cats. Check individual Standards.

**GROIN SPOT:** A small area of white or color on the underside of the cat that is different from the desired body color.

**GROUND COLOR:** The area of color on the lower part of the hair shaft; also the agouti area between the markings in the tabby patterns.

**GUARD HAIRS:** Long coarser hairs forming the outer coat; the longer outer hairs.

**GYPSY SHAG:** Loose and bouncy hair of different lengths (layered). Appearance of permanent losing its tight curl. Semi long hair loosely curled at varying lengths, rather than all one length, as in the LaPerm.

In comparison a Selkirk would have a tight "Afro", Devon and Cornish would appear "Marcelled", or finger-waved.

**HAIRLESSNESS:** Relative absence of noticeable coat. Hairlessness is not usually absolute in the cat; there may be hair on the points of a Sphynx and the body is often covered with a down similar to suede.

**HOCK:** The joint of the hind leg corresponding to the ankle in man. The joint between the knee and the top of the foot.

**HOOD:** Mask (color) extending to the base of the ear forming a hood of color; i.e., no contrast on head.

**HORIZONTAL CRIMP:** Excessive width of both edges of the base of the ear distinguished by the ear continuing beyond a vertical curved ridge that one would have expected to be the natural outer edges of the ear, giving the ear a splayed appearance. A horizontal ridge of cartilage is also visible in the center of the ear above the canal (as in the AC ear).

**LACES:** Linear patterns of white extending up from the feet, especially the back feet.

**LOCKET:** A small area of white or color that is different from the desired body color.

**LONG AND SUBSTANTIAL:** Denoting the type of some breeds, use to indicate longer length of body that is not accompanied by foreign type.

**MASK:** Darker color covers the face, including whisker pads and may be connected to the ears by tracings.

**MITTED PATTERN:** A predominantly colored cat with white limited to paws, back legs, belly chest, and chin in most specimens. Cat is about 1/4 white. White does not extend beyond the wrist joint on the front feet.

**MUTTON CHOPS:** Downward growth direction of hair below ears and on cheek area, giving the impression of "mutton chop" whiskers on a man.

**MUZZLE BREAK:** See Whisker Break.

**OCCIPUT:** The prominent, back part of the head or skull.

**ODD-EYED:** A cat with one blue eye and one copper, yellow, orange or green eye.

**OVERSHOT:** The upper jaw protrudes in front of the lower jaw.

**PANTALOONS:** Longer hair on the back of the legs in semi- longhair breeds. See britches.

**PATCHING:** Clearly defined patches of color in the coat, as seen in torties, particolors (color/pattern plus white).

**POINTS:** The extremities of a cat's body: the mask, ears, tail and feet.

**POINT COLOR:** Darker color limited to the mask, ears, feet and the tail, i.e., the extremities of the cat's body.

**PUG:** Short as in pug nose.

**RANGY:** Rather long torso with legs of a length to accommodate the body length.

**RECEDING NOSE:** Lying further back than the chin.

**RESILIENT:** The fur springs back to its original position after it is stroked backwards.

**REVERSED TICKING:** Outermost tip of banded hair is light instead of dark.

**REXED:** 1] Appearing to be without guard hairs, the hair is wavy. Two recessive rex genes appear in the Cat Fancy: the Cornish (*r/r*), Devon (*re/re*). 2] Any cat with curly hair regardless of mode or inheritance or types of hair affected, for example the Selkirk (*Str/-*).

**ROCKER of a CRADLE:** When viewed from the back, the ears of a MX/CY are set as to resemble the rockers of a baby's cradle or a wide U-shape.

**ROSETTES:** A variation of the tabby pattern whereby doughnut or floral shapes instead of spots are formed.

**RUDDY:** The brown agouti color in the Abyssinian/Somali is often referred to as "ruddy". Orange-brown (burnt sienna), ticked with two or three bands of either black or brown, the extreme outer tip to be the darkest with orange-brown to the skin. Outer parts of the body covered by shorter hair shall have not less than one band of ticking.

**RUFIOUS:** Refers to a reddening of the coat color, especially the ground color in brown tabbies. May be a polygene or the result of the action of a group of polygenes. Considered desirable in the Golden. The rufous factor changes the drab beige 'yellow' band of the wild tabby to a brilliant apricot; it changes the drab orange to a brilliant, rich red. The Ruddy Abyssinian is a rufoused black agouti tabby.

**SEMI-COBBY:** Less extreme than cobby, not short coupled like the Manx, not long like the Siamese. The British Shorthair and American Shorthair are examples.

**SEMI-FOREIGN:** More than semi-cobby and less than foreign. Long lines, medium boning, modified wedge. The Havana and Egyptian Mau are examples.

**SLAB FLANKS:** The area between the rib cage and the thigh that is flat rather than rounded, giving the appearance of length and slimness. In the Persian Breed Group, which should have rounded flanks, slab flanks are a penalty.

**SMALL:** Comparatively less in size, diminutive.

**SNUB:** Short and turned up.

**SPLAYED:** Spreading outward, broad and flat.

**STACKED:** Standing with weight evenly distributed on all four feet.

**STOP:** A change in direction, the short incline between the forepart of the skull and the muzzle. Concave curve occurring in the nose at eye or just below eye level; may be very slight or pronounced.

**STURDY:** Stocky, solidly built, thick set.

**TAPER:** A gradual decrease in thickness or width of an elongated object. To make or become gradually narrower toward one end. To become gradually smaller.

**TEXTURE:** The composition of structure of a substance. The tactile appearance of the coat resulting from the arrangement of the hair.

**THIRD JOINT:** Equivalent to where the fingers are attached to the hand in man.

**TICKED:** Three or four separate bands of color on each hair shaft, as on the Abyssinian.

**TIPPING:** Having colored ends of the hairs, with a different color on the lower portion of the hair shaft. In silvers the degree of tipping can decide whether a cat is classified as a chinchilla, shaded or smoke.

**TORSO:** The trunk of the body.

**TRIPLE COAT:** The awn, down and guard hairs are all the same length.

**TUBULAR:** Cylindrical, shaped like a tube. Having the same circumference at any point along its length.

**TUCK UP:** Curved spine creates the drawing in of the flank, as in a Greyhound or the Cornish Rex, the opposite of increased depth of flank as in the Manx..

**TUFTS:** Clusters of hair growing close together as between the toes or behind the ears.

**TYPE:** Conformation, the general form, structure.

**UNDERCOAT:** A true undercoat is the wooly or down hairs, under the longer guard hairs.

**UNDERCOLOR:** The part of the hair shaft closest to the skin, in a smoke, the non-pigmented portion of the hair shaft, in tabbies, the ground color.

**UNDERSHOT:** The lower jaw protrudes out in front of the upper jaw.

**VERTICAL CRIMP:** Beginning at the base of the ear and continuing along some or all of its height, the outer edge of the ear bends or rolls vertically in toward the center of the ear giving the outer edge of the ear a pinched or crimped aspect (as in the AC ear).

**WALNUT:** Having a rounded shape of a walnut; a slightly flattened circle; not quite an oval. Used to describe eye shape.

**WEDGE:** (As viewed from the top of front) is created by straight lines from outer ear bases along sides of muzzle, without a break in the jaw line at the whiskers. Skull to be flat and the straight nose a continuation of the forehead.

**WHIPPY:** Referring to the tail, long, tapering, giving the effect of slenderness and length.

**WHISKER BREAK:** Change of direction between the muzzle and the cheekbones.

**WITHERS:** The highest part of the back between the shoulder blades.

**WRY MOUTH:** Abnormally twisted or bent to one side. The lower jaw is aligned to the side of the upper jaw. This is the worst of all bite problems.