



TICA

Standard Guidelines Packet

TICA STANDARD GUIDELINES PACKET For BREED COMMITTEES

Purpose of Standards

All standards should be clear, concise, quick references for TICA judges and a guideline for breeders. Breeders and judges must “speak the same language”.

This packet was developed to help breeders understand how judges interpret standards and to help breed committees in writing standards that are easily read and understood. Even if every breeder in a breed section instantly understands the wording in their breed standard, it fails to accomplish a vital purpose if it is not understood by your judges.

Improving a breed standard so it can be quickly, easily and more consistently understood by breeders and judges should be a major goal for every breed section. This package is a tool to help you achieve that goal.

Attachments:

Guidelines for Standards

Format Guidelines

TICA Format for Standards

Standard Terms

Eye Shape Chart

Drawing – Parts of a Cat

Glossary of Terms

Show Rules, Article 16

Registration Rules, Article 7

Uniform Color Description (UCD)

GUIDELINES FOR STANDARDS

Standard Terms & Judges:

It is VERY important to review all the other breeds standards before deciding if a descriptive term is a good idea for your standard. You may only be familiar with the terms used in your breed's standard. Seeing how other breeds describe a feature common to your breed might provide ideas for wording. Judges are familiar with the terms used in all the standards and tend to relate them to each other. Examples:

“Plush coat” - a judge thinks British Shorthair

“Fine, silky coat” - a judge thinks Turkish Angora

Standards & Relationships:

The descriptive terms used should make sense in the context of how your breed relates to all other breeds. A good example is body length. Judges are required on one of their tests to classify breeds by body type (length) from shortest to longest. The shortest breeds are the Manx/Cymric, Persian, Himy, ESH – all are “Cobby”. The longest are Siamese and Maine Coons – described as “Long”. The Ragdoll standard also says “Long” but the breed is not as long as Siamese or Maine Coons so a better description might be “Medium long”.

Phrases versus Sentence:

Use short phrases instead of complete sentences. Instead of “The chest is broad.”, say “Broad chest”. Instead of “The more richness and depth of color the better.”, say “Rich, deep color preferred”.

Unnecessary Information:

The American Curl standard says Legs “set straight when viewed from front or rear”. Per Show Rules, Article 16 any “abnormal positioning of legs while standing” shall be a penalty or DQ depending upon severity. The Korat standard describes Boning as “Medium, Strong”. In this context “strong” is not a quality that can be judged. All boning is strong or it would break.

Incorrect Information:

The Burmese standard describes the Boning as “Sturdy”. Again all boning is strong and sturdy but what weight boning should the breed have – fine, medium, substantial, heavy? Judges need that information. Also per the Glossary of Terms, “Sturdy” is defined as “stocky, solidly built, thick set”. That is a definition for torsos not boning weight.

Insufficient Information:

The Russian Blue standard describes the Muzzle as “Medium in length”. What is the muzzle shape supposed to be – square, rounded, triangle, wedge-shaped? Is the muzzle broad, narrow, pointed, blunt? Is there a muzzle break?

“Moving” Cats:

Do not describe how things look when cat is “moving”. Examples: “Tail is carried at an angle over the back.” “Coat breaks as cat walks.” Judges can't walk a cat around to see these things so we can't judge those qualities.

The Parts are Related:

A common phrase used for full length tails is “as long as body”. Some standards call for a “Medium long” body but a “Long” tail. To a judge, this says the tail should be longer than the body. Be aware of what you are asking for. Be sure it is what you mean.

Simple & Direct is Better:

Many descriptions in standards are long and wordy. Try and Say what you have to say in as few words as possible.

A Place for Everything:

Leg description from the Birman standard – “The legs are medium in length, heavily boned, well-muscled, and in good proportion to the body.” The standard does not list Boning separately. A judge flips to the standard to quickly check the correct Boning and has to hunt for the information. Perhaps a better alternative would be:

Legs: Medium length, in good proportion to the body

Boning: Heavy

Musculature: Well muscled.

The Purpose of Points:

Judges do not “think in points” when judging. We are not mentally “subtracting” points for faults. Points in a standard should be used to emphasize the features that breeders regard as crucial to the “look” of the breed. Points should be a tool that judges can use. In too many standards, the point distribution is no help at all.

A number of standards have 10 points on 2 or 3 features. Assume there are four cats that all fit the standard on the 10 point features. EVERY other feature in the standard has 5 points. Of the four cats let's say that one has great ears, one has perfect eyes, one a fabulous neck and one with lovely feet. Yes, the neck and feet have as many points as the ears and eyes! This point distribution provides NO guidance. The decision among these four cats is now "Judge's Choice". What this point distribution says to a judge is that necks and feet are as important as ears and eyes. Even worse than this are those standards that assign 5 points to everything. These standards are worthless to a judge.

An excellent example of effective use of points is the Siamese standard. Years ago we started seeing round eyed Siamese in the show hall. The breeders changed the standard to put 12 points on eyes. No other feature in the standard has that many points. We do not judge round eyed Siamese very often any more!

Consider what you are telling the judges when you assign points. A good example is the Norwegian Forest Cat standard. Torso and Boning have 7 points each for a total of 14 points. The coat texture has 20 points. This says a NFC that is a little too light boned and long bodied should be placed over one with a soft, thin coat.

Another factor to consider when assigning points is how important a flaw in a feature is to the "look" of the breed. The Maine Coon standard used to have 10 points on Tail and 10 points on Ears. A tail that is just a little too short is barely noticeable and certainly does not detract from the "look" of the cat. In contrast, ears can be too small, too wide-set, flared out, have narrow bases (hopefully not all on the SAME cat). Any of these flaws are very obvious. The negative impact on the "look" of the breed is much more significant than a slightly short tail. Looked at this way, Ears should have more points than Tail. (NOTE: The Maine Coon standard has been revised to reflect that ears are more important than tail.)

FORMAT GUIDELINES

Features:

A description of every feature listed is not required.

Points:

If a feature is described, it must be given points. The TICA Format for Standards shows the minimum to maximum range of points allowed for each of the three major sections.

Features must be described separately for easy reference. Features may be combined when assigning points. Suggested combinations are noted in the Format.

Glossary of Terms:

Use the terms in the Glossary.

Example: Say "Britches". Do not say - "The fur on the back legs".

If your breed needs a "new" term, a definition must be submitted for the Glossary. Definitions may not be included in standards. Example: The American Curl penalizes "Vertical crimp and horizontal crimp" in ears. Definitions of those terms were taken out of the standard and added to the Glossary.

Uniform Color Descriptions (UCD):

Colors and patterns are in the UCD. They cannot be described again in a standard. Any shadings or color variation that a breed allows which are different from the UCD may be described in a standard.

Standard Terms:

A list of commonly used terms is attached. You are not restricted to just these terms. Do consider that these terms are already well understood by judges. "Creating" totally new terms may just create confusion.

Handling:

Handling techniques may not be included in a standard.

Condition and Balance:

Condition - All cats being shown must be in excellent physical condition. This includes a clean and well groomed coat, proper weight and muscle tone, clean ears and clear eyes.

Balance - All pedigreed show cats should be balanced. Within the breed type, all features should be in proportion thus contributing to the breed's distinctive look.

Any deficiency in either condition or balance will be penalized by judges in accordance with TICA Show Rules. Comments telling judges to fault cats for condition deficiencies or lack of balance are not necessary. Points may not be assigned for condition or balance.

TICA FORMAT for STANDARDS

TOTAL POINTS MUST ADD UP TO 100

All features must be described separately.

Suggested combinations are for POINTS ONLY, not descriptions.

HEAD: TOTAL POINTS (Range – 20 minimum to 40 maximum)

Shape -

Ears -

Eyes - Include color, size, shape, set

Muzzle - May combine with Chin

Chin - May combine with Muzzle

Nose - May combine Chin/Muzzle/Nose

Profile -

Neck - A maximum of 2 points is recommended.

TOTAL POINTS (Range – 20 minimum to 40 maximum)

BODY:

Torso -

Legs - May combine with Feet

Feet - May combine with Legs

Tail -

Boning - May combine Legs/Feet/Boning

Musculature - May combine with Torso

COAT: TOTAL POINTS (Range – 20 minimum to 40 maximum)

Length - May combine with Texture

Texture - May combine with Length

Pattern - May combine with Color

Color - May combine with Pattern

CATEGORIES: List or just say "ALL" if all are accepted.

DIVISIONS: List or just say "ALL" if all are accepted.

COLORS: List or just say "ALL" if all are accepted.

PERMISSIBLE OUTCROSSES: Required. See Registration Rules, Article 7.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

LOCKETS: Allow or Penalize or WW – State which.

ALLOWANCES

PENALIZE

WITHHOLD WINS (WW)

DISQUALIFY (DQ)

INFORMATION TO INCLUDE IN DESCRIPTIONS

HEAD:

- Shape: Describe in frontal view not profile.
Ears: Shape/Set/Size. Include furnishings – Light? Heavy? Lynx tips?
Eyes: Shape/Set/Size/Color. Relationship to coat color? Include any allowance for kitten eye color.
Profile: Side view of head. Include forehead, any change of direction at bridge of nose and nose profile.
Muzzle: Describe frontal view. Include shape and length.
Chin: Include depth and width as relates to upper muzzle. Currently more than ten different wordings in standards for the same chin alignment. Please use “aligns with nose”. Judges know that is “in profile” and the “end of nose”. Term used for softer chins is usually “rounded”.
Nose: Frontal view of nose leather IF unusual (puffed; wide; low set nostrils)
Neck: Length/musculature/thickness.

BODY:

- Torso: Length/Shape/Depth. Back - level or other.
Legs: Length/Relationship to body IE: Forms rectangle, completes square, etc.
Feet: Size/Shape/Tufted?
Tail: Length in relation to body. Shape – whippy, thick, etc.
NOTE – All tail lengths are checked by running a hand from shoulders to base of tail and then down the tail to see how the two distances relate (equal, tail shorter, etc)
Boning: State weight – Very fine, fine, medium, substantial, heavy
Musculature: Firm, lithe, “like a swimmer”, “like a wrestler”, etc.

COAT:

- Length:
Texture:
Pattern: Describe any that are unique. Descriptions already covered by the Uniform Color Description (UCD) should not be repeated.
Color: Category, Divisions, Colors accepted are stated at the beginning of each standard. It is not necessary to repeat. Use to describe any aspects unique to the breed – shadings or color variations allowed.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: A general overview of the look of the cat. Do NOT use to restate all the features already covered above. Can include a very brief history of the breed. Can include a brief description of the breed’s personality.

LOCKETS: Allowance, Penalize or Withhold (WW)

ALLOWANCES: Breed specific color or development differences. EX: Slightly longer coat in kittens; coat color may darken with age; ghost tabby markings on kittens; etc.

PENALIZE: Do not use this section to state the opposite of feature’s description. Use this for serious faults that are currently being seen in the breed to indicate that the cat should not get a final. This will help eliminate the fault in the breed. To allow quick, easy reference, do not list all penalties in one long paragraph. Instead list the feature, then the penalty. For example:

Eyes: Slanted. Beady.

Profile: Straight. Pronounced bump.

WITHHOLD AWARDS (WW): Use this for cosmetic faults that you feel are serious enough to require placing no award, such as incorrect color, incorrect pattern or coat texture, wrong eye color, incorrect coat length, etc. Examples – “Paw pads not all of the same color” (BG), or “Unbroken necklaces and circular leg bracelets” (SG) or “Pigment absent or spotty on nose leather” (TO). Overall lack of merit, poor health and condition are covered by Show Rules, Article 16.7 and do not need to be restated here.

DISQUALIFY (DQ): Use this for faults of a structural nature such as those defined in Show Rules, Article 16.12. That rule states “judges shall penalize or disqualify, depending upon severity”. If any of those structural faults MUST be a DQ for your breed, list it here. Examples – “Any malocclusion”.

The following statements apply to all breeds of cats:

Allow for stud jowls in males

Females proportionately smaller than males

Males proportionately larger than females

The statement below must be included at the end of EVERY standard.



Temperament must be unchallenging; any sign of definite challenge shall disqualify. The cat may exhibit fear, seek to flee, or generally complain aloud but may not threaten to harm. **In accordance with Show Rules, ARTICLE SIXTEEN, the following shall be considered mandatory disqualifications:**

a cat that bites (216.9),

a cat showing evidence of intent to deceive (216.10),

adult whole male cats not having two descended testicles (216.11),

cats with all or part of the tail missing, except as authorized by a board approved standard (216.12.1),

cats with more than five toes on each front foot and four toes on each back foot, unless proved the result of an injury or as authorized by a Board approved standard (216.12.2),

visible or invisible tail faults **if Board approved standard requires disqualification** (216.12.4),

crossed eyes **if Board approved standard requires disqualification** (216.12.5),

total blindness (216.12.6),

markedly smaller size, not in keeping with the breed (216.12.9),

depression of the sternum or unusually small diameter of the rib cage itself (216.12.11.1).

See Show Rules, ARTICLE SIXTEEN for more comprehensive rules governing penalties and disqualifications.

STANDARD TERMS

It is not the words in a standard that give each breed its own unique beauty. That beauty comes from the way the parts of the cat are put together. Many different breeds can use the exact same words to describe just one specific feature. A more consistent use of terms in standards does not make any breed less unique. It does enable judges to get a clearer picture of what your particular breed should look like.

To judges all the breeds relate to one another. It is not unusual for breeders to be "Breed Blind". They see and know their breed but don't understand how it fits into the big picture of ALL breeds. Thus, without meaning to, breeders will use a word or phrase in their breed standard that paints the wrong picture in a judge's mind.

There are expressions that paint a very clear picture in the US which may have no meaning overseas. The British standard used to say "chipmunk cheeks"; an expression that needs no explanation in the US. However if another country does not have chipmunks, it is meaningless there. Breeds are international so be careful.

These terms can be used in any standard. Beside each are examples of breeds that currently use these terms CORRECTLY in their standards. Some standards use slightly different terms. The Siamese standard describes ears as "strikingly large" not "very large". That is close enough to paint the correct picture in a judge's mind.

Reviewing the standards to compile this information revealed two major problems –

- 1) Inadequate descriptions of muzzle size, shape, length.
- 2) Most profile descriptions do not include the forehead, change of direction at bridge of nose AND nose.

HEAD

SHAPE:

Round – PS, HI, ES
Rounded – AS, BU, CX, EM, MX
Oval - CR
Triangle:
 Longer than wide - SI
 Equilateral - NF
Modified Wedge:
 Flat planes - RB
 Rounded contours – AB, BG
 Broad – ABT, MC
Heart - KT
Inverted Pear - PB

PROFILE

Straight – NF, SI
Two-Planed – RB, TA
Convex curve (Roman) – CR

Forehead:

Flat – BI, KT, RB
Sloped back – BI
Sloping - CU
Gently Curving – AB, MC
Slightly rounded – PB, RD, CX, PB
Moderately rounded - MX
Rounded – AS, BU
Domed - PS, HI, ES

Bridge of Nose:

Gentle rise – OC, EM
Gentle dip – JB, MX
Slight dip - TV
Gentle curve – MC, RD, SF
Slight curve - PB
Gentle stop - TO
Slight stop – CX, KT, SG, SX
Modified stop – AS
Definite stop - HB

Strong stop - DR
Nose break - BU
Definite break – PS, HI, ES

Nose:

Straight – RD
Slightly convex – PB, SB, TO
Nose bump – PB
End turns down - KT

MUZZLE:

Shape:
Rounded – AC, BS, BU, SB, SX
Square – MC, SR
Almost square – HB, OC
Tapered - SV

Length:

Short – BS, BU, DR, SR, SB
Medium Short – AS, SG
Medium – BI, CX, EM
Long - CU

EAR SIZE:

Small - PS, HI, ES, SF
Small to Medium - CX, BS, BG
Medium – AS, BU, MX, PB, RD
Medium to medium large – EM
Medium Large – SB
Moderately large to large - TV
Large – AB, CR, JB, MC, RB
Very large - SI, SX

BODY

TORSO: (See UCD for Definitions)

Cobby – PS, MX
Semi-Cobby - KT
Semi-Foreign – MK, OC, SV, SN
Foreign - RB
Oriental – SI
Medium - SB
Medium-long - NF
Long - MC
Substantial – MC, NF, PB, RD, SB

BONING

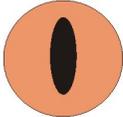
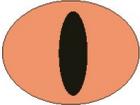
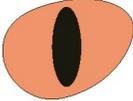
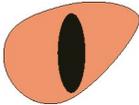
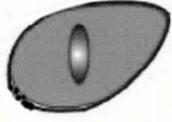
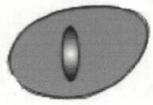
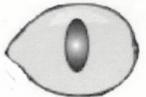
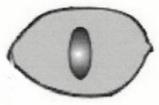
Very fine - CR
Fine – RB, CX, SI, SG
Medium – AS, KT, EM, SF, SX, TV
Substantial – BS, MC, NF, RD, SB
Heavy – PS, ABT, PB

LEGS

Short – PS, HI, ES
Medium – MC, EM, LP, SB
Long – JB, RB, SI
Very long - SV

Eye Shape Chart

NOTE: This chart is an example of eye shapes and is not required to be used by any breed or breed group in writing its standard. Verbal descriptions that define top and bottom lines of the eye may be more accurate than the illustrations below.

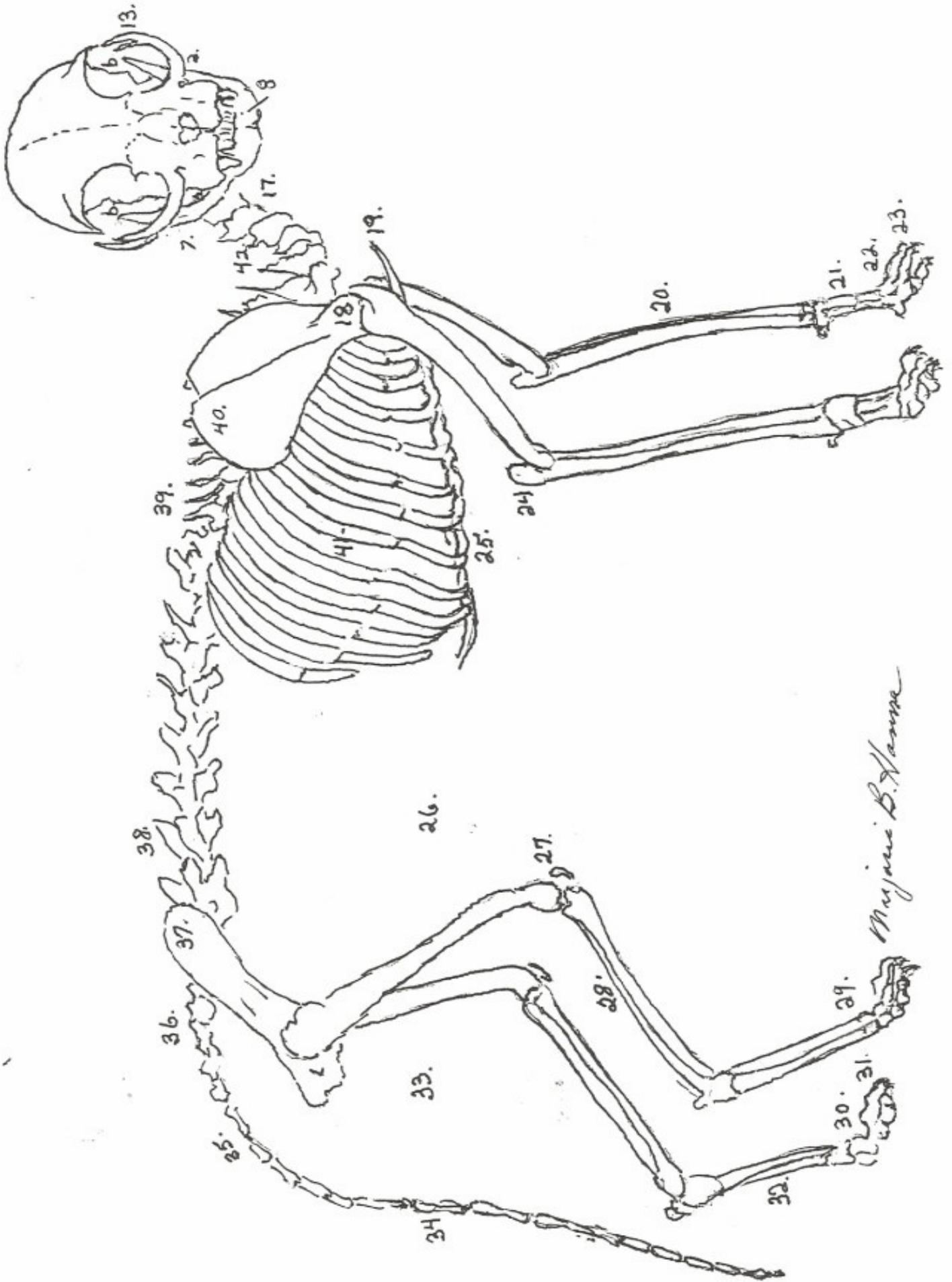
 <p>Round</p>	 <p>Almost Round (Rounded)</p>	
 <p>Oval</p>	 <p>Large Oval</p>	 <p>Almost Oval</p>
 <p>Almond</p>	 <p>Large Almond</p>	 <p>Almost Almond</p>
 <p>Lemon</p>	 <p>Peach Pit</p>	 <p>Walnut</p>
 <p>Soft Triangle (Hooded)</p>		

TERMINOLOGY AS IT APPLIES TO TICA BREED STANDARDS

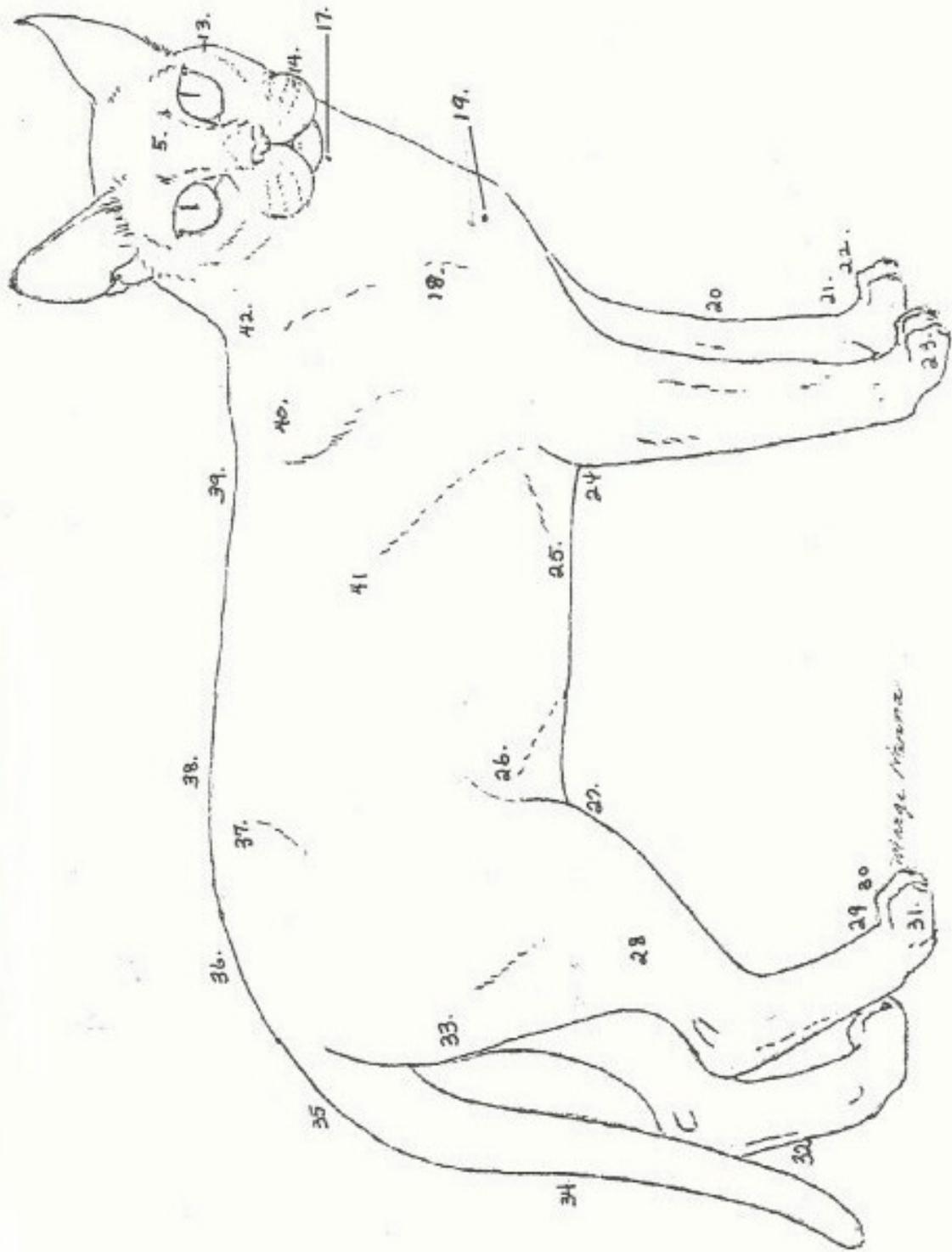
Interpretation by Marge Hanna

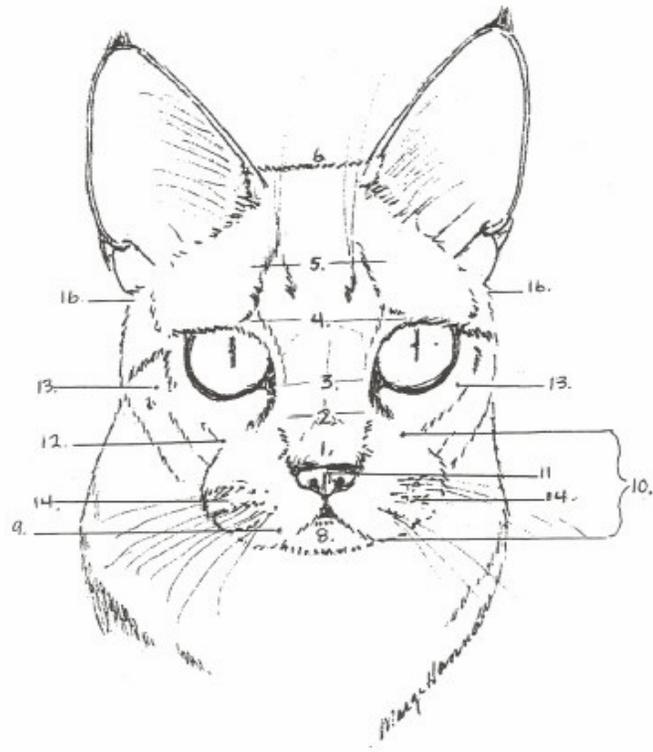
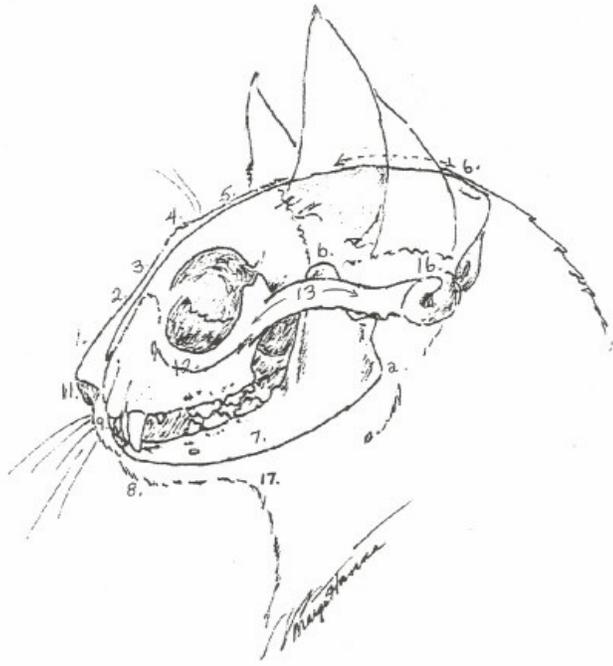
1. Nose: The area, with its underlying cartilage, from the top edge of the nose leather up to the bottom of the bridge of the nose.
2. Bridge of the Nose: The bony area on the top of the nose below the eyes.
3. Area from the bridge of the nose to the brow line> Examples can be:
 - a. A straight level plane
 - b. A gentle rise
 - c. A slightly concave rise or dip
 - d. A stop or change of direction; may be very slight or pronounced, or
 - e. A break or indentation at about eye level or between the eyes
4. Brow line: The protective bony area across the face at the top of the eye aperture
5. Forehead: The frontal area between the brow line and the inside bottom edge of the ear, generally about a thumb's width above the brow line on an average adult domestic feline
6. Top Head area to Occiput: The uppermost boning of the skull to just before the head turns onto the upper neck. Can be viewed best by gently holding the ears along the side of the head and looking across the head while viewing the profile.
7. Jaw line: The line from the front tip of the chin back along the mandible (lower jaw) to the back angular point (a) of the jaw.
8. Chin: The part of the jaw containing the lower incisors and canines. Should be padded to some extent in all breeds and all lower teeth shall be in correct alignment with upper teeth and shall be neither:
 - a. Overshot: The upper jaw, and teeth, protruding in front of lower jaw and teeth, nor
 - b. Undershot: The lower jaw and teeth protruding out in front of the upper teeth and jaw, nor
 - c. Wry mouthed: Viewed from the front, the mouth parts, either upper or lower and sometimes both, are abnormally twisted or bent, either down or to one side. The lower jaw aligned outside the line or to the side of the upper mouth. This is the worst of the abnormal bites.
9. Chin and nose profile: A straight line, viewed from the side, from end of nose (11) to the chin (8). In some cases allowance should be taken into account for the soft upper lip (9) appearing to be outside the line.
10. Muzzle: The lower area of the face, or head, from under eye aperture to the lower end of the head or nose, containing the jaw, lips, incisors and canines, the whisker pads and nasal area and nose leather.
11. Nose Leather: The bare nose pad that contains the nostrils.
12. Muzzle/Whisker Break or Whisker Pinch: The change of direction between the muzzle and the lower cheekbones under the eye or at the side of the face.
13. Cheekbone: The arched bone that starts under the eye area (malar) and curves up and out past the eye aperture (zygomatic arch) to slightly past the line of the angular point (a) of the jaw, protecting both the eye as well as keeping the top point (b) of the jaw that extends into the skull area (behind the eye orbit) in line. In most breeds the angle of the eye aperture follows the angle of the cheekbone.
14. Whisker Pads: The muscular pads on the side of the muzzle that cover and protect the nasal and upper canine area and control the movement of the whiskers.
15. Profile: The lines, viewed from the side, from the tip of the nose (1) up to the top of the head (6), from the tip of the nose (11) to the chin (8) and back along the jaw line (7).
16. Wedge: The line, viewed from the front, from the lower muzzle, past the canines (10), up along the side of the cheek (13) to the outer bottom edge of the ear (16). In some breeds the ears are to be a continuation of the wedge.
17. Upper throat or hyoid area: The top of the neck where it meets and turns into the soft under-part of the jaw.
18. Front point of the Shoulder: The joint at the upper end of the humerus (upper arm) where it fits into the lower structure of the scapula (shoulder blade).
19. Anterior (front end) of the sternum: The sternum runs from the anterior (19) back and under the body between the front legs and along the chest to (25) the lower sternum.

20. Long bones of the front legs (two): the radius and the ulna that join at the lower end of the humerus at the elbow.
21. Carpels: The tiny bones that correspond with the human wrist at the lower end of the radius and the ulna.
 - a. Carpal pad: The small pad on the back of the carpal area. Has no corresponding feature in the human.
22. Metacarpal: The small longish bones above the toes that correspond to the bones on the top of a human hand.
23. Toes (phalanges) of the front paw (five): Four are jointed to a metacarpal at the top of the paw (third joint) and ending in a claw system at the front of the first phalange or digit. The fifth metacarpal bone on the inside part of the "hand" is shorter and supports the fifth toe or "dew claw". Corresponds to the human thumb.
24. Elbow: The joint of the lower end of the humerus and the top of the radius and ulna.
25. Sternum or breast plate: With the exception of the thirteenth, or floating rib, the sternum anchors the lower ends (cartilage) of the ribs and supports the rib cage.
26. Flank: Muscular lower part of the body between the last rib and the knee, or thigh areas on either side of the body. Depth of flank is measured from this area (a) to the top of the torso (b).
27. Knee: The joint of lower end of the femur and the top of the long bones of the back of the leg (two), the tibia and the fibula. The joint is protected by a small bone, attached by cartilage to upper and lower boning, called the knee cap or patella.
28. Thigh: The heavily muscled area covering the femur. The thigh and the rump (33) are normally the heaviest part of any feline.
29. Tarsals: The small bones that correspond with the human ankle at the lower end of the tibia and fibula.
30. Metatarsals: The small longish bones above the toes on the back leg that correspond with the bones of the flat part of a human foot.
31. Toes (phalanges) of the back paw (four): Each structured as in the front paws. (23) The fifth toe on the back paw no longer exists.
32. Hock: The flat area on the back side of the metatarsals from the point of the heel down to the back of the back paw. Corresponds with the arch on the bottom and the heel of the human foot.
33. Rump: The muscular rear end of the torso covering the back tip of the pelvic structure.
34. Tail or caudal vertebrae: Normally has 14 to 28 tapering vertebrae.
35. Base of the tail: The area where the tail meets the body directly in line above the rump and behind the sacrum.
36. Croup: The area from the base of the tail (35) to the top of the hip vertebrae.
37. Hip bone (ilium): The top of the hip bone lies in front of the hip vertebrae (3) at the sacrum. The lower end holds the top of the femur as a ball and joint system at the pubic girdle.
38. Back or lumbar region of the back bones (7 vertebrae) between the top of the hip (37) to the top of the last rib just behind the shoulder blade. Extremely flexible.
39. Thoracic vertebrae: Upper chest, 13 vertebrae go from the lumbar vertebrae, between the shoulder blades, at the withers, to the seven cervical, or neck, vertebrae and support the top 13 sets of rib bones.
40. Shoulder blade or scapula: Upper part attached only by muscles and tendons at the thoracic region. Lower end is a ball and cup joint system at the top of the humerus.
41. Rib cage: Bowed out and slightly expandable, rib (thirteen) are bone where each is joined at the back bone at the thirteen thoracic vertebrae. Approximately three quarters of the way down each rib they are attached to the cartilage part of each rib which extend slightly forward and are attached to sternum, at the lower part of the torso.
42. Neck bones or cervical vertebrae (seven) support the skull and mandible structure.



Mujibur Rahman





GLOSSARY OF TERMS

AWN HAIRS:

The coarser of the two types of secondary hairs having thickened tips.

BARRING:

Tabby-striped markings.

BELLY SPOT:

See LOCKET.

BRAIDED:

Irregularly fluid linear markings that are interwoven and branching, as the stripes on a tiger. Characteristic of some tabby markings found on the Toyger.

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.

BRUSH COAT:

Brush coat ranges from a sparse wiry coat of irregular texture in which the skin is seen through the coat, to a dense, wiry, short, wavy or kinky brush coat. Brush coat ranges from 5mm or longer in length and should in no way feel or look like a normal coat when closely inspected.

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.

CONTRAST:

The visibly noticeable difference in color and value between two coat colors on a cat.

CONVEX:

Curve shaped like the outside arc of a circle.

CRISP:

Firm, not soft or limp. Refers to British Shorthair coat texture.

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.

DOMESTIC LONGHAIR/SHORTHAIR:

Any cat belonging to *Felis domesticus* not registered as a recognized breed.

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 affecting 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. Greater depth of flank than in Oriental type. The Abyssinian and Russian Blue are examples of Foreign type.

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.

FUR-POINTS/FUR-POINTED:

Fur-points, the result of a recessive gene, define the density of the fur on the outer extremities in comparison to the rest of the body which is visibly more sparsely coated. Fur-points describe closely packed, short, soft fur, covering the entire mask, ears, legs, tail and scrotum. The fur extending from the legs may rise up onto the shoulders, the hips and the buttocks. The temples (forehead in front of ears) are noticeably sparse with bareness extending from the top of the eyes to the frontal base of the ear. Furnishings, if any, are sparse. Ear muffs may or may not be present. The texture for this type of coat is rippled and soft like a fine cashmere garment. Fur-points are seen in the Minskin breed.

GLITTER:

The natural deep glow, shine or sparkle created by a clear layer or bubbles within the hair shaft which reflects light readily. Often seen in Bengals and Toygers.

GLOVES:

Front paws have white gloves, preferably ending in an even line across the paws at the third joint (where toes meet paws). The back paws have white gloves covering the front of each paw, extending up the back of the legs ending in a point approximately half way up the hock. These are called "laces". (As seen in the Birman.)

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.

GREATER OMENTUM:

Fat pad on the lower abdomen, often seen in the Ragdoll breed.

GRIZZLED TABBY:

Grizzled is a pattern effect caused by a mutation at the agouti locus or extension locus. It is a dominant trait. The hair shaft is banded with lighter coloration at the skin (akin to mouse coat) alternating dark and lighter bands of ticking and ending with a dark tip. All patterns of grizzled tabbies are possible as are all basic colors. On patterned tabbies (i.e. classic, spotted, etc.) the grizzled effect appears in the ground color.

GROIN SPOT:

See LOCKET.

GROUND COLOR:

1) The area of color on the lower part of the hair shaft; also the agouti area between the markings in the tabby patterns. 2) The color over which or through which pattern or tabby markings are visible.

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 it's 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:

1] A small distinct spot of white usually found in the chest, abdomen (belly), groin, or armpit areas, believed to be the result of a white spotting gene that is different from the dominant white spotting gene (S/-).

2] An area of white that extends beyond the first necklace in a tabby shall be considered a locket.

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:

1] Ragdoll - White, evenly matched front paws. Hind legs white, extending no higher than mid-thigh. White chin required. White belly stripe extending from the bib through the forelegs to under the base of the tail. May or may not have a white blaze on the face.

2] General - 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.

NECKLACE:

Distinct tabby markings in the neck area. May be broken or unbroken.

NON-PERMISSIBLE OUTCROSS:

A breeding between two cats outside a breed or breed group not specifically permitted by the TICA Registration Rules.

OCCIPUT:

The prominent, back part of the head or skull.

OCELLUS (pl. ocelli):

Light colored horizontal bar on back of ear encircled by a band of another (darker) color; often referred to as "night eyes". A desirable trait in the American Bobtail and the Savannah.

ODD-EYED:

A cat with one blue eye and one copper, yellow, orange or green eye.

ORIENTAL TYPE:

Long, triangular head with large ears; almond or oval eyes; long, lean tubular body; long, fine-boned legs; long whippy tail. There is minimal to no depth of flank. The Siamese is an example of Oriental type.

OVERSHOT:

The upper jaw protrudes in front of the lower jaw.

PANTALOONS:

See BRITCHES.

PARTICOLOR:

A particolor patterned cat can be a solid and white, tortie and white, tabby and white or silver/smoke and white. The pattern of white may vary from unspecified to one of the four recognized patterns of white: gloved, mitted, bi-color or van.

PATCHING:

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

PERMISSIBLE OUTCROSS:

A breeding between two cats, not of the same breed or breed group, that is permitted by the TICA Registration Rules..

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 (*Sr/-*).

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.

RUFOUS:

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.

SADDLE:

Area of pigmentation (shading of point color) that ideally extends from the shoulder blades to the top of the hips, but may encompass the entire back region from the back of the head to the base of the tail. May include the flanks, but may not extend to the stomach or chest area. Generally seen in pointed and white breeds.

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:

A triple coat is a normal coat. It consists of guard hairs, awn hairs and down. Guard hairs are the longest with the awn hairs being almost as long. Down is the shortest coat and is usually seen in the undercoat. (See Awn Hairs, Down Hairs, Guard Hairs, Undercoat.)

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.

ARTICLE SIXTEEN - Penalties for Failure to Fulfill Judging Requirements

416.1 Failure to fulfill judging requirements shall include failure to comply with the Bylaws, Show Rules and other rules, including the Judging Program, specifically ARTICLE SIXTEEN, of this Association.

416.2 The penalty for failing to fulfill judging requirements shall be assessed by the Board of Directors on a case by case basis, and may include a fine, suspension, demotion or any other penalty.

416.3 The following penalties shall be automatically assessed, unless the judge is an Approved Allbreed Judge, in which case the Judging Administrator shall notify the judge that a hearing shall take place at the next meeting of the Board of Directors:

416.3.1 Penalties shall be assessed for failure to:

416.3.1.1 Satisfactorily complete the Annual Refresher Examination by June 30th.

416.3.1.2 Pay membership dues and/or license fees by October 30th.

416.3.1.3 Forward a complete Judge's Yearly Record form by June 30th.

416.3.1.4 Forward judges books to the Executive Office within 48 hours.

416.3.1.5 Properly notify the Executive Office, show committee and the appropriate exhibitors, upon notification by the Executive Office that a mistake which requires correction has been made in a judge's book, of the correction within 10 days.

416.3.1.6 Provide the Yearbook Editor with a new picture every 3 years.

416.3.2 Penalties:

416.3.2.1 First offense - \$25 fine and letter of reprimand from the Judging Administrator.

416.3.2.2 Second offense (within any 12 month period) - \$50 fine.

416.3.2.3 Further offenses - may include, but are not limited to, fine, suspension, demotion or any other penalty, except that an Approved Allbreed Judge may not be demoted without a hearing.

416.3.3 Extenuating circumstances, when applicable, shall be taken into consideration.

ARTICLE SEVEN - *Eligibility for Registration*

37.1 Registration Categories.

37.1.1 The association shall provide categories for the registration of the various breeds. These categories shall determine specific requirements for registration and championship exhibition based on registration status (see ARTICLE SIX). The categories are designed to permit sufficient flexibility for continued improvement within a breed while maintaining the desired homogeneity which defines the breed and makes it distinct.

37.1.2 Six registration categories are provided as follows:

- | | | |
|----------|---------------|-----------------------------------|
| 37.1.2.1 | Category I: | Established Breeds |
| 37.1.2.2 | Category II: | Natural Breeds |
| 37.1.2.3 | Category III: | Variant or Mutation Breeds |
| 37.1.2.4 | Category IV: | Domestic Hybrid Breeds |
| 37.1.2.5 | Category V: | Non-Domestic Source Breed Hybrids |
| 37.1.2.6 | Category VI: | Experimental (Developing) Breeds |

37.1.3 For a list of breeds recognized in each registration category, see Standing Rules 307.2, 307.3, 307.4, 307.5, 307.6, 307.7.

307 Quick Reference Chart for Permissible Outcrosses and Registration Status Codes for Championship Exhibition.

CATEGORY I Established Breeds	CATEGORY II Natural Breeds	CATEGORY III Variant/Mutations	CATEGORY IV Domestic Hybrids
SBT(V)	SBT(V, P), 01T(V, P), 02T(V, P), 03T(V, P)	SBT(V) AOP, BOP, COP	SBT(V) AOP, BOP, COP
<p>Permissible Outcross Only within breed group No unknowns No outside breeds</p>	<p>Permissible Outcross Only within Breed Group Unknowns permitted</p>	<p>Permissible Outcross Accepted breeds only. No unknowns* Exceptions: *01T(V), 02T(V), 03T(V) * A1P, B1P, C1P * A2P, B2P, C2P * A3P, B3P, C3P Exceptions are allowed ONLY in the breeds shown below with an asterisk.</p>	<p>Permissible Outcross 1 Parent of Parental Breed 2 Parents of Parental Breeds No Unknowns</p>
Abyssinian/Somali American SH/WH Balinese Bengal Birman Bombay/Burmese Chausie Egyptian Mau Exotic Shorthair Havana Himalayan Maine Coon Oriental LH/SH Persian Pixiebob LH/SH Ragdoll Russian Blue Savannah Siamese Toyger	British LH/SH Chartreux Cymric Jap Bobtail LH/SH Korat Kurilian Bobtail Kurilian Bobtail LH Manx Norwegian Forest Siberian Singapura Thai Turkish Angora Turkish Van	Am Bobtail LH/SH Am Curl LH/SH * Cornish Rex Devon Rex La Perm LH/SH* Munchkin LH/SH Nebelung* Scot Fold LH/SH* Selkirk Rex LH/SH* Sphynx*	Ocicat Peterbald Snowshoe Tonkinese

37.2 **Category I: Established Breeds.**

307.2 Category I Breeds. The following breeds are included in Category I:

<i>Abyssinian</i>	<i>Himalayan</i>
<i>American Shorthair</i>	<i>Maine Coon</i>
<i>American Wirehair</i>	<i>Oriental Longhair</i>
<i>Balinese</i>	<i>Oriental Shorthair</i>
<i>Bengal</i>	<i>Persian</i>
<i>Birman</i>	<i>Pixiebob/Pixiebob LH</i>
<i>Bombay</i>	<i>Ragdoll</i>
<i>Burmese</i>	<i>Russian Blue</i>
<i>Chausie</i>	<i>Savannah</i>
<i>Egyptian Mau</i>	<i>Siamese</i>
<i>Exotic Shorthair</i>	<i>Somali</i>
<i>Havana</i>	<i>Toyger</i>

37.2.1 Purpose. This category is for established breeds which are approaching the present goals as set by their standards. These breeds have a sufficiently large available gene pool within the breed that outcrosses to other breeds (other than within a breed group) for improvement of type, increased stamina, addition of new colors, etc., are largely unnecessary. Likewise, the likelihood of finding cats of unregistered parentage which would significantly improve the breed is minimal.

37.2.2 Requirements for Championship Exhibition. There can be no outcross to other breeds except within a breed group within the three generation pedigree. No unknown or unregistered cats may appear within the three generation pedigree.

37.2.3 Requirements for Registration. The requirements for registration are as set forth in the general registration rules of ARTICLES SIX and SEVEN.

37.3 Category II: Natural Breeds.

307.3 *Category II Breeds.* The following breeds (together with acceptable origins are included in Category II:

<i>British LH/SH (British Isles)</i>	<i>Siberian (Russia)</i>
<i>Chartreux (France)</i>	<i>Singapura (Singapore)</i>
<i>Japanese Bobtail LH/SH(Orient)</i>	<i>Sokoke (Africa)</i>
<i>Korat (Thailand)</i>	<i>Thai (Thailand)</i>
<i>Kurilian Bobtail LH/SH (Russia)</i>	<i>Turkish Angora (Ankara, Turkey)</i>
<i>Manx/Cymric) Isle of Man)</i>	<i>Turkish Van (Turkey)</i>
<i>Norwegian Forest (Norway)</i>	

307.3.2 *Category II breeds must have an SBT(V, P), 01T(V, P), 02T(V, P), or 03T(V, P) status code to be eligible for championship competition.*

37.3.1 Purpose. This category is for natural breeds which may have need to augment their gene pool with additional cats of unregistered ancestry but which have little to gain (and perhaps much to lose) by outcrossing to other breeds. For the most part these breeds are ones which originated in specific geographic regions where good representatives of the breed are still to be found in their native state as pets, barn cats, feral cats, etc.

37.3.2 Requirements for Championship Exhibition. There can be no outcrosses to other breeds/breed groups within the three generation pedigree. Cats of unknown ancestry are permitted for exhibition provided they meet the specific requirements for registration. (See Requirements for Registration 37.3.3.)

37.3.3 Requirements for Registration. The cat must be the product of two registered representatives of the breed with the exception of cats of unknown or unregistered ancestry for which proof of origin is available and such origin is acceptable for the breed in question. Such cats may be registered as first generation purebreds providing the application is accompanied by a health certificate, customs declaration, air bill, or similar evidence of origin. For a domestic breed, a signed Certificate Form (Form R-1020) from three TICA Allbreed judges must be submitted stating that they have handled the cat in question and find that it sufficiently meets the standard for its breed for use in a breeding program.

37.4 Category III: Variant or Mutation Breeds.

307.4 *Category III Breeds.* The following breeds (together with a listing of their accepted outcrosses) are included in Category III:

- ▶ American Bobtail/American Bobtail Shorthair (domestic longhair/short-hair, not a member of a recognized breed)
- ▶ American Curl/American Curl Shorthair (domestic longhair/shorthair, not a member of a recognized breed)*
- ▶ Cornish Rex (American Shorthair, British Shorthair, European Shorthair)
- ▶ Devon Rex (American Shorthair, British Shorthair, European Shorthair, Burmese, Bombay, Sphynx, Siamese)
- ▶ Donskoy (domestic shorthair, not a member of a recognized breed)
- ▶ La Perm/La Perm Shorthair (domestic longhair/shorthair, not a member of a recognized breed)*
- ▶ Munchkin/Munchkin Longhair (domestic longhair/shorthair, not a member of a recognized breed)
- ▶ Nebelung (Russian Blue)*
- ▶ Ojos Azules/Ojos Azules Longhair (domestic longhair/shorthair, not a member of a recognized breed)*
- ▶ Scottish Fold/Scottish Fold Longhair (American Shorthair, British Shorthair, British Longhair)*
- ▶ Selkirk Rex/Selkirk Rex Longhair (American Shorthair, British Breed Group, Persian Breed Group)*
- ▶ Sphynx (American Shorthair, Devon Rex)*

307.4.2 *Category III breeds must have an SBT(V), AOP, BOP or COP status code to be eligible for championship competition. 01T(V), 02T(V), 03T(V), A1P, B1P, C1P, A2P, B2P, C2P, A3P, B3P, or C3P cats may be permitted for championship competition if specifically permitted by the breed and marked by an asterisk.*

NOTE: Breeds marked by an asterisk (*) have an unusually limited gene pool and thus may still benefit from augmentation of the available gene pool by inclusion of cats conforming to the standard but which are of unknown or unregistered ancestry.

37.4.1 Purpose. This category is for breeds which typically differ from one of the older established breeds or from the general feline population on the basis of a single gene locus. Many of these breeds have originated as spontaneous mutations within the domestic cat population. Others have appeared within established breeds and may be the result of earlier mutations or outcrosses. Regardless of origin, these breeds are still in active development and may need to cross back to a parental breed to improve type or augment a limited gene pool. With few exceptions these

breeds generally have little to gain from use of cats of unknown backgrounds.

37.4.2 Requirements for Championship Exhibition. There can be no unknown or unregistered cats within the three generation pedigree unless a special exception is made for the breed due to an unusually limited gene pool. Hybridization is acceptable within the pedigree provided these outcrosses are to one of the listed accepted outcross breeds. (See Requirements for Registration, 37.4.4.)

37.4.3 Limitations on Championship Exhibition. A variant or mutation breed cannot accept for championship a cat which is indistinguishable on the basis of phenotype (physical characteristics such as color, coat length, body type, etc.) from the parental (outcross) breed. At least one readily identified distinguishing characteristic which defines the mutation as distinct must be maintained.

307.4.3 A breed requesting an outcross that is part of a breed group must specify whether it wants to include only that breed, or the entire breed group.

37.4.4 Requirements for Registration. A cat which is the product of two members of this breed shall be considered a purebred of this breed. The hybrid between this breed and an accepted outcross breed shall be considered a first generation purebred if it conforms to the standard, otherwise a first generation "variant". A cat which is the product of two members of an accepted outcross breed which conforms to the standard of the variant or mutation breed shall also be considered a first generation purebred.

37.5 Category IV: Domestic Hybrid Breeds.

307.5 *Category IV Breeds.* The following breeds (together with a listing of their accepted source breeds) are included in Category IV:

- ▶ *Burmilla/Burmilla LH (Burmese, Persian)*
- ▶ *Highlander/Highlander LH (Domestic longhair/shorthair not a member of a recognized breed)*
- ▶ *Minskin (Domestic shorthair not a member of a recognized breed)*
- ▶ *Napoleon/Napoleon LH (Munchkin Breed Group, Persian Breed Group)*
- ▶ *Ocicat (Abyssinian, Siamese)*
- ▶ *Peterbald (Siamese, Oriental Shorthair, Donskoy)*
- ▶ *Serengeti (Oriental Shorthair, Bengal)*
- ▶ *Snowshoe (American Shorthair, Siamese)*
- ▶ *Tonkinese (Burmese, Siamese, European Burmese)*

307.5.1 *A breed requesting an outcross that is part of a breed group must specify whether it wants to include only that breed, or the entire breed group.*

37.5.1 Purpose. This category is for newer breeds which are being developed by means of deliberate crosses between two (or more) existing domestic breeds. Frequent backcrosses to the parental breeds may be desirable to maintain or improve type.

37.5.2 Requirements for Championship Exhibition. There can be no unknown or unregistered cats within the three generation pedigree. The cat must be the product of two registered members of the breed, the product of a cat of the breed and one of the parental breeds, or the product of two of the parental breeds. The domestic hybrid cat is considered a first generation purebred for exhibition purposes. (See Requirements for Registration, 37.5.4.)

307.5.2 *Category IV breeds must have an SBT(V), AOP, BOP, or COP status code to be eligible for championship competition.*

37.5.3 Limitations on Championship Exhibition. A domestic hybrid breed cannot accept for championship a cat which is indistinguishable on the basis of phenotype (physical characteristics such as color, coat length, body type, etc.,) from the parental breeds. At least one characteristic which distinguishes the breed from the parental breeds must be maintained in the standard.

37.5.4 **Requirements for Registration.** A cat which is the product of two members of this breed shall be considered a purebred of this breed. The hybrid between two parental breeds or between a cat of this breed and one of the parental breeds shall be considered a first generation purebred of this breed.

37.6 Category V: Domestic x Non-Domestic Source Species Hybrids.

307.6 *The following breeds are included in Category V:
▸ There are no breeds currently in this Category.*

37.6.1 **Purpose.** This category is for breeds which are being developed by means of deliberate foundation crosses between domestic cats and a **single** non-domestic source species. A Non-Domestic Source Species is a species other than *Felis catus*/*Felis domesticus*.

307.6.1 *A breed requesting an outcross that is part of a breed group must specify whether it wants to include only that breed, or the entire breed group.*

307.6.2 *Category V breeds advancing to championship as Category I must have the following registration status codes to be eligible to be shown in the Advanced New Breed Class: SB, CO, or C3.*

37.6.2 **Requirements for Championship Exhibition.** There can be no non-permissible outcrosses within the three generation pedigree. No unknown or unregistered cats may appear within the three generation pedigree. These cats must have an SB registration code.

37.6.3 **Limitations on Championship Exhibition.** The breed must apply for championship as a Category I breed.

37.6.4 **Requirements for Registration.** Non-domestic source species hybrids may apply for Category V Registration status during the new breed process and may be registered according to the following rules:

307.6.4 *For registration as a non-domestic source species hybrid, a first generation hybrid must have one parent that is a non-domestic source species.).*

37.6.4.1 A cat with a Non-Domestic Source Species parent, grandparent or great grandparent is a hybrid cross* and is considered a domestic cat. It will be considered a P Foundation *Breed Name* if the cross is permissible within the breeding program. It will be considered an N Foundation *Breed Name* if the cross is not permissible within the breeding program. It will be designated by S (36.7.2.5) indicating the Non-Domestic Source Species is still on the pedigree.

***Hybrid cross:** An animal resulting from the crossbreeding between two different species or types of animals. Crosses between wild animal species, such as lions and tigers, are considered to be wild animals. Crosses between wild animal species and domestic animals, such as dogs and wolves or buffalo and domestic cattle, are considered to be domestic animals. (Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, USDA, SubChapter A: Animal Welfare, Part 1: Definition Of Terms).

37.6.4.2 A P Foundation bred to an N Foundation will result in an N designation. For a P designation, there can be no N designations in a three-generation pedigree.

37.6.4.3 Any cat with a parent, grandparent or great grandparent that is a non-permissible domestic outcross (i.e. a cat of any breed not specifically listed as a permissible outcross breed in the approved breeding program) will have the term N Foundation *Breed Name* in its description if the non-permissible outcross is within the three generation pedigree.

37.6.5 Requirements for Showing Category V cats in Championship Advancement Classes.

37.6.5.1 A cat with a Non-Domestic Source Species parent or grandparent may not be shown in any class. (See 23.9)

37.6.5.2 A cat with a Non-Domestic Source Species great grandparent may be shown in Preliminary or Advanced New Breed with permission of the Board of Directors. (See 23.9 and 203.9.1.1.)

37.6.5.2.1 Category V breeds must have the following registration status codes to be eligible to be shown in the Advanced New Breed Class: SB, CO or C3.

37.7 Category VI: Experimental (Developing) Breeds.

307.7 Category VI Breeds. The following breeds are included in Category VI:

<i>Asian Group</i>	<i>European Burmese</i>
<i>Asian LH (Tiffanie)</i>	<i>German Rex</i>
<i>Asian Shorthair</i>	<i>Lykoi</i>
<i>Australian Mist</i>	<i>Mandalay</i>
<i>Bristol</i>	<i>Ragamuffin</i>
<i>California Spangled</i>	<i>Ruffle</i>
<i>Ceylon</i>	<i>Safari</i>
<i>Chantilly</i>	<i>Tennessee Rex</i>
<i>Chinese Harlequin</i>	<i>Tiffany</i>
<i>Copper</i>	<i>Vienna Woods</i>
<i>European Shorthair</i>	<i>York Chocolate</i>

37.7.1 **Purpose.** This category is for new breeds which are still in active development. Use of both hybrid crosses and outcrosses to cats of unknown or unregistered parentage is permitted. There are no limitations or restrictions on the breeding programs for such breeds.

37.7.2 **Requirements for Championship Exhibition.** In general it is recommended that breeds move beyond this stage before applying for championship. Thus no requirements for championship have been defined.

37.7.3 **Requirements for Registration.** The requirements for registration are as set forth in the general registration rules of ARTICLE SIX and SEVEN.

37.8 Assignment of Registration Categories. Each breed shall be assigned to one of the six registration categories as follows:

37.8.1 At the time of recognition for registration in either the Stud Book, the Foundation Registry, or the Experimental Registry, each breed or proposed breed shall be provisionally assigned to one of the six registration categories based upon size of the established gene pool within the breed or proposed breed and the necessity of outcrosses outside the breed. Initial assignment shall be at the discretion of the Board of Directors and the Genetics Committee using the information in the proposed breeding program submitted by the breeders.

37.8.2 A proposed breed which is accepted for the Foundation Registry or Experimental Registry may be assigned to any of the six categories, however a breed must be provisionally assigned to Categories I-V only prior to acceptance for Preliminary New Breed.

37.8.3 Upon application for recognition for championship status, the members of the breed section shall vote which of four categories (I, II, III, or IV) shall be used for determining eligibility for registration and championship competition.

37.9 Changes in Registration Category. Registration categories may be changed for a breed as follows:

37.9.1 A petition for change in the registration category of a breed recognized for championship shall be submitted in accordance with the by-laws; the procedures for proposal and voting on such changes shall follow the requirements established for standard changes.

37.9.2 A change to a more restrictive category shall apply only to cats born ten or more weeks subsequent to the date the change is approved and the membership is notified. (This allows for litters which are in utero at the time the change is approved.) Cats born prior to this date will still be accepted according to the earlier requirements.

307.9.2 *Cats registered which were eligible to be shown prior to a change in status codes shall continue to be eligible to be shown.*

37.9.3 Any change to a less restrictive category shall be retroactive to all cats of the breed regardless of birth date.

37.9.4 No cat's registration shall be rescinded due to subsequent change in registration category for the breed.

37.9.5 The Board may vote to change the registration category for a breed at any time this is felt to be in the best interests of the association as a whole. No petition for change by the breed section will be accepted for a period of 1 year following such a change by the Board. After 1 year, the breed section again shall have the authority to change the registration category as provided for in 37.9.1, above.