

**TICA Board of Directors
Spring Meeting Agenda
May 15-17, 2020
(Telephonic)**

Friday, May 15, 7 am CDT

Welcome and Introductions – Fisher - 7 – 7:30 am

Approval of Consent Agenda

1. Corrections/Approval of April 25 Special Meeting minutes
2. Set Annual meeting: September 2 - 4, 2020, Washington, D.C.

Governance

1. Conflict of Interest Statement – Annual Certification

**Executive Session – Judging Program Advancements, Business Strategic Planning
7:30 – 11 am**

Saturday, May 16, 7 am CDT

Open Session 7 – 11 am CDT

Proposals - By Laws Changes

1. Add ByLaw 122.2.1.1, 122.2.1.2 (Complaints) - Yawata
2. Amend ByLaw 15.1.3.2 (Interim RD) - Yawata
3. Amend ByLaw 122.6.3.1 (interim RD) - Yawata
4. Amend ByLaw 112.2, Standing Rules 102.1.5 and 1012.1 (Countries and Regions) - Yawata

Proposals - Show Rules

1. Add Show Rule 23.6.5.1, 23.6.5.2 (Disclose Prior Conduct) - Yawata
2. Add Show Rule 29.2.1.1 (No Discrimination) - Yawata
3. Add Show Rule 215.2 (Judges' Invitations) - Yawata
4. Amend Show Rule 23.6 (Refusing Entries) - Yawata
5. Amend Show Rule 23.6.3 (Suspension Lists) - Yawata
6. Amend Show Rule 23.6.5 (Prior Conduct) - Yawata
7. Amend Show Rule 29.1 (Show Committee) – Yawata

Proposals - Standing Rules

1. Amend Standing Rule 202.2 (Judging Frequency) – Yawata
2. Amend Standing Rule 903.1, 903.2 (Annual Banquet and Show Guidelines) - Board

Proposals – UCD – Genetics Committee

1. Amend UCD - Glossary of Terms
2. Amend UCD

Sunday, May 17 – 7 am CDT

Open Session (Continued)

Financial and Administrative

1. Financial Report
2. Proposed Budget for June 30, 2021 YE

Other Business and Discussion

1. Genealogical pedigree – Van Mullem
2. True Genetic Registry – Van Mullem



The International Cat Association

Conflict of Interest Policy

Article I: Purpose

The purpose of the conflict of interest policy is to protect The International Cat Association's (the Association) (a tax-exempt organization) interest when it is contemplating entering into a transaction or arrangement that might benefit the private interest of an officer or director of the Association, might result in a possible excess benefit transaction or may be a non-financial perceived, real or potential conflict which might preclude an interested person in performing impartially their responsibility to the Association. This policy is intended to supplement but not replace any applicable state and federal laws governing conflict of interest applicable to nonprofit organizations.

Article II: Definitions

1. Interested Person. Any director, principal officer, or member of a committee with governing board delegated powers, who has a direct or indirect financial interest, as defined below, is an interested person.

2. Financial Interest. A person has a financial interest if the person has, directly or indirectly, through business, investment, or family:

a) An ownership or investment interest in any entity with which the Association has a transaction or arrangement,

b) A compensation arrangement with the Association or with any entity or individual with which the Association has a transaction or arrangement, or

c) A potential ownership or investment interest in, or compensation arrangement with, any entity or individual with which the Association is negotiating a transaction or arrangement. Compensation includes direct and indirect remuneration as well as gifts or favors that are not insubstantial.

A financial interest is not necessarily a conflict of interest. Under Article III, Section 2, a person who has a financial interest may have a conflict of interest only if the appropriate governing board or committee decides that a conflict of interest exists.

3. Non-financial conflicts of interest. Situations and influences which may present the risk that an interested person might make a decision based on, or affected by these influences, rather than in the best interests of the Association. Voting on judging acceptances and advancements, disciplinary actions, hiring employees or contractors and voting on complaints may give rise to non-financial conflicts of interest.

Article III: Procedures

1. Duty to Disclose. In connection with any actual or possible conflict of interest, an interested person must disclose the existence of the financial interest and be given the opportunity to disclose all material facts to the directors and members of committees with governing board delegated powers considering the proposed transaction or arrangement.

2. Determining Whether a Conflict of Interest Exists. After disclosure of the financial interest and all material facts, and after any discussion with the interested person, he/she shall leave the governing board or committee meeting while the determination of a conflict of interest is discussed and voted upon. The remaining board or committee members shall decide if a conflict of interest exists.

3. Procedures for Addressing the Conflict of Interest.

a) An interested person may make a presentation at the governing board or committee meeting, but after the presentation, he/she shall leave the meeting during the discussion of, and the vote on, the transaction or arrangement involving the possible conflict of interest.

b) The chair of the governing board or committee shall, if appropriate, appoint a disinterested person or committee to investigate alternatives to the proposed transaction or arrangement.

c) After exercising due diligence, the governing board or committee shall determine whether the Association can obtain with reasonable efforts a more advantageous transaction or arrangement from a person or entity that would not give rise to a conflict of interest.

d) If a more advantageous transaction or arrangement is not reasonably possible under circumstances not producing a conflict of interest, the governing board or committee shall determine by a majority vote of the disinterested directors whether the transaction or arrangement is in the Association's best interest, for its own benefit, and whether it is fair and reasonable. In conformity with the above determination it shall make its decision as to whether to enter into the transaction or arrangement.

4. Violations of the Conflicts of Interest Policy

a) If the governing board or committee has reasonable cause to believe a member has failed to disclose actual or possible conflicts of interest, it shall inform the member of the basis for such belief and afford the member an opportunity to explain the alleged failure to disclose.

b) If, after hearing the member's response and after making further investigation as warranted by the circumstances, the governing board or committee determines the member has failed to disclose an actual or possible conflict of interest, it shall take appropriate disciplinary and corrective action.

Article IV: Records of Proceedings. The minutes of the governing board and all committees with board delegated powers shall contain:

1. The names of the persons who disclosed or otherwise were found to have a financial interest in connection with an actual or possible conflict of interest, the nature of the financial interest, any action taken to determine whether a conflict of interest was present, and the governing board's or committee's decision as to whether a conflict of interest in fact existed.

2. The names of the persons who were present for discussions and votes relating to the transaction or arrangement, the content of the discussion, including any alternatives to the proposed transaction or arrangement, and a record of any votes taken in connection with the proceedings.

Article V: Compensation

1. A voting member of the governing board who receives compensation, directly or indirectly, from the Association for services is precluded from voting on matters pertaining to that member's compensation.

2. A voting member of any committee whose jurisdiction includes compensation matters and who receives compensation, directly or indirectly, from the Association for services is precluded from voting on matters pertaining to that member's compensation.

3. No voting member of the governing board or any committee whose jurisdiction includes compensation matters and who receives compensation, directly or indirectly, from the Association, either individually or collectively, is prohibited from providing information to any committee regarding compensation.

Article VI: Annual Statements.

Each director, principal officer and member of a committee with governing board delegated powers shall annually sign a statement which affirms such person:

- Has received a copy of the conflicts of interest policy,
- Has read and understands the policy,
- Has agreed to comply with the policy, and
- Understands the Association is a not for profit entity and in order to maintain its federal tax exemption it must engage primarily in activities which accomplish one or more of its tax-exempt purposes.

Article VII: Periodic Reviews

To ensure the Association operates in a manner consistent with tax-exempt purposes and does not engage in activities that could jeopardize its tax-exempt status, periodic reviews shall be conducted. The periodic reviews shall, at a minimum, include the following subjects:

- Whether compensation arrangements and benefits are reasonable, based on competent survey information, and the result of arm's length bargaining.
- Whether partnerships, joint ventures, and arrangements with management organizations conform to the Association's written policies, are properly recorded, reflect reasonable investment or payments for goods and services, further charitable purposes, and do not result in inurement, impermissible private benefit, or in an excess benefit transaction.

Article VIII: Use of Outside Experts

When conducting the periodic reviews as provided for in Article VII, the Association may, but need not, use outside advisors. If outside experts are used, their use shall not relieve the governing board of its responsibility for ensuring periodic reviews are conducted.

Add ByLaw 122.2.1.1 & 122.2.1.2 (Complaints) - Yawata

Rationale:

- (1) Some formal complaints that were filed before based on By Law from 122.2.1 to 122.6 and Standing Rule 903.4 have been pending (or refused) without being notified any specific reasons by the Executive Office.
- (2) I think the Executive Office needs to be always close to the members and carefully guide the instructions to the members who are new to these processes.
- (3) I believe the complaint procedure and process in TICA Rules need to be more transparent and more objective and fairer.

Amend Bylaw 122.2.1:

122.2.1 Complaints. The complaining party must submit the complaint on the official form set forth in the Standing Rules to these Bylaws. The complaining party must state the specific By-Law, Show Rule, Registration Rule or other rule alleged to be violated by the accused party, and attach all documents and other evidence which they contend supports the complaint. Any complaint must be filed with the Executive Office not later than 180 days after the alleged incident occurred, and be accompanied by a non-refundable filing fee as set forth in the Standing Rules.

122.2.1.1 Any complaints filed pursuant to the above procedure of 122.2.1 must be received without discrimination.

122.2.1.2 If the submitted complaint is incomplete, the complaining party must be notified with the specific reason by the Executive Office.

Rules Committee Comments:

- (A)

122.2.1.2 My take on it is that Legal Counsel should be the one to reply for any missing items, not the EO. IMO we don't have any staff to do this in the EO.

122.2.1.1 Not sure what they mean - other than people who "cry wolf" too often might not be looked at as serious
- (B)

Agreed. One reason that a complaint may be "pending" is that it is awaiting the outcome of a legal process - but I don't know if complainants would be routinely informed of this.

My own opinion is that the amendments are details of implementation rather than policy. As such, they do not belong in the Bylaws.
- (C)

The word "discrimination" is a legal term and doesn't belong in this proposal. The EO shouldn't be burdened with this.

- (D) I defer to (C)'s opinion on this.
- (A) Maybe time to revisit the Legal Committee that could review complaints prior to sending to Legal Counsel?
- (C) That might work too
- (E) I support a Legal Committee as it removes everything being on one person's shoulders
- (F) I agree with having a Legal Committee review the complaints.
- (G) I agree and will appear closest to being a fair evaluation.

Amend Bylaw 15.1.3.2 (Interim Regional Director) - Yawata

Rationale:

(1) Since TICA is a democratic organization, it is only natural to always respect the results of the recent Regional Director's election as fully as possible. (2) Even if the BOD respects the recent election results as a tacit consent, it is important to increase transparency by stating this in the Rules. (3) I think it is desirable to consider the next runner-up in the recent Regional Director's election as the first candidate for an office of Regional Director.

Amend Bylaw 15.1.3.2:

If for any reason the office of Regional Director shall become vacant, the Board of Directors shall appoint a qualified member from the Region to assume the office for the balance of the unexpired term, **respecting the result of the last Regional Director's election.**

Rules Committee Comments:

- (A) Like the proposed change to 122.6.3.1, I think that this change is unnecessary and is too restrictive. Bylaws set overall policy and there may be very valid reasons for the Board not appointing the runner-up in the last election.
- (B) As I stated before - in my experience when this happened when I was on the BOD, the BOD did consider the results of the previous election - so I'm not sure it needs to be in the rules
- (C) The board "considers" it but is not bound by it. I am not sure the proposer's interpretation of "respects" is universal. Is it a close second place or is there a large gap?
- (D) In my opinion there's quite a gap between 'consider' and 'respect'. I also think that - as we've discussed before - there is a difference between somebody coming a close second and number two getting significantly less votes than number one. Plus - it will also depend on how late in the period the interim is appointed. Things may have changed in the life of even a close second since the original vote and this person may not be able to/want to take on the position.
- (E) I don't believe there should be additional restriction placed on the Board to fill a vacancy. The Board needs the flexibility to fill the spot with someone they feel will be an asset and work for the mission of the organization.

Amend Bylaw 122.6.3.1 (Interim Regional Director) - Yawata

Rationale:

(1) Since TICA is a democratic organization, it is only natural to always respect the results of the recent Regional Director's election as fully as possible. (2) Even if the BOD respects the recent election results as a tacit consent, it is important to increase transparency by stating this in the Rules. (3) I think it is desirable to consider the next runner-up in the recent Regional Director's election as the first candidate for an interim Regional Director.

Amend Bylaw 122.6.3.1:

In the event of suspension of a Regional Director, the board shall appoint a qualified member from that region to act as an interim Regional Director during the period of suspension, **respecting the result of the last Regional Director's election.**

Rules Committee Comments:

(A)

I think that this change is unnecessary and is too restrictive. Bylaws set overall policy and there may be very valid reasons for the Board not appointing the runner-up in the last election.

(B)

In the time I was on the BOD, the results of the last election were "considered" every time - I agree this is unnecessary and unduly restrictive.

(C)

Yes, it is considered but not binding. There is a big difference between a close election and someone who received under 10 votes

Amend By-Law 112.2, Standing Rules 102.1.5 and 1012.1 (Countries and Regions) - Yawata

Rationale:

(1) Hong Kong is not a country, Hong Kong is a city and Special Administrative Region in People's Republic of China (PRC). (2) Taiwan, officially the Republic of China(ROC), is not a country, Taiwan is a region in PRC. According to "One China principle" that PRC insists both Taiwan and mainland China are inalienable parts of a single "China". So, if TICA categorizes Hong Kong and Taiwan as a country, PRC will react sharply against such recognition and categorization.

Amend Bylaw 112.2

Other Countries and regions. Other countries **and regions** outside North America shall be represented by an Associate Director to handle the needs of that particular country **or region**. Countries **or regions** will be grouped into **Regions** ~~regions~~ according to their geographic location. When sufficient residents of a **Region** ~~region~~ become members of the Association the Board will establish a full directorship for that **Region** ~~region~~ including a Regional Director who shall be entitled to vote and enjoy all rights and privileges of Regional Director.

Amend Standing Rule 102.1.5:

To promote friendly relations between breeders in this country and other countries **and regions** around the world.

Amend Standing Rule 1012.1:

1012.1: Any Country **or region** not yet assigned to an existing Region by the Board.

1012.1.1 Assignment of countries **or regions** to Regions. Countries **or regions** within the geographical boundaries of an existing Region are assigned to that Region. Countries **or regions** outside of the geographical boundaries of an existing Region will be designated as International (IN) unless otherwise assigned by the Board to a new or existing Region.

NB: It is necessary to make a distinction between "region" or "Region" in TICA and to use separately.

Rules Committee Comments:

(A)

Actually, I think this has merit - and will do a lot to help us with our quest to legalize TICA shows in China - the government does look at all documents and being technically correct is important

(B)

I thought this was more about languaging (semantics) and region (area of the world) vs Region (as defined by TICA)

Contd/...

I'm really not sure what Hong Kong and Taiwan have to do with the rule she proposed.- other than our regions aren't necessarily all of a 'country'

(C)

I have read this over and over. I am wondering how many RDs we can have.

(D)

I think this amendment is more about terminology than changing how Regions are created. I agree that our governance structure needs re-addressing as TICA cannot grow the Board beyond a certain point and still be effective. I know the Board are looking at that separately.

(D)

In response to:

"I'm really not sure what Hong Kong and Taiwan have to do with the rule she proposed.- other than our regions aren't necessarily all of a 'country'"

Hong Kong, as the rationale says is in fact a "Special Administrative Region" within China (so not a country). Taiwan is disputed territory - China views it as as a part of mainland China, not a separate country. That view is not universally shared in the rest of the world.

Add Show Rule 23.6.5.1 & 23.6.5.2 (Disclose prior conduct) - Yawata

Rationale:

In one Region, 3 club's show committees refused to accept entries from three exhibitors a total of 7 times (it means 7 different shows) by applying Show Rule 23.6.5.

- (1) The exhibitor should have the right to know the reasons why she/he or her/his cat is refused entry to the show.
- (2) The show committee has a duty to fulfil accountability when it exercises its authority of discretionary power.
- (3) There are strong concerns about the potential for abuse of this Rule to discriminate against or eliminate specific exhibitors/cats
- (4) The show committee should be accountable to the exhibitor for the specific reasons for refusal to accept her/his entry if applying 23.6.5.
- (5) The show committee should take a highly transparent approach to refusing to accept her/his entry in case of applying 23.6.5.

Add Show Rule 23.6.5.1 & 23.6.5.2:

23.6 The show committee, at its discretion, may refuse to accept any entry for the following reasons:

(23.6.1 to 23.6.4 are unchanged and excluded for brevity)

23.6.5 Prior conduct of the entry and/or exhibitor is detrimental to the best interest of the association or the welfare of cats or the club and/or its show.

23.6.5.1 The show committee shall give notice to the exhibitor in writing when applying 23.6.5.

23.6.5.2 The show committee shall disclose to the exhibitor the details of the detrimental prior conduct, if there is a request for information disclosure.

Rules Committee Comments:

- (A) I have no problem with this - the reason and description of the detrimental conduct should be disclosed
- (B) I think the request for amendment is very reasonable. If no explanation is given, the risk of abuse is too great.

Contd/....

- (C) This looks like an appropriate addition/amendment to the rules.
- (D) In principle, I've no objection to the wording. Disclosing reasons may make the club (and/or any third parties mentioned in the response) liable if there are any inaccuracies, but could be a useful safeguard to stop abuse of this rule by clubs.
- (E) I agree with (D).

Add Show Rule 29.2.1.1 (No discrimination) - Yawata

Rationale:

In one TICA Region, there were several cases where some show committees refused to accept entries without following the TICA Rules, but based on show committee members' or club members' personal likes or dislikes.

Entries must not be discriminated against for any reason in principle.

Amend Show Rule 29.2.1.1:

29.2 Entries.

29.2.1 Entries, regardless of class, shall be accepted as received by the entry clerk, and no class shall be discriminated against by limiting the number of entries in that class in any show.

29.2.1.1 Entries shall not be discriminated against based upon club members' and/or show committee members' personal likes or dislikes.

Rules Committee Comments:

(A)

Personally, I think this is ok but...the rule is fine the way it's written. I am in one of those regions where that rule was abused a couple of years ago and the rule as it is written, held up with the board during hearings and such. So the rule itself has been tested and works.
Leave it as is.

(B)

I think there is a need to clarify, if only based upon hearing some people's remarks over the years how the rule should be used to keep people out of shows. I don't know if this amendment as written would be particularly effective in curbing abuse though, clubs would just offer another excuse for denial of the entry.

(C)

I think that although the intent of this change has been implicitly understood (as A pointed out), TICA is now operating in cultures where the implicit now needs to be made explicit.

I take B's point that some other excuse might be created, but it would I hope cut down on any such abuse. Also, given A's comment, this abuse of the rule is not confined to a single Region.

(D)

While I agree with C, in that the wording of some rules may be a bit too implicit (especially for the many members who don't have English as their first language), I believe that it will be difficult to enforce. How do you as exhibitor prove that you were denied entry because someone on the committee didn't like you?

Add Show Rule 215.2 (Judges' Invitations) - Yawata

Rationale:

In one Region, some TICA judges refused to accept the judging invitation from a particular club or TICA member. One of these judges is claimed to have said "Don't invite me to judge at your show. I never judge at your club show, even if in case of emergency."

A TICA judge must not discriminate against a club and/or club member.

Add New Show Rule 215.2:

215.2 A judge shall not refuse an invitation to judge based upon his/her personal likes or dislikes

NB: Existing rules 215.2 and 215.3 to 215.7 to be re-numbered

Rules Committee Comments:

(A)

That's interesting...

Judges always have the right to refuse an invitation for whatever reason. If a judge chooses to verbalize why, that's their prerogative. I see no reason for this addition.

(B)

We really can't micromanage like this. It would require a huge amount of oversight

(C)

I personally do not think this is needed or appropriate. A TICA judge is free to refuse a contract at any time, and no reason is needed to be given.

(D)

I feel that this rule is unenforceable. I also feel it has no place in the rule book since there may be judges who do not wish to judge for certain clubs for very valid reasons and can currently refuse any invitation (often without needing to give a reason). This amendment would inhibit this.

It sounds very much like a local situation rather than a universal one – hence no need to add such a rule.

(E)

There are many reasons why a judge may decline an invitation from a club as simple as not fitting in with their personal life. Example the show always falls on a weekend when there is a standing personal commitment or the travel logistics just don't work. I think it is not enforceable.

(F)

I agree with everybody else that it is unenforceable and seems to be a very local issue.

Contd/...

(G) No need to reiterate what everyone else has said, I agree that a judge should have the option to decline any assignment, and this rule would be unenforceable if passed.

(H) All this will do is make judges lie - no one needs to actually give a reason why they are turning down an assignment.

I would hope that no judge would be quite as rude as is alleged - but there is no reason for this rule.

Amend Show Rule 23.6 (Refusing entries) - Yawata

Rationale:

In one TICA Region, two show committees refused to accept entries.

In the first case, a show committee member decided to refuse to accept certain entries by themselves. The exhibitors filed a lawsuit against club owner and entry clerk. The exhibitors and the entry clerk reached a settlement in a District Court that the entry clerk admitted that refusal to accept entries was inappropriate and paid settlement money to the exhibitors.

In the other case, the exhibitors and the club owner reached a settlement at a High Court that the club owner expressed their deep apology for refusing to accept entries and paid settlement money to the exhibitors.

In both cases, the root of the problem lay in the abuse of their discretionary power.

Amend Show Rule 23.6:

23.6 The show committee, at its **reasonable** discretion, may refuse to accept any entry **by a majority vote** for the following reasons:

(remainder of rule unchanged)

Rules Committee Comments:

- (A) While this may be a local issue, I have no problem with the amended wording.
- (B) I also do not have an issue with this proposal
- (C) I don't have a problem with this. I think the entire show committee should have input especially if the decision might put them at risk of legal retribution.
- (D) While I don't have any problem with the wording of the latter change, I disagree with inserting reasonable - what is reasonable? Something reasonable to one person might be totally unreasonable to another.

The other issue is enforcement - how would this rule be enforced? Is TICA going to have to poll a show committee to see how they voted? I think, since shows are put on independently by clubs, this puts TICA into a place where they are getting into club business - and I'm concerned about that.
- (E) "reasonable" is a term used in law so I don't have a problem with its inclusion. I found this online definition from the Cornell Legal School:
Definition from Nolo's Plain-English Law Dictionary

Contd/...

“Just, rational, appropriate, ordinary, or usual in the circumstances. It may refer to care, cause, compensation, doubt (in a criminal trial), and a host of other actions or activities. In the law of negligence, for example, the reasonable person standard is the standard of care that a reasonably prudent person would observe under a given set of circumstances. An individual who subscribes to such standards can avoid liability for negligence.”

(F)

I disagree with the word reasonable as well

Although there is a definite concern about interfering in club business, I believe that there is a legitimate reason to step in when the "detrimental behavior" clause is being selectively utilized to prevent certain cats from accumulating points.

(G)

I agree that "reasonable" is a term that is gray and can be interpreted in different ways by different people.

I also wonder if it should specify who is voting on this, e.g. "by a majority vote of the entire show committee"

Amend Show Rule 23.6.3 (Suspensions Lists) - Yawata

Rationale:

The definitions of "TICA Temporary or Permanent Suspension List" are clearly specified in TICA Rules, but there are no clear criteria or definition of "club Temporary or Permanent Suspension List". Some clubs have refused to accept entries based on Show Rule 23.6.3 by using a fictional club Temporary Suspension List made solely to shut specific exhibitors out.

So, I think it should be required to delete "club". If TICA leaves Show Rule 23.6.3 unchanged, TICA Rules should stipulate clear criteria or a definition of "club Temporary or Permanent Suspension List".

Amend Show Rule 23.6.3:

23.6 The show committee, at its discretion, may refuse to accept any entry for the following reasons:

23.6.3 Exhibitor's name is on ~~club or~~ TICA Temporary or Permanent Suspension List.

(remaining 23.6.x rules excluded for brevity and clarity)

Rules Committee Comments:

(A)

This is unnecessary. A club might have a list of exhibitors who caused problems that were not sufficient to get them on the TICA list.

Example - an exhibitor who regularly agreed to pay at the door and didn't show up - requiring multiple contacts to get the owed fees. Some years ago in this region there was an exhibitor who caused such a disruption at a show that the club asked them to leave and refunded their entry fees. I believe they were put on the "never again" list for that club.

(B)

In the example above, the club could still do this as Rule 23.6.5 (prior conduct) is still in the rule book.

As far as the proposal is concerned, it sounds as if this is a local issue and (unless it is widespread within TICA's world) therefore should not need changes to TICA rules.

(C)

There is no reason to make this change. Clubs function on their own as far as entry and production, so they can choose to refuse as they see necessary.

(D)

If an exhibitor owes a club money from a previous show, then that club ought to be able to refuse the entry. I think "club" needs to remain in the rule.

(E)

But shouldn't that put them on the TICA Suspension List? That is, of course, if the club reports it - but I know that in Europe more and more clubs are making use of that opportunity.

I am unsure of whether I think "club" should be deleted or not. It can be abused, because it leaves the criteria for that list completely up to the club while I believe the criteria for getting on the TICA Suspension List are the same for everybody.

Amend Show Rule 23.6.5 (Prior Conduct) - Yawata

Rationale:

"Detrimental" is an ambiguous word and is broad in meaning. "Detrimental" has the connotation of being less severe than "harmful." It is difficult to prove something is "detrimental", it is easier to prove something is "harmful" or something "caused damage" than to prove something is "detrimental".

In one Region, there were some cases that some club members claimed that the exhibitor/cat (or her/his prior conduct) were detrimental, then the show committee refused to accept the entries based on these claims.

However, it was determined during court trials that there were neither justifiable reasons nor reasonable grounds in their claims that her/his prior conduct was detrimental.

Amend Show Rule 23.6.5:

23.6 The show committee, at its discretion, may refuse to accept any entry for the following reasons:

[23.6.1 to 23.6.4 excluded for brevity]

23.6.5 Prior conduct of the entry and/or exhibitor is **harmful and/or causes damage that is not in ~~detrimental~~** to the best interest of the association or the welfare of cats or the club and/or its show.

[23.6.6 to 23.6.7 excluded for brevity]

Rules Committee Comments:

(A)

Detrimental means tending to cause harm.
I think the rule is fine the way it is currently written.

Like we've said before, we can't change rules based on geography and a court trial in another country or state.

(B)

I agree with (A) that it does not need changing.

Looking at several online dictionaries, the definition is clear – one even says that "detrimental" is a formal way of saying "harmful"

I note that the first synonym on several (e.g. lexico.com) for "detrimental" is "harmful".

(C)

I agree with (A)'s definition, having had a look at my online dictionary

Amend Show Rule 29.1 (Show Committee) - Yawata

Rationale:

- (1) In one trial held in court, the judge pointed out that it is not clear who forms the show committee and who is responsible for the significant governance issues in the show committee in the current TICA Rules. (e.g. in case that the show committee decided to refuse to accept the entry not based on TICA Rules and Laws.)
- (2) It should be clearly specified in TICA Show Rules that a club is responsible for forming the show committee and appointing show committee members.
- (3) The interaction and positioning of a club and a show committee should be clearly defined in Show Rules.

Amend Show Rules 29.1:

29.1 Show Committee.

The TICA club organising the show forms a show committee and appoints show committee members.

29.1.1 A show committee should ~~be appointed~~ *consisting* of at least five members who are thoroughly familiar with show rules and show management.

(Remainder of rule unchanged)

Rules Committee Comments:

- (A) The rule is fine the way it is currently written. I don't think this rule change is necessary.
- (B) I don't think this is necessary - many clubs don't really function that way - in many, there are 2 or 3 "movers and shakers" who do all the work and pull in a couple of others to fill out the committee.

Again, why should we change a rule that has served for 40 years because one judge in a court somewhere didn't understand?
- (C) We can't keep changing rules for an isolated incident or what seems to be for personal issues. We do need to be mindful of cultural differences
- (D) I don't think this rule requires further clarification- fine as the original stands.
- (E) I agree with (A)
Also, there are plenty of times that a show is pit on by one or two people - in many cases, the entire club is the "show committee". Also, a club's by-laws could cover this as well and we can't control what goes into the by-laws

Contd/...

(F)

I see both points of view.

Whilst I agree that this is already implicit in our rules, people and regions new to TICA may not understand implicit rules and it would be preferable to be explicit. Also, in today's climate, it may not be easy for a club to find 5 volunteers fitting the criteria in 29.1.1 - however it is expressed as an ideal and not a necessity.

Amend Standing Rule 202.2 (Judging frequency) - Yawata

Rationale:

Under current Standing Rule 202.2, the maximum number of times a single cat may be judged during any two days period in any location is twenty. However, the maximum number of times a single cat may be judged during any two days period in any location is 16 or 15 (it depends on the combination of show formats) until 2014-2015 show season. (1) I am afraid that current Standing Rule is imposing a burden on cats, especially kittens about two days period basis. (2) I think we need to sensitively sense public opinion and attitude changes with increasing interest of animal rights and animal protection all over the world. (3) I think we need to constantly work to amend our rules to protect ourselves from the criticism of the animal rights groups.

Amend Standing Rule 202.2:

Amend Standing Rule 202.2 Maximum number of consecutive days for which a club may apply for a show license is three and the maximum number of times a single cat may be judged during any three days period in any location is twenty. **The maximum number of times a single cat may be judged during any two days period in any location is sixteen.** The limit on any single day is 10 times.

Rules Committee Comments:

(A)

I've been around a LONG time! I remember when shows were 4 rings over 2 days because any more would be "hard on the cats".

Since then, we have had slow increases in the number of rings, and I have not seen any additional stress on the cats.

Why would 10 rings in one day be ok but not 20 in 2 days?

I think it is easy to make pronouncements like this, but I would like to see evidence to support the theory.

(B)

I agree with (A). My thoughts are that if it is stressful on the cat, then the owner needs to make a decision and pull the cat or not enter for a session or day (in the case of a 3 day show).

I've not noticed any additional wear on the cats and I show my cats in all the rings when I'm not judging.

I believe the rule is fine the way it currently is written. No change needed.

(C)

I also agree that it should be up to the owner to pull the cat from some or all rings if the owner feels it needs a break.

Personally, I find that campaigning is harder on me than it is on my cat.

(D) Playing Devil's Advocate here. Why should TICA rely on exhibitors doing the right thing? There is a precedent already set by the existing rule for three day and one day shows, so why not for two day shows?

(C) I do see your point, but on the other hand - why should it be up to somebody other than the person who we will have to assume knows the cat/kitten best to decide when it's had enough?

With regard to the two-day show with 9/10 rings per day - do we even have such shows? I can't remember seeing any shows with more than 8 rings per day anyway, so having such a rule would in my opinion be more for the sake of having a rule rather than it serving a purpose.

(A) We have quite a few alternative format shows that are 5/5 each day, so that would be 10 rings a day. There is a club in my region that will hold an alt format 5/5, 5/5 in the fall. I don't know of any shows that aren't Alt format that would have that many rings.

The size of the hall needed for 9 or 10 rings a day would be huge as would the expenses for the judging panel.

When the current rule was passed there was extensive discussion that TICA shouldn't micromanage the clubs - and that exhibitors could decide what to support.

(B) To be honest, there aren't very many 10 ring, one day shows and since our rules state that each day is a separate show unless it's continuous format then a cat could still be judged 20 times.

Like I said, the rule is good the way it is currently worded.

(E) I'm in agreement with others.
Leave it as is.

(F) (B) just took the words from my mouth. The exhibitor has the choice to decide to pull from a ring if the cat is stressed.

(D) The rationale is incorrect - the maximum was 20 over a weekend or 16 only if Alternate Format shows were used on both days (Ref Standing Rules, 2014 Version A). 10 rings in any one day was for One Day Alternate Format shows. All limits included congresses. The revisions to this rule in 2014 kept the overall limits the same but permitted more flexibility in show formats.

If additional restrictions for 2 day shows are required, then perhaps there needs to be more evidence that (a) there is a significant number of such shows and (b) moving beyond 16 rings in any two day period causes stress to cats.

(G) Unfortunately some Exhibitors don't pull their cats when they are stressed or have had it for the day. The win is more important to them.

(D) I think this is the nub of the issue being brought forward. Should TICA regulate or leave it as a "free market" for the exhibitor to decide?

The existing rules were put in place by TICA to set limits based upon an animal welfare perspective. At the time of the last revision in 2014, I think most of the Board were envisaging three days and congresses when the 20 limit was set, and I see no reason to change that limit. It's about the limit for two day shows, which are not really addressed in the current rule.

**Amend 903.1 and 903.2 (TICA Annual Show/Awards Banquet Guidelines)
— Board Directive**

Rationale:

The current guidelines have been in place for a long time and an update is necessary in the face of new demands. The present proposal aims to provide that, as well as a complete review of this section.

Amend 903.1 and 903.2:

903.1 TICA Annual Show/Awards Banquet Guidelines. The Annual Show, and the club or clubs producing that show, shall comply with any sponsorship agreements that TICA may have with corporate sponsors as of the date the Annual Show is to be held, regardless of whether or not such agreements are in place at the time of the award of the Annual Show to the club or clubs producing that show. Clubs hosting an annual show and banquet are expected to conduct the show and banquet according to these guidelines. In the event a club has good cause to deviate from these guidelines, a request to do so must be submitted, in writing, to the Annual Meeting Liaison to the Board of Directors not less than 30 days prior to the Winter Meeting immediately preceding the Annual Meeting, and specify the guideline for which deviation is requested, and the reason for the request. The Board may then approve or deny the request.

Annual Preparation Time-Line					
3 Years Prior	2 Years Prior	1 Year Prior	6 Months Prior	3 Weeks Prior	2 Weeks Prior
1) Locate show hotel 2) Locate show hall 3) Contact Chamber of Commerce/ Convention Bureau for any aid they may offer in putting together a presentation packet 4) Present package to Board of Directors 5) Make a budget	1) Update presentation for the Board 2) Finalize hotel/show hall contracts 3) Contract judges 4) Select a Show Committee 5) Select Entry Clerk 6) Select menu items for banquet 7) Contact a cage service 8) Supply the EO a contact name and number for the hotel 9) Contract a Master Clerk and Assistant 10) Apply for Show License 11) Make a budget	1) Contract judges 2) Select Entry Clerk 3) Contract a Master Clerk and Assistant 4) Prepare flyers and distribute, including the TICA EO and Regional Directors 5) Apply for Show License 6) Contact clubs for ring sponsor- ships 7) Contact vendors 8) Arrange for professional photographer to attend banquet and show 9) Publish website	1) Order Entry Clerk Program Select menu items for the banquet and pricing 2) Order rosettes 3) Contact local tv, radio and newspapers for coverage 4) Arrange for radio, tv and news- paper advertising 5) Design poster and arrange printing 6) Arrange for banners with city, etc. 7) Make judges hotel reservations 8) Arrange for banquet decorations 9) Coordinate with EO about meeting rooms and banquet hall 10) Arrange transportation from airport and to/from show hall if needed	1) Put out posters and banners 2) Secure show supplies (litter, paper towels, etc.) 3) Confirm that all judges have airline reservations	1) Close entries** 2) Make a layout of show hall 3) Make a benching chart 4) Make a judging schedule 5) Confirm all entries 6) Send catalog to printer 7) Print Judge's Books 8) Reconfirm judges' hotel reservations

** Host clubs should close for entire entries in a reasonable time frame that allows for adequate time for all show-related documents and forms to be prepared and available before any show check-in.

903.1.1 Location.

903.1.1.1 Conveniently accessible to Interstate Highways and an International Airport.

903.1.2 Transportation.

903.1.2.1 Name of the most convenient airport.

903.1.2.2 All or most major airlines should service the area.

903.1.2.3 Information on ~~limo/porter/shuttle service~~ **ground transportation to/from the hotel.**

903.1.2.3.1 Ideally, there should be a shuttle between the hotel and the airport.

903.1.2.3.2 In the absence of a hotel shuttle or limo/porter service, the Club should make arrangements to pick up judges and Board members.

903.1.2.4 ~~Phone number of the limo/porter/shuttle service and~~ **Contact details of the ground transportation** regarding any need for advance reservations for pick-up.

903.1.2.5 Contract number should it be required for the event (usually major hotels will give you a contract number; thus, no charge for trips to and from airport).

903.1.2.6 ~~Maps~~ **General area directions** should be available for people driving (both city and highway maps).

903.1.2.6.1 ~~Maps and directions to the hotel and show hall must be sent to all judges and directors at least four weeks prior to the show and provided to all exhibitors and banquet attendees with confirmation.~~ **containing directions for city and highway driving should be available either on-line or at the show hotel.**

903.1.3 Facilities.

903.1.3.1 Hotel Accommodation.

903.1.3.2 Reasonable room rates.

903.1.3.3 The hotel must have a full-service restaurant.

903.1.3.4 The names and addresses of additional nearby hotels other than the "official show hotel".

903.1.3.5 List of facilities offered by the hotel(s) (i.e., pool, water slide, exercise room, childcare, etc.).

903.1.3.5.1 There must be meeting rooms available in the official show hotel to accommodate the Board Meetings (See 903.1.4)

903.1.3.6 The show should be held in the show hotel or an adjacent facility, if possible.

903.1.3.6.1 Should official show hotel not be the place where the show is held, then the distance(s), maps, etc. should be provided.

903.1.3.6.2 If the show hall is separate from the official show hotel, transportation between the hotel and show hall must be provided for judges, Board Members and exhibitors.

903.1.3.7 The banquet must be held in the official show hotel.

903.1.3.8 All hotel rooms should be accessible by elevator.

903.1.3.9 Complimentary Wi-Fi is highly desirable.

903.1.4 Meeting Room(s). (~~Wednesday to Friday, inclusive~~).

903.1.4.1 Must be in the show hotel, available on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

903.1.4.2 Approximately 1,000 to 2,000 square foot facility.

903.1.4.3 Well ventilated.

903.1.4.4 Boardroom table in the shape of a hollow square set up to accommodate 21 to 24 people.

903.1.4.5 Fifty chairs for the open meetings.

903.1.4.6 PA system should be considered.

903.1.4.7 ~~Flip chart~~ Audio visual equipment.

903.1.4.8 Beverage service with water, coffee and other beverages available.

903.1.4.9 Usual meeting tools on tables (i.e., pens, writing paper, etc.).

903.1.4.10 ~~Audio-visual equipment available should it be required~~ Wi-Fi available (preferably at no extra cost).

903.1.5 Friday Evening. (Considerations).

903.1.5.1 Hospitality suite Cash bar.

903.1.5.2 A Friday Night Check-In for Exhibitors. An informal ~~Wine & Cheese~~ reception could be provided during the Check-In time.

903.1.6 Saturday Evening (Considerations).

903.1.6.1 The room(s) must be accessible for the entire day in preparation of the event.

903.1.6.2 The banquet facility must accommodate 400 up to 500 people.

903.1.6.3 The ~~EVENT~~ **event** should be either ~~FORMAL OR SEMI-FORMAL~~ **formal or semi-formal** and should be advertised accordingly.

903.1.6.4 There should be additional seating for those who will attend only the "Awards Presentation".

903.1.6.5 The hotel should be able to accommodate "Special Food Service" if it is required.

903.1.6.6 **Cash bar from 6:30 to 7:30 PM-p.m.** ~~No host bar (i.e. cash bar).~~

903.1.6.7 Banquet must be sit-down dinner, ~~{not a buffet}.~~

903.1.6.7.1 Dinner must start no later than 7:30 ~~PM-p.m.~~

903.1.6.8 Menu should have at least two to three choices. Vegetarian option should be available.

903.1.6.9 Round table seating of 8 **to** 10 persons.

903.1.6.10 Adjacent events should be arranged so that sound from those not interfere with speeches or other presentations. This term should be included in the contract for the banquet facility.

903.1.7 Head Table.

903.1.7.1 Should be on an elevated/raised platform at one end of a hall or a large room.

903.1.7.2 Head table should accommodate 18 **to** 20 people.

903.1.7.3 The Board may vote to dispense with a Head Table, such a vote to be taken at the Winter Meeting immediately prior to the relevant Annual. The club must be informed of the outcome by the Annual Board Liaison within 10 days of the decision.

903.1.8 Master of Ceremonies (to be arranged by the ~~TICA EO~~ **Executive Office**).

903.1.8.1 Should co-ordinate the speakers (if any) and the presentation of the awards.

903.1.8.2 Presentation of awards should be done by the officers of TICA and the Regional Directors, all taking turns.

**903.1.8.3 The following awards are to be presented:
Top 25 International Cats of the Year
Top 25 International Longhair Cats of the Year (not in Top 25
Cats)**

Cats) Top 25 International Shorthair Cats of the Year (not in Top 25
Top 25 International Kittens of the Year
Top 25 International Alters of the Year
Top 25 International Household Pets of the Year
Top 25 International Household Pet Kittens of the Year
Judges Service Awards, including Judge of the Year
Hall of Fame and TICA Treasure
Catalog of the Year
Junior Exhibitor Recognitions
Special Awards, if any.

903.1.8.3.1 All the Cats, Kittens and Alters will receive their International Breed Award, if any, along with their IW Award.

903.1.8.3.2 Top 25 Cats/Kittens/Alters will have all the corresponding awards listed on the same plaque and rosette, for example:

Best Cat
Best Longhair Cat
Best Ragdoll Cat

903.1.8.3.3 A breed parade should be presented for Breed Winners that are not IW. This presentation should be shown during or after dinner and before the main ceremony. While the presentation should be prominent, it should not delay the IW awards presentation. The Breed Winner awards should be displayed and available to be picked up.

903.1.8.3.3.1 Alternatively, a presentation of all Breed Winners may replace the breed parade, as long as it does not unduly delay the IW awards presentation.

903.1.8.3.4 A presentation of candid photos should be shown during the cash bar and/or dinner.

903.1.9 Audio/lighting Requirements (to be arranged for and paid by the Executive Office).

903.1.9.1 Podium(s) with PA system hookups.

903.1.9.2 Microphone(s) for the Head Table/Master of Ceremonies and as otherwise may be needed.

903.1.9.3 Lighting should be pre-checked so that should additional lighting be required it is in place prior to Saturday morning.

903.1.9.4 Audio visual equipment should be in place well ahead and checked to see that it is operational.

903.1.10 Decorations.

903.1.10.1 Table decorations.

903.1.10.2 The head tables and all tables used for awards should be skirted.

903.1.11 Photographer.

903.1.11.1 Must be present for ~~CANDID SHOTS~~ candid shots.

903.1.11.2 Must be present for Awards Presentation.

903.1.12 Entertainment.

903.1.12.1 Entertainment, if any, should be very limited during the period after dinner when the tables are being cleared and people "freshen up" for the awards presentation.

903.1.13 Flowers. Floral award arrangements should be coordinated with the Executive Office.

903.1.14 Awards Table.

903.1.14.1 This should be setup off the area of the head table.

903.1.14.2 Awards and flowers should be all pre-arranged.

903.1.15 Additional Considerations.

903.1.15.1 TICA commemorative items for the event may be obtained.

903.1.16 Consideration.

903.1.16.1 Location of drug store(s), malls, pet stores and grocery/liquor stores should be provided.

903.1.16.2 A list of the "Best" eating places with known specialty indicated i.e.g. "Greek".

903.1.16.3 A "~~THINGS~~hings To Do" list for those who come early or stay longer.

903.1.17 Contracts and Financial Responsibility.

903.1.17.1 All contracts should be in the name of the sponsoring club.

903.1.17.2 Cost of banquet and decorations are responsibility of club.

903.1.17.3 Cost of International Awards and Rosettes is responsibility of TICA.

903.1.17.4 The costs associated with the Meeting Room (see 901.3.4) are the responsibility of TICA.

903.1.17.4 The costs of audio/lighting requirements (see 903.1.9) are the responsibility of TICA.

903.1.18 Sponsors.

903.1.18.1 Contact all TICA clubs to solicit sponsorship for rings (can be done by notice in the TREND or online).

903.1.18.1.1 Specialty rings may have a different sponsor for each specialty.

903.1.18.1.2 Clubs generally prefer to sponsor a judge from their own Region.

903.1.18.2 Corporations which sell cat products should be contacted for general sponsorships.

903.1.19 Local Government Aid.

903.1.19.1 Local bureaus of publicity, Chambers of Commerce, etc. should be contacted as soon as a club plans to bid for an Annual. They can help in putting together a presentation package for the Board. They can help locate and get bids from hotels. They will assist in placing notices in local publication, placing banners in appropriate places, etc.

903.1.20 Advertising and Publicity.

~~903.1.20.1 Contact local TV stations that have talk shows or talk segments on news shows. If they have a regular segment with a veterinarian, contact the vet and ask to be a part of his/her segment during the week of the show. Bringing cats of different breeds available to appear on TV is beneficial. Newer and rarer breeds attract more spectators.~~

~~903.1.20.2 Take out small display ads to run beginning with the weekend before the show, appearing daily through the weekend of the show. Ads should be placed in sections normally read by women. Ten-day rates are usually available.~~

~~903.1.20.3 Send flyers to local radio stations with a note requesting a radio interview, supplying a contact name and telephone number.~~ **The strategy for advertising and publicity of the Annual Show is to be defined by the hosting Club. However, the Show Committee is encouraged to seek advice and**

feedback from the last two or three Annual Show Committees on what worked well.

903.2 Annual Show Guidelines.

903.2.1 Show Hall

903.2.1.1 Minimum of 35,000 square feet, 40,000 feet recommended.

903.2.1.2 A minimum of Twelve (12) and a maximum of fourteen (14) rings set up in the center of the show hall with benching on two or four sides.

903.2.1.2.1 Rings may be set up back to back, with an exhibitor access corridor.

903.2.1.2.2 Rings may be set up in a square or rectangle, with open space in the center for Master Clerk(s) and Announcers. An exhibitor access corridor should be provided through the square or rectangle for access to rings.

903.2.1.3 Judging rings must have cages to accommodate 12 cats, 14 to 16 is preferable.

903.2.1.4 A sound system that will accommodate a central announcer with each clerk having his/her own connection to the announcer OR a sound system such that each ring clerk may do their own announcements without benefit of an announcer.

903.2.1.5 Vendor spaces should be provided so that they do not interfere with the flow of traffic to and from the rings, the Master Clerk or Announcer if an Announcer is used.

903.2.1.6 Complimentary Wi-Fi is highly desirable.

903.2.2 Show Format.

903.2.2.1 Two-day split format with continuous rings.

903.2.2.1.1 Show must be scheduled to begin no later than 9 AM a.m. on Saturday and Sunday. Starting on time is important if show is to close on time.

903.2.2.1.2 Show ~~must~~ should be completed by 5 PM p.m. on Saturday. Judges and clerks could be advised that the closing time was approaching with an announcement, "The TICA Annual Cat Show for today will be closing in 15 minutes."

903.2.2.2 No more than two (2) Specialty Rings.

903.2.2.3 Congresses, if any, on Friday night ONLY.

903.2.2.3.1 Congresses may be Breed or Breed Group congresses ONLY.

903.2.2.4 Educational Rings.

903.2.2.4.1 Judging takes precedence over any Educational Rings for those cats entered in the show.

903.2.3 Judges and Trainees.

903.2.3.1 Selection of judges is at the sole discretion of the hosting Club.

903.2.3.1.1 Judges should be selected from the various regions, including international regions.

903.2.3.1.2 Judges should be selected for their ability to judge at a good pace.

903.2.3.2 The Club may not refuse to accept trainees.

903.2.3.2.1 Trainees from overseas should be given preference.

903.2.3.2.2 The number of trainees should be limited to the number of LICENSED Ring Instructors EXCEPT for Friday Night Congresses.

903.2.3.2.3 A judge may not have more than one trainee **per day, limited to two sessions** during the weekend.

903.2.3.2.4 All-day sessions are permitted at the discretion of the show management.

903.2.3.2.5 Solo sessions are not permitted.

903.2.3.2.6 Trainees may train on only ~~ONE~~ **one** class (i.e. kittens, cats, alters, etc.) ~~EXCEPT~~ **except** in Friday Night Congresses where they may train on all classes of the Breed/Breed Group.

903.2.4 Hospitality.

903.2.4.1 An area should be set aside for judges to have lunch.

903.2.4.2 Ice chest with water and soft drinks should be provided each ring, show hall permitting.

903.2.4.3 Litter should be accessible and in containers with scoops to avoid scattering it.

Rules Committee Comments:

Rules Chair: The first draft of these changes was reviewed by the Committee and feedback provided to the proposer. This version reflects all of the points made during that review. No further comments were received for this revised version.

Update Glossary of Terms – Genetics Committee

Rationale:

During the update of the UCD, the Glossary of Terms was updated to remove unnecessary terms and include some new terms, reflecting current knowledge in genetics.

NOTE: Although presented as a separate proposal for clarity, the Glossary forms part of the complete UCD document.

Amend Glossary of Terms:

AMELANISTIC:

~~The absence of melanin (the pigment responsible for color) in a cat's coat, skin, or eyes. Amelanistic hair will appear white, while amelanistic eyes will be pink. Albinism is a disorder that causes extreme amelanistic characteristics where all parts of a cat are affected.~~

AGOUTI SIGNALING PROTEIN (ASIP):

A protein which signals a melanocyte to switch from eumelanin to pheomelanin production by binding to the melanocortin receptor. Variants of this gene can mask or modify the tabby phenotype by causing over expression of eumelanin.

ALBINO/ALBINISM:

Lack of pigmentation caused by the lack of functional tyrosinase enzyme, resulting in a coloration of white with pale blue eyes.

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 5 mm or longer in length and should in no way feel or look like a normal coat when closely inspected.

CHIMERA/CHIMERISM:

A single organism composed of cells with more than one distinct genotype, caused by the fusion of two distinct fertilized eggs.

CHROMOSOME:

A threadlike structure of nucleic acids and protein found in the nucleus of most living cells, carrying genetic information in the form of genes.

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.

CHROMOSOMAL MOSAICISM:

The presence of two or more distinct populations of cells with different genotypes in one individual who has developed from a single fertilized egg.

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.

COWHOCKING:

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

CRISP:

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

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.

DILUTE:

Coloration which is pale in tone due to uneven deposition of pigment granules in the hair.

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.

EUMELANIN:

Dark pigment that is visually black, chocolate, or cinnamon. Creates the colors blue, lilac, or fawn when combined with the "dilute" trait.

EXTENSION GENE:

The melanocortin receptor gene.

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.~~

GENOTYPE:

The underlying genetic composition of a cat.

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.

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.)

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 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:

Horizontal Crimp is located near the base of the ear. As the cartilage comes up out of the skull, it forms a heavy horizontal ridge usually completely across the width of the ear. This 'opens' the ear, flattening it out, so the natural cupping of the ear base is deformed giving the ear a very wide 'inside out' appearance. The ear begins its curvature from this unpleasant ridge, rather than the normal base of the ear. Can be seen in a wide range of expression from mild to severe. May also display thickened cartilage, with ridges and bumps. This genetically undesirable trait may or may not have 'correct' curvature, is not aesthetically pleasing to the eye, sometimes bends back almost to the head, is unpleasant to the touch. This may also negatively impact the ear canal. Horizontal Crimp - mild, can be hidden under longhair. It is a trait that MUST be identified by touch.

INHIBITOR:

An unidentified, heritable factor that causes the base of each hair to be unpigmented, resulting in silver or smoke coloration.

KIT:

A stem cell growth factor receptor gene responsible for controlling pigment cell distribution throughout a developing embryo.

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.

LYONIZATION:

The random inactivation of one of the two X chromosomes in every cell in a female early in embryonic development.

MASK:

- Mask refers to frontal facial features that may differ from the normally accepted markings of a cat's face. Masks may refer to the darker color around the eyes, nose, muzzle and chin of a pointed, sepia or mink cat and which may be connected to the ears by tracings.
- Mask may refer to areas of the face that are hairless or sparsely haired around the eyes, nose, muzzle, and chin tip giving a ghostlike appearance to the face. The sparsely haired or hairless areas are connected.

MASKING/EPISTASIS:

An underlying genotype that is not expressed in the phenotype due to interaction from variants at another gene. Also referred to as epistasis.

MELANOCORTIN RECEPTOR (MC1R):

A transmembrane protein present in melanocytes that is responsible for signalling the production of eumelanin or pheomelanin pigment. Variants in this gene are responsible for modifying the expression of tabby coloration.

MELANOCYTE:

A pigment producing cell.

MELANOPHILIN (MLPH):

A protein responsible for transporting pigment granules into a growing hair. A recessive variant causes uneven pigment distribution in the fur (see Dilute).

MITTED PATTERN:

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.

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.

MITTEN FOOT:

Polydactyl paw where four toes are in a normal position along with a thumb and possibly additional toes that are separated from the normally placed toes, giving the appearance of a hand or baseball glove.

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, mitts, bi-color or van.

PATCHING:

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

PATTY FOOT:

Polydactyl paw where all toes are equally spaced, forming a large symmetrical foot.

PERMISSIBLE OUTCROSS:

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

PHAEOMELANIN:

Orange pigment. Creates the color red (or cream when combined with the "dilute" trait). This pigment is also present in the hairs of tabby cats.

PHENOTYPE:

The outward appearance of a cat.

PIGMENT:

Color granules created from eumelanin or phaeomelanin molecules and deposited into skin, hair, eyes, and other tissues.

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.

POM POM TAIL:

Effect created by knotted/fused vertebrae and fur of the Japanese Bobtail.

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/-).

ROAN:

A unique coloration in which solid white hairs are thickly interspersed with normal pigmented hairs throughout a cat's coat. The color in the pigmented hairs defines the description for roan (i.e., black roan, blue roan, red roan, etc.).

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 black 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 ticked 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.

STRUCTURAL MUTATION:

Appearance of the skeletal and/or cartilage expression different from the average domestic cat such as, but not limited to, folded ears, shortened legs, shortened or absent tail, etc. The difference in expression may or may not affect the physical abilities of the cat.

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.

TRANSMEMBRANE AMINOPEPTIDASE Q (Taqppep):

A transmembrane protein gene responsible for creating the pattern of tabby stripes. Variants can alter the pattern from the wild-type mackerel (or mackerel-based spotted) pattern to the classic or marble pattern.

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 determine whether a cat is classified as a chinchilla or a shaded. The defining characteristic of a smoke is NOT the degree of tipping, but the fact that the cat is a non-agouti, or solid, cat regardless of how the silver manifests itself.

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.

TYROSINE RELATED PROTEIN (TRP-1):

An enzyme involved in the metabolic pathway of melanin production. Variants in this gene are responsible for creating black, chocolate, and cinnamon pigments, colorations that reflect decreasing levels of activity of this protein.

TYROSINASE:

The enzyme responsible for converting the essential amino acid tyrosine into pigment precursor molecules.

UNDERCOAT:

A true undercoat is the woolly 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.

WILD-TYPE:

The variant of a gene found in the original ancestral species of the domestic cat: felis silvestris.

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.

Rules Committee Comments:

(A)

This is great! I love the new additions – Makes me have to go do further research!

(B)

Great job Lorraine did. Looks comprehensive to me and a good refresh.

(C)

Excellent update. I'm not qualified to judge the accuracy of the new definitions but as this came from Genetics, I trust that they have got it right.

Uniform Color Descriptions (Updated) – Genetics Committee

Rationale:

This is a comprehensive revision of the current UCD carried out by the Genetics Committee to update it to match the current understanding of the genetics behind our breeds. This was also an opportunity to move some items into a more logical order.

NOTE:

Because of the length of this document, this is supplied as a separate document (see Appendix)

The Glossary of Terms in this document has been updated, but for clarity the relevant changes have been highlighted in a separate proposal.

Rules Committee Comments:

Rules Chair Note:

The initial Committee review identified a number of typing errors which have been corrected in this version. The Committee also objected to the removal of the color “sable” in the earlier copy, and this color has now been restored to this version of the UCD.

There were no further comments on this version.



The International Cat Association, Inc.

Uniform Color Descriptions and Glossary of Terms

(Updated TBD- Version D)

Comment [SLU1]: We would like to change this to "Standard Trait Descriptions"

PREFACE
to By-Laws, Registration Rules, Show Rules, Standing Rules
Uniform Color Descriptions and Standards

The By-Laws take precedence over ALL other Rules, followed by the Registration Rules, Show Rules, Standing Rules, and Uniform Color Descriptions, in that order. The Registration Rules, Show Rules, Standing Rules, and Uniform Color Descriptions shall take precedence over any individual Breed Standard UNLESS that Standard is MORE restrictive than the general rules applying to ALL breeds, in which case the Standard shall take precedence.

UNIFORM COLOR DESCRIPTIONS

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71 Categories, Divisions and Colors.

71.1 TICA recognizes pedigreed and household pet cats in thirty-two competitive color divisions, divided into four categories based upon degree of pigmentation. These four categories are differentiated by expression of the tyrosinase enzyme, which is responsible for creating pigmentation in the skin and coat. Mutations of the tyrosinase gene result in temperature sensitive variants of this enzyme. The four categories are as follows: Traditional Color Category, Sepia Color Category, Mink Color Category, and Pointed Color Category. When coloration is not readily apparent, TICA recommends genetic testing, as commercially available.

71.1.1 Categories and Genotypes.

CATEGORY	GENOTYPE
Traditional	<u>C/C, C/cs, C/cb-</u>
Sepia	c^b/c^b
Mink	c^b/c^s
Pointed	c^s/c^s

71.1.2 Traditional colors typically have bronze, (brown), copper, gold, yellow, green, or hazel eyes, ~~except in whites which may have aqua, blue or odd eyes, and in eDominant white cats or cats~~ exhibiting the white spotting factor, which may have one or both eyes partially or completely blue or odd eyes. Dominant white cats may also have aqua eye 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 or shade. Traditional coat colors do not dramatically change in intensity with age.

71.1.3 Sepia colors typically 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.

71.1.4 Mink colors typically have blue-green to green-blue (aqua) eyes, with preference given to deeper, richer, more vibrant tones. The coat

darkens with age: Kittens are born much lighter than the corresponding sepias (almost white in some colors), and then develop noticeably darker color at the points than on the body.

71.1.4 Pointed colors have blue to violet 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 y color often darkens with age, but not to the extent of the corresponding minks. Body shading, if any, should be in the tone of the point color. In the pointed category, darker spots may develop over pressure points such as the hips, especially in older cats. Points of injury (e.g. on the breast area of recently nursing queens) may show similar color changes.

71.1.5 Additional variants of the tyrosinase gene have been identified: c^a (commonly referred to as recessive white or albino) and c^m (commonly referred to as mocha). The resulting colorations may be shown as New Traits.

71.2 Within each of the four Categories (Traditional, Sepia, Mink, Pointed), eight pattern divisions are recognized.

TRADITIONAL	SEPIA	MINK	POINTED
Traditional Solid	Sepia Solid	Mink Solid	Pointed Solid
Traditional Tortie	Sepia Tortie	Mink Tortie	Pointed Tortie
Traditional Tabby	Sepia Tabby	Mink Tabby	Pointed Tabby
Traditional Silver/Smoke	Sepia Silver/Smoke	Mink Silver/Smoke	Pointed Silver/Smoke
Traditional Solid & White	Sepia Solid & White	Mink Solid & White	Pointed Solid & White
Traditional Tortie & White	Sepia Tortie & White	Mink Tortie & White	Pointed Tortie & White
Traditional Tabby & White	Sepia Tabby & White	Mink Tabby & White	Pointed Tabby & White
Traditional Silver/Smoke & White	Sepia Silver/Smoke & White	Mink Silver/Smoke & White	Pointed Silver/Smoke & White

71.2.1 Solid Division (a/a, i/i, w/w or W/-, and X⁰/Y, X/Y, X/X or

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Comment [SLU2]: Cream and fawn points are not "intense".

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X⁰/X⁰). Cats that are one solid color without recognizable stripes, spots, ticking, white, white at the base of the coat, or a combination of eumelanin and phaeomelanin pigment, or silvering.

71.2.2 Tortoiseshell Division (a/a, ii, X⁰/X). Cats that are heterozygous at the sex-linked red-orange locus (i.e., red-orange on one of two X-chromosomes, no red-wild-type on the other), resulting in a mix of phaeomelanin and eumelanin color expression, and without tabby patterning, silvering-white at the base of the coat or white spotting).

71.2.3 Tabby Division (A/-, ii). Cats that carry-exhibit the agouti trait-factor, thereby permitting expression of tabby patterning, without the presence of white at the base of the coat. Many nNon-agouti reds (aa) are may also be shown in this class based on their phenotype (e.g. bold tabby pattern, often combined with pale chins, eye rims, and ear rims).

71.2.4 Silver and/or Smoke Division (I/-). Cats that exhibit the inhibitor (silver/smoke) factor, resulting in a-white undercoat at the base of the coat, regardless of the degree of expression or other color traits.

71.2.5 There are four additional divisions are comprised of the above four divisions with the addition of the white spotting factor (W^S/- or w⁹/w⁹). These are cats that exhibit the spots of white-complete depigmentation spotting factor (with the exception of lockets) due to a variant at the KIT gene, regardless of the amount of white or basic background color. Cats with lockets are not shown in these divisions.

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71.2.5.1 Solid with White Division. Cats from the Solid Division who also exhibit white spotting.

71.2.5.2 Tortie with White Division. Cats from the Tortoiseshell Division who also exhibit white spotting.

71.2.5.3 Tabby with White Division. Cats from the Tabby Division who also exhibit white spotting.

71.2.5.4. Silver and/or Smoke with White Division. Cats from the Silver and/or Smoke Division who also exhibit white spotting.

71.2.6 Miscellaneous Division. In the development of new breeds or new traits, conditions-phenotypes may arise in which a color and/or pattern of a breed is not easily determined to fall within a currently recognized division. Cats which fall into this category may be shown in the Miscellaneous Division.

71.2.6.1 The Miscellaneous Division shall be restricted to developing new breeds or new traits.

71.2.6.2 At the time of application to Championship status, a breed will be assigned ~~to an one or more~~ existing divisions; ~~or~~ if none is appropriate, a new division may be created.

71.3 Each of the thirty-two 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 Solid with White Division while a seal tortie point and white CR and a blue point and white CR do NOT compete for division ribbons as the first is a Tortie Pointed with White and the second is a Solid Pointed with White) The division winners compete for Best of Breed.

71.4 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 i.e. BO, CX, KT, NB, PB/PL, RB, SG and TG)

71.4.1 All breeds must use the Uniform Color Descriptions colors for the respective categories, unless a specific exception is made (refer to section 74.2.2).

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

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Comment [SLU3]: We would like to revise this to Standard Trait Descriptions

Comment [SLU4]: We would like to revise this to Standard Trait Descriptions

Comment [SLU5]: Remove. Redundant with tables below.

~~71.4.271.1.1 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.~~

Comment [SLU6]: Moved to 74.2.2, since these are specific to tabby colors.

71.5 TICA accepts ~~three eight~~ pigment genotypes; ~~resulting in~~ three dense (D/-) ~~black eumelanin-based~~ colors (black, chocolate, cinnamon), ~~and~~ three dilute (d/d) ~~eumelanin-based~~ colors (blue, lilac, fawn), ~~plus~~ ~~dense phaeomelanin-based~~ red (D/-), ~~and~~ ~~dilute phaeomelanin-based~~

cream (d/d). Dilution of color is caused by a variant of the melanophilin gene, which causes pigment to be unevenly distributed in the hair. The three pigment genotypes are differentiated by variants of the Tyrosine Related Protein ("brown") gene, which are the result of the sex-linked red allele (O). In Norwegian Forest Cats only, TICA also accepts amber (D/-) and light amber (d/d) which are the result of the extension gene (ea/ea).

Comment [SLU7]: Amber moved to tabby section 74.2.3

Pigment Genotype	Non-dilute (D/-) color	Dilute (d/d) color
B/-	Black (<u>seal</u>)	blue
b/b or b/b'	chocolate	lilac
b'/b'	cinnamon	fawn
<u>All pigment genotypes above are changed in appearance by the recessive extension gene allele (ea) to:</u>		
	<u>amber</u>	<u>light amber</u>
<u>All pigment genotypes above are changed in appearance masked by the sex-linked red-orange allele (OX^o) in the following waymanner:</u>		
	red	cream

Comment [SLU8]: Inappropriate to be here. Moved to 74.2.3

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71.5.1 The full color (dense), non-dilute, wild-type pigment in the eumelanin-based series is black. There are two variants which produce brownish pigment, chocolate and cinnamon, with chocolate being the darker and cinnamon the lighter. When combined with the dilution trait, black becomes blue, chocolate becomes lilac, and cinnamon becomes fawn.

71.5.2 Sex-linked orange masks black, chocolate, and cinnamon colors to red, and masks blue, lilac and fawn colors to cream. For purposes of exhibition, no distinction is made between the shades of red or the shades of cream that may be the result of the underlying genotype.

~~71.5.1 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.~~

71.6 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.~~

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

71.6.2 A breed that accepts the “with white” divisions in any color shall include the combination of white together with any and all colors accepted for the breed.

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

71.7 Color and Pattern Variations

~~71.7 Color Faults.~~

71.7.1 Each breed shall indicate in its standard whether lockets (see

Glossary) are an allowance, a penalty or a withhold all awards (WW).

~~71.8 Color and Pattern Variations~~

~~71.8.1~~71.7.2 Paw pads and nose leather of non-domestic source breed hybrids (~~i.e., e.g.~~ Bengal, Chausie, Savannah) may be the base color of the cat, pink, or mottled. These color variations are a direct result of hybridization with a non-domestic source species.

71.8.2 — **Grizzled.** 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. The grizzled effect is the result of the use of the Jungle Cat (*Felis chaus*) in the development of the Chausie breed. The Jungle Cat ancestor (black) exhibiting the grizzled effect has solid black nose leather and pink paw pads.

Comment [SLU9]: Move to tabby with amber

71.8.3 — **Charcoal Tabby.** A pattern effect caused by an agouti variant affecting pigment distribution. It is characterized as an increase in dark pigment wherever pigment is already present on the tabby coat. This creates multiple pattern effects on the coat such as darker ground and marking coloration, a broader dorsal stripe, and/or a noticeably darker coloration along the nose bridge and cheek bones, which are accented by near white goggles encircling the eyes. Charcoal is a tabby pattern effect and not a color. All patterns of the charcoal tabby are possible, as are all basic eumelanistic colors. The charcoal effect is the result of the use of the Asian Leopard Cat (*Prionailurus bengalensis*) in the development of the Bengal breed.

Comment [SLU10]: Move to tabby

72 Solid Divisions.

72.1 The following solid division colors are recognized:

	TRADITIONAL	SEPIA	MINK	POINTED
Dominant (epistatic)	white	-	-	-
Black Eumelanin -based	black blue chocolate cinnamon lilac fawn	sable seal sepia blue sepia chocolate sepia cinnamon sepia lilac sepia fawn sepia	seal mink blue mink chocolate mink cinnamon mink lilac mink fawn mink	seal point blue point chocolate point cinnamon point lilac point fawn point
Red Phaeo melanin -based (sex-linked)	red cream	red sepia cream sepia	red mink cream mink	red point cream point

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Comment [SLU11]: Removed: a cream or fawn mink has less contrast than a blue mink.

Comment [SLU12]: Moved to 71.1.5, as it is general to all categories

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Comment [SLU13]: Addressed in 71.1.3. These descriptions apply to tortoiseshell and tabby "thermals" as well.

72.1.2.1 72.1.2 Coat color should be even and sound. Off color or a ~~smokey~~~~smoky~~ undercoat shall be considered a fault in adults. 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.

72.1.3

72.1.3.1 ~~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.~~

~~72.1.3.2 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.~~

72.1.3.3 72.1.3 In the pointed category, ideally the ears, nose, feet, tail, and male genitals should be the same color. Mismatched point color tones should be penalized.

73 Tortoiseshell Divisions.

~~73.1~~ The tortoiseshell (X^o/X) is a cat that has the sex-linked red orange gene variant on one X chromosome and has the recessive wild-type allelegene_ on the other X chromosome 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, heterozygous for this gene, and thus would typically be a female. Male ~~torties tortoiseshells~~ do occur as a result of chromosomal abnormalities, e.g. Klinefelter syndrome (genotype XXY) or chimerism (two zygotes fusing to form a single embryo). ~~but are usually sterile and therefore are usually only exhibited for ehampionship in the alter class.~~

73.1

73.2 Tortoiseshell Colors. (The term “tortie” is used in the sections below for brevity, not to replace “tortoiseshell”.)

TRADITIONAL	SEPIA	MINK	POINTED
black tortie	seal sepia (sable) tortie	seal mink tortie	seal tortie point
blue tortie	blue sepia tortie	blue mink tortie	blue tortie point
chocolate tortie	chocolate sepia tortie	chocolate mink tortie	chocolate tortie pt
cinnamon tortie	cinnamon sepia tortie	cinnamon mink tortie	cinnamon tortie pt
lilac tortie	lilac sepia tortie	lilac mink tortie	lilac tortie point
fawn tortie	fawn sepia tortie	fawn mink tortie	fawn tortie point

~~73.3 Eye color should be as in the corresponding solid colors, with deeper more vivid colors to be preferred.~~

73.3 The amount of black-based and redorange-based pigment is randomly determined during embryologic development when one of the X-chromosomes is inactivated in a particular pigment producing cell (lyonization). An evenly patched cat with good delineation between the colors and a distinct streak of the redorange-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.

73.4 A cat with considerable redorange-based pigment may show tabby striping in the redorange-based colored areas.

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

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Comment [SLU14]: Inaccurate statement.

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the tortie exhibits ~~the a~~ deep solid color, without phaeomelanin banding of the hairs of the solid.

73.4.2 In the Traditional category, the ~~appearance~~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 dilution of pigment (d/d). Rather than being a true cream, this color is actually a lighter shade of ~~red~~orange, the ground color seen in the red tabby. Presence or absence of ~~cream~~lighter orange patches is randomly determined by the position of the red-based spots and should not be a consideration in judging.

73.5 ~~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 paw pads and nose leather, corresponding to the patching of color on the body.

Comment [SLU15]: Redundant.

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

Comment [SLU16]: Body shading is, by definition, more evident on sepias and minks.

74 Tabby Divisions.

74.1 The ~~dominant agouti allele variant (A/-)~~ of the agouti signaling protein (ASIP)(A/-) permits visualization of the tabby pattern by allowing alternating bands of ~~light and dark~~eumelanin and phaeomelanin pigment to appear on the hairs, resulting in contrasting patterns of lighter and darker colored areas. ~~An unspecified tabby pattern shall be registered and shown as a classic tabby.~~ The specific tabby pattern may be unspecified in pointed cats, except as required by the breed standard.

Comment [SLU17]: This is a CFA convention. This should be part of EO training, so they can translate CFA pedigrees, but doesn't belong in our UCD

74.1.1 Tabby Pattern Descriptions.

74.1.1.1 Mackerel Tabby (T^m/-). 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".

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74.1.1.2 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".

74.1.1.2.1 Marbled Tabby (t^b/t^b). 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 patterned.

74.1.1.3 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.

74.1.1.4 Ticked Tabbies. The ticked tabby pattern is believed to be caused by modifiers which disperse the mackerel or classic pattern, reducing the appearance of stripes.

74.1.1.4.1 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 penciling. Necklace tracings are also seen in the

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well-marked specimen.

~~74.1.1.4.174.1.1.4.2~~ The **homozygous** ticked tabby (~~T^a/T^a~~), sometimes called “agouti tabby”, is most often associated with the Abyssinian and Somali breeds 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 penciling on the face, legs, or tail. Necklace tracings may be permitted.

~~74.1.1.5 — **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.)~~

74.1.2 Each pattern occurs in all gradations variations of both the black eumelanin-based and sex-linked red pheomelanin-based 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 of pheomelanin. Gray at the base of the coat may occur in black tabbies, the presence of which may be desired or penalized, based on the breed standard.

74.1.3 Ground color, Either lighter, white, or almost white pigment on the chin, lips, muzzle, eye rims, and upper throat, or ground color pigment is acceptable.

74.1.3.1 An area of white that extends beyond the first necklace shall be considered a locket.

74.2 Paw pad color corresponds to the underlying color. The center of the nose leather is typically pink and outlined with a color that corresponds to

Comment [SLU18]: Moved to 74.2.4 below

Comment [SLU19]: Unsupported by evidence.

Comment [SLU20]: Doesn't belong here, needs to go in the silver/smoke section

Comment [SLU21]: Need to add “typically” due to charcoals. The requirement for outlining should be defined in the breed standard or color descriptions below.

Comment [SLU22]: Moved here for clarity

the underlying color. Often a speckled or patched pattern is noted on the paw pads and nose leather on torbies, corresponding to the patching of color on the body.

74.2.1 In ambers and breeds with non-domestic ancestry, the nose of tabbies may be solid eumelanin-based color, without pink at the center.

74.1.3.1-74.2.1.1

74.2-74.3 Tabby (Torbie) Colors.

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

74.2.1-74.3.2 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.

74.3.3 In Norwegian Forest Cats only, TICA recognizes amber (D/-) and light amber (d/d) which are the result of an extension gene (melanocortin receptor) variant (e^a/e^a) and its modification of the agouti trait. These cats are born as strongly striped tabbies, but over the period of two years or more, the wide band area increases and the mature cat appears to be only slightly tipped with color.

74.2.2

74.3.4 One tabby variation seen is the golden. Golden is shaded tabbies showing a preponderance of the phaeomelanin ground color over rather than the marking-eumelanin color due to the “wide band” trait. Golden comes 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 is genetically agouti (A/-), with any underlying tabby pattern, with a high degree of rufousing polygenes and wide band (Wb/-) polygenes. Golden competes in a separate color class within the tabby division. The shaded has eumelanin-based color from the tip to about one-third way down the hair shaft with an undercoat of light phaeomelanin. The appearance is one of having a mantle of darker color thrown over the back. The chinchilla will have only the tip of each guard hair colored with eumelanin-based color. Shaded and chinchilla golden 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.

74.2.3

74.3.5 Grizzled. Grizzled is a phenotype theorized to be attributable a mutation at the agouti locus or extension locus. It is a dominant trait. The

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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. The grizzled phenotype is the result of the use of the Jungle Cat (Felis chaus) in the development of the Chausie breed. The Jungle Cat ancestor (black) exhibiting the grizzled phenotype has solid black nose leather and pink paw pads.

74.3.6 Charcoal Tabby. The charcoal coloration is the result of the use of the Asian Leopard Cat (Prionailurus bengalensis) in the development of the Bengal breed and attributable to the presence of agouti signaling protein (ASIP) variants unique to non-domestic species. It is characterized by an increase in dark pigment wherever pigment is already present on the tabby pattern (larger spots, thicker stripes, etc.) and is typically accompanied by a dark mask. This creates multiple pattern effects on the coat such as darker ground and marking coloration, a broader dorsal stripe, and/or a noticeably darker coloration along the nose bridge and cheekbones, which are accented by near white goggles encircling the eyes. All patterns of the charcoal tabby are possible, as are all basic eumelanistic colors.

74.2.4 Grizzled tabbies are the result of a pattern effect caused by a mutation at the agouti locus or extension locus. It is a dominant trait. All patterns of grizzled tabbies are possible as are all basic colors. On patterned tabbies (i.e. mackerel, classic, etc.) the grizzled effect appears in the ground color only.

74.2.5 Charcoal tabbies are the result of a pattern effect caused by an agouti variant affecting pigment distribution. It is a dominant trait caused by the APb gene.

74.2.674.3.7 Tabby Color Chart.

TRADITIONAL	SEPIA	MINK	POINTED
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Comment [SLU23]: Redundant with above, moved from section 72.8.

<p>brown (black) *, ² tabby black ¹ tabby black golden shaded black golden chinchilla ruddy (AB/SO) bronze (EM) blue *, ¹ tabby blue golden shaded blue gold chinchilla choc *, ¹ tabby choc golden shaded choc golden chinchilla cinn *, ¹ tabby cinn golden shaded cinn golden chinchilla lilac *, ¹ tabby lilac golden shaded lilac golden chinchilla fawn *, ¹ tabby fawn golden shaded fawn golden chinchilla red *, ¹ tabby red golden shaded red golden chinchilla cream *, ¹ tabby cream golden shaded cream golden chin</p> <p>brown (black) * torbie black ¹ torbie ruddy torbie (AB/SO) black golden shd torb black golden chin torb blue *, ¹ torbie blue golden shd torb blue golden chin torb choc *, ¹ torbie choc golden shd torb choc golden chin torb cinn *, ¹ torbie cinn golden shd torb cinn golden chin torb lilac *, ¹ torbie lilac golden shd torb lilac golden chin torb fawn *, ¹ torbie fawn golden shd torb fawn golden chin torb</p>	<p>sable * tabby/ seal sepia *, ² tabby/ seal sepia golden shd seal sepia golden chin</p> <p>blue sepia * tabby blue sepia golden shd blue sepia golden chin choc sepia * tabby choc sepia golden shd choc sepia gold chn cinn sepia* tabby cinn sepia gold shd cinn sepia golden chin lilac sepia * tabby lilac sepia golden shd lilac sepia golden chin fawn sepia * tabby fawn sepia golden shd fawn sepia golden chin red sepia * tabby red sepia golden shd red sepia golden chin cream sepia * tabby cream sepia gold sh cream sepia gold chin</p> <p>sable * torbie seal sepia * torbie seal sepia gold sh torb seal sepia gold chn trb blue sepia* torbie blue sepia gold sh trb blue sep gold chn torb choc sepia * torbie choc sepia gold sh trb choc sep gold chn trb cinn sepia * torbie cinn sepia gold sh torb cinn sepia gold chn trb lilac sepia * torbie lilac sepia gold sh trb lilac sepia gold chn trb fawn sepia * torbie fawn sep gold sh torb fawn sep gold chn trb</p>	<p>seal mink *, ² tabby seal mink gold shaded seal mink golden chin</p> <p>blue mink * tabby blue mink gold shaded blue mink gold chn choc mink * tabby choc mink gold shd choc mink gold chn cinn mink * tabby cinn mink gold shaded cinn mink gold chn lilac mink * tabby lilac mink gold shaded lilac mink golden chin fawn mink * tabby fawn mink golden shd fawn mink golden chin red mink * tabby red mink golden shd red mink golden chin cream mink * tabby cream mink golden sh crm mink golden chin</p> <p>seal mink * torbie seal mink gold sh torb seal mink gold chin trb blue mink * torbie blue mink gold sh torb blue mink gold chn trb choc mink * torbie choc mink gold sh torb choc mink gold chn trb cinn mink * torbie cinn mink gold sh torb cinn mink gold chn trb lilac mink * torbie lilac mink gold sh torb lilac mink gold chn trb fawn mink * torbie fawn mink gold sh torb fawn mink gold chn trb</p>	<p>seal ² lynx (tabby) pt seal spotted tabby pt seal marbled tabby pt seal golden shaded pt seal golden chin pt</p> <p>blue lynx (tabby) pt blue golden shaded pt blue golden chin pt choc lynx (tabby) pt choc golden shd pt choc golden chin pt cinn lynx (tabby) pt cinn gold sh point cinn chn gold point lilac lynx (tabby) point lilac gold sh point lilac gold chn point fawn lynx (tabby) point fawn golden shd point fawn golden chin point red lynx (tabby) point red golden shaded pt red golden chin point cream lynx (tabby) pt cream gold sh point cream golden chin pt</p> <p>seal torbie point seal gold sh torb pt seal gold chin torb pt blue torbie point blue gold sh torb pt blue gold chn torb pt choc torbie point choc gold sh torb pt choc chn gold trb pt cinn torbie point cinn gold sh torb pt cinn chn gold torb pt lilac torbie point lilac gold sh torb pt lilac gold chn torb pt fawn torbie point fawn gold sh torb pt fawn gold chn torb pt</p>
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* = classic, mackerel, spotted, marbled, ticked,

¹ = grizzled classic, grizzled mackerel, grizzled spotted, grizzled marbled, grizzled ticked

² = charcoal spotted, charcoal marbled

74.3.74.4 Sepia, Mink and Pointed Tabbies.

~~74.3.1 The nose leather and paw pads will be the same as the full color tabbies.~~

~~74.3.274.4.1 The tabby pattern in tabby (lynx) points is not differentiated EXCEPT in Bengals as required by the breed standard (e.g. Bengals) where the spotted or marbled pattern is designated.~~

Comment [SLU24]: Redundant.

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Comment [SLU25]: Moved above. Paw pad color had not been addressed for Traditional Tabbies!

Comment [SLU26]: Future proofing

75 Silver and/or Smoke Divisions.

~~75.1.1 All cats with the dominant inhibitor gene variant (I/-) are included in this division, regardless of pattern any other color trait. The common denominator of the silvers and smokes is a translucent, silvery white undercoat color of the coat at its base. On kittens and young adults, the white at the base of the hairs is first seen behind the ears and between the toes. The next place this trait can be seen is on the belly and lower sides of the body. The face may have what appear to be faint "goggles" around the eyes and a hint of "chalkiness" on the cheekbones. It may take some time to truly determine if a kitten is a silver/smoke or not, depending upon whether the kitten is a longhair or a shorthair.~~

Comment [SLU27]: "Pattern" is confusing.

Comment [SLU28]: Not restricted to pointed cats, so moved here

Comment [SLU29]: Moved here to eliminate redundancies below.

~~75.175.2~~

~~75.275.3 Traditional Solid and Tortoiseshell Silver/Smokes.~~

~~75.2.175.3.1 The cat should have the appearance of the corresponding solid until the hair is parted to reveal the undercoat color at the base of the coat. 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.~~

Comment [SLU30]: "Undercoat" is used to describe coat texture.

~~75.2.2 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.~~

~~75.2.375.3.2 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. The lack of a pink center to the nose leather may help to distinguish a solid smoke from a silver tabby.

75.3.75.4 Traditional Silver Tabbies and Torbies.

75.3.1.75.4.1 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 eumelanin black-based and redphaeomelanin-based patches or intermingling of color as in the tortoiseshell.

75.3.1.75.4.2 Shaded and Chinchilla Silvers are essentially tabby cats with a depigmented (white), wide agouti band. The hair on the shaded and chinchilla silvers is "tipped" with eumelanin-based or phaeomelanin-based color. The shaded has color from the tip to about one-third way down the hair shaft. 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. Shaded and chinchilla silvers may be born with visible tabby pattern. As they mature, the wide band area increases and the cat appears to be primarily white, tipped with color. 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 74.1.1.5 for descriptions of patterns.)

75.3.1.275.4.2.1 Width of the white band may vary throughout the coat, especially in red/cream silver tabbies, resulting in lighter and darker patches. 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.

75.4 Traditional Shaded Tabbies.

75.4.1 A group of shaded tabbies is known to exist in addition to the silver tabbies (75.6). These are not to be confused with the tipped tabbies in 75.6.1.1 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 black shaded tabby or black shaded torbie rather than a black silver tabby or torbie. This cat is quite distinct

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Comment [SLU31]: Not needed. Verbiage copied here.

~~from the corresponding silver tabby and is judged in a separate color class.~~

Comment [SLU32]: Addressed by the ghost markings section above. Either a cat is agouti or it isn't.

75.5 Sepia, Mink and Pointed Smoke Colors.

75.5.1 ~~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, in these cats, the presence of silver/smoke may be particularly difficult to discern.~~ 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, especially in shorthaired cats. Additionally, there may be ~~tiny little~~ white hairs on the top of the nose, ~~and~~ on the back of the ears, or at the base of the hairs on the forehead. 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~~ However, 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.)

Comment [SLU33]: Redundant with above

75.5.2 ~~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.~~

Comment [SLU34]: More redundancy. Language incorporated above.

75.6 Sepia, Mink and Pointed Silver Tabbies and Torbies.

75.6.1 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.

75.7 Shaded and Chinchilla Points.

75.7.1 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.

75.8 Silver and/or Smoke Color Charts.

	TRADITIONAL	SEPIA
Solid Smokes	black smoke blue smoke chocolate smoke cinnamon smoke lilac smoke fawn smoke red smoke cream smoke	seal smoke sepia blue smoke sepia chocolate smoke sepia cinnamon smoke sepia lilac smoke sepia fawn smoke sepia red smoke sepia cream smoke sepia
Tortie Smokes	black smoke tortie blue smoke tortie chocolate smoke tortie cinnamon smoke tortie lilac smoke tortie fawn smoke tortie	seal smoke sepia tortie blue smoke sepia tortie chocolate smoke sepia tortie cinnamon smoke sepia tortie lilac smoke sepia tortie fawn smoke sepia tortie
Silver Tabbies	black silver *, ² tabby blue silver * tabby chocolate silver * tabby cinnamon silver * tabby lilac silver * tabby fawn silver * tabby red silver * tabby cream silver * tabby black silver * torbie blue silver * torbie chocolate silver * torbie cinnamon silver * torbie lilac silver * torbie fawn silver * torbie	seal silver sepia *, ² tabby blue silver sepia * tabby choc silver sepia * tabby cinn silver sepia * tabby lilac silver sepia * tabby fawn silver sepia * tabby red silver sepia * tabby cream silver sepia * tabby seal silver sepia * torbie blue silver sepia * torbie choc silver sepia * torbie cinn silver sepia * torbie lilac silver sepia * torbie fawn silver sepia * torbie

<u>Tipped</u> <u>Shaded</u> <u>Chinchill</u> <u>a</u>	<u>seal silver shd/chin</u> <u>(torbie)</u> <u>blue silver shd/chin</u> <u>(torbie)</u> <u>choc silver shd/chin</u> <u>(torbie)</u> <u>cinn silver shd/chin</u> <u>(torbie)</u> <u>lilac silver shd/chin</u> <u>(torbie)</u> <u>fawn silver shd/chin</u> <u>(torbie)</u> <u>red silver</u> <u>shaded/chinchilla</u> <u>cream silver</u> <u>shaded/chin</u>	<u>seal silver sepia shd/chin</u> <u>(torbie)</u> <u>blue silver sepia shd/chin</u> <u>(torbie)</u> <u>choc silver sepia shd/chin</u> <u>(torbie)</u> <u>cinn silver sepia shd/chin</u> <u>(torbie)</u> <u>lilac silver sepia shd/chin</u> <u>(torbie)</u> <u>fawn silver sepia shd/chin</u> <u>(torbie)</u> <u>red silver sepia</u> <u>shaded/chin</u> <u>cream silver sepia</u> <u>shaded/chin</u>
Shaded- Tabbies	black shaded * tabby/torbie blue shaded * tabby/torbie chocolate shaded * tabby/torbie cinnamon shaded * tabby/torbie lilac shaded * tabby/torbie fawn shaded * tabby/torbie red shaded * tabby cream shaded* tabby	seal shaded sepia * tabby/torbie blue shaded sepia * tabby/torbie choc shaded sepia * tabby/torbie cinn shaded sepia * tabby/torbie lilac shaded sepia * tabby/torbie fawn shaded sepia * tab/torbie red shaded sepia * tabby cream shaded sepia * tabby

Comment [SLU35]: Mistakenly omitted from previous version

* = classic, mackerel, spotted, marbled, ticked
² = charcoal spotted, charcoal marbled

	MINK	POINTED
Solid Smokes	seal smoke mink blue smoke mink choc smoke mink cinn smoke mink lilac smoke mink fawn smoke mink red smoke mink cream smoke mink	seal smoke point blue smoke point choc smoke point cinn smoke point lilac smoke point fawn smoke point red smoke point cream smoke point
Tortie Smokes	seal smoke mink tortie blue smoke mink tortie choc smoke mink tortie cinn smoke mink tortie lilac smoke mink tortie fawn smoke mink tortie	seal smoke tortie point blue smoke tortie point choc smoke tort point cinn smoke tortie point lilac smoke tortie point fawn smoke tort point
Silver Tabbies	seal silver mink [*] , ² tabby/torbie blue silver mink * tabby/torbie choc silver mink * tabby/torbie cinn silver mink * tab/torbie lilac silver mink * tab/torbie fawn silver mink* tab/torbie red silver mink* tabby cream silver mink* tabby	seal silver tabby/torbie point seal silver ² spotted tabby point seal silver ² marbled tabby point blue silver tabby/torbie point choc silver tabby/torbie point cinn silver tabby/torbie point lilac silver tabby/torbie point fawn silver tabby/torbie point red silver tabby point cream silver tabby point
Tipped Shaded Chinchilla	seal silver mink shd/chin (torbie) blue silver mink shd/chin (torbie) choc silver mink shd/chin (torbie) cinn silver mink shd/chin (torbie) lilac silver mink shd/chin (torbie) fawn silver mink shd/chin (torbie)	seal silver shd/chin (torbie) point blue silver shd/chin (torbie) point choc silver shd/chin (torbie) point cinn silver shd/chin (torbie) point lilac silver shd/chin (torbie) point fawn silver shd/chin (torbie) point
	red silver mink shaded/chinchilla cream silver mink shaded/chin	red silver shaded/chin point cream silver shaded/chin point
Shaded Tabbies	seal shaded mink * tabby/torbie blue shaded mink * tabby/torbie choc sh mink * tabby/torbie cinn shaded mink * tabby/torbie lilac shaded mink * tabby/torbie fawn sh mink * tabby/torbie red shaded mink * tabby cream shaded mink * tabby	seal shaded tabby/torbie pt blue shaded tabby/torbie pt choc shaded tabby/torbie pt cinn shaded tabby/torbie pt lilac shaded tabby/torbie pt fawn shaded tabby/torbie pt red shaded tabby point cream shaded tabby point

* = classic, mackerel, spotted, marbled, ticked

² = charcoal spotted lynx, charcoal marbled lynx

76 Any Color with White Divisions.

76.1 Any color in the four non-white divisions of any category may occur with white spotting, a result of dominant and recessive variants of the KIT gene. These cats are judged in the 'with white' division of the corresponding color division/category. Thus a black and white cat is judged in the 'traditional solid with white' division; a seal smoke sepia and white cat is judged in the 'sepia silver/smoke with white' division.) Cats may occur with unspecified white placement or with one of the four recognized patterns of white: gloved, mitted, bi-color or van.

76.1.1 Gloved pattern (w^g/w^g). A predominantly colored cat with white limited to the paws and back legs with minimal white allowed on the ventral midline. White on the head is not allowed.

76.1.2 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 $\frac{1}{4}$ white.

76.1.3 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 $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ white.

76.1.4 Van pattern. A predominantly white cat with discrete 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).

Comment [SLU36]: Too widespread for this.

76.2 The various piebald patterns compete for best of color based on the color of the pigmented areas, except in those breeds for which the specific placement of white is a distinguishing characteristic and a substantial number of points is allocated to the placement of white markings. In such cases, the cats compete for best of color based on the color of the pigmented area and the pattern of white (i.e. seal point mitted, seal point bi-color, etc.).

~~76.3 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.~~

Comment [SLU37]: Redundant with 71.1.2.

~~76.476.3~~ 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.

~~76.576.4~~ In ~~cats based on torties~~ tortoiseshell and ~~torbie cats~~, the ~~black~~ eumelanin-based and ~~sex-link red~~ pheomelanin-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, more intermingled patches of color (e.g., ~~the tortoiseshell and white~~). Preference is to be given to bolder, more vivid, distinctive markings.

Comment [SLU38]: Removed reference to designer name

~~76.676.5~~ **Sepia, Mink and Pointed** ~~Particolors~~ With White.

Comment [SLU39]: Removed reference to obsolete name

~~76.6.176.5.1~~ Cats in the “with white” divisions of 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 cats which do not exhibit the white spotting factor. ~~At no time should color patches or patches of shading on the body be considered a fault.~~

Comment [SLU40]: Needs to be addressed in individual breed standards

Color Definitions

78 Color Definitions. Individual breed standards that have a more restrictive or variant definition of color including paw pad and/or nose leather color take precedence over the Uniform Color Description.

78.1 Ambers

Amber (Black, chocolate, cinnamon): Kittens start out looking like one of the eumelanistic colors, but the eumelanistic color is gradually replaced during the first year of life by pheomelanin. Mature adult cats will range anywhere from a deep burnt sienna, a warm apricot, a rich copper brown, tan, or yellow to a cold beige or grey-beige color depending on the amount of rufousing present. Skin around eyes, on the lips, nose, and paw pads retains the dark color of the cat's eumelanistic genotype. For example, a black amber tabby will have black eyeliner, black lips, black nose leather, and black paw pads.

Light Amber (blue, lilac, fawn): Kittens start out looking like one of the dilute eumelanistic colors, but that is gradually replaced during the first year of life by dilute pheomelanin. Range from pale bluish ivory to a buff or oatmeal to a warm fawn, depending on the amount of rufousing present. Skin will retain the color of the cat's dilute eumelanistic genotype. For example, a blue amber tabby will have blue eyeliner, blue lips, blue nose leather, and blue paw pads.

78.2 Blacks (B/-, C/-, D/-).

PAW PAD AND NOSE LEATHER COLOR. Paw pads will be black, charcoal or brownish black. Nose leather will be black except in tabbies where nose leather will be brick outlined in black or solid black. Paw pads and nose leather in torties and torbies may be black, pink or mottled.

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.

Black Golden Chinchilla: 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. Skin pigment around eyes, lips and nose is black.

Black Golden Chinchilla Torbie: Same as a Black Golden Chinchilla 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. Skin pigment around eyes and lips is black

Black Golden Shaded: 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. Skin pigment around eyes and lips is black.

Black Golden Shaded Torbie: Same as a Black Shaded 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.

Black Silver Chinchilla: 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. Skin pigment around eyes, lips and nose is black.

Black Silver Chinchilla Torbie: Same as Black Silver Chinchilla 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 Silver Shaded: 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. Skin pigment around eyes, lips and nose is black.

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

Black Silver Tabby: Dense black pattern markings on a clear silver white ground. Skin pigment around eyes, lips and nose is 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.

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.

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.

Black Tortoiseshell: Black with patches or intermingled areas of red on body and extremities. Various shades of red acceptable.

Bronze (EM ONLY): Warm brown ground color ticked with dark brown, gray undercoat close to the skin. Pattern black or dark brown.

Brown (Black) Tabby: Pattern to be black or very dark brown; ground color ranging from a rich copper brown, tan, or yellow to a cold beige or grey-beige color depending on the amount of rufousing present. Skin pigment around eyes, lips and nose is black. Tail tip 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.

Ruddy Ticked Tabby (AB/SO ONLY): Orange brown ranging from warm apricot to deep burnt sienna, ticked with black or dark brown.

Ruddy Ticked Torbie (AB/SO ONLY): Orange brown ranging from warm apricot to deep burnt sienna, ticked with black or dark brown, with patches or intermingled areas of red on the body and extremities.

78.3 **Blues** (B/-, d/d).

PAW PAD AND NOSE LEATHER COLOR. Paw pads will be dark blue to slate grey. Nose leather will be dark blue to slate grey except in tabbies where nose leather will be rose outlined in blue. Paw pads and nose leather may have rosy undertones. Paw pads and nose leather in torties and torbies may be dark blue to slate grey, rose pink or mottled.

Blue: Even bright blue, ranging from pale blue-grey to deep slate grey, lighter shades may be preferred in some breeds.

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.

Blue Golden Chinchilla: Warm rufoused fawn or oatmeal 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. Skin pigment around eyes, lips and nose is blue

Blue Golden Chinchilla Torbie: Same as a Blue Golden Chinchilla 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.

Blue Golden Shaded: Warm rufoused fawn or oatmeal 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. Skin pigment around eyes, lips and nose is blue.

Blue Golden Shaded Torbie: Same as a Blue Golden Shaded 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.

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.

Blue Mink: Body soft blue-grey to medium blue. Points darker than body color, medium blue to slate, in direct relation to body color.

Blue Mink Tortie: Soft blue-grey to medium blue with darker blue points, mixed with light cream with light apricot to peach overtones of the cream mink.

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.

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.

Blue Sepia Tortie: Medium blue with fawn overtones mixed with light cream with light apricot overtones of the cream sepia.

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

Blue Silver Chinchilla: 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. Skin pigment around eyes, lips and nose is blue.

Blue Silver Chinchilla 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.

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.

Blue Silver Shaded: 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. Skin pigment around eyes, lips and nose is blue.

Blue Silver Shaded Point: Body, legs and underside of tail glacial white, sprinkling of pale blue-grey tipping on back permissible. Ears uniformly tipped in pale blue-grey. Muzzle same color as ears. Slight facial barring is blue-grey. Skin pigment around nose is slate. Heels and topside of tail tipped in blue-grey to slate.

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

Blue Silver Shaded Torbie Point: Same as Blue Silver Shaded Point with patches of cream. Torbie shaded points can have very little evidence of red/cream, sometimes just a toe or a spot on the muzzle, forehead or tail.

Blue Silver Tabby: Dense blue-grey markings on a silver white ground.

Blue Silver Torbie: Dense blue-grey markings on a silver white ground. Patches or intermingled areas of cream on the body and extremities.

Blue Silver Torbie Point: Same as Blue Silver Lynx (Tabby) Point with random mottling of cream in the points and on the body.

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.

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.

Blue Smoke Tortie: Bluish silver white undercoat deeply 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.

Blue Tabby: Deep blue pattern markings; ground color may range from pale bluish ivory to a buff or oatmeal. Warm fawn patina over the whole.

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.

Blue Torbie Point: Same as Blue Lynx (Tabby) Point with patches or intermingling of cream in the points and on the body.

Blue Tortie: Clear blue with well-defined patches or intermingled areas of cream.

Blue Tortie Point: Same as for Blue Point with random mottling of cream in the points and on the body.

78.4 **Chocolates** (b/b or b/b^l, D/-)

PAW PAD AND NOSE LEATHER COLOR. Paw pads range from chocolate to warm rose brown to brownish salmon pink. Nose leather ranges from chocolate to warm rose brown except in tabbies where nose leather will be burnt rose outlined in chocolate. Paw pads and nose leather

should have rosy undertones. Paw pads and nose leather in torties and torbies may be chocolate, rose or mottled.

Chocolate: Rich shade of warm chocolate brown; color tends toward medium red brown rather than black-brown or sable. Whiskers same color as coat.

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.

Chocolate Golden Chinchilla: Warm apricot to fawn beige undercoat. Coat on back, flanks, head and tail sufficiently tipped with chocolate to enhance the rufoused ground. Legs and the end of the tail may be shaded with chocolate tipping. Chin, stomach and chest consistent lighter tone than undercoat. Skin pigment around eyes, lips and nose is chocolate.

Chocolate Golden Chinchilla Torbie: Same as Chocolate Golden Chinchilla 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.

Chocolate Golden Shaded: Warm rufoused apricot to fawn beige 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. Skin pigment around eyes, lips and nose is chocolate.

Chocolate Golden Shaded Torbie: Same as Chocolate Golden Shaded 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.

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.

Chocolate Mink: Body buff-cream to beige, darkening to buff in older cats. Points golden tan to warm milk chocolate or coffee brown.

Chocolate Mink Tortie: Buff cream to beige with points of tan, milk chocolate or coffee brown, mixed with red with pale peach beige to apricot overtones of the red mink.

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.

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.

Chocolate Sepia Tortie: Warm honey beige with overtones ranging from grey to pink mixed with apricot with melon-orange overtones of the red sepia.

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.

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.

Chocolate Silver Shaded: 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. Skin pigment around eyes, lips and nose is chocolate.

Chocolate Silver Shaded Point: Body, legs and underside of tail white, sprinkling of light cocoa tipping on back permissible. Ears uniformly tipped in light cocoa. Muzzle same color as ears. Slight facial barring is cocoa. Skin pigment around nose is dark chocolate. Heels and topside of tail tipped in cocoa to dark chocolate.

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

Chocolate Silver Shaded Torbie Point: Same as Chocolate Silver Shaded Point with patches of red/cream. Torbie shaded points can have very little evidence of red/cream, sometimes just a toe or a spot on the muzzle, forehead or tail.

Chocolate Silver Tabby: Deep chocolate markings on a silver white ground.

Chocolate Silver Torbie: Same as Chocolate Silver Tabby with patches or intermingling of various shades of red.

Chocolate Silver Torbie Point: Same as Chocolate Silver Lynx (Tabby) Point with random mottling of several shades of red in the points and on the body.

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.

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.

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.

Chocolate Tabby: Markings a deep warm chocolate brown on a ground color ranging from warm coppery brown to apricot to fawn beige.

Chocolate Torbie: Same as Chocolate Tabby with patches or intermingling of various shades of red.

Chocolate Torbie Point: Same as Chocolate Lynx (Tabby) Point with patches or intermingling of red in the points and on the body. Various shades of red accepted.

Chocolate Tortie: Warm chocolate brown with patches or intermingling of various shades of red.

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.

78.5 **Cinnamons** (b^l/b^l, D/-)

PAW PAD AND NOSE LEATHER COLOR. Paw pads are a pinkish tan. Nose leather is a pinkish tan except in tabbies where nose leather will be pinkish tan outlined in cinnamon. Paw pads and nose leather in torties and torbies may be pinkish tan, pink or mottled.

Cinnamon: Light warm brown, the color of a cinnamon stick; distinctly lighter, warmer and redder than chocolate. Whiskers same color as coat.

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.

Cinnamon Golden Chinchilla: Warm honey to sorrel undercoat. Coat on back, flanks, head and tail sufficiently tipped with cinnamon to enhance the rufoused ground color. Legs and the end of the tail may be shaded with cinnamon tipping. Chin, stomach and chest consistent lighter tone than undercoat. Skin pigment around eyes, lips and nose is cinnamon.

Cinnamon Golden Chinchilla Torbie: Same as Cinnamon Golden Chinchilla 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 Golden Shaded: Warm rufoused honey to sorrel 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. Skin pigment around eyes, lips and nose is cinnamon.

Cinnamon Golden Shaded Torbie: Same as Cinnamon Golden Shaded 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.

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.

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.

Cinnamon Mink Tortie: Golden to amber body with an apricot cast, with points of light ruddy tan, soft muted burnt sienna or sorrel, mixed with red with pale peach beige to apricot overtones of the red mink.

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.

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.

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.

Cinnamon Silver Shaded: 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. Skin pigment around eyes, lips and nose is cinnamon.

Cinnamon Silver Shaded Point: Body, legs and underside of tail white, sprinkling of pale honey tipping on back permissible. Ears uniformly tipped in pale honey. Muzzle same color as ears. Slight facial barring is honey. Skin pigment around nose is light warm brown. Heels and topside of tail tipped in honey to light warm brown.

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

Cinnamon Silver Shaded Torbie Point: Same as Cinnamon Silver Shaded Point with patches of red/cream. Torbie shaded points can have very little evidence of red/cream, sometimes just a toe or a spot on the muzzle, forehead or tail.

Cinnamon Silver Tabby: Markings a rich cinnamon brown on a silver white ground.

Cinnamon Silver Torbie: Same as Cinnamon Silver Tabby with patches or intermingling of various shades of red.

Cinnamon Silver Torbie Point: Same as Cinnamon Silver Lynx (Tabby) Point with random mottling of several shades of red in the points and on the body.

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.

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.

Cinnamon Tabby: Markings a rich cinnamon brown on a pale warm honey ground.

Cinnamon Torbie: Same as Cinnamon Tabby with patches or intermingling of various shades of red.

Cinnamon Torbie Point: Same as Cinnamon Lynx (Tabby) Point except with random mottling of several shades of red in the points and on the body.

Cinnamon Tortie: Light, warm, cinnamon brown with patches intermingling of various shades of red.

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.

78.6 **Creams** (d/d, O)

PAW PAD AND NOSE LEATHER COLOR. Paw pads and nose leather are pink.

Cream: Even shade of buff cream, ranging from dusty yellow to almost pumpkin, cool in tone; sound to the roots.

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.

Cream Golden Chinchilla: 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.

Cream Golden Shaded: 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. Skin pigment around eyes, lips and nose is 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.

Cream Mink: Pale cream with apricot cream to peach point color.

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.

Cream Sepia: Light cream with apricot undertones.

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.

Cream Silver Chinchilla: 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. Skin pigment around eyes, lips and nose is 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.

Cream Silver Shaded: 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. Skin pigment around eyes, lips and nose is pink.

Cream Silver Shaded Point: Body, legs and underside of tail snow white, sprinkling of pale sand tipping on back permissible. Ears uniformly tipped in pale sand. Muzzle same color as ears. Slight facial barring is sand. Skin pigment around nose is pink. Backs of legs and topside of tail tipped in sand to champagne.

Cream Silver Tabby: Creamy beige markings or tipping on a pale white ground.

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.

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.

78.7 **Fawns** (b¹/b¹, d/d).

PAW PAD AND NOSE LEATHER COLOR. Paw pads and nose leather are a dusty rose (with no blue or lavender tones), except in tabbies where nose leather will be dusty rose outlined in fawn. Paw pads and nose leather in torties and torbies may be dusty rose, pink or mottled.

Fawn: Warm pinkish beige with pale cocoa overtone; pinkish buff; taupe. Whiskers same color as coat.

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.

Fawn Golden Chinchilla: Pale rufoused oatmeal 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. Skin pigment around eyes, lips and nose is fawn.

Fawn Golden Chinchilla Torbie: Same as a Fawn Golden Chinchilla 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 Golden Shaded: Pale rufoused oatmeal 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. Skin pigment around eyes, lips and nose is fawn.

Fawn Golden Shaded Torbie: Same as Fawn Golden Shaded 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.

Fawn Lynx (Tabby) Point: Body magnolia white. Points warm pinkish beige or taupe barring distinctly separated by ground color.

Fawn Mink: Body light rosy sandy beige. Points warm pinkish buff, a light mocha or cocoa shade, with pale lavender grey undertones.

Fawn Mink Tortie: Light rosy sandy beige body with points pinkish buff, a light mocha or cocoa with pale lavender overtones, mixed with light cream with light apricot to peach overtones of the cream mink.

Fawn Point: Body magnolia white, shading gradually to lighter color on the belly and chest. Points warm pinkish beige or taupe.

Fawn Sepia: Warm taupe or beige.

Fawn Sepia Tortie: Warm taupe or beige with pale lavender grey undertones mixed with light cream with light apricot overtones of the cream sepia.

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.

Fawn Silver Chinchilla: 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. Skin pigment around eyes, lips and nose is fawn.

Fawn Silver Chinchilla 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.

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.

Fawn Silver Shaded: 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. Skin pigment around eyes, lips and nose is fawn.

Fawn Silver Shaded Point: Body, legs and underside of tail white, sprinkling of cool beige tipping on back permissible. Ears uniformly tipped in cool beige. Muzzle same color as ears. Slight facial barring is beige. Skin pigment around nose is taupe. Heels and topside of tail tipped in beige to taupe.

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

Fawn Silver Shaded Torbie Point: Same as Fawn Silver Shaded Point with patches of cream. Torbie shaded points can have very little evidence of red/cream, sometimes just a toe or a spot on the muzzle, forehead or tail.

Fawn Silver Tabby: Dense pinkish beige markings on a silver white ground.

Fawn Silver Torbie: Dense pinkish beige markings on a pale silver ground with patches or intermingling of cream.

Fawn Silver Torbie Point: Same as Fawn Silver Lynx (Tabby) Point with random mottling of cream in the points and on the body.

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.

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 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.

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 warm pinkish beige or taupe markings.

Fawn Torbie: Same as Fawn Tabby with random mottling of cream.

Fawn Torbie Point: Same as Fawn Lynx (Tabby) Point with random mottling of cream in the points and on the body.

Fawn Tortie: Warm fawn with patches or intermingling of cream.

Fawn Tortie Point: Same as Fawn Point except with random mottling of cream in the points and on the body.

78.8 **Lilacs** (b/b, d/d) or (b/b^l, d/d).

PAW PAD AND NOSE LEATHER COLOR. Paw pads and nose leather are lavender pink except in tabbies where nose leather will be lavender pink outlined in lilac. Paw pads and nose leather in torties and torbies may be lavender pink, pink or mottled.

Lilac: Rich warm lavender with pinkish tone.

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.

Lilac Golden Chinchilla: Warm pinkish lavender undercoat. Coat on back, flanks, head and tail sufficiently tipped with lilac to enhance the appearance of the ground color. Legs and the end of the tail may be shaded with lilac tipping. Chin, stomach and chest consistent lighter tone than undercoat. Skin pigment around eyes, lips and nose is lilac.

Lilac Golden Chinchilla Torbie: Same as Lilac Golden Chinchilla 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 Golden Shaded: Warm pinkish lavender 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. Skin pigment around eyes, lips and nose is lilac.

Lilac Golden Shaded Torbie: Same as a Lilac Golden Shaded 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.

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.

Lilac Mink: Body very pale pearl to silvery grey, often with warm undertones. Points light pewter to taupe grey with pinkish lavender cast.

Lilac Mink Tortie: Pale pearl to silvery grey body with points a light pewter to taupe with a pinkish lavender cast, mixed with light cream with light apricot to peach overtones of the cream mink.

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.

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.

Lilac Sepia Tortie: Bright silvery platinum grey with pink overtones mixed with light cream with light apricot overtones of cream sepia.

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.

Lilac Silver Chinchilla: Warm pinkish lavender 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. Skin pigment around eyes, lips and nose is lilac.

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

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.

Lilac Silver Shaded: 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. Skin pigment around eyes, lips and nose is lilac.

Lilac Silver Shaded Point: Body, legs and underside white, sprinkling of pale dove-grey tipping on back permissible. Ears uniformly tipped in pale dove-grey. Muzzle same color as ears. Slight facial barring is dove-grey. Skin pigment around nose is deep lavender. Heels and topside of tail tipped in dove-grey to deep lavender.

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

Lilac Silver Shaded Torbie Point: Same as Lilac Silver Shaded Point with patches of cream. Torbie shaded points can have very little evidence of red/cream, sometimes just a toe or a spot on the muzzle, forehead or tail.

Lilac Silver Tabby: Pale silver white ground color. Tabby markings a darker lavender affording sufficient contrast with the ground color.

Lilac Silver Torbie: Same as Lilac Silver Tabby with patches or intermingling of cream.

Lilac Silver Torbie Point: Same as Lilac Silver Lynx (Tabby) Point with random mottling of cream in the points and on the body.

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 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.

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.

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.

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.

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

Lilac Tortie: Rich warm lavender with a pinkish tone, with patches or intermingling of pale cream.

Lilac Tortie Point: Same as Lilac Point with random mottling of cream in the points and on the body.

78.9 **Reds** (B/-, D/-, O).

PAW PAD AND NOSE LEATHER COLOR. Paw pads and nose leather range from rosy pink to hot pink.

Red: Rich, clear red, ranging from melon to mahogany, without shading, marking or ticking.

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.

Red Golden Chinchilla: 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. Skin pigment around eyes, lips and nose is pink.

Red Golden Shaded: 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. Skin pigment around eyes, lips and nose is 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.

Red Mink: Body color pale peach beige with apricot tint to the points.

Red Point: Body warm, even, creamy white. Points a deep orange “hot” red, the deeper the better.

Red Sepia: Light apricot shading to melon-orange overtones.

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.

Red Silver Chinchilla: 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. Skin pigment around eyes, lips and nose is rosy 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.

Red Silver Shaded: 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. Skin pigment around eyes, lips and nose is rose pink.

Red Silver Shaded Point: Body, legs and underside of tail snow white, sprinkling of pale peach tipping on back permissible. Ears uniformly tipped in pale peach. Muzzle same color as ears. Slight facial barring is peach. Skin pigment around nose is pink. Heels and topside of tail tipped in peach to apricot.

Red Silver Tabby: Deep red markings on a pale translucent ivory ground.

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.

Red Tabby: Dense dark red markings on a pale red ground.

78.10 **Ruddy.** Refer to Blacks.

78.11 **Seals** (B/-, c*/c*, D/-).

PAW PAD AND NOSE LEATHER COLOR. Paw pads are brownish black with rosy undertones allowed. Nose leather is solid brownish black, or brick outlined in brownish black. Paw pads and nose leather in torties and torbies may be brownish black, brick or mottled.

Seal Chinchilla Point: Body silver white. Tipping on the ears and tail dark brown. No facial markings. No tipping on legs. Silver white hair on tops and bottoms of feet.

Seal Lynx (Tabby) Point: Body ranging from ivory to pale fawn beige (light tan) 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 brown to brownish black barring, distinct and separated by lighter ground color. Tail tip brown to brownish black. Ears warm brown with lighter thumbprint in center.

Seal Mink: Body a warm medium-brown, shading to a slightly lighter hue on the underparts. Points bitter chocolate to sable brown.

Seal Mink Tortie: Warm medium brown body with points of bitter chocolate to sable brown, mixed with red with pale peach beige to apricot overtones of the red mink.

Seal Mink Tabby: Body ranging from ivory to light tan. Tabby pattern bitter chocolate to sable brown. Ivory or cream spectacles encircling the eyes. Ivory or cream whisker pads and chin desirable. Tail tip dark brownish black.

Seal Point: Body ranging from ivory to pale fawn beige, shading gradually into a lighter color on the belly and chest. Points ranging from a warm seal brown to a deep brownish black.

Seal Sepia (Sable): Rich, warm sable brown, shading almost imperceptibly to a slightly lighter hue on the underparts. Extremities slightly darker than body color.

Seal Sepia (Sable) Tortie: Rich, warm sable brown mixed with apricot with melon-orange overtones of red sepia.

Seal Sepia Tabby: Body ranging from ivory to 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.

Seal Shaded Point: Body silver white. Ears, muzzle and tail tipped with dark 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.

Seal Silver Lynx (Tabby) Point: Body ranging from ivory to 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 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.

Seal Silver Mink Tabby: Body ranging from ivory to light tan. Tabby pattern ranging from cold bitter chocolate to brown. Ivory or cream spectacles encircling the eyes. Ivory or cream whisker pads and chin desirable. Tail tip dark brownish black. Under side of the base of the tail silver white. Seal coloring will be colder and duller than in the non-silver mink tabby. Ears cold brown with lighter thumbprint in center.

Seal Silver Sepia Tabby: Body ranging from ivory to tan. Tabby pattern cold brown. Ivory or cream spectacles encircling the eyes. Ivory or cream whisker pads and chin desirable. Tail tip dark brownish black. Under side of the base of the tail silver white. Seal coloring will be colder and duller than in the non-silver sepia tabby. Ears cold brown with lighter thumbprint in center.

Seal Silver Shaded Point: Body, legs and underside of tail ice white, sprinkling of brushed aluminum tipping on back permissible. Ears uniformly tipped in brushed aluminum. Muzzle same color as ears. Slight facial barring is aluminum. Skin pigment around nose is platinum grey. Heels and topside of tail tipped in aluminum to platinum grey.

Seal Silver Shaded Torbie Point: Same as Seal Silver Shaded Point with patches of red/cream. Torbie shaded points can have very little evidence of red/cream, sometimes just a toe or a spot on the muzzle, forehead or tail.

Seal Silver Torbie Point: Same as Seal Silver Lynx (Tabby Point) with random mottling of several shades of red in the points and on the body.

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.

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.

Seal Torbie Point: Same as Seal Lynx (Tabby) Point except with patches or intermingling of red in the points and on the body. Various shades of red accepted.

Seal Tortie Point: Same as Seal Point except with random mottling of several shades of red in the points and on the body.

78.12 **Tortoiseshell**. Refer to Blacks.

78.13 **Whites**.

PAW PAD AND NOSE LEATHER COLOR. Paw pads and nose leather will be pink.

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 1 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.

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. 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

~~AMELANISTIC:~~

~~The absence of melanin (the pigment responsible for color) in a cat's coat, skin, or eyes. Amelanistic hair will appear white, while amelanistic eyes will be pink. Albinism is a disorder that causes extreme amelanistic characteristics where all parts of a cat are affected.~~

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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 makeup 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.

COWHOCKING:

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

CRISP:

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

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/SHORTHAIK:

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.

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.~~

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.

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.)

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 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:

Horizontal Crimp is located near the base of the ear. As the cartilage comes up out of the skull, it forms a heavy horizontal ridge usually completely across the width of the ear. This 'opens' the ear, flattening it out, so the natural cupping of the ear base is deformed giving the ear a very wide 'inside out' appearance. The ear begins its curvature from this unpleasant ridge, rather than the normal base of the ear. Can be seen in a wide range of expression from mild to severe. May also display thickened cartilage, with ridges and bumps. This genetically undesirable trait may or may not have 'correct' curvature, is not aesthetically pleasing to the eye, sometimes bends back almost to the head, is unpleasant to the touch. This may also negatively impact the ear canal. Horizontal Crimp - mild, can be hidden under longhair. It is a trait that MUST be identified by touch.

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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:

- Mask refers to frontal facial features that may differ from the normally accepted markings of a cat's face. Masks may refer to the darker color around the eyes, nose, muzzle and chin of a pointed, sepia or mink cat and which may be connected to the ears by tracings.
- Mask may refer to areas of the face that are hairless or sparsely haired around the eyes, nose, muzzle, and chin tip giving a ghostlike appearance to the face. The sparsely haired or hairless areas are connected.

MITTED PATTERN:

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.

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.

MITTEN FOOT:

Polydactyl paw where four toes are in a normal position along with a thumb and possibly additional toes that are separated from the normally placed toes, giving the appearance of a hand or baseball glove.

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):

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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).

PATTY FOOT:

Polydactyl paw where all toes are equally spaced, forming a large symmetrical foot.

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.

POM POM TAIL:

Effect created by knotted/fused vertebrae and fur of the Japanese Bobtail.

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/-*).

ROAN;

A unique coloration in which solid white hairs are thickly interspersed with normal pigmented hairs throughout a cat's coat. The color in the pigmented hairs defines the description for roan (i.e., black roan, blue roan, red roan, etc.).

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:

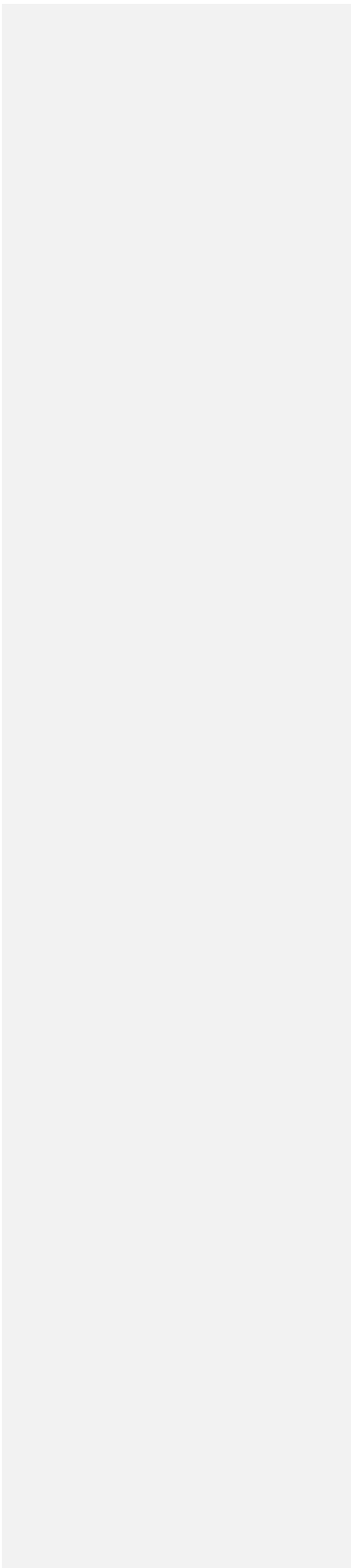
A variation of the tabby pattern whereby doughnut or floral shapes instead of spots are formed.

RUFOUS:

Refers to a reddening of the coat color, especially the ground color in black 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 ticked 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 or 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 determine whether a cat is classified as a chinchilla *or* a shaded. The defining characteristic of a smoke is NOT the degree of tipping, but the fact that the cat is a non-agouti, or solid, cat regardless of how the silver manifests itself.

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.

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Proposal "Genealogical Pedigree"

Background

TICA has the largest registry of pedigreed cats in the world. Pedigree information is valuable information for breeders, especially "line chasers" who want to have information tracing back to the foundation of their cat.

At this moment this information might be available in the TICA registry but it is not made available. An owner of a cat can order a 5-generation pedigree but has no way to obtain insight in the genealogical background behind these 5-generations. There are websites available with this information (like pawpeds) but such databases are maintained by volunteers and are not always reliable.

Selling this "genealogical" information from TICA's registry would be a service for TICA's members and a way to generate business.

The goal of this proposal is to create an option to sell a genealogical 5-generation pedigree.

Proposal

An owner of a cat can order a genealogical pedigree of one of the ancestors of his/her cat for the same price as a 5-generation certified pedigree.

This genealogical pedigree will always have 5 generations. In case there is no genealogical information available for all 5 generations (e.g. in case of a foundation cat or transfer) the fields will be left blank.

To order a genealogical pedigree the owner must provide the following information:

- proof of ownership of the cat,
- the 5 generation pedigree of the cat and/or all 5 generation genealogical pedigrees proving that the owner orders information related to his/her own cat,
- the name of which cat in these 5 generation pedigree(s) the owner wants to order a genealogical pedigree.

To order a genealogical pedigree a request can be sent to submit.work@tica.org with the above described required information attached.

In order to prevent pedigree fraud, this pedigree will be identified as a genealogical pedigree: instead of CERTIFIED PEDIGREE the pedigree will have the header CERTIFIED GENEALOGICAL PEDIGREE (see notes).

Notes:

I discussed this proposal in November 2017 with Martin Wood and he indicated that this proposal does not involve any rules so it didn't need to go through rules.

My original proposal was based on an idea that an owner could order a foundation report which would give the owner all pedigree information dating back to the foundation. However, this could be a huge family tree and TICA doesn't have the IT infrastructure to make this information available online.

This is a "tuned down" proposal which still fulfills a certain demand from breeders and (hopefully) easy to implement.

This proposal is discussed with Frances Cardona of the Executive Office and the agreement was that it is important to make it clear on the pedigree itself that it is not the original pedigree to avoid possible fraud. The proposal is to change the header of the pedigree into CERTIFIED GENEALOGICAL PEDIGREE. However, if this would prove to be complicated from an IT point of view to realise, other solutions would be no problem (as long as the goal is achieved to make it clear that the pedigree in question is not the original pedigree).

Proposal "Expand our registry with genetic information"

Background

Genetic testing for cats has been available for a couple of years. In the beginning only a couple of genes could be tested. But nowadays more and more genetic tests are available on color, coat, health and parentage. Most laboratories offer products where the pricing is tailored on the number of genes tested but others like MyCatDNA offer a complete panel of all available genetic tests.

At this moment there are several other registries which already started to incorporate genetic information in their registry.

Some examples:

- LOOF: publishes results on their pedigree on dna confirmed parentage and some health tests like HCM ragdoll
- Fife: each club has their own pedigree program but several clubs publish results of some DNA tests on their pedigrees.
- GCCF: offers to store complete dna results in the GCCF database.

TICA has the largest registry of pedigreed cats in the world. In the registry and related pedigree information of the cat is available on its parentage, date of birth, sex, breed, coat length, coat color. At this moment there is no information recorded on the genetic make up of the cat. As result there is no genetic information available on the pedigree of the cat.

For a genetic registry it is time to get that ball rolling!

Things to consider however

- Pedigree: who decides which information would/should be made available on TICA's pedigrees?
The breed committees, genetic committee, both, other?
- Quality control:
Will TICA accept the results of all laboratories?
Will TICA accept the results when the test is sent to the laboratory by the owner instead of a vet?
- Quality of our genetic registry:
What will be the course of action in case DNA results do not confirm the information in our database like the color of the cat or the parentage?
- IT: is TICA's database (TDS) able to include new additional genetic information, is it possible to print DNA information on the pedigrees and/or provide new products like a COMPLETE CERTIFIED DNA PEDIGREE.

In short: this isn't as simple as simply adding a new rule. However, if we want to step into the future this development is important and we need to start working on this subject.

Proposal

1. Quality of our genetic registry and the pedigree can be substantially improved by the results of genetic tests on coat, parentage and morphology.

Proposal:

- a. The Board has the authority to decide which DNA data will be registered and reported. The genetics committee will advise the Board.
- b. Only test results which were sent in by a veterinarian whereby the cat's identity is confirmed through the microchip will be accepted for registration.
- c. Data for coat color related DNA results will be recorded and added to the registration of the cat and certified pedigree if available. This will include the regularly tested loci: A, B, C, D, and O.

The color from the DNA test will determine how the cat is registered with TICA. This means that if the DNA test reports a different color, the color in TICA's registry will be changed conform the DNA report.

- d. DNA data related to parentage testing will be recorded and added to the registration of the cat and certified pedigree if available.

In case the parentage test result don't match the parentage from the pedigree, the cat will be registered as a foundation cat until DNA evidence of the correct parentage is provided.

- e. DNA data related to coat type will be recorded and added to the registration of the cat and certified pedigree if applicable: e.g. Long hair, Curly Coat (Rex type)
- f. DNA data related to the morphology of the cat will be recorded and added to the registration of the cat and certified pedigree if applicable: e.g. short tail (T-box), polydactyl.

2. DNA testing opens the possibility to test not only on coloration, but also on certain health aspects.

Proposal: start to record DNA test results concerning health and add these to the registration of the cat and the certified pedigrees through the following process:

- a. A Breed Committee can send in a proposal explaining which DNA test results concerning health they want to include in the pedigrees of their breed(group).
- b. These proposals will be reviewed by the genetics committee and approved by the Board.
- c. Until it is clear how many test results can be included on the pedigree, the number of DNA results regarding health on the pedigree will be limited to two.

Remark: The information on a 5-generation pedigree is already filling out the complete page. So is there enough "space" available to add any more information? A practical solution could be to start with the 3-generation pedigree only.

Remark: the DNA data can only be valid if we are sure that the information provided is for the cat in question. The microchip is an important part of this identification process. In this light it would make sense to start recording the microchip of the cat as well and report the chip number on the registration of the cat and the pedigree.

Remark: would the Breed Committee have to poll the breeders on which DNA results they would like to include in the pedigree?

3. Long term:

Start to develop a new product: the COMPLETE CERTIFIED DNA PEDIGREE. After collecting the information on more and more cats, our database will hold the DNA information of a family tree. While this information will also be passed on from selling breeder to the buying breeder somewhere along the line this information will no longer be available (or trusted). This DNA information of the (great grand) parents of the cat could become valuable.