

GROUP 1 BREEDS

Co-ordinating Cat Council of Australia Official Standard –
Operative 1st. Jan. 2004

PERSIAN and EXOTIC SHORTHAIR

The type standard is the same for all Persians and Exotic Shorthairs.

GENERAL STANDARD

The Persian/Exotic Shorthair is a medium to large cat, which feels heavier than it looks. Its primary features are its sweet expression set in a round face, its short, thickset, muscular body and its docile nature. The Persian has a strikingly long coat; the Exotic Shorthair a short, dense, plushy coat. There should be no sacrifice of quality for the sake of mere size. Males are generally larger than females

HEAD - round and massive with great breadth between the ears. Forehead rounded. Face and underlying bone structure round. Depth of skull to be as great as possible, with the back of the head well rounded. Profile as straight a line as possible from the eyebrows, through the tip of the nose, both jaws and the chin, with an indentation marking the nose stop. Head well set on a short, thick neck.

EARS - small and neat with rounded tips, not unduly open at the base, set well apart and low on the head, fitting into the rounded contour of the head.

EYES - large, round, bold and of equal size. Set well apart and brilliant, giving a sweet or pleasing expression to the face.

NOSE - short and broad to the tip with a distinct stop or break. The nose should not taper and should end with a nose leather of width equal to that of the nose. Nostrils to be large and open, allowing for ease of breathing. Ideally, the centre of the nostrils should not exceed the height of the lower lid of eyes.

CHEEKS - full, fitting into the rounded contours of the head.

JAWS - the muzzle forms a broad, downward-sweeping curve, which is part of the sweet or pleasing expression. The broad and powerful jaws completely fill the contours of the muzzle.

CHIN - firm, broad and deep, in a vertical line with the tip of the nose.

NECK - short and thick, in proportion to the head and body.

BODY - cobby, thick-set and low on the legs, deep in chest, equally massive across the shoulders and rump, with a well-rounded rib cage. Medium to large in size and is heavier than its appearance indicates. Back to be level without dip or hump. Body condition solid to firm.

TAIL - short, full and in proportion to the body. Carried without a curve.

LEGS - short, thick and strong, forelegs straight.

PAWS - large, round and firm, with toes carried close. Front legs have five toes, back legs four.

BALANCE –all parts of the cat are in proportion to each other. The roundness of all the elements of the head contribute to the sweet expression; the neck, body, legs and tail being in proportion to each other creates overall balance.

TEMPERAMENT – should be placid, allowing easy handling at all times.

The type standard is the same for all Persians and Exotic Shorthairs.

SCALE OF POINTS

Head (incl. size and shape of eyes)	25
Body (incl. Tail size, shape, length and bone)	25
Coat length, texture	15
Coat colour and pattern	20
Eye colour	10
Overall condition	5
Total	100

FAULTS

REFER TO GENERAL LIST FOR ALL BREEDS, PLUS:-

PENALISE

- Large, pointed, upright or close-set ears.
- Indentation or bump in forehead in adults.
- Shallow or unbalanced skull in profile.
- Lack of roundness of face.
- Long nose or face.
- Small, deepset or unevenly-sized eyes.
- Receding, shallow or pointed chin.
- Stained face or runny, stained eyes.
- Long body in adults.
- Very light or fine boning.
- Lack of muscle or of body bulk.
- Flat sides.
- Tail too long for body.
- Difficult temperament.

WITHHOLD

- Eyes set on the bias.
- Very poor presentation or dirty exhibit eg. severe staining of coat or matted or badly-knotted coat.

SPECIFIC EXOTIC SHORTHAIR FAULTS

REFER TO GENERAL LIST FOR ALL BREEDS AND PERSIAN FAULTS, PLUS:-

- PENALISE**
- British Shorthair coat texture.
 - Coat which is too long or too flat.

PERSIAN COAT AND COLOUR

COAT LENGTH AND TEXTURE

The coat should show perfect physical condition. It should show no evidence of parasites. It should be long all over the body, including the shoulders. The ruff should be immense and should continue in a deep frill between the front legs. Both ear tufts and toe tufts are preferred, long and curved. The tail is very full.

Its texture should be fine, soft and glossy, full of life and standing off from the body. Texture varies with pattern and colour and allowance should be made for this variation.

COAT COLOUR

To conform to the individual colour standards.

EXOTIC SHORTHAIR COAT AND COLOUR

COAT LENGTH AND TEXTURE

Medium in length; being slightly longer than other shorthair breeds, but not long enough to flow. The coat should show through the fingers by approximately a centimetre if the hand is run through it with fingers apart.

Texture is dense, plushy, soft and full of life. It is not flat or close-lying, but stands out from the body due to density. Texture varies with pattern and colour and allowance should be made for this variation.

Kitten coats may be softer, fluffier and have less density than adults and should not be penalised unduly for this.

COAT COLOUR

To conform to the same individual colour standards as for Persians.

PERSIAN AND EXOTIC SHORTHAIR COLOUR STANDARDS

SOLID COLOUR GROUP

Recognized colours are Black, White (Blue-eyed, Orange-eyed and Odd-eyed), Blue, Chocolate, Lilac, Red and Cream.

BLACK

Coat colour: lustrous, raven black from the roots to the tip of the fur, even in colour from nose to tip of tail, free from any tinge of rust on tips and from smoke in the undercoat. No white hairs, white whiskers or markings of any kind.

Eye colour: deep orange or copper. Green rim or any trace of green a serious fault.

Nose leather: black.

Paw pads: black or brown.

NOTE: Black kittens are often a very bad colour; their coats being grey or rusty in parts and sometimes freely speckled with white hairs or showing light undercoat similar to Smokes. Kittens should not be penalised on account of such colour.

WHITE

Coat colour: in all Whites the coat must be pure white, without marking or shading of any kind.

Eye colour: Blue-eyed - decidedly blue, the deeper the better. The blue can take up to 4 years to develop full intensity.
Orange-eyed - deep orange or copper. Green rim or any trace of green a serious fault.
Odd-eyed - one deep orange or copper, one blue, with even depth of colour in both eyes.

Nose leather: pink.

Paw pads: pink.

NOTE: White kittens often show a coloured cap on their head, ranging from a few hairs to a quite large patch which should disappear by early adulthood (the first adult coat). This is normal and should not be penalised.

BLUE

Coat colour: any shade of blue is allowable, even in colour from nose to tip of tail, sound to the roots, free from markings, shadings, from white hairs or from white whiskers. Lavender blue preferred.

Eye colour: deep orange or copper. Green rim or any trace of green a serious fault.

Nose leather: blue, to harmonise with shade of coat colour.

Paw pads: blue, to harmonise with shade of coat colour.

NOTE: Kittens sometimes show faint ghost barring or tabby markings, which should disappear as the kitten grows. They should not be penalised for such markings, especially when very young.

CHOCOLATE

- Coat colour:** any shade of chocolate is allowable, even in colour from nose to tip of tail, sound to the roots, free from all of markings, shading, white hairs or white whiskers. Strong preference given to rich, warm, milk chocolate.
- Eye colour:** deep orange or copper. Green rim or any trace of green a serious fault.
- Nose leather:** chocolate, to harmonise with shade of coat colour.
- Paw pads:** chocolate of pinkish tone, to harmonise with shade of coat colour.

NOTE: Chocolate kittens are often a very bad colour; and sometimes are freely speckled with white hairs or showing light undercoat similar to Smokes. Kittens should not be penalised on account of such colour.

LILAC

- Coat colour:** any shade of lilac is allowable, ranging from mushroom pink to soft grey, even in colour from nose to tip of tail, sound to the roots, free from all of markings, shading, white hairs or white whiskers. Strong preference given to warm, soft grey with a pinkish undertone.
- Eye colour:** deep orange or copper. Green rim or any trace of green a serious fault.
- Nose leather:** lavender pink, to harmonise with shade of coat colour. Pink in kittens.
- Paw pads:** lavender pink, to harmonise with shade of coat colour. Pink in kittens.

NOTE: Kittens sometimes show faint ghost barring or tabby markings, which should disappear as the kitten grows. They should not be penalised for such markings, especially when very young.

RED

- Coat colour:** deep, rich, clear brilliant red, sound to the roots, free from all markings, shading, white hairs or white whiskers. Lips and chin to be the same colour as the coat. Barring a serious fault.
- Eye colour:** deep, brilliant copper. Green rim or any trace of green a serious fault.
- Nose leather:** rose red.
- Paw pads:** rose red.

NOTE: Red kittens sometimes show ghost barring or tabby markings, which should disappear as the kitten grows. They should not be penalised for such markings, especially when very young. Slight freckling on a mature cat should not be penalised, where it may occur on nose, lips, eyelids or ears.

CREAM

- Coat colour:** pale, even cream, sound to the roots, free from all markings, shading, white hairs or white whiskers. Lips and chin to be the same colour as the coat. Barring or hot tones a serious fault.
- Eye colour:** deep, brilliant copper. Green rim or any trace of green serious fault.
- Nose leather:** dusty rose.
- Paw pads:** dusty rose.

NOTE: Cream kittens sometimes show faint ghost barring or tabby markings, which should disappear as the kitten grows. They should not be penalised for such markings, especially when very young. Slight freckling on a mature cat should not be penalised, where it may occur on nose, lips, eyelids or ears.

MARKED COLOUR GROUP

TORTOISESHELL PATTERN

Recognized patched tortoiseshell colours are black, blue, chocolate and lilac.

Recognized intermingled tortoiseshell colours are blue and lilac.

BLACK TORTOISESHELL

Coat colour: well-defined patches of black, with varying shades of red and/or cream, with each colour to be as brilliant as possible, without intermingling. The colours are to be equally balanced, without black predominating. Legs, paws and ears are to be as well patched as the body and head. A red or cream blaze on the face is desirable.

Eye colour: deep orange or copper. Green rim or any trace of green a serious fault.

Nose leather: black, rose red or dusty rose, plain or blotched, to harmonise with shade of coat colour.

Paw pads: black, rose red or dusty rose, plain or blotched, to harmonise with shade of coat colour.

BLUE TORTOISESHELL

Coat colour: well-defined patches of blue and cream, without intermingling. Darker shades are likely. The colours are to be equally balanced. Legs, paws and ears are to be as well patched as the body and head. A cream blaze on the face is desirable.

Eye colour: deep orange or copper. Green rim or any trace of green a serious fault.

Nose leather: blue and/or dusty rose, plain or blotched, to harmonise with shade of coat colour.

Paw pads: blue and/or dusty rose, plain or blotched, to harmonise with shade of coat colour.

CHOCOLATE TORTOISESHELL

Coat colour: well-defined patches of chocolate and varying shades of red and/or cream, with each colour to be as brilliant as possible, without intermingling. The colours are to be equally balanced, without chocolate predominating. Rich, warm, milk chocolate is preferred, though any shade of chocolate is accepted and darker shades are more likely than in solid Chocolates. Legs, paws and ears are to be as well patched as the body and head. A red or cream blaze on the face is desirable.

Eye colour: deep orange or copper. Green rim or any trace of green a serious fault.

Nose leather: pinkish chocolate, rose red or dusty rose, plain or blotched, to harmonise with shade of coat colour.

Paw pads: pinkish chocolate, rose red or dusty rose, plain or blotched, to harmonise with shade of coat colour.

LILAC TORTOISESHELL

Coat colour: well-defined patches of lilac and cream, without intermingling. Darker shades are likely. The colours are to be equally balanced. Legs, paws and ears are to be as well patched as the body and head. A cream blaze on the face is desirable.

Eye colour: deep orange or copper. Green rim or any trace of green a serious fault.

Nose leather: lavender pink or dusty rose, plain or blotched, to harmonise with shade of coat colour.

Paw pads: lavender pink or dusty rose, plain or blotched, to harmonise with shade of coat colour.

BLUE-CREAM

Coat colour: blue and cream, softly intermingled; the effect being of pastel shades, giving the appearance of pale shot silk. Though not desirable, one or two small patches should not be penalised.

Eye colour: deep orange or copper. Green rim or any trace of green a serious fault.

Nose leather: blue or dusty rose, plain or blotched, to harmonise with shade of coat colour.

Paw pads: blue or dusty rose, plain or blotched, to harmonise with shade of coat colour.

LILAC-CREAM

Coat colour: lilac and cream, softly intermingled; the effect being of pastel shades, giving the appearance of pale shot silk. Though not desirable, one or two small patches should not be penalised.

Eye colour: deep orange or copper. Green rim or any trace of green a serious fault.

Nose leather: lavender pink or dusty rose, plain or blotched, to harmonise with shade of coat colour.

Paw pads: lavender pink or dusty rose, plain or blotched, to harmonise with shade of coat colour.

NOTE: Slight freckling on a mature tortoiseshell cat should not be penalised, where it may occur on nose, lips, eyelids or ears if they are in areas of red or cream coat colour.

TABBY PATTERN

Tabbies are recognised in 3 patterns in Persians: classic(blotched), mackerel and spotted. The distribution of pattern is the same for all breeds of cats and is printed at the start the standard of Groups 1, 2 and 3. The patterns relevant to Persians are reproduced on the following pages.

Recognized colours are brown, blue, chocolate, lilac, red and cream.

GENERAL:

All tabbies have the following markings in common: -

- a scarab or "M" on the forehead.*
- unbroken stripes running back from the outer corner of the eyes to meet a broken line running from the corners of the mouth and narrow pencillings on the cheeks and around the eyes and nose.*
- darker-spotted whisker pads.*
- solid-coloured ears, which must show a thumb print.*
- one or more necklaces.*
- vest buttons or abdominal spots.*
- identical markings on both sides of the body.*
- distinctly- and evenly-barred legs.*
- solid colour on the back of the hind legs from paw to hock.*
- a ringed tail, with as many rings as possible and a solid colour tip of the same colour as the markings.*

Clear definition of markings in all tabby patterns is highly desirable, but should not be unduly penalised due to coat length. However, in dilute colours, markings and thumbprints may not be as evident.

Markings and thumb prints may be less distinct in young kittens and they should not be penalised for this.

SPECIFIC TABBY PATTERN DESCRIPTIONS

CLASSIC/BLOTCHED:

All markings to be clearly-defined and dense.

A series of lines runs from above the "M" on the forehead, back over the top of the head and extending to the shoulder markings. The shoulder markings form the outline of a butterfly when viewed from above. Both upper and lower wings should be clearly defined in outline, with the central areas broken by small areas of ground colour. On each flank there should be a large oyster-shaped patch, which should be surrounded by one or more unbroken rings. On the back there should be an unbroken line running down the spine from the butterfly to the tail, with a parallel stripe on either side of it. The stripes should be separated from each other by stripes of ground colour. On the neck and upper chest there should be unbroken necklaces, the more the better. The legs should be barred evenly with bracelets from the body markings to the feet, which may be spotted.

MACKEREL:

The head, legs and tail are marked the same as the Classic/Blotched Tabby. There should be three narrow, preferably unbroken lines running from the back of the head to the base of the tail. The rest of the body is to be covered with narrow parallel unbroken lines running vertically down from the spine line. These should be as narrow and as numerous as possible.

SPOTTED:

The head is marked the same as the Classic/Blotched Tabby. Necklaces are broken or unbroken. Body and legs are to be as spotted as possible. Spots may vary in size and shape. Spots should not run together or become elongated to give any suggestion of mackerel stripes. A dorsal stripe is ideally composed of spots running the length of the body to the tip of the tail. Spotting should be the same on both sides of the body. Rings on the tail may be broken or unbroken.

FAULTS

ALL TABBIES: White anywhere (except in Silver Tabbies)
Tail ending in ground colour

SPOTTED TABBIES: Solid spine line
Pattern faults such as linked spots, stripes or bars except on the head.

BROWN TABBY

- Coat colour:** ground colour rich tawny sable, including lips and chin. Markings dense black and clearly defined, broad in classic pattern.
- Eye colour:** deep orange or copper. Green rim or any trace of green a serious fault.
- Nose leather:** brick red, to harmonise with shade of markings.
- Paw pads:** black or brown, to harmonise with shade of markings.

BLUE TABBY

- Coat colour:** ground colour pale bluish ivory, including lips and chin. Markings very deep blue, according good contrast with ground colour, and clearly defined, broad in classic pattern. Oatmeal overtones or patina over the coat.
- Eye colour:** deep orange or copper. Green rim or any trace of green a serious fault.
- Nose leather:** rose, to harmonise with shade of markings.
- Paw pads:** rose, to harmonise with shade of markings.

CHOCOLATE TABBY

- Coat colour:** ground colour warm fawn, including lips and chin. Markings chocolate, clearly defined, broad in classic pattern.
- Eye colour:** deep orange or copper. Green rim or any trace of green a serious fault.
- Nose leather:** chocolate, to harmonise with shade of markings.
- Paw pads:** chocolate of pinkish shade, to harmonise with shade of markings.

LILAC TABBY

- Coat colour:** ground colour magnolia, including lips and chin. Markings rich lilac, clearly defined, broad in classic pattern.
- Eye colour:** deep orange or copper. Green rim or any trace of green a serious fault.
- Nose leather:** lavender pink, to harmonise with shade of markings. Pink in kittens.
- Paw pads:** lavender pink, to harmonise with shade of markings. Pink in kittens.

RED TABBY

- Coat colour:** ground colour light red, including lips and chin. Markings rich dark red, clearly defined, broad in classic pattern.
- Eye colour:** deep brilliant copper. Green rim or any trace of green a serious fault.
- Nose leather:** rose red, to harmonise with shade of markings.
- Paw pads:** rose red, to harmonise with shade of markings.

CREAM TABBY

- Coat colour:** ground colour very pale cream, including lips and chin. Markings darker buff cream, clearly defined, broad in classic pattern.
- Eye colour:** deep brilliant copper. Green rim or any trace of green a serious fault.
- Nose leather:** dusty rose, to harmonise with shade of markings.
- Paw pads:** dusty rose, to harmonise with shade of markings.

NOTE: Slight freckling on a mature cat should not be penalised, where it may occur on nose, lips, eyelids or ears.

TORTOISESHELL TABBY

Definition of colour is less likely to be seen on Tortoiseshell Tabbies and generally much less than in solid colour cats, though it should still be aimed for.

Distribution of colour and of mottling on the nose leather and paw pads is random and immaterial, though a blaze up the nose is acceptable. Ears are mottled. Dense colours show the named colour, plus varying shades of red and/or cream. Dilute colours have only the named colour plus shades of cream, both with paler shades preferred, though all shades are allowed. There should be no white hairs in the coat.

Recognized colours are Black, Blue, Chocolate and Lilac, superimposed over the tabby pattern. Tortoiseshell Tabbies are sometimes known as Torbies.

BLACK TORTOISESHELL TABBY

Coat: clearly defined dense markings of black with varying shades of red and/or cream over a ground colour of brilliant, coppery brown, including the lips and chin. Colours are to be warm and bright.

Nose leather: black, rose red or dusty rose, plain or blotched, to harmonise with coat colour.

Paw pads: black, brown, rose red or dusty rose, plain or blotched, to harmonise with coat colour.

BLUE TORTOISESHELL TABBY

Coat: clearly defined markings of bluish grey and cream over a ground colour of cool beige, including the lips and chin. Paler shades are preferred.

Nose leather: blue or dusty rose, plain or blotched, to harmonise with coat colour.

Paw pads: blue or dusty rose, plain or blotched, to harmonise with coat colour.

CHOCOLATE TORTOISESHELL TABBY

Coat: clearly defined markings of rich chocolate or chestnut brown with varying shades of red and/or cream over a ground colour of paler chestnut, including the lips and chin. Colours are to be warm and bright.

Nose leather: pinkish chocolate, rose red or pink, plain or blotched, to harmonise with coat colour.

Paw pads: pinkish chocolate, rose red or pink, plain or blotched, to harmonise with coat colour.

LILAC TORTOISESHELL TABBY

Coat: clearly defined markings of soft pinkish grey and varying shades of cream over a ground colour of light, pinkish beige, including the lips and chin. Paler shades are preferred.

Nose leather: pinkish-grey or pink, plain or blotched, to harmonise with coat colour.

Paw pads: pinkish-grey or pink, plain or blotched, to harmonise with coat colour.

SILVER TABBY

COAT COLOUR AND MARKINGS:

Markings are clearly defined and contrast well with a ground colour of clear silver, including on the lips and chin. Tabby patterns as for other tabbies.

Recognized colours are Black, Blue, Chocolate, Lilac and Tortoiseshell equivalents, plus Red and Cream.

EYE COLOUR:

Black silver tabby - green preferred. Hazel, orange or copper permissible.

Other colours - orange, copper or hazel.

NOSE LEATHER: -

Black Silver Tabby - brick red outlined in black.

Other coat colours - solid colour, pink outlined in solid colour or pink, toning with the colour of markings.

PAW PADS:

Black silver tabby - black or brown.

Other coat colours - solid colour, pink outlined in solid colour or pink, toning with the colour of markings.

FAULTS: - rufousing or incorrect pattern.
- brown on lips.

PATCHED GROUP

BI-COLOUR PATTERN

Any solid colour, tortoiseshell, smoke or tabby pattern accepted in Group 1, plus white. Patches to be clear and well-defined. Ideally, not more than half white. Face to be patched with colour and white.

SOLID COLOUR AND WHITE

Recognized colours are Black, Blue, Chocolate, Lilac, Red and Cream.

EYE COLOUR

Deep orange or copper. Deep brilliant copper in Reds and Creams. Green rim or any trace of green a serious fault.

NOSE LEATHER

The basic colour/s/pink, plain or blotched, to harmonise with coat colour.

PAW PADS

The basic colour/s/pink, plain or blotched, to harmonise with coat colour.

TORTOISESHELL AND WHITE

Any tortoiseshell pattern plus white. Patches to be clear, well-defined and without intermingling, broken by patches of white. Ideally not more than half white. Face to be patched with colour and white.

Recognized colours are Black, Blue, Chocolate and Lilac.

BLACK TORTOISESHELL AND WHITE

Coat colour: patches of black and varying shades of red and/or cream, without black predominating, plus white. Each colour to be as brilliant as possible.

Eye colour: deep orange or copper. Green rim or any trace of green a serious fault.

Nose leather: black, rose red or pink, plain or blotched, to harmonise with shade of coat colour.

Paw pads: plain or blotched, to harmonise with shade of coat colour.

BLUE TORTOISESHELL AND WHITE

Coat colour: patches of blue and cream, neither predominating, plus white. Darker shades are likely.

Eye colour: deep orange or copper. Green rim or any trace of green a serious fault.

Nose leather: blue, dusty rose or pink, plain or blotched, to harmonise with coat colour.

Paw pads: plain or blotched, to harmonise with coat colour.

CHOCOLATE TORTOISESHELL AND WHITE

Coat colour: patches of chocolate and varying shades of red and/or cream, without chocolate predominating, plus white. Each colour to be as brilliant as possible.

Eye colour: deep orange or copper. Green rim or any trace of green a serious fault.

Nose leather: pinkish chocolate, rose red, dusty pink or pink, plain or blotched, to harmonise with coat colour.

Paw pads: plain or blotched, to harmonise with shade of coat colour.

LILAC TORTOISESHELL AND WHITE

Coat colour: patches of lilac and cream, neither predominating, plus white. Darker shades are likely.

Eye colour: deep orange and copper. Green rim or any trace of green a serious fault.

Nose leather: lavender pink, dusty rose or pink, plain or blotched, to harmonise with coat colour.

Paw pads: plain or blotched, to harmonise with coat colour.

TABBY AND WHITE

Any tabby pattern accepted in Group 1, plus white. A tabby pattern of clearly-defined markings is superimposed over the Bi-colour pattern; with the coloured areas showing the tabby pattern appropriate to that part of the cat. Tabby pattern descriptions are listed in the Broken Colour Section. Tabby coat and eye colour is otherwise the same as for non-patched Tabbies.

Patches to be clear and well-defined. Ideally, not more than half white and clearly more colour than for a Harlequin. Face to be patched with colour and white.

Recognized tabby patterns are Classic(Blotched), Mackerel and Spotted.

Recognized colours are Black (Brown), Blue, Chocolate, Lilac and Tortoiseshell equivalents, plus, Red and Cream.

SILVER TABBY AND WHITE

As for Tabby and White Bicolour, over a ground colour of clear silver, including on the lips and chin. Coat and eye colour is otherwise the same as for non-patched Silver Tabbies.

Recognized colours are Black, Blue, Chocolate, Lilac and Tortoiseshell equivalents, plus Red and Cream.

HARLEQUIN PATTERN

A predominantly white cat, marked with any solid colour, tortoiseshell, smoke or tabby pattern. Colour should be restricted to head and tail. Body and leg patches, when present, should be as small as possible and should not run together. The head should not be solid colour.

SOLID COLOUR AND WHITE

Recognized colours are Black, Blue, Chocolate, Lilac, Red and Cream.

TORTOISESHELL AND WHITE

Recognized colours are Black, Blue, Chocolate and Lilac.

EYE COLOUR

Deep orange or copper, deep brilliant copper in Reds and Creams. Green rim or any trace of green a serious fault.

NOSE LEATHER

The basic colour/s/pink or blotched, to harmonise with coat colour.

PAW PADS

The basic colour/s/pink or blotched, to harmonise with coat colour.

TABBY AND WHITE

Any tabby pattern accepted in Group 1, plus white. A tabby pattern of clearly-defined markings is superimposed over the Harlequin pattern; with the coloured areas showing the tabby pattern appropriate to that part of the cat. Tabby pattern descriptions are listed in the Broken Colour Section. Tabby coat and eye colour is otherwise the same as for non-patched Tabbies.

Patches to be clear and well-defined.

Recognized tabby patterns are Classic(Blotched), Mackerel and Spotted.

Recognized colours are Black (Brown), Blue, Chocolate, Lilac and Tortoiseshell equivalents, plus, Red and Cream.

SILVER TABBY AND WHITE

As for Tabby, over a ground colour of clear silver, including on the lips and chin if colour extends to those areas. Coat and eye colour is otherwise the same as for non-patched Silver Tabbies.

Recognized colours are Black, Blue, Chocolate, Lilac and Tortoiseshell equivalents, plus Red and Cream.

SILVER GROUP

SMOKE PATTERN

The Smoke is a cat of contrasts, having an undercoat preferably as white as possible with the hair tips shading to defined colours. Pale silver is allowed, although it is not preferred. In repose, the coat looks solid in colour, while in motion the undercoat is clearly apparent. The mask, ears, tail, legs and feet are solid in colour with no markings, with a narrow band of white at the base of the hairs next to the skin. This is usually seen when the fur is parted. Frill and ear tufts are silver. The sides, flanks and belly may have less solid tipping, often shading to silver rather than being clearly tipped.

Definition of colour is less likely to be seen on patched and intermingled Smokes than on solid colours, though it should still be aimed for. Colour quality is likely to be darker and colder on Smokes than on solid colours. Patching is also likely to be less well-defined on Tortoiseshell Smokes than on normal Tortoiseshells.

Smoke kittens undergo many coat changes. Often, pigmentation is lost as moulting approaches. At this time, darkening appears at the roots and sometimes before maturity there are three colours on the hair fibres, sometimes even reversing the desired pattern. Smoke kittens should also not be penalised for ghost tabby markings. Rufousing in Silvers other than Red or Cream Silver is a fault.

(Individual smoke colours on following page).

SOLID COLOUR SMOKE

BLACK SMOKE

- Coat colour:** deeply tipped with black, with a white undercoat.
Eye colour: deep orange or copper. Green rim or any trace of green a serious fault.
Nose leather: black.
Paw pads: black.

BLUE SMOKE

- Coat colour:** blue, preferably in paler shades, with a white undercoat.
Eye colour: deep orange or copper. Green rim or any trace of green a serious fault.
Nose leather: blue, to harmonise with coat colour.
Paw pads: blue, to harmonise with coat colour.

CHOCOLATE SMOKE

- Coat colour:** any shade of chocolate, though rich, warm, milk chocolate is preferred, with a white undercoat. Darker shades of chocolate are more likely than in Solid Chocolates.
Eye colour: deep orange or copper. Green rim or any trace of green a serious fault.
Nose leather: chocolate, with a pinkish tone, to harmonise with coat colour.
Paw pads: chocolate, with a pinkish tone, to harmonise with coat colour.

LILAC SMOKE

- Coat colour:** warm, soft, pinkish grey, with a white undercoat.
Eye colour: deep orange or copper. Green rim or any trace of green a serious fault.
Nose leather: lavender pink, paler in kittens, to harmonise with coat colour.
Paw pads: lavender pink, paler in kittens, to harmonise with coat colour.

RED SMOKE

- Coat colour:** deep, rich red, with a white undercoat, preferably free from markings of any kind. Very slight tabby markings on the head and legs are acceptable but undesirable.
Eye colour: deep brilliant copper. Green rim or any trace of green a serious fault.
Nose leather: rose red, to harmonise with coat colour.
Paw pads: rose red, to harmonise with coat colour.

CREAM SMOKE

- Coat colour:** pale, even shades of cream, with a white undercoat, preferably free from markings of any kind. Very slight tabby markings on the head and legs are acceptable but undesirable. Dark or hot shades of cream are a fault.
Eye colour: deep brilliant copper. Green rim or any trace of green a serious fault.
Nose leather: dusty pink, to harmonise with coat colour.
Paw pads: dusty pink, to harmonise with coat colour.

NOTE: Slight freckling on a mature cat should not be penalised, where it may occur on nose, lips, eyelids or ears.

TORTOISESHELL SMOKE

BLACK TORTOISESHELL SMOKE

Coat colour: patches of black, with varying shades of red and/or cream, with a white undercoat. Each colour to be as brilliant as possible, without intermingling. The colours are to be equally balanced, without black predominating. Legs, paws and ears are to be as well patched as the body and head. A red or cream blaze on the face is desirable.

Eye colour: deep orange or copper. Green rim or any trace of green a serious fault.

Nose leather: black and/or rose red, plain or blotched, to harmonise with coat colour.

Paw pads: plain or blotched, to harmonise with coat colour.

BLUE TORTOISESHELL SMOKE

Coat colour: blue and cream, patched and/or softly intermingled and of equal amount, preferably in paler shades. It shades to silver on the flanks, with silver ear tufts and a white undercoat. The mask, ears, tail, legs and feet are coloured in the same way, without other markings of any kind. A cream blaze on the face is desirable.

Eye colour: ranges from deep gold through to orange, deep orange or copper. Green rim or any trace of green a serious fault.

Nose leather: blue and/or dusty rose, plain or blotched, to harmonise with coat colour.

Paw pads: plain or blotched, to harmonise with coat colour.

CHOCOLATE TORTOISESHELL SMOKE

Coat colour: patches of chocolate and varying shades of red and/or cream of equal amount, with each colour to be as brilliant as possible, shading to silver on the flanks, with silver ear tufts and the undercoat as close to white as possible. Rich, warm, milk chocolate is preferred, though any shade of chocolate is accepted and darker shades are more likely than in Solid Chocolates. The mask, ears, tail, legs and feet are coloured in the same way, without markings of any other kind. A red or cream blaze on the face is desirable.

Eye colour: ranges from deep gold through to orange, deep orange or copper. Green rim or any trace of green a serious fault.

Nose leather: chocolate and/or pink, plain or blotched, to harmonise with coat colour.

Paw pads: plain or blotched, to harmonise with coat colour.

LILAC TORTOISESHELL SMOKE

Coat colour: warm, pinkish grey and cream, patched and/or softly intermingled and of equal amount, preferably in paler shades. It shades to silver on the flanks, with silver ear tufts and a white undercoat. The mask, ears, tail, legs and feet are intermingled in the same way, without other markings of any kind. A small amount of patching should not be penalised on an otherwise excellent exhibit. A cream blaze on the face is desirable.

Eye colour: ranges from deep gold through to orange or copper. Green rim or any trace of green a serious fault.

Nose leather: lavender pink and/or dusty rose, plain or blotched, to harmonise with coat colour.

Paw pads: plain or blotched, to harmonise with coat colour.

CREAM (SHELL COME)

Coat colour: cream tipping over a pure white undercoat.

Eye colour: deep orange or copper. Green rim or any trace of green a serious fault.

Nose leather: dusty rose.

Paw pads: dusty rose.

NOTE: Slight freckling on a mature cat should not be penalised, where it may occur on nose, lips, eyelids or ears.

TORTOISESHELL TIPPED

BLACK TORTOISESHELL

Coat colour: patches of black, red and/or cream tipping over a pure white undercoat.

Eye colour: deep orange or copper. Green rim or any trace of green a serious fault. Eyes outlined with a narrow band of black.

Nose leather: plain or blotched and outlined with pencilling, to harmonise with shade of tipping.

Paw pads: plain or blotched, to harmonise with shade of tipping.

BLUE TORTOISESHELL

Coat colour: bluish-grey or charcoal and cream tipping, patched and/or intermingled, over a pure white undercoat.

Eye colour: deep orange or copper. Green rim or any trace of green a serious fault. Eyes outlined with a narrow band of dark blue.

Nose leather: plain or blotched, outlined with pencilling, to harmonise with shade of tipping.

Paw pads: plain or blotched, to harmonise with shade of tipping.

CHOCOLATE TORTOISESHELL

Coat colour: patches of warm, rich chocolate, red and/or cream tipping over a pure white undercoat.

Eye colour: deep orange or copper. Green rim or any trace of green a serious fault. Eyes outlined with a narrow band of chocolate.

Nose leather: plain or blotched, outlined with pencilling, to harmonise with shade of tipping.

Paw pads: plain or blotched, to harmonise with shade of tipping.

LILAC TORTOISESHELL

Coat colour: warm pinkish grey and cream tipping, patched and/or intermingled, over a pure white undercoat.

Eye colour: deep orange or copper. Green rim or any trace of green a serious fault. Eyes outlined with a narrow band of lilac.

Nose leather: plain or blotched, outlined with pencilling, to harmonise with shade of tipping.

Paw pads: plain or blotched, to harmonise with shade of tipping.

SHADED PATTERN

The shaded Silver pattern has a pure white undercoat, but the overall effect is much darker than the tipped pattern. It has a mantle of coloured tipping shading gradually down the face, sides and tail from dark on the ridge to pale on the chin, chest, stomach and under the tail, with the lips outlined in black. Shading commonly exists on the hocks and is to be the same as on the head. Lips are outlined in the same colour as the eye outline. Rufousing or tabby marking in tipped Silvers other than Red or Cream Tipped Silvers is a serious fault. In other respects the tipped and shaded cats are the same.

Recognized shaded solid colours are Black (Shaded Silver), Blue (Pewter), Chocolate, Lilac, Red (Shaded Cameo) and Cream (Shaded Cameo).

Recognized shaded tortoiseshell colours are Black, Blue, Chocolate and Lilac.

FAULTS IN SHADED PATTERN:

Heavy colour extending up and beyond the hock, though slight shading is permissible
Tabby markings in adults

BLACK (SHADED SILVER)

Coat colour: mantle of black tipping over a pure white undercoat.

Eye colour: Green, blue/green, green preferred. Eyes outlined with a narrow band of black.

Nose leather: brick red, outlined with a pencilling of black.

Paw pads: black.

BLUE (PEWTER)

Coat colour: mantle of bluish-grey or charcoal tipping over a pure white undercoat.

Eye colour: deep orange or copper. Green rim or any trace of green a serious fault. Eyes outlined with a narrow band of dark blue.

Nose leather: dusty rose, outlined with a pencilling of dark blue.

Paw pads: dark blue.

CHOCOLATE

Coat colour: mantle of warm, rich chocolate tipping over a pure white undercoat.

Eye colour: deep orange or copper. Green rim or any trace of green a serious fault. Eyes outlined with a narrow band of chocolate.

Nose leather: dusty pink, outlined with a pencilling of chocolate.

Paw pads: pinkish chocolate.

LILAC

Coat colour: mantle of warm pinkish grey tipping over a pure white undercoat.

Eye colour: deep orange or copper. Green rim or any trace of green a serious fault. Eyes outlined with a narrow band of lilac.

Nose leather: lavender pink, outlined with a pencilling of lilac.

Paw pads: lavender pink.

RED (SHADED CAMEO)

Coat colour: mantle of deep red tipping over a pure white undercoat.

Eye colour: deep orange or copper. Green rim or any trace of green a serious fault.

Nose leather: rose red.

Paw pads: rose red.

CREAM (SHADED CAMEO)

Coat colour: mantle of cream tipping over a pure white undercoat.

Eye colour: deep orange or copper. Green rim or any trace of green a serious fault.

Nose leather: dusty rose.

Paw pads: dusty rose.

NOTE: Slight freckling on a mature cat should not be penalised, where it may occur on nose, lips, eyelids or ears.

TORTOISESHELL SHADED

BLACK TORTOISESHELL

Coat colour: mantle of patches of black, red and/or cream tipping over a pure white undercoat.

Eye colour: deep orange or copper. Green rim or any trace of green a serious fault. Eyes outlined with a narrow band of black.

Nose leather: plain or blotched and outlined with pencilling, to harmonise with shade of tipping.

Paw pads: plain or blotched, to harmonise with shade of tipping.

BLUE TORTOISESHELL

Coat colour: mantle of bluish-grey or charcoal and cream tipping, patched and/or intermingled, over a pure white undercoat.

Eye colour: deep orange or copper. Green rim or any trace of green a serious fault. Eyes outlined with a narrow band of dark blue.

Nose leather: plain or blotched, outlined with pencilling, to harmonise with shade of tipping.

Paw pads: plain or blotched, to harmonise with shade of tipping.

CHOCOLATE TORTOISESHELL

Coat colour: mantle of patches of warm, rich chocolate, red and/or cream tipping over a pure white undercoat.

Eye colour: deep orange or copper. Green rim or any trace of green a serious fault. Eyes outlined with a narrow band of chocolate.

Nose leather: plain or blotched, outlined with pencilling, to harmonise with shade of tipping.

Paw pads: plain or blotched, to harmonise with shade of tipping.

LILAC TORTOISESHELL

Coat colour: mantle of warm pinkish grey and cream tipping, patched and/or intermingled, over a pure white undercoat.

Eye colour: deep orange or copper. Green rim or any trace of green a serious fault. Eyes outlined with a narrow band of lilac.

Nose leather: plain or blotched, outlined with pencilling, to harmonise with shade of tipping.

Paw pads: plain or blotched, to harmonise with shade of tipping.

GOLDEN CHINCHILLA

The tipped golden pattern has a rich warm cream undercoat instead of pure white. This and the seal brown or black tipping give a golden appearance. In other respects the pattern is the same as for Black-tipped Silver.

NOTE: Kittens often have tabby markings and may show grey at the base of the undercoat.

FAULTS: As for Tipped Silver.

GOLDEN (CHINCHILLA)

Coat colour: seal brown or black tipping over a rich warm cream undercoat.

Eye colour: Green, blue/green, green preferred. Eyes outlined with a narrow band of seal brown or black.

Nose leather: deep rose, outlined with a pencilling of seal brown or black.

Paw pads: seal brown or black.

GOLDEN SHADED

The shaded golden pattern has a rich warm cream undercoat instead of pure white. This and the seal brown or black tipping give a golden appearance. In other respects the pattern is the same as for Black Shaded Silver.

NOTE: Kittens often have tabby markings and may show grey at the base of the undercoat.

FAULTS: As for Shaded Silver.

SHADED GOLDEN

Coat colour: seal brown or black tipping over a rich warm cream undercoat.

Eye colour: Green, blue/green, green preferred. Eyes outlined with a narrow band of seal brown or black.

Nose leather: deep rose, outlined with a pencilling of seal brown or black.

Paw pads: seal brown or black.

SPECIAL NOTE FOR EXOTIC SHORTHAIR SILVERS/GOLDENS:

While tabby barring on the legs and tail is not desirable, it is often unavoidable because of the short coat of the Exotic and is permitted if slight, especially in the Chinchilla, Shell Cameo, Golden, Shaded Silver, Shaded Cameo and Shaded Golden.

POINTED GROUP

Coat pattern is confined to the extremities (points) i.e. mask, ears, legs, paws and tail. Ideally, the body colour should be clear. Mask, ears, legs, paws and tail to be, ideally, the same colour, although the ears are often slightly darker than the other points.

EYE COLOUR:

Decidedly blue; the deeper the better, for all coat colours.

- NOTE:**
1. While clear coat colour is preferred, ghost shading in kittens should not be penalised.
 2. Body colour often darkens with age, particularly in Seal Points.
 3. Slight freckling on a mature orange-gene cat should not be penalised, where it may occur on nose, lips, eyelids or ears. This includes Tortoiseshells in areas of red or cream.

SOLID COLOUR POINTED PATTERN

Recognized solid pointed colours are Seal, Blue, Chocolate, Lilac, Red and Cream.

SEAL POINT

- Body colour:** cream. Shading, if any, into pale warm fawn on the back.
Point colour: clearly-defined dense seal brown, with a warm rather than cold tone.
Nose leather: seal brown or black, to harmonise with shade of point colour.
Paw pads: seal brown or black, to harmonise with shade of point colour.

BLUE POINT

- Body colour:** glacial white. Shading, if any, to tone with the points but of a lighter shade.
Point colour: cold-toned blue, with paler shades preferred.
Nose leather: blue, to harmonise with shade of point colour.
Paw pads: blue, to harmonise with shade of point colour.

CHOCOLATE POINT

- Body colour:** ivory. Shading, if any, to tone with the points but of a lighter shade.
Point colour: warm milk chocolate, with paler shades preferred.
Nose leather: pinkish chocolate, to harmonise with shade of point colour.
Paw pads: pinkish chocolate, to harmonise with shade of point colour.

LILAC POINT

- Body colour:** off-white (magnolia shade). Shading, if any, to tone with the points but of a lighter shade.
Point colour: soft pinkish grey, with paler shades preferred.
Nose leather: pinkish grey, to harmonise with shade of point colour. Pink in kittens.
Paw pads: pinkish grey, to harmonise with shade of point colour. Pink in kittens.

RED POINT

- Body colour:** milky white. Shading, if any, to tone with the points but of a lighter shade.
Point colour: rich apricot, with brighter shades preferred. While it is not desirable, allowance should be made for slight barring on the mask, legs and tail.
Nose leather: rose red, to harmonise with shade of point colour.
Paw pads: rose red, to harmonise with shade of point colour.

CREAM POINT

- Body colour:** warm white. Shading, if any, to tone with the points but of a lighter shade.
Point colour: rich cream, with paler shades preferred. While it is not desirable, allowance should be made for slight barring on the mask, legs and tail.
Nose leather: dusty rose, to harmonise with shade of point colour.
Paw pads: dusty rose, to harmonise with shade of point colour.

NOTE:

1. Red and cream kittens sometimes show ghost barring or tabby markings, which should disappear as the kitten grows. They should not be penalised for such markings, especially when very young.

FAULTS FOR SOLID COLOUR POINTED PATTERN

Contrasting hairs in the points.

TORTOISESHELL POINTED PATTERN

Colour is restricted to the points, as in all pointed patterned Persians. Distribution of colour on the points and of mottling on the nose and paw pads is random and immaterial, though ears are mottled and a blaze up the nose is desirable. Solid colour on any of leg/legs or tail is acceptable. Dense colours show the named colour, plus red and/or shades of cream. Dilute colours have only the named colour plus shades of cream, with paler shades preferred. White hairs, ticking or barring not permitted.

Recognized Tortoiseshell Point colours are Seal, Blue, Chocolate and Lilac.

SEAL TORTOISESHELL POINT

- Body colour:** pale cream. Shading, if any, into pale warm fawn on the back.
Point colour: bright, warm shades of dense seal brown, red and/or cream.
Nose leather: seal brown, rose red or dusty rose, plain or blotched, to harmonise with shade of point colour.
Paw pads: seal brown, rose red or dusty rose, plain or blotched, to harmonise with shade of point colour.

BLUE TORTOISESHELL POINT

- Body colour:** glacial white. Shading, if any, to tone with the points but of a lighter shade.
Point colour: cold-toned blue and cream. Coat may be intermingled or patched. Paler shades are preferred.
Nose leather: blue and/or dusty rose, plain or blotched, to harmonise with shade of point colour.
Paw pads: blue and/or dusty rose, plain or blotched, to harmonise with shade of point colour.

CHOCOLATE TORTOISESHELL POINT

- Body colour:** ivory. Shading, if any, to tone with the points but of a lighter shade.
- Point colour:** pale shades of warm, milk chocolate, red and/or cream.
- Nose leather:** pinkish chocolate, rose red or dusty rose, plain or blotched, to harmonise with shade of point colour.
- Paw pads:** pinkish chocolate, rose red or dusty rose, plain or blotched, to harmonise with shade of point colour.

LILAC TORTOISESHELL POINT

- Body colour:** off-white (magnolia shade). Shading, if any, to tone with the points but of a lighter shade.
- Point colour:** soft pinkish grey and cream. Paler shades are preferred.
- Nose leather:** lavender pink or dusty rose, plain or blotched, to harmonise with shade of point colour.
- Paw pads:** lavender pink or dusty rose, plain or blotched, to harmonise with shade of point colour.

TABBY POINT GROUP

The ears have solid colour, without stripes. There is a clear but paler thumb print on the back of the ear, which is less apparent in dilute colours. Tortoiseshell Tabby Points have mottled ears, but may not show a thumb print. There should be a clearly-defined "M" on the forehead, with distinct stripes on the cheeks and darkly-spotted whisker pads. The mask has clearly-defined stripes, especially around the eyes and nose. Eye rims are pink or dark, to harmonise with the point colour.

Coat colour on the body is pale, free from markings of any kind. Colouring is to conform to the recognized pointed colour standard.

Legs have varied-sized broken stripes, with solid colour on the back of the hind legs up the hocks. Points should all be the same colour, but in some colours paws may be lighter in colour. The tail shows varied-sized clearly-defined rings, ending in a solid colour tip at the extreme end. Kittens should not be penalised for not showing their full markings.

Although not preferred, the colour of the hair tips is commonly a little darker and/or a little colder than in the non-tabby equivalents. Markings will be less obvious in dilute colours, where there is less potential for colour variation. Chocolate and dilute varieties may not gain full leg markings until up to eighteen months of age.

Recognized colours are Seal, Blue, Chocolate, Lilac, Red and Cream.

SEAL TABBY POINT

- Body colour:** cream, ideally free from markings. Shading, if any, to tone with the points but of a lighter shade.
- Point colour:** clearly-defined dense, warm seal brown markings.
- Nose leather:** seal brown, pink or pink edged in seal brown, to harmonise with shade of point colour.
- Paw pads:** seal brown, to harmonise with shade of point colour.

BLUE TABBY POINT

- Body colour:** glacial white, free from markings. Shading, if any, to tone with the points but of a lighter shade.
- Point colour:** clearly-defined cold-toned blue markings. Paler shades are preferred.
- Nose leather:** blue, pink or pink edged in blue, to harmonise with shade of point colour.
- Paw pads:** blue, to harmonise with shade of point colour.

CHOCOLATE TABBY POINT

- Body colour:** ivory, free from markings. Shading, if any, to tone with the points, but of a lighter shade.
- Point colour:** clearly-defined warm milk chocolate markings. Paler shades are preferred.
- Nose leather:** pinkish chocolate, pink or pink edged in pinkish chocolate, to harmonise with shade of point colour.
- Paw pads:** pinkish chocolate, to harmonise with shade of point colour.

LILAC TABBY POINT

- Body colour:** off-white (magnolia), free from markings. Shading, if any, to tone with the points but of a lighter shade.
- Point colour:** clearly-defined soft pinkish grey markings. Paler shades are preferred.
- Nose leather:** pinkish grey, pink or pink edged in pinkish grey, to harmonise with shade of point colour.
- Paw pads:** pinkish grey, to harmonise with shade of point colour.

RED TABBY POINT

- Body colour:** milky white, free from markings. Shading, if any, to tone with the points but of a lighter shade.
- Point colour:** clearly-defined rich apricot markings. Brighter shades are preferred.
- Nose leather:** rose red, to harmonise with shade of point colour.
- Paw pads:** rose red, to harmonise with shade of point colour.

CREAM TABBY POINT

- Body colour:** warm white, free from markings. Shading, if any, to tone with the points but of a lighter shade.
- Point colour:** clearly-defined rich cream markings. Paler shades are preferred.
- Nose leather:** dusty rose, to harmonise with shade of point colour.
- Paw pads:** dusty rose, to harmonise with shade of point colour.

NOTE:

Slight freckling on a mature cat should not be penalised, where it may occur on nose, lips, eyelids or ears.

TORTOISESHELL TABBY POINT GROUP

The tortoiseshell pattern is superimposed over the tabby pattern, in all recognised colours. Definition of colour is less likely to be seen on Tortoiseshell Tabby Points and generally much less than in solid colour cats, though it should still be aimed for. Ears are mottled.

SEAL TORTOISESHELL TABBY POINT

- Body colour:** cream, ideally free from markings. Shading, if any, to tone with points but of a lighter shade.
- Point colour:** clearly-defined, bright warm shades of dense seal brown, red and/or cream markings.
- Nose leather:** plain, blotched or rimmed in seal brown, rose red and/or dusty rose, to harmonise with shade of point colour.
- Paw pads:** plain or blotched in seal brown, rose red and/or dusty rose, to harmonise with shade of point colour.

BLUE TORTOISESHELL TABBY POINT

- Body colour:** glacial white, free from markings. Shading, if any, to tone with points but of a lighter shade.
- Point colour:** clearly-defined cold-toned blue and cream markings. Paler shades are preferred.
- Nose leather:** plain, blotched or rimmed in blue and/or dusty rose, to harmonise with shade of point colour.
- Paw pads:** plain or blotched in blue and/or dusty rose, to harmonise with shade of point colour.

CHOCOLATE TORTOISESHELL TABBY POINT

- Body colour:** ivory, free from markings. Shading, if any, to tone with points but of a lighter shade.
- Point colour:** clearly-defined warm milk chocolate, paler shades preferred, red and/or cream markings.
- Nose leather:** plain, blotched or rimmed in pinkish chocolate, rose red and/or dusty rose, to harmonise with shade of point colour.
- Paw pads:** plain or blotched in pinkish chocolate, rose red and/or dusty rose, to harmonise with shade of point colour.

LILAC TORTOISESHELL TABBY POINT

- Body colour:** off-white (magnolia), free from markings. Shading, if any, to tone with points but of a lighter shade.
- Point colour:** clearly-defined soft pinkish grey and cream markings. Paler shades are preferred.
- Nose leather:** plain, blotched or rimmed in pinkish grey and/or dusty rose, to harmonise with shade of point colour.
- Paw pads:** plain or blotched in pinkish grey and/or dusty rose, to harmonise with shade of point colour.

- TABBY POINT FAULTS:** Lack of tabby pattern on points.
Lack of ground colour.
Lack of contrast between markings and ground colour.
Tabby markings on the body of adults.

SILVER GROUP

SMOKE POINT (Non-agouti silver)

Colour is restricted to the points as in all Himalayans.

The Smoke Point has an undercoat as white as possible with the hair tips shading to defined colours. The points are solid in colour with a narrow band at the base of the hairs next to the skin that is as white as possible. This is seen only when the fur is parted.

Definition of colour is less likely to be seen on Smoke Points than in solid colour pointed cats, though it should still be aimed for. Markings will be less obvious in dilute colours, where there is less potential for colour variation. Chocolate and dilute varieties may not gain full leg markings until up to eighteen months of age.

Like normal Smoke kittens, the points on Smoke Point kittens undergo many coat changes. Often, pigmentation is lost as moulting approaches. At this time, darkening appears at the roots and sometimes before maturity there are three colours on the hair fibres, sometimes even reversing the desired pattern. Slight ghost tabby markings on the points should not be penalised in kittens.

Coat colour is the same as for non-smoke equivalents, except that there is a white undercoat on the points. Where body shading exists, an appropriate undercoat is expected.

Nose leather and paw pad colour is the same as for non-smoke equivalents.

Recognised colours are Seal, Blue, Chocolate, Lilac, Red, Cream and the the four Tortoiseshell varieties.

SMOKE POINT FAULTS: lack of correct undercoat colour.
 tabby markings on adults.

BIRMAN

GENERAL STANDARD

The Birman is a medium to large strong-boned, muscular semi-longhaired cat. It is slightly longer in all its component parts than a Persian or Exotic Shorthair. It has medium-sized, flared ears, almost round eyes, roman nose and rounded muzzle. It has himalayan markings, but with white paws and gauntlets added; both strongly defined. Males are generally larger than females

HEAD - strongly-boned and broader than high. Forehead slopes well back, slightly convex in profile, with flatter appearance in front of and between the ears. Broad cheeks and slightly rounded in the muzzle.

EARS - medium in height, almost as wide at the base as tall. Modified to a rounded tip and set as much to the side as into the top of the head. Slightly flared.

EYES - almost round, set well apart, not bold. In repose, the upper lid should appear to be flatter, less rounded than the lower lid. The outer corner tilted very slightly upward.

NOSE - broad, medium length. Starting just below the eyes, a slight dip is essential, but a definite stop is not acceptable. A downward change in angle below the dip makes the nose slightly roman in profile, setting the nose pad a little low.

CHEEKS – full and broad, helping create the broader than high head.

JAWS - strong and broad, with a somewhat rounded muzzle.

CHIN - firm, full and strong, in a vertical line with the tip of the nose.

NECK - strong and medium length, in proportion to the head and body.

BODY - medium length solid and muscular, with no appearance of fragility. Chest broad. Males more robust than females.

TAIL - sufficiently long to reach to just before the shoulders. Bushy, wider at base, tapering in boning to an oval tip.

LEGS - strong and heavily-boned. Medium length, so that although the body is long, the cat does not stand high on its legs. The hind legs are slightly longer than the front legs.

PAWS - large, round and firm.

TEMPERAMENT – should be placid, allowing easy handling at all times.

SCALE OF POINTS

Head (incl. size and shape of eyes)	25	
Body (incl. tail size, shape, length and bone)	25	50
Coat length and texture	10	
Coat colour	10	
Gloves and gauntlets	20	40
Eye colour	5	
Overall condition	5	10
Total		100

FAULTS

REFER TO GENERAL LIST FOR ALL BREEDS, PLUS:-

PENALISE

- small, rounded ears
- lack of width in head
- strongly almond eyes
- a second downward dip or slight bump near the end of the nose called a beesting is a fault.
- weak chin
- lack of length in tail
- fine boning
- hooding
- white whisker pads
- no contrast between point and body colouring
- tabby barring, though ghost markings acceptable on kittens.
- runners (streaks of white) up the legs.

WITHHOLD

- Siamese or Persian type
- green eyes
- areas of white in point colour
- spots or patches of white (excluding gloves and gauntlets) anywhere on the body, particularly on chin, chest or stomach
- coloured spots on gloves or gauntlets
- coloured toe/s
- grossly uneven foot markings
- lack of white on the hock/s or one or both back legs

NOTE: A cat may have slightly imperfect gloves and/or gauntlets, small areas of white around the genitals and still be eligible for awards.

COAT AND COLOUR

COAT LENGTH AND TEXTURE

Semi-longhaired, silken in texture. The fur is short in appearance about the face, but to the extreme outer area of the cheek it is longer, with a full ruff around the neck. Slightly curled on stomach. It is of such texture that it will not mat.

COAT COLOUR AND PATTERN

The distinguishing colours of the Birman are those of the himalayan pattern, , but with white gloves and gauntlets added . Mask, ears, legs and tail are dense and clearly-defined, except in kittens. On reaching maturity, the mask is complete, covering the face to over the eyes (including whisker pads) and is connected to the ears by tracings, leaving an oval of body colour in front of the ears which is quite apparent. Chin is shaded to match the mask. Some allowance should be made in mature adults for darker body colour, especially in Seal Points. However, the body colour must never be so dark that contrast with point colour is lost.

LEGS

Leg point colour to go up just above the elbows on the front legs and to merge into the flanks at the rear. Leg colour is lighter on the inside of the legs.

PAWS

The white feet are characteristic of the Birman. It is preferable that the white is even on all four paws.

GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS

Front paws are pure white, gloved in an even line across the paws at the third joint. The upper limit of white should be the metacarpal (dew) pad, which is the highest up little paw pad located in the middle of the back of the front paw (above the third joint and just below the wrist bones).

Back paws have pure white gloves covering the entire paw and tapering evenly up the back of the leg (hock), preferably to a spear head positioned just below the middle of the hock. Higher markings are acceptable, but should not extend beyond the heel.

PAW PADS

Paw pads are either coloured (to harmonise with the colour of the points), pink or mottled. Individual paw pad colour is not listed, so reference should be made to this general description and to individual nose leather colour description.

SOLID POINTED GROUP

Recognized colours are Seal, Blue, Chocolate, Lilac, Red and Cream.

SEAL POINT

Body colour: cream, with a golden hue, shading, if any, to pale, warm fawn on the back. Kittens are paler.

Point colour: dense seal brown, with a warm rather than cold tone.

Eye colour: deep blue.

Nose leather: seal brown, to harmonise with shade of point colour.

BLUE POINT

Body colour: glacial white. Shading, if any, to tone with the points but of a lighter shade.

Point colour: cold-toned blue, with paler shades preferred.

Eye colour: bright blue.

Nose leather: blue, to harmonise with shade of point colour.

CHOCOLATE POINT

- Body colour:** ivory. Shading, if any, to tone with the points but of a lighter shade.
Point colour: warm milk chocolate, with paler shades preferred.
Eye colour: bright blue.
Nose leather: pinkish chocolate, to harmonise with shade of point colour.

LILAC POINT

- Body colour:** off-white (magnolia shade). Shading, if any, to tone with the points but of a lighter shade.
Point colour: soft pinkish grey, with paler shades preferred.
Eye colour: bright blue.
Nose leather: lavender pink, to harmonise with shade of point colour. Pink in kittens.

RED POINT

- Body colour:** milky white. Shading, if any, to tone with the points but of a lighter shade.
Point colour: rich apricot, with brighter shades preferred. While it is not desirable, allowance should be made for slight barring on the mask, legs and tail.
Eye colour: deep blue.
Nose leather: rose red, to harmonise with shade of point colour.

CREAM POINT

- Body colour:** warm white. Shading, if any, to tone with the points but of a lighter shade.
Point colour: rich cream, with paler shades preferred. While it is not desirable, allowance should be made for slight barring on the mask, legs and tail.
Eye colour: bright blue.
Nose leather: dusty rose, to harmonise with shade of point colour.

NOTE: Slight freckling on a mature cat should not be penalised, where it may occur on nose, lips, eyelids or ears.

FAULTS FOR SOLID COLOUR POINTED PATTERN

Contrasting hairs in the points.

TORTOISESHELL POINTED PATTERN

Colour is restricted to the points, as in all pointed patterned breeds. Distribution of colour on the points and of mottling on the nose and paw pads is random and immaterial, though ears are mottled and a blaze up the nose is desirable. Solid colour on any of ears, leg/legs or tail are all permissible. Dense colours show the named colour, plus varying shades of red and/or cream. Dilute colours have only the named colour plus shades of cream, with paler shades preferred. Each point should preferably display more than one colour. White hairs, ticking or barring not permitted.

Recognized Tortoiseshell Point colours are Seal, Blue, Chocolate and Lilac.

SEAL TORTOISESHELL POINT

- Body colour:** cream, with a golden hue, shading to pale, warm fawn on the back. Kittens are paler.
Point colour: bright, warm shades of dense seal brown, red and/or cream.
Eye colour: deep blue.
Nose leather: seal brown, rose red or dusty rose, plain or blotched, to harmonise with shade of point colour.

BLUE TORTOISESHELL POINT

- Body colour:** glacial white. Shading, if any, to tone with the points but of a lighter shade.
Point colour: cold-toned blue and cream. Coat may be intermingled or patched. Paler shades are preferred.
Eye colour: bright blue.
Nose leather: blue and/or dusty rose, plain or blotched, to harmonise with shade of point colour.

CHOCOLATE TORTOISESHELL POINT

- Body colour:** ivory. Shading, if any, to tone with the points but of a lighter shade.
Point colour: pale shades of warm, milk chocolate, red and/or cream.
Eye colour: bright blue.
Nose leather: pinkish chocolate, rose red or dusty rose, plain or blotched, to harmonise with shade of point colour.

LILAC TORTOISESHELL POINT

- Body colour:** off-white (magnolia shade). Shading, if any, to tone with the points but of a lighter shade.
Point colour: soft pinkish grey and cream. Paler shades are preferred.
Eye colour: bright blue.
Nose leather: lavender pink or dusty rose, plain or blotched, to harmonise with shade of point colour.

TABBY POINT GROUP

The ears have solid colour, without stripes. There is a clear but paler thumb print on the back of the ear, which is less apparent in dilute colours. Tortoiseshell Tabby Points have mottled ears, but may not show a thumb print. There should be a clearly-defined "M" on the forehead, light-coloured spectacle markings around the eyes, with distinct stripes on the cheeks and darkly-spotted whisker pads. The mask has clearly-defined stripes, especially around the eyes and nose. Eye rims are a pinkish tone or darker, to harmonise with the point colour. Nose leather is also either of a pinkish tone, coloured to harmonise with the point colour or pinkish and outlined in colour which harmonises with the point colour.

Coat colour on the body is pale, free from markings of any kind. Colouring is to conform to the recognized pointed colour standard.

Legs have varied-sized broken stripes, with solid colour on the back of the hind legs up the hocks. Points should all be the same colour, but in some colours paws may be lighter in colour. The tail preferably shows varied-sized clearly-defined rings, ending in a solid colour tip at the extreme end. However, a tail which is solid in colour on top and ringed on the underside is not a fault. Kittens should not be penalised for not showing their full markings.

Although not preferred, the colour of the hair tips is commonly a little darker and/or a little colder than in the non-tabby equivalents. Markings will be less obvious in dilute colours, where there is less potential for colour variation. Chocolate and dilute varieties may not gain full leg markings until up to eighteen months of age.

Recognized colours are Seal, Blue, Chocolate, Lilac, Red and Cream.

[Individual colour standards on next page].

SEAL TABBY POINT

- Body colour:** cream, with a golden hue, shading to pale, warm fawn on the back. Kittens are paler.
- Point colour:** clearly-defined dense, warm seal brown markings.
- Eye colour:** deep blue.
- Nose leather:** seal brown, pink or pink edged in seal brown, to harmonise with shade of point colour.

BLUE TABBY POINT

- Body colour:** glacial white, free of markings. Shading, if any, to tone with the points but of a lighter shade.
- Point colour:** clearly-defined cold-toned blue markings. Paler shades are preferred.
- Eye colour:** bright blue.
- Nose leather:** blue, pink or pink edged in blue, to harmonise with shade of point colour.

CHOCOLATE TABBY POINT

- Body colour:** ivory, free of markings. Shading, if any, to tone with the points, but of a lighter shade.
- Point colour:** clearly-defined warm milk chocolate markings. Paler shades are preferred.
- Eye colour:** bright blue.
- Nose leather:** pinkish chocolate, pink or pink edged in pinkish chocolate, to harmonise with shade of point colour.

LILAC TABBY POINT

- Body colour:** off-white (magnolia), free of markings. Shading, if any, to tone with the points but of a lighter shade.
- Point colour:** clearly-defined soft pinkish grey markings. Paler shades are preferred.
- Eye colour:** bright blue.
- Nose leather:** pinkish grey, pink or pink edged in pinkish grey, to harmonise with shade of point colour.

RED TABBY POINT

- Body colour:** milky white, free from markings. Shading, if any, to tone with the points but of a lighter shade.
- Point colour:** clearly-defined rich apricot markings. Brighter shades are preferred.
- Eye colour:** deep blue.
- Nose leather:** rose red, to harmonise with shade of point colour.

CREAM TABBY POINT

- Body colour:** warm white, free from markings. Shading, if any, to tone with the points but of a lighter shade.
- Point colour:** clearly-defined rich cream markings. Paler shades are preferred.
- Eye colour:** bright blue.
- Nose leather:** dusty rose, to harmonise with shade of point colour.

NOTE:

Slight freckling on a mature cat should not be penalised, where it may occur on nose, lips, eyelids or ears.

TORTOISESHELL TABBY POINT GROUP

The tortoiseshell pattern is superimposed over the tabby pattern, in all recognised colours. Definition of colour is less likely to be seen on Tortoiseshell Tabby Points and generally much less than in solid colour cats, though it should still be aimed for. Ears are mottled.

SEAL TORTOISESHELL TABBY POINT

- Body colour:** cream, with a golden hue, shading to pale, warm fawn on the back. Kittens are paler.
- Point colour:** clearly-defined, bright warm shades of dense seal brown, red and/or cream markings.
- Eye colour:** deep blue.
- Nose leather:** plain, blotched or rimmed in seal brown, rose red and/or dusty rose, to harmonise with shade of point colour.

BLUE TORTOISESHELL TABBY POINT

- Body colour:** glacial white, free from markings. Shading, if any, to tone with points but of a lighter shade.
- Point colour:** clearly-defined cold-toned blue and cream markings. Paler shades are preferred.
- Eye colour:** bright blue.
- Nose leather:** plain, blotched or rimmed in blue and/or dusty rose, to harmonise with shade of point colour.

CHOCOLATE TORTOISESHELL TABBY POINT

- Body colour:** ivory, free from markings. Shading, if any, to tone with points but of a lighter shade.
- Point colour:** clearly-defined warm milk chocolate, paler shades preferred, red and/or cream markings.
- Eye colour:** bright blue.
- Nose leather:** plain, blotched or rimmed in pinkish chocolate, rose red and/or dusty rose, to harmonise with shade of point colour.

LILAC TORTOISESHELL TABBY POINT

- Body colour:** off-white (magnolia), free from markings. Shading, if any, to tone with points but of a lighter shade.
- Point colour:** clearly-defined soft pinkish grey and cream markings. Paler shades are preferred.
- Eye colour:** bright blue.
- Nose leather:** plain, blotched or rimmed in pinkish grey and/or dusty rose, to harmonise with shade of point colour.

- TABBY POINT FAULTS:** Lack of tabby pattern on points.
Lack of ground colour.
Lack of contrast between markings and ground colour.
Tabby markings on the body of adults. Light ghost striping on kittens is acceptable.

SILVER GROUP

SMOKE POINT (Non-agouti Silver)

Colour is restricted to the points as in all himalayan-patterned cats.

The Smoke Point has an undercoat as white as possible with the hair tips shading to defined colours. The points are solid in colour with a narrow band at the base of the hairs next to the skin that is as white as possible. This is seen only when the fur is parted

Definition of colour is less likely to be seen on Smoke Points than in solid colour pointed cats, though it should still be aimed for. Also, although not preferred, the colour of the hair tips is commonly a little darker and/or a little colder than in the non silver equivalents. Markings will be less obvious in dilute colours, where there is less potential for colour variation. Chocolate and dilute varieties may not gain full leg markings until up to eighteen months of age.

Smoke kittens undergo many coat changes. Often, pigmentation is lost as moulting approaches. At this time, darkening appears at the roots and sometimes before maturity there are three colours on the hair fibres, sometimes even reversing the desired pattern. Smoke kittens should also not be penalised for slight ghost tabby markings.

In all other respects, the Smoke point is the same as the non-silver pointed variety. For colour details, reference should be made to the appropriate non-silver individual colour standards.

The pattern is recognized in all the basic colours - Seal, Blue, Chocolate, Lilac, Red, Cream and the Tortoiseshell varieties.

SILVER TABBY POINT (Agouti Silver)

The Silver Tabby Point has an undercoat as white as possible with the hair tips shading to defined colours. The points are solid in colour with a narrow band at the base of the hairs next to the skin that is as white as possible. This is seen only when the fur is parted

Markings are the same in other respects to the non-silver Tabby Point. The ears have solid colour, without stripes. There is a clear but paler thumb print on the back of the ear, which is less apparent in dilute colours. Silver Tortoiseshell Tabby Points have mottled ears, but may not show a thumb print. There should be a clearly-defined "M" on the forehead, with distinct stripes on the cheeks and darkly-spotted whisker pads. The mask has clearly-defined stripes, especially around the eyes and nose. Eye rims are a pinkish tone or darker, to harmonise with the point colour. Nose leather is also either of a pinkish tone, coloured to harmonise with the point colour or pinkish and outlined in colour which harmonises with the point colour.

Coat colour on the body is pale, free from markings of any kind. Colouring is to conform to the recognized pointed colour standard.

Legs have varied-sized broken stripes, with solid colour on the back of the hind legs up the hocks. Points should all be the same colour, but in some colours paws may be lighter in colour. The tail preferably shows varied-sized clearly-defined rings, ending in a solid colour tip at the extreme end. However, a tail which is solid in colour on top and ringed on the underside is not a fault. Kittens should not be penalised for not showing their full markings.

Although not preferred, the colour of the hair tips is commonly a little darker and/or a little colder than in the non-tabby equivalents. Markings will be less obvious in dilute colours, where there is less potential for colour variation. Chocolate and dilute varieties may not gain full leg markings until up to eighteen months of age.

Recognized colours are Seal, Blue, Chocolate, Lilac, Red and Cream and the Tortoiseshell varieties.

TURKISH VAN

GENERAL STANDARD

The Turkish Van is a natural breed from the rugged, remote and climatically varied region of the Middle East. It is a semi-longhaired cat with a distinctive pattern, in which colour is limited to the head and tail. It is strong, powerful and solidly-built, with great breadth to the chest, long and substantial body and legs, taking 3 to 5 years to mature fully. Adult cats, especially males, tend to fill out in the head as they mature. Males are generally much larger than females.

HEAD -medium length, slightly longer than wide, with a medium width skull. A smooth taper from the outer edge of the ear, through a short to medium wedge, ends in the chin. The profile has a barely perceptible dip.

EARS - large, upright, set fairly close together and well-feathered. Slightly rounded tips and wide at the base.

EYES - large, open, oval in shape, well-spaced within the limits of the width of the face, slanting slightly upwards at the outer corners towards the ears.

NOSE - medium length and breadth, not tapering, with the nose leather below eye level. The profile has a barely perceptible dip, neither straight nor with a marked break.

CHEEKS - very slightly rounded cheek bones with some breadth shown at eye level.

JAWS - slightly rounded muzzle to harmonise with the wedge. Neither pointed nor too broad, although males broaden with age, due to jowls.

CHIN - firm, full and strong, in a vertical line with the tip of the nose.

NECK - slim and graceful, but strong, and of medium length. In proportion to the body.

BODY - long and substantial, but sturdy, with level back. Chest and flanks are strong and muscular, not narrow, without being too broad or too deep. Boning should not be fine under the muscular development. Males are particularly muscular on the neck and shoulders. Allowance should be made for developmental stages in kittens and young adults.

TAIL - full, in proportion to the body, ideally carried lower than the back, but not trailing.

LEGS - medium to long, in proportion to the body. Boning is medium and strong, well-covered in muscle. Not tapering to paws.

PAWS - medium size, rounded, neat and with well-tufted toes.

TEMPERAMENT - should be placid, allowing easy handling at all times.

CONDITION: - excellent muscular condition is required. Any indication that the cat is not in good physical condition or has not had proper grooming should be penalised.

SCALE OF POINTS

Head (incl. eye size, shape and set)	30
Body , (incl. tail)	25
Coat and colour	35
Eye colour	5
Overall condition	5
Total	100

FAULTS

REFER TO GENERAL LIST FOR ALL BREEDS, PLUS:-

- PENALISE**
- any tendency towards extremes of body structure i.e. cobby or svelte body or fine boning
 - small, widely-spaced or flared ears
 - small and/or deepset eyes
 - nose break
 - short face
 - long or narrow wedge
 - pointed chin

- WITHHOLD**
- total absence of colour on head or tail
 - too much colour on body
 - exhibit which clearly challenges or is unable to be handled

COAT AND COLOUR

COAT LENGTH AND TEXTURE

Semi-longhaired. Coat length is seasonal; short in summer, but much longer and thicker in winter, though never as long or thick as a true longhaired cat. Facial fur is short at all times. There is a frontal neck ruff. A full brush tail becomes more pronounced with age. Allowance is made for shorter coats and shorter tail hair on kittens and young adults.

The coat has a cashmere-like texture which is unique to this breed, soft to the roots and with no trace of undercoat.

COAT COLOUR:

Chalk white with no trace of yellow. Ears are preferably white, with a delicate shell pink inside them. Accepted colours are black, blue, auburn, cream, black tortoiseshell and blue tortoiseshell.

COAT PATTERN:

The van pattern is superimposed over the chalk white body.; with colour markings preferably confined to the head and tail. Markings up to the size of a 20 cent piece on the body are permissible, but they should not be of a size or number which detracts from the van pattern.

EYE COLOUR:

For all coat colours –

Amber – eye rims pink skinned.

Blue-eyed – eye rims pink skinned.

Odd-eyed – one eye amber, one eye blue, with equal depth of colour in both eyes. Eye rims pink skinned.

NOSE LEATHER:

Shell pink.

PAW PADS:

Shell pink.

RAGDOLL

GENERAL STANDARD

The Ragdoll is a very relaxed, medium to large, long, muscular and powerful cat. Its striking appearance is due to its himalayan coat pattern, long coat, flat forehead, large eyes and broad cheeks. Males are generally much larger than females.

HEAD: - broad, modified wedge, with the head broader than long, with considerable width between the ears. In profile, the skull is deep, with a flat forehead in front of the ears and a very gentle break in the nose between the eyes.

EARS: - medium in size and height, rounded at the tip and set wide with a slight tilt forward. They should be well-furnished, not open at the base.

EYES: -.Due to the broad, high cheekbones, the eyes are very well apart, giving the Ragdoll its characteristic open, but surprised, sweet expression. Eyes are large, well-opened and almost round, set slightly obliquely.

NOSE: - broad, of medium length, not tapering. There is a very gentle break between the eyes.

CHEEKS: - well-developed. Pronounced, broad and quite high, creating the unique high-cheeked and accompanying wide-eyed appearance of the breed.

JAWS: - tapering smoothly from the cheeks to a rounded, well-developed muzzle.

CHIN: - firm, broad, with a level bite and in a vertical line with the tip of the nose.

NECK:- short, strong and heavy-set.

BODY:- long and muscular. The chest is broad, deep, strong and well-expanded, with the body gently-rounded. The back is straight and the rump strong, in proportion to the chest. Full maturity may not be reached until three or four years of age and allowance is to be made for this.

TAIL: -long, bushy, slightly tapered towards the tip. It should reach at least to the shoulder.

LEGS: - medium in length, of medium heavy bone and well-muscled, in proportion to the body. Hind legs to be slightly higher than the front legs, so that the rump is slightly higher than the shoulders.

PAWS:- large, round, firm and tufted.

TEMPERAMENT: placid, allowing easy handling at all times. Exhibit may flop over on its side, as suggested by the name.

CONDITION: - excellent muscular condition is required. Any indication that the cat is not in good physical condition or has not had proper grooming should be penalised.

SCALE OF POINTS

Head (incl. ears and eye size, shape and set)	30
Body (incl. tail)	25
Coat length and texture	10
Coat colour and pattern	20
Eye colour	5
Temperament	5
Overall condition	5
Total	100

FAULTS

REFER TO GENERAL LIST FOR ALL BREEDS, PLUS:-

PENALISE

- round, small and/or deepset eyes or any tendency to have almond eyes
- small nose leather
- pinched muzzle
- narrow or pointed jaw
- fine boning
- short tail
- pale eye colour
- thick undercoat

WITHHOLD

- narrow head
- pronounced nose break
- short, cobby body
- coloured chin
- badly off-centred inverted "V" on face of Bi-colour specimens.
- white anywhere on Colourpoints

COAT AND COLOUR

COAT LENGTH AND TEXTURE:

Silky texture, dense, medium length, lying with the body and parting as the cat moves. Short on the face, longer round the neck, framing the face. Short over the shoulders, medium length on the back, sides, abdomen and hindquarters. Short to medium length on the front legs. As with all longhaired or semi-longhaired breeds, seasonal variations in coat length occur and allowance is made for this.

COAT PATTERN:

COLOUR POINTED:

The colour of the points (mask, ears, paws and tail) to be well-defined. The mask covers the cheeks, whisker pads, nose, eyes and chin. Nose leather and paw pads should be the same colour as the points, to harmonise with them; plain or mottled in tortoiseshell varieties, coloured, pink or pink edged in colour in tabby varieties. White anywhere is a fault.

MITTED:

The colour of the points to be well-defined. A narrow white blaze on the nose is permitted. The chin, bib and chest are white, as is the underbody from chest to tail.

The two front paws have white mittens that are evenly matched and not extending beyond the angle formed by the paw and leg. The back legs are white to a minimum level of the hock, but preferably up to the underbody. Nose leather to be the same colour as the points, to harmonise with them; plain or mottled in tortoiseshell varieties, coloured, pink or pink edged in colour in tabby varieties. Paw pads are pink.

BI-COLOUR:

The colour of the points to be well-defined. The mask has an inverted, centred, white "V" starting on the forehead, extending downwards covering the nose, whisker pads and chin, but should not extend beyond the outer aperture of the eyes. The bib and chest are white, as in the underbody from chest to tail. While not preferred, white patches on the body are allowed.

The front legs are completely white. It is desirable for the back legs to be white to the level of the underbody. Nose leather and paw pads are pink.

COAT COLOUR:

Good contrast is required between the points and body colour. Lack of contrast is a fault. Allowances should be made for incomplete masks (especially in Chocolates and Creams) and for lack of maturity of colour in kittens and younger cats (under three years).

EYE COLOUR:

In general, decidedly blue; the deeper the better, for all coat colours. Violet undertones should be seen behind the eye in all chocolate and lilac varieties. Individual eye colours for the different coat colours given below are to be aimed for, though it is recognised that these may be difficult to obtain and should not be penalised too heavily if not attained.

SOLID COLOURS

Recognized colours are Seal, Blue, Chocolate, Lilac, Red and Cream.

SEAL

Body colour: cream, shading, if any, into pale warm fawn on the back.

Point colour: clearly-defined dense seal brown, with a warm rather than cold tone.

Eye colour: clear, deep, brilliant blue.

BLUE

Body colour: glacial white. Shading, if any, to tone with the points but of a lighter shade.

Point colour: cold-toned blue, with paler shades preferred.

Eye colour: clear, bright, vivid blue.

CHOCOLATE:

Body colour: ivory.

Point colour: warm, milk chocolate, with paler shades preferred.

Eye colour: clear, deep blue, with violet undertones.

LILAC

Body colour: off-white (magnolia shade).

Point colour: soft pinkish-grey, with paler shades preferred.

Eye colour: clear, bright blue, with violet undertones.

RED

Body colour: milky white. Shading, if any, is to tone with the points, but of a lighter shade.

Point colour: rich apricot, with brighter tones preferred. While it is not desirable, allowance should be made for slight barring on the mask, legs and tail.

Eye colour: clear, deep brilliant blue.

CREAM

Body colour: warm white. Shading, if any, is to tone with the points, but of a lighter shade.

Point colour: rich cream, with paler shades preferred. While it is not desirable, there may be slight barring on the mask, legs and tail.

Eye colour: clear vivid blue.

NOTE:

1. Red and Cream kittens sometimes show faint ghost barring or tabby markings, which should disappear as the kitten grows. They should not be penalised for such markings, especially when very young.
2. Slight freckling on a mature cat should not be penalised, where it may occur on nose, lips, eyelids or ears.

FAULTS FOR SOLID COLOUR RAGDOLLS:

Contrasting hairs in the points.

TORTOISESHELL POINT

Colour is restricted to the points, as in all pointed cats. Distribution of patching on the points and of mottling on the nose and paw leather is random and immaterial, though a blaze up the nose is desirable in the Colourpointed group. Dense colours show the named colour, plus varying shades of red and/or cream. Dilute colours have only the named colour plus shades of cream, both with paler shades preferred.

Recognized colours are Seal, Blue, Chocolate and Lilac.

SEAL TORTOISESHELL

Body colour: cream, shading, if any, into pale warm fawn on the back.

Point colour: bright shades of dense seal brown, red and/or cream.

Eye colour: clear, deep, brilliant blue.

BLUE TORTOISESHELL

- Body colour:** glacial white. Shading, if any, is to tone with the points, but of a much lighter shade.
- Point colour:** cold-toned blue, with cream, with paler shades preferred.
- Eye colour:** clear, bright, vivid blue.

CHOCOLATE TORTOISESHELL

- Body colour:** ivory. Shading, if any, is to tone with the points, but of a lighter shade.
- Point colour:** pale shades of warm milk chocolate, bright red and/or cream.
- Eye colour:** clear, deep blue, with violet undertones.

LILAC TORTOISESHELL

- Body colour:** off-white (magnolia shade). Shading, if any, is to tone with the points, but of a lighter shade.
- Point colour:** soft, pinkish grey and cream, with paler shades preferred.
- Eye colour:** clear, bright blue, with violet undertones.

TABBY POINT

Coat colour on the body is pale, free from markings of any kind. Colouring is to conform to the recognised pointed colour standard. Shading may take the form of ghost striping in older cats, but is undesirable.

The mask has clearly-defined stripes, especially around the eyes and nose. There should be a clearly-defined "M" on the forehead, with distinct stripes on the cheeks and darkly-spotted whisker pads. The ears have solid colour, without stripes. There is a clear but paler thumb print on the back of the ear, which is less apparent in dilute colours. Tortoiseshell Points have mottled ears, but may not show a thumb print. Eye lids are pink or dark rimmed, to tone with the point colour.

Legs have varied sized broken stripes, with solid colour on the back of the hind legs up the hocks. Points should all be the same colour, but in some colours paws may be lighter in colour. The tail shows varied sized clearly-defined rings, ending in a solid colour tip at the extreme end. Kittens should not be penalised for not showing their full markings.

Chocolate and dilute varieties may not gain full leg markings until up to eighteen months of age.

Markings may also be less distinct because of the coat length.

Recognised colours are Seal, Blue, Chocolate, Lilac, Red and Cream.

SEAL TABBY

- Body colour:** cream, shading, if any, into pale warm fawn on the back.
- Point colour:** clearly defined dense, seal brown markings.
- Eye colour:** clear, deep, brilliant blue.

BLUE TABBY

- Body colour:** glacial white. Shading, if any, is to tone with the points, but of a much lighter shade.
- Point colour:** clearly-defined cold-toned blue markings, with paler shades preferred.
- Eye colour:** clear, bright, vivid blue.

CHOCOLATE TABBY

Body colour: ivory. Shading, if any, is to tone with the points, but of a much lighter shade.

Point colour: clearly defined warm milk chocolate markings, with paler shades preferred.

Eye colour: clear, deep blue, with violet undertones.

LILAC TABBY

Body colour: off-white (magnolia shade). Shading, if any, is to tone with the points, but of a much lighter shade.

Point colour: clearly defined soft, pinkish grey markings, with paler shades preferred.

Eye colour: clear, bright blue, with violet undertones.

RED TABBY

Body colour: milky white. Shading, if any, is to tone with points, but of a lighter shade.

Point colour: clearly defined rich apricot markings, with brighter tones preferred.

Eye colour: clear, deep, brilliant blue.

CREAM TABBY

Body colour: warm white. Shading, if any, is to tone with points, but of a lighter shade.

Point colour: clearly defined rich cream markings, with paler shades preferred.

Eye colour: clear, vivid blue.

NOTE: Slight freckling on a mature cat should not be penalised, where it may occur on nose, lips, eyelids or ears.

TORTOISESHELL TABBY

Recognized colours are Seal, Blue, Chocolate and Lilac.

SEAL TORTOISESHELL TABBY

Body colour: cream, shading, if any, into pale warm fawn on the back.

Point colour: clearly defined dense seal brown, red and/or cream markings. Ears are mottled.

Eye colour: clear, deep, brilliant blue.

BLUE TORTOISESHELL TABBY

Body colour: glacial white. Shading, if any, is to tone with the points, but of a lighter shade.

Point colour: clearly defined cold-toned blue and cream markings, with paler shades preferred. Ears are mottled.

Eye colour: clear, bright blue.

CHOCOLATE TORTOISESHELL TABBY

Body colour: ivory. Shading, if any, is to tone with the points, but of a much lighter shade.

Point colour: clearly defined warm milk chocolate, paler shades preferred, with bright red and/or cream markings. Ears are mottled.

Eye colour: clear, deep blue, with violet undertones.

LILAC TORTOISESHELL TABBY

Body colour: off-white (magnolia shade). Shading, if any, is to tone with the points, but of a lighter shade.

Point colour: clearly defined soft pinkish grey and cream markings. Paler shades are preferred. Ears are mottled.

Eye colour: clear, bright blue, with violet undertones.

MAINE COON

GENERAL STANDARD

The Maine Coon is a working cat, muscular, solid, long-bodied, large, with a look of the wild, which is emphasized by the large, tufted ears, square muzzle and shaggy coat. It is capable of surviving a harsh climate by itself, but is of amiable disposition. Ultimate type can take 3 or 4 years to develop in this breed; the largest of all pedigreed cats. Males are generally considerably larger than females.

HEAD: - medium in width and slightly longer than wide. Broadening with age and jowls in males may combine to make the head wider than long and allowance should be made for this in maturity. Skull curves gently in front view and in profile, with only a slight dip between the eyes at the top of the nose. The muzzle is of moderate breadth, square when viewed from any angle.

EARS: - large, tall, wide at the base, tapering to appear pointed, with lynx-like tipping and inner tufts extending beyond the outer edge of the ears. They are set high on the head; the distance between them being equal to the width of an ear at its base.

EYES: - large and oval, with a slightly oblique setting. Eyes are well-opened and expressive.

NOSE: - broad, of even width and medium length, in proportion to length of head. Nose leather to extend the full width of the nose, with large nostrils. The profile is slightly concave between the eyes, with no break, then straight to the tip of the nose.

CHEEKS: - cheek bones are high and become broader with age, particularly in stud males.

JAWS: - firm and moderately broad to create the squared muzzle.

CHIN: - firm, strong and deep, in a vertical line with the tip of the nose.

NECK: - medium to long, strong and in proportion to the body. Thick and muscular in older males.

BODY: - medium to large in size, muscular and broad-chested. The body is long, with all parts proportioned to create a rectangular appearance when viewed from above or in side view. It feels solid, with firm muscle and no flabbiness. When viewed from the rear, there is a definite squareness to the rump. Due to the rapid growth of this large breed, there may be a lack of body bulk, muscle and balance until maturity. Allowance should be made for this.

TAIL: - long, at least the length of the body, but in proportion to it, wide at the base, with bone structure tapering towards the tip.

LEGS: - sturdily-boned, well-muscled, wide-set, medium in length and in proportion to the body.

PAWS: - large, round and well-tufted both between the pads and underneath.

CONDITION: - excellent muscular condition is required. Any indication that the cat is not in good physical condition or has not had proper grooming should be penalised.

SCALE OF POINTS

Head (incl. shape, ears, eyes and profile)	35
Body (incl. neck, body shape, tail and paws)	35
Coat length and texture	15
Colour (incl. eyes and coat)	10
Overall condition	5
TOTAL	100

FAULTS

REFER TO GENERAL LIST FOR ALL BREEDS, PLUS:-

PENALISE

- flared or widely-spaced ears
- round, small or deep-set eyes
- short or narrow nose or Persian-like break in nose
- small nose leather or small nostrils
- short rounded muzzle
- narrow or pointed jaw or jaw which is too broad
- short tail
- untufted paws
- Persian-like undercoat
- lack of depth in eye colour
- flabbiness or obesity.

WITHHOLD

- undershot chin
- delicate bone structure
- short cobby body and legs,
- overall even coat,
- buttons, lockets or spots.

COAT AND COLOUR

COAT LENGTH AND TEXTURE

A light density undercoat covered by a waterproof outer coat. Not fluffy. Texture may vary with coat colour and pattern. It is uneven in length and markedly subject to seasonal variation. Fur on head, neck and shoulders is short, becoming gradually longer along the back towards the tail and down the sides toward the belly. Britches and belly fur is full and shaggy. The smooth coat flows down the body, continuing in the same manner onto the tail. There is a frontal ruff, generally heavier on males than females. The tail is heavily furred, long and flowing, but it is not bushy as is a fox's brush.

COAT COLOUR AND PATTERN:

Any recognized colour or recognized combination of colour except Chocolate or Lilac. Any recognized pattern except the Himalayan pattern. The colour and pattern should be clear and distinct, well-marked and even. White trim around the chin and lip line allowed except in solid colour cats.

EYE COLOUR:

There is no relationship between eye colour and coat colour. Eye colour should be shades of green, green-gold, gold, orange or copper, preferably clear and deep. Blue-eyes or odd-eyes are also allowed for white or bi-colour (including vans) patterned cats.

NOSE LEATHER:

Plain or mottled to correspond with coat colour.

PAW PADS:

Plain or mottled to correspond with coat colour.

NORWEGIAN FOREST CAT

GENERAL STANDARD

The Norwegian Forest Cat originated as a wild cat in the forests of Norway thousands of years ago. It is a sturdy, powerful cat with a triangular head, almond eyes, large, longish body and a double coat. Full maturity can take up to five years. Males are generally considerably larger than females.

HEAD: - wedge-shaped. Equilateral triangle, with all sides of equal length as measured from the outside of the base of the ear to the point of the chin. In profile, the straight line formed from the nose leather to the centre of the forehead, changes angle slightly, curves over the top of the skull and flows smoothly into the neck, without any irregularity. A long, straight line also extends from the brow ridge to the tip of the nose.

EARS: - medium to large, pointed on the top. Broad and open at the base, set as much on the side of the head as on the top. Alert, with the cup of the ear pointing a little sideways. The outsides of the ears follow the lines from the side of the head down to the chin. The ears are heavily furnished. Lynx tips are desirable but not required.

EYES: - large, almond-shaped, well-opened and expressive, set at a slight angle with the outer corner higher than the inner corner.

NOSE: - straight from the brow ridge to the tip of the nose without a break in the line. Not tapering. Nose leather not to be small.

CHEEKS: - may appear to be outside the line of the wedge due to the longer coat and to the development of jowls in males.

JAWS: - forms part of the straight line extending from the muzzle toward the base of ear without pronounced whisker pads and without pinch. Some allowance should be made for slight whisker pads or a slight pinch in kittens.

CHIN: - firm, deep and in line with the tip of the nose. Gently rounded in profile.

NECK: - short and heavily-muscled. Not in proportion to body length.

BODY: - solidly-muscled and well-balanced, moderate in length, substantial bone structure, with powerful appearance showing a broad chest and considerable girth without being fat. Flank has great depth. Back straight. Males should be large and imposing. Females are generally smaller and more refined.

LEGS: - medium and in proportion to the body. Hind legs longer than front legs, making the rump higher than the shoulders. Thighs are heavily-muscled, lower part of the legs substantial. When viewed from the rear, back legs are straight.

PAWS: - large, round, strong and firm, with heavy tufting between the toes.

TAIL: - long, bushy and broader at the base. Should reach at least to the shoulder blades, but preferably to the neck. Guard hairs desirable.

CONDITION: excellent muscular condition is required. Any indication that the cat is not in good physical condition or has not had proper grooming should be penalised.

SCALE OF POINTS.

Head (incl. muzzle, ears, eyes, chin and profile)	35
Body (incl. legs, feet, bone, and length of tail)	35
Coat (incl. length, texture and colour)	20
Eye colour	5
Condition	5
TOTAL	<u>100</u>

FAULTS

REFER TO GENERAL LIST FOR ALL BREEDS, PLUS: -

- PENALISE:**
- small or finely-built cats.
 - round or square head
 - high, erect and/or small ears
 - small or round eyes
 - small nose leather
 - short legs
 - flabbiness or obesity.

- WITHHOLD:**
- dip or break in nose in profile
 - square muzzle
 - whisker pinch
 - long rectangular body
 - cobby body.

COAT AND COLOUR

COAT LENGTH AND TEXTURE:

Distinguishing double coat, consisting of a dense undercoat, covered by long, glossy and smooth water-resistant guard hairs hanging down the sides which may be slow to develop in kittens. Ideally, the bib consists of three separate sections – short collar at neck, side mutton chops and frontal ruff, although this may not develop in the warmer climates of Australia. Allowance should be made for this, especially in warmer areas. Britches are full on the hind legs.

The coat may be fuller in the winter than summer because the dense undercoat has its full development in winter. Softer coats are permitted in shaded, solid and bicolour cats. Type and quality of coat is of primary importance; colour and pattern being secondary.

COLOUR AND PATTERN:

Any recognized coat colour or recognized combination of coat colour except chocolate or lilac. Any recognized pattern except the himalayan pattern. The colour and pattern should be clear and distinct. In the case of the classic, mackerel and spotted patterns, tabbies should be well-marked and even.

Buttons and loquets are allowable on any colour and/or pattern.

EYE COLOUR:

Shades of green, green-gold, gold, orange or copper. Blue-eyes or odd-eyes are also allowed for white or bi-colour (including vans) patterned cats.

NOSE LEATHER:

Plain or mottled, to tone with the coat colour in the nose area.

PAW PADS:

Plain or mottled, to tone with the coat colour in the nose area.

SIBERIAN

Size	Medium to large, females mostly smaller than males.
Head	Shape: a little bit longer than broad, softly rounded, massive. Forehead broad, just slightly rounded. Cheekbones well developed, high set. Nose medium length, board, in profile shows a slight indentation, but without stop. Chin slightly slanting back, in profile creating a curve from the upper line of the nose.
Ears	Shape: Medium size, well open at the base, tips are rounded with well-developed hairs inside and tufts. Placement: with good width between, tilting slightly forward.
Eyes	Shape/Placement: Large slightly oval shaped. A bit oblique, set widely apart. Colour: Uniform, any colour permitted, but preference is for green.
Body	Structure: Well boned and muscled, powerful neck, broad chest, body in proportion to create a rectangular appearance.
Legs	Medium high, to form a rectangle with the body, strong. Paws: Large, round, well tufted between toes.
Tail	Long, thick, rounded tip. Covered on all sides by dense hair with no hairs trailing down.
Coat Structure	Semi-long, well developed, very dense, undercoat not lying flat, overcoat water repellent, slightly hard to touch. Summer coat is distinctly shorter than the winter coat. The winter coat shows a well-developed shirtfront, full frill and knickerbockers.
Coat Colour	All colours are permitted, including all colours with white; except pointed patterns and chocolate, lilac, cinnamon and fawn.. Any amount of white is allowed, e.g. a white blaze, white locket, white chest, white on belly, white on paws, etc.
Faults	General: too small and finely built cats. Head: long and narrow; straight profile, too round head (persian type) Ears: too large or too high set. Eyes: round eyes. Legs: too long or too thin. Tail: short tail. Coat: too fine or silky; lying flat; lack of coat (except in summer).

SCALE OF POINTS

Head	<i>general shape, shape of nose, profile, chin</i>	25 points
Ears	<i>shape, size and placement</i>	10 points
Eyes	<i>shape and colour</i>	10 points
Body	<i>shape, size, legs, shape of paws</i>	20 points
Coat	<i>quality, texture, length</i>	25 points
Condition		5 points
		100 points

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