



Member of the World Cat Congress

New Zealand Cat Fancy Inc.

SHORTHAIR DIVISION

Standards of Points

Amendment Summary

17 Feb 2018

Introduction Section 4	Re-introduced previously used tabby pattern descriptions for Classic, Mackerel, and Spotted patterns. (Ref: 18-006.)
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31 Jan 2017

Introduction Section 3	Updated Unable to be Judged to replace UTJ Cat 2 with Unable to be Handled, and removed categories. (Ref: 17-006.)
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BUR	Colour Charts: Updates to russet introduction and descriptions. (Ref: 17-015.) Reformatted with minor changes not affecting content.
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MDY	Colour Charts: Updates to russet introduction and descriptions. (Ref: 17-016.) Reformatted with minor changes not affecting content.
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BEN	General Type Standard and Scale of Points: Significant changes to align better with TICA standard. (Ref: 17-018, 17-020.)
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CAS	General Type Standard and Scale of Points: Significant changes to align better with TICA standard. (Ref: 17-019, 17-021.)
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12 Apr 2016

Introduction General	Removed intentionally blank page and heading pages for Parts 1 and 2. (Ref: 16-023.)
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SIA, BAL, JAV, TMA / TCM, TRS / TRL, ABY, TIF, BML / BLH, RUS, TYG, AUM	Added blank pages to assist with double-sided printing. Note: Issue dates not changed. (Ref: 16-025.)
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Amendment Process

0.1 Suggestions for minor amendments (minor errors or omissions which do not affect the intent) are welcome and may be submitted to the Secretary. These will usually be incorporated the next time the standard is reissued.

0.2 Proposals for significant amendments should also be submitted to the Secretary but will require a process of assessment, consultation, and approval prior to changes being made.

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1. Show Groups - Breed Codes

GROUP	BREED	CODE
SIAMESE <u>GROUP</u>	Siamese	SIA
	Balinese	BAL
	Oriental	OSH
	Javanese	JAV
BRITISH SHORTHAIR	British	BRI
MANX GROUP	Manx	MAN
	Cymric	CYM
	Isle of Man SH and LH	IMS/IML
	Tasman Manx	TMA
	Tasman Cymric	TCM
	Tasman Isle of Man SH/LH	TRS/TRL
SCOTTISH GROUP	Scottish Fold SH	SFS
	Scottish Fold LH	SFL
	Scottish SH and LH	SCS/SCL
ABYSSINIAN GROUP	Somali	SOM
	Abyssinian	ABY
BURMESE GROUP	Burmese	BUR
	Tiffany	TIF
	Mandalay	MDY
	Burmilla SH and LH	<u>BML/BLH</u>
REX GROUP	Devon Rex	DRX
	Cornish Rex	CRX
	Sphynx	SPH
	Selkirk Rex	SRX
OTHER SHORTHAIR GROUP	Tonkinese	TON
	Russian	RUS
	Ocicat	OCI
	Korat	KOR
	Bengal	BEN
	Cashmere	CAS
	Toyger	TYG
	Australian Mist	AUM

GROUP	BREED	CODE
	Japanese Bobtail SH	JBT
	Japanese Bobtail LH	JBL
	Egyptian Mau	MAU
	La Perm	LPE
	Singapura	SIN
	Australian Bombay	AUB
	Bombay (USA)	BOM
	AOV – Any Other Variety	AOV SH

2. Notes on the Standards

Breed Codes for Registration Purposes

- 2.1 Breed codes marked with an asterisk in the Schedule of Breed Codes are for registration purposes only. These breed codes do not as yet have an official NZCF standard of points. Cats registered with breed codes thus marked shall be exhibited together with other exhibits of the applicable breed registered with the letter 'Z' of that breed, i.e., they shall be exhibited as AOC of their own breed with **no challenge certificates**.

Challenge Certificates

- 2.2 Breed codes with no annotations whatsoever are all entitled to challenge certificates with the exception of those detailed in para 2.3 below.
- 2.3 Challenge certificates are not offered to:
- breed code AOV L - any other variety LH breed/type division,
 - breed code AOV S - any other variety SH breed/type division,
 - any LH and SH breeds with colour suffix 'Z',
 - any variants of a breed, or
 - kittens.

Red and Cream

- 2.4 **LH:** Cream and red tabby / cream and red self registrations (DUAL) must use their dual registrations, (refer Registration Rules, para 6.4). Non-agouti crossed with non-agouti: Any red progeny born of non-agouti parents, but with the phenotype of an agouti, may be registered as a red tabby, but shall have the registration certificate endorsed with the genotype of non-agouti recorded, e.g., PER F/D (na) and not just the tabby breed code, but

they will be exhibited and judged as the 'tabby' phenotype.

- 2.5 **SH:** Cream and red tabby / cream and red self registrations (DUAL) must use their dual registrations, e.g., SIA F/D (na) or SIA F/G (na) or OSH F/D (na) and not just the tabby breed code, but they will be exhibited and judged as the 'tabby' phenotype.

Non-Silver Progeny from Silver Lines

- 2.6 **LH:** Non-smoke, non-shaded, non-silver tabby progeny from silver lines must use their dual registration, e.g., PER (s), and not just the non-silver breed code, but they will be exhibited and judged as the non-silver phenotype.
- 2.7 **SH:** Non-smoke, non-shaded, non-silver tabby progeny from silver lines must use their dual registration, e.g., OSH (s), and not just the non-silver breed code, but they will be exhibited and judged as the non-silver phenotype.

Any Other Colour

- 2.8 All longhair breeds have the colour suffix 'Z' for 'any other colour' of the applicable breed for show purposes. All colours and patterns of these breeds that do not already have their own breed code listed shall be exhibited under the applicable breed code with colour suffix 'Z'. If no breed code exists they must be shown as AOV L.
- 2.9 All shorthair breeds have the colour suffix 'Z' for 'any other colour' of the applicable breed for show purposes. All colours and patterns of these breeds that do not already have their own breed code listed shall be exhibited under the applicable breed code with colour suffix 'Z'. If no breed code exists they must be shown as AOV S.

Generation 1

- 2.10 **LH:** All generation 1 cats which exhibit the phenotype of their breed must be exhibited according to their registration code which may be breed AOV L or may be the breed code of their designated breed, depending on the breeding programme.
- 2.11 **SH:** All generation 1 cats which exhibit the phenotype of their breed must be exhibited according to their registration code which may be breed AOV S or may be the breed code of their designated breed. Gen 1 Bombay, Burmilla, Sphynx, Tonkinese, Selkirk Rex, and La Perm may all be registered or re-registered according to their designated breed code and exhibited accordingly, provided they are not variants.

Tabby Patterns

- 2.12 All agouti cats conforming to one of the four recognised tabby patterns (classic [cl], mackerel [mk], spotted [sp], ticked [tk]) shall be recorded as such at date of registration and in addition the registered pattern of adult cats shall be stated on entry forms for exhibition and entered in the judges books.

Dilute Modifier (Caramel)

- 2.13 In all breeds which recognise the dilute modifier, caramel cats must be registered with their base colour. Dilute modified (caramel) cats are to be shown collectively as 'caramels' (dilute modified) unless the breed has accepted base colours for showing purposes, e.g., apricotpoint Siamese or apricotpoint Birman.

Breed Specific

Persian Group

- 2.14 Persian progeny from Exotic matings also carry dual registration, e.g., PER A (EXO A) but are exhibited and judged as Persians.

Manx Group

- 2.15 All Manx, Cymric, Isle of Man SH and LH, and Tasman Manx, Tasman Cymric, and Tasman Isle of Man SH and LH, follow the established breed code system for registration purposes.

Abyssinian Group

- 2.16 Abyssinian progeny from Abyssinian x Somali matings are registered as Abyssinian with suffix (I), e.g., ABY (I), and are exhibited and judged as Abyssinians.

Rex Breeds and Sphynx

- 2.17 Cornish Rex, Devon Rex, Selkirk Rex, and Sphynx have individual breed codes for all colours and patterns for registration purposes only. For show purposes these cats must be exhibited as breed CRX Cornish Rex, breed DRX Devon Rex, breed SRX Selkirk Rex, and breed SPH Sphynx. Breed codes for registration purposes are not shown in the Schedule of Breed Codes. Those registered as CRX Z, DRX Z, SRX Z, and SPH Z must be exhibited as breed CRX, breed DRX, breed SRX, or breed SPH and their challenge status is unaffected, as all colours are accepted.

Balinese/Javanese

- 2.18 Variant (shorthaired) Balinese and Javanese are registered and shown as Siamese and Oriental but with an (I) as a mandatory part of the code.

Tonkinese

- 2.19 Tonkinese are allocated breed code TON and are registered according to colour, however all Tonkinese shall have their colour expression (sepia [se] for Burmese expression, mink [mn] for Tonkinese expression, and pointed [pt] for Siamese expression) recorded at registration and in addition the registered colour expression of adult cats shall be stated on entry forms for exhibition and entered in the judges books.

Bengal/Cashmere

- 2.20 Bengal/Cashmere are registered according to colour, however Snow Bengal/Cashmere shall have their colour expression (sepia [se] for 'Burmese' expression, mink [mn] for 'Tonkinese'

expression, and pointed [pt] for 'Siamese' expression) recorded at registration and in addition the registered colour expression of adult cats shall be stated on entry forms for exhibition and entered in the judges books.

- 2.21 Shorthair offspring from a Cashmere parent are registered and shown as Bengal but with an (l) as a mandatory part of the code.

Ragdoll

- 2.22 Mink and sepia Ragdolls shall have their colour expression (sepia [se] for 'Burmese' expression, mink [mn] for 'Tonkinese' expression) recorded at registration and in addition the registered colour expression of adult cats shall be stated on entry forms for exhibition and entered in the judges books.

Burmilla SH and LH / Tiffany

- 2.23 Burmilla (BML)/(BLH) and Tiffany (TIF) are registered according to colour, however all Burmilla SH and LH, and Tiffany with sepia colour expression shall have their colour suffixed by (se) at registration and in addition the registered colour expression of adult cats shall be stated on entry forms for exhibition and entered in the judges books.
- 2.24 In colour descriptions the sepia expression of black should be described as seal, e.g., TIF s/FE is a black tortie silver tabby but TIF s/FE (se) is a seal tortie silver tabby.

Maine Coon

- 2.25 All polydactyl Maine Coons shall be registered as MCO (p). This is for registration purposes only as polydactyl and non-polydactyl Maine Coons compete in the same classes at shows.

3. For the Guidance of Judges

- 3.1 NZCF awards shall **not** be made by judges to cats or kittens which are:
- a. unable to be judged or unable to be handled - Show Bylaws, paras 12.1 - 12.6 - being;
 - i. **Unable to be Judged (UTJ)**
A cat that is unable to be judged due to being nervous or angry, and demonstrates its disapproval at being exhibited by noise and a menacing attitude, without attacking or savaging any person.
 - ii. **Unable to be Handled (UTH)**
A cat that is unable to be handled due to being vicious or savage and attacks or injures any person who is authorised to handle the cat during a show.
 - b. disqualified under Show Bylaws, Section 11 (Disqualification of Exhibits), being:
 - i. improperly prepared for exhibition,
 - ii. totally blind, abnormal or declawed, or devoiced,

- iii. suffering from a contagious or infectious disease,
 - iv. female cats obviously in kitten, or
 - v. male cats or kittens without both testicles palpable beyond the stomach wall;
- c. incorrect breed code and colour as in Show Bylaws, para 12.9;
 - d. in the judge's opinion not worthy of 1st in breed class - Show Bylaws, para 12.11.

3.2 NZCF challenge certificates shall not be awarded to exhibits which have or are:

- a. kittens;
- b. any other variety or any other colour;
- c. breed codes without challenge status;
- d. placed second or lower in open class;
- e. obvious receding or protruding lower jaw;
- f. protruding sternum bone;
- g. incorrect number of toes;
- h. knotting or matting of fur which incapacitates the exhibit in any way;
- i. in the judge's opinion, without sufficient merit - Show Bylaws, para 12.7; or
- j. faults as defined in an NZCF standard:
 - i. incorrect type,
 - ii. tail defects (see para 3.3)
 - iii. uneven bite or jaw deformities,
 - iv. permanent squint,
 - v. incorrect eye colour, or
 - vi. coat, pattern or colour faults.

3.3 In the case of tail defects, the following considerations shall apply:

- a. Kinked tail - defined as change in direction of the bone: **all** awards withheld.
- b. A lump or bump or fused last vertebrae shall **not** militate against an otherwise outstanding exhibit.

4. Tabby Patterns

4.1 There are four patterns - classic, mackerel, spotted, and ticked.

NOTE:

A combination of any two is a serious fault.

Classic

- 4.2 All markings to be clearly defined and dense. On the forehead there should be a letter 'M' giving the impression of a frown. There should be an unbroken line running from the outer corner of each eye, and pencilling on the cheeks. The edges of the ears should be the same colour as the markings with a central patch of ground colour resembling a thumb print.

A series of lines run from above the M-marking over the top of the head and extend to the shoulder markings, which should be shaped like a butterfly seen 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 the back there should be an unbroken line running down the spine from the butterfly to the tail, with a stripe on either side running parallel to it. The stripes should be separated from each other by stripes of ground colour. On each flank there should be an oyster-shaped patch surrounded by one or more unbroken rings. Both sides of the cat should have symmetrical identical markings. On the neck and upper chest there should be unbroken necklaces, the more the better.

The denser concentration of colour should extend from the feet up the back of the leg to the hock joint. The legs should be barred evenly with bracelets going down from the body to the toes, which are spotted. The tail should have complete rings, as numerous as possible with a solid tip of the darker colour. The abdominal region should be spotted.

Mackerel

- 4.3 All markings to be clearly defined and dense. On the forehead there should be a letter M giving the impression of a frown. There should be an unbroken line running from the outer corner of each eye, and pencilling on the cheeks. The edges of the ears should be the same colour as the markings with a central patch of ground colour resembling a thumb print.

A narrow unbroken line runs from the back of the head to the base of the tail, on either side of which should be a broken spine line from which narrow vertical lines run down the body. These lines should be as narrow and as numerous as possible and should be unbroken. On the neck and upper chest there should be unbroken necklaces, the more the better.

The denser concentration of colour should extend from the feet up the back of the leg to the hock joint. The tail rings, should be narrow and as numerous as possible, either broken or complete, with a solid tip of the darker colour.

Spotted

- 4.4 All markings to be clearly defined and dense. The spots may vary in size and should be round and evenly distributed. They should not run together in a mackerel pattern in any part of the coat. On the forehead there should be an 'M'. There should be an unbroken line running from the outer corner of each eye, and pencilling on the cheeks. The edges of the ears should be the same colour as the markings with a central patch of ground colour

resembling a thumb print.

Lines should extend from the top of the head down the back of the neck, breaking into spots on the shoulders and along the spine. Any necklaces should be broken. In an adult coat a solid spine line is a serious fault. An apparent solid spine line in kittens should show signs of breaking into spots. The spots should not be speckled with any agouti hairs and should be solid to the roots (except in silver tabbies), showing good contrast with the ground colour.

The denser concentration of colour should extend from the feet up the back of the leg to the hock joint. The legs should be barred or spotted and the tail ringed with complete or broken rings and have a solid tip of the darker colour. The abdominal region should be spotted.

Ticked

- 4.5 The coat should be evenly ticked with two or three bands of colour extending well down each hair. On the forehead there should be an 'M'. Any necklaces should be broken. The darker harmonious colour should be more apparent down the spine line shading to a paler but harmonious colour on the belly and inside the legs. The denser concentration of colour should extend from the feet up the back of the leg to the hock joint and be seen on the tip of the tail. The body should be free from spots, stripes or blotches. Markings on the extremities may be entirely absent or range from slight shading, to kneecaps, to distinct stripes.

