



The International Cat Association, Inc.

Uniform
Color
Descriptions
and
Glossary of Terms

PREFACE

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

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

UNIFORM COLOR DESCRIPTIONS

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Categories, Divisions, Colors

71 Categories, Divisions and Colors.

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

71.1.1 Categories and Genotypes.

CATEGORY	GENOTYPE
Traditional	C/-
Sepia	c^b/c^b
Mink	c^b/c^s
Pointed	c^s/c^s

71.1.2 Traditional colors have bronze (brown) copper, gold, green or hazel eyes, except in whites which may have aqua, blue or odd-eyes, and in particolors which may have blue or odd-eyes. Preference is to be given to deeper, richer, more vibrant tones. Individual breed standards may be more restrictive, requiring a single or specific eye color. Traditional coat colors do not dramatically change in intensity with age.

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

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

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

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

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

71.2.2 Tortoiseshell Division (a/a , X⁰/X) Cats that are heterozygous at the sex-linked red locus (i.e., red on one of two X-chromosomes, no red on the other and without tabby patterning, silvering or white spotting).

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

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

71.2.5 Particolor Division (S/-). Cats that exhibit the white spotting factor (with the exception of lockets), regardless of the amount of white or basic background color.

71.2.6 Miscellaneous Division. In the development of new breeds or new traits, conditions may arise in which a color and/or pattern of a breed is not easily determined to fall within a currently recognized division. Cats which fall into this category may be shown in the Miscellaneous Division. (Examples include the silver tipped Chausie which does not fully meet the criteria for the solid, tabby or silver/smoke divisions, or those cats which are described as “merle” which have both solid patches of color and shaded or smoke patches of color.)

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

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

71.3 Each of the twenty divisions is evaluated separately for divisional wins, independent of the other divisions which may or may not be present. Cats competing for division ribbons must be in the **same category and division**. (I.e. a black and white CR and a red and white CR compete for division ribbons in the Traditional Particolor Division while a seal tortie point and white CR and a blue point and white CR compete for division ribbons in the Pointed Particolor Division.) The division winners compete for Best of Breed.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

71.6.1 A breed may accept a single pigment genotype with or without its dilution; however, a breed which accepts pigment genotype B/- and either other pigment genotype must accept all pigment genotypes. (See chart 71.5)

71.6.2 A breed which recognizes cats in all five divisions of a category must accept all colors of these divisions.

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

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

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

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

71.7 Color Faults.

71.7.1 Each breed shall indicate in its standard whether lockets (see Glossary) are an allowance, a penalty or a withhold all awards (WW).

72 **Solid Divisions.**

72.1 The following solid division colors are recognized:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

73 Tortoiseshell Divisions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

73.4.2 In the Traditional category the presence of “cream” in the black tortie, chocolate tortie, and cinnamon tortie is due to the residual tabby patterning seen in red cats, not due to (d/d). Rather than being a true cream,

this color is actually a lighter shade of red, the ground color seen in the red tabby. Presence or absence of cream patches is randomly determined by the position of the red-based spots and should not be a consideration in judging.

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

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

74 **Tabby Divisions.**

74.1 The agouti allele (A/-) permits visualization of the tabby pattern by allowing alternating bands of light and dark pigment to appear on the hairs, resulting in contrasting patterns of lighter and darker colored areas. An unspecified tabby pattern shall be registered and shown as a classic tabby.

74.1.1 Tabby Pattern Descriptions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

74.1.1.5 Shaded and Chinchillas (T^a/-, or T/- or t^b/t^b, Wb/-). Shaded and chinchillas are essentially tabby cats with the dominant wide band gene (Wb/-). The hair on the shaded and chinchillas is "tipped" with color. The shaded has color from the tip to about one-third way down the hair shaft with an undercoat of either silver white or golden depending upon the presence or

absence of the Inhibitor gene (I/-). The appearance is one of having a mantle of color thrown over the back. The chinchilla will have only the tip of each guard hair colored, giving the appearance, from a distance, of a solid colored cat. Shaded and chinchillas may be born with visible tabby pattern. As they mature the wide band area increases and the cat appears to be only tipped with color. (Shaded and chinchillas having white undercoats due to the Inhibitor gene (I/-) are shown in the Silver and/or Smoke Division.)

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

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

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

74.2 Tabby (Torbie) Colors.

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

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

74.2.3 Tabby Color Chart.

	TRADITIONAL	SEPIA	MINK	POINTED
Black-based	brown (black) * tab brown (black) * torb black gold sh black gold chn black gold sh torb black gold chn torb ruddy (AB/SO) ruddy torb (AB/SO) bronze (EM)	seal sep * tab/torb sable * tabby/torb seal sep gold sh. seal sep gold chn seal sep gold sh torb seal sep gold chn torb	seal mink * tab seal mink * torb seal mink gold sh seal mink gold chn seal mink gold sh torb seal mink gold chn torb	seal lynx (tabby) pt seal spt lynx (tab) pt (BG) seal mrb lynx (tab) pt (BG) seal torb pt .seal gold sh pt .seal gold chn pt seal gold sh torb pt seal gold chn torb pt
	blue * tabby blue * torb blue gold sh blue gold chn blue gold sh torb blue gold chn torb	blue sep * tabby blue sep * torb blue sep gold sh blue sep gold chn blue sep gold sh torb blue sep gold chn torb	blue mink * tab blue mink * torb blue mink gold sh blue mink gold chn blue mink gold sh torb blue mink gold chn torb	blue lynx (tabby) pt blue torb pt blue gold sh pt blue gold chn pt blue gold sh torb pt blue gold chn torb pt
	choc * tabby choc * torb choc gold sh choc gold chn choc gold sh torb choc gold chn torb	choc sep * tabby choc sep * torb choc sep gold sh choc sep gold chn choc sep gold sh torb choc sep gold chn torb	choc mink * tab choc mink * torb choc mink gold sh choc mink gold chn choc mink gold sh torb choc mink gold chn torb	choc lynx (tabby) pt choc torb pt choc gold sh pt choc gold chn pt choc gold sh torb pt choc chn gold torb pt
	cinn * tabby cinn * torb cinn gold sh cinn gold chn cinn gold sh torb cinn gold chn torb	cinn sep * tabby cinn sep * torb cinn sep gold sh cinn sep gold chn cinn sep gold sh torb cinn sep gold chn torb	cinn mink * tab cinn mink * torb cinn mink gold sh cinn mink gold chn cinn mink gold sh torb cinn mink gold chn torb	cinn lynx (tabby) pt cinn torb pt cinn gold sh pt cinn chn gold pt cinn gold sh torb pt cinn chn gold torb pt
	lilac * tabby lilac * torb lilac gold sh lilac gold chn lilac gold sh torb lilac gold chn torb	lilac sep * tabby lilac sep * torb lilac sep gold sh lilac sep gold chn lilac sep gold sh torb lilac sep gold chn torb	lilac mink * tab lilac mink * torb lilac mink gold sh lilac mink gold chn lilac mink gold sh torb lilac mink gold chn torb	lilac lynx (tabby) pt lilac torb pt lilac gold sh pt lilac gold chn pt lilac gold sh torb pt lilac gold chn torb pt
	fawn * tabby fawn * torb fawn gold sh fawn gold chn fawn gold sh torb fawn gold chn torb	fawn sep * tabby fawn sep * torb fawn sep gold sh fawn sep gold chn fawn sep gold sh torb fawn sep gold chn torb	fawn mink * tab fawn mink * torb fawn mink gold sh fawn mink gold chn fawn mink gold sh torb fawn mink gold chn torb	fawn lynx (tabby) pt fawn torb pt fawn gold sh pt fawn gold chn pt fawn gold sh torb pt fawn gold chn torb pt
Red-based (sex-linked)	red * tabby red gold sh red gold chn cream * tabby cream gold sh cream gold chn	red sep * tabby cream sep * tab red sep gold sh red sep gold chn cream sep gold sh cream sep gold chn	red mink * tabby cream mink * tab red mink gold sh red sep gold chn cream sep gold sh cream sep gold chn	red lynx (tabby) pt cream lynx (tab) pt red gold sh pt red gold chn pt cream gold sh pt cream gold chn pt

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

74.3 Sepia, Mink and Pointed Tabbies.

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

74.3.2 The tabby pattern in lynx (tabby) points is not differentiated EXCEPT in Bengals where the spotted or marbled pattern is designated.

75 **Silver and/or Smoke Divisions.**

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

75.2 Traditional Silver/Smokes.

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

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

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

75.3 Traditional Silver Tabbies and Torbies.

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

75.3.1.1 The shaded and chinchilla patterns are traditionally distinguished only by the degree of tipping, the shaded being the more heavily tipped cat. The two gradations may be distinguished for registration and in the descriptions given in show catalogues and judges books. (Refer to 74.1.1.5 for descriptions of patterns.)

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

75.4 Traditional Shaded Tabbies.

75.4.1 A group of shaded tabbies is known to exist in addition to the silver tabbies (75.6). These are not to be confused with the tipped tabbies in 75.6.1.1 which are distinguished by the wide-band (Wb/-) gene. The result is the white undercoat seen in the more traditional silvers and smokes, but the cats do not show the same degree of inhibition of the reddish or brown tones. In the full color the result is a brown (black) shaded tabby or brown (black) shaded torbie rather than a black silver tabby or torbie. This cat is quite distinct from the corresponding silver tabby and is judged in a separate color class.

75.5 Sepia, Mink and Pointed Smoke Colors.

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

75.5.2 Longhair Cats. As in the shorthair cats, the first sign of a smoke

undercoat will be evident between the toes, on the underside of the base of the tail and in the appearance of goggles around the eyes as the darker “point” color develops. In addition, smoke undercoat may be evident in the hair on the forehead and on the backs of the ears and in the ear furnishings. As body color develops, the white undercoat should be readily apparent.

75.6 Sepia, Mink and Pointed Silver Tabbies and Torbies.

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

75.7 Shaded and Chinchilla Points.

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

75.8 Silver and/or Smoke Color Charts.

		TRADITIONAL	SEPIA
Solid Smokes	Black-based	black smoke blue smoke chocolate smoke cinnamon smoke lilac smoke fawn smoke	seal smoke sepia blue smoke sepia chocolate smoke sepia cinnamon smoke sepia lilac smoke sepia fawn smoke sepia
	Red-based (sex-linked)	red smoke cream smoke	red smoke sepia cream smoke sepia
Tortie Smokes		black smoke tortie blue smoke tortie chocolate smoke tortie cinnamon smoke tortie lilac smoke tortie fawn smoke tortie	seal smoke sepia tortie blue smoke sepia tortie chocolate smoke sepia tortie cinnamon smoke sepia tortie lilac smoke sepia tortie fawn smoke sepia tortie
Silver Tabbies *Classic *Mackerel *Spotted *Ticked *Marbled	Black-based	black silver * tabby/tortie blue silver * tabby/tortie chocolate silver * tab/torb cinnamon silver * tabby/tortie lilac silver * tabby/tortie fawn silver * tabby/tortie	seal silver sepia * tabby/tortie blue silver sepia * tabby/tortie choc silver sepia * tabby/tortie cinn silver sepia * tabby/tortie lilac silver sepia * tabby/tortie fawn silver sepia * tabby/tortie
	Red-based (sex-linked)	red silver * tabby cream silver * tabby	red silver sepia * tabby cream silver sepia * tabby
Tipped shaded chinchilla	Black-based	black silver sh/ch (tortie) blue silver sh/ch (tortie) chocolate silver sh/ch (tortie) cinnamon silver sh/ch (tortie) lilac silver sh/ch (tortie) fawn silver sh/ch (tortie)	seal silv sh/ch sepia (tortie) blue silv sh/ch sepia (tortie) choc silv sh/ch sepia (tortie) cinn silv sh/ch sepia (tortie) lilac silv sh/ch sepia (tortie) fawn silv sh/ch sepia (tortie)
	Red-based (sex-linked)	red silver shaded/chinchilla cream silver shaded/chinchilla	red silver sh/ch sepia cream silver sh/ch
Shaded Tabbies	Black-based	brown (black) sh * tabby/tortie blue shaded * tabby/tortie chocolate shaded * tabby/torb cinnamon shaded * tabby/tortie lilac shaded * tabby/tortie fawn shaded * tabby/tortie	seal shaded sepia * tabby/torb blue shaded sepia * tabby/torb choc shaded sepia * tab/torb cinn shaded sepia * tabby/torb lilac shaded sepia * tabby/torb fawn shaded sepia * tab/torb
	Red-based (sex-linked)	red shaded * tabby cream shaded* tabby	red shaded sepia * tabby cream shaded sepia * tabby

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

		MINK	POINTED
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Solid Smokes	Black-based	seal smoke mink blue smoke mink choc smoke mink cinn smoke mink lilac smoke mink fawn smoke mink	seal smoke point blue smoke point choc smoke point cinn smoke point lilac smoke point fawn smoke point
	Red-based (sex-linked)	red smoke mink cream smoke mink	red smoke point cream smoke point
Tortie Smokes		seal smoke mink tortie blue smoke mink tortie choc smoke mink tortie cinn smoke mink tortie lilac smoke mink tortie fawn smoke mink tortie	seal smoke tortie point blue smoke tortie point choc smoke tort point cinn smoke tortie point lilac smoke tortie point fawn smoke tort point
Silver Tabbies *Classic *Mackerel *Spotted *Ticked *Marbled	Black-based	seal silv mink* tabby/torbie blue silv mink * tabby/torbie choc silv mink * tabby/torbie cinn silver mink * tab/torbie lilac silver mink * tab/torbie fawn silver mink* tab/torbie	seal silver lynx (tabby)/torb pt seal silv spt lynx (tab) pt (BG) seal silv mrb lynx (tab) pt (BG) blue silver lynx (tabby)/torb pt choc silver lynx (tabby)/torb pt cinn silver lynx (tabby)/torb pt lilac silver lynx (tabby)/torb pt fawn silver lynx (tabby)/torb pt
	Red-based (sex-linked)	red silver mink* tabby cream silver mink* tabby	red silver lynx (tabby) point cream silver lynx (tabby) point
Tipped shaded chinchilla	Black-based	seal silv mink sh/ch (torbie) blue silv mink sh/ch (torbie) choc silv mink sh/ch (torbie) cinn silv mink sh/ch (torbie) lilac silv mink sh/ch (torbie) fawn silv mink sh/ch (torbie)	seal silv sh/ch (torbie) point blue silv sh/ch (torbie) point choc silv sh/ch (torbie) point cinn silv sh/ch (torbie) point lilac silv sh/ch (torbie) point fawn silv sh/ch (torbie) point
	Red-based (sex-linked)	red silv mink sh/ch cream silv mink sh/ch	red silv sh/ch point cream silv sh/ch point
Shaded Tabbies	Black-based	seal shaded mink * tab/torb blue shaded mink * tab/torb choc sh mink * tab/torb cinn shaded mink * tab/torb lilac shaded mink * tab/torb fawn sh mink * tab/torb	seal sh lynx (tabby)/torb point blue sh lynx (tabby)/torbie pt choc sh lynx (tabby)/torb pt cinn sh lynx (tabby)/torbie pt lilac sh lynx (tabby)/torbie pt fawn sh lynx (tabby)/torb pt
	Red-based (sex-linked)	red shaded mink * tabby cream shaded mink * tabby	red shaded lynx (tabby) pt cream shaded lynx (tabby) pt

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

76 Particolor Divisions (Any Color and White).

76.1 Any color in the other four divisions of any category may occur with white spotting. Cats may occur with unspecified white placement or with one of the three recognized patterns of white: mitted, bi-color or van.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

76.6 Sepia, Mink and Pointed Particolors.

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

77 **Household Pet Competitive Divisions.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

78 **Color Definitions.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Black Silver Tabby: Dense black pattern markings on a clear silver white ground. Skin pigment around eyes, lips and nose is black. Paw pads black. Nose leather brick outlined in black.

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

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

Black Smoke Tortie: Silver white undercoat deeply tipped with black and various shades of red. Appears tortoiseshell in repose. In motion white undercoat is clearly visible. Except for white frill and ear tufts on longhairs, the undercoat of the head, face, legs, back, sides, and tail does not show until the coat is parted. The belly and underside of the tail may appear grey, shading down to white. Paw pads and nose leather to be black, brick or mottled.

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

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

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

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

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

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

78.2 Blues (B/-, d/d).

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

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

Blue Golden Chinchilla: Warm rufoused fawn or oatmeal undercoat. Coat on back, flanks, head and tail sufficiently tipped with blue to enhance the golden appearance. Legs and the end of the tail may be shaded with blue tipping. Chin, stomach and chest consistent lighter tone than undercoat. Skin pigment around eyes, lips and nose is blue. Paw pads dark blue. Nose leather rose.

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

Blue Golden Shaded: Warm rufoused fawn or oatmeal undercoat with a mantle of blue tipping shading down from sides, face and tail from dark on the ridge to light on the chin, chest, stomach and under the tail. Legs to be the same tone as the face. Skin pigment around eyes, lips and nose is blue. Paws pads dark blue. Nose leather rose.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

78.3 Chocolates (b/b or b/b¹, D/-)

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

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

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

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

Chocolate Golden Shaded: Warm rufoused apricot to fawn beige undercoat with a mantle of chocolate tipping shading down from sides, face and tail from dark on the ridge to light on the chin, chest, stomach and under the tail. Legs to be the same tone as the face. Skin pigment around eyes, lips and nose is chocolate. Paws pads chocolate. Nose leather burnt rose.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

78.4 Cinnamons (b^l/b^l, D/-)

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

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

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

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

Cinnamon Golden Shaded: Warm rufoused honey to sorrel undercoat with a mantle of cinnamon tipping shading down from sides, face and tail from dark on the ridge to light on the chin, chest, stomach and under the tail. Legs to be the same tone as the face. Skin pigment around eyes, lips and nose is cinnamon. Paws pads and nose leather pinkish tan..

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cinnamon Smoke Tortie: White undercoat, deeply tipped with cinnamon with patches or intermingling of various shades of red. Appears cinnamon tortie in repose. In motion white undercoat is clearly visible. Except for white frill and

ear tufts on longhairs, the undercoat of the head, face, legs, back, sides, and tail does not show until the coat is parted. Narrow band of white at base of hairs on ears and muzzle which may be seen only when fur is parted. Paw pads and nose leather to be pinkish tan.

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

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

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

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

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

78.5 Creams (d/d, O)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

78.6 Fawns (b^{1/b^1} , d/d).

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

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

Fawn Golden Chinchilla: Pale rufoused oatmeal undercoat. Coat on back, flanks, head and tail sufficiently tipped with fawn to enhance the golden appearance. Legs and the end of the tail may be shaded with fawn tipping. Chin, stomach and chest consistent lighter tone than undercoat. Skin pigment around eyes, lips and nose is fawn. Paw pads and nose leather dusty rose.

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

Fawn Golden Shaded: Pale rufoused oatmeal undercoat with a mantle of fawn tipping shading down from sides, face and tail from dark on the ridge to light on the chin, chest, stomach and under the tail. Legs to be the same tone as the face. Skin pigment around eyes, lips and nose is fawn. Paw pads and nose leather dusty rose.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Fawn Silver Tabby: Dense pinkish beige markings on a silver white ground. Paw pads and nose leather same as for Fawn Tabby.

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

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

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

Fawn Smoke Point: Body magnolia white. Points warm pinkish beige or taupe with hints of shading over cheekbones and around eyes. The white undercoat alters the appearance of the point color when it is over curved bones (cheekbones, eye ridges, toes, etc.). It can make the point color seem lighter and should not be considered a fault. What appear to be tiny white hairs

sprinkled in areas where hair is extremely short (nose velvet, inner corners of eyes, backs of ears) may be evident. Where hair is long enough to part, white can be seen at the root. White roots should be apparent on toes especially, but may also be seen on forehead before mask fades into the body color. White roots may not be apparent on tail, except underside at the base. However, when tail hair is brushed back there is a lightening at the base of the hair, which may have a 'sparkle' effect to it. If hair is present inside ears, white roots will be visible when finger is placed behind the hairs (white roots may blend into flesh tone of ear if not examined closely). White roots are most apparent in a fully mature cat but should be detectable on and between toes in kittens. Paw pads and nose leather dusty rose, with no blue or lavender tones.

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

Fawn Tabby: Pale ivory ground with warm pinkish beige or taupe markings. Paw pads dusty rose. Nose leather dusty rose outlined in fawn.

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

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

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

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

78.7 Lilacs (b/b, d/d) or (b/b^l, d/d).

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

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

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

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

Lilac Golden Shaded: Warm pinkish lavender undercoat with a mantle of lilac tipping shading down from sides, face and tail from dark on the ridge to light on the chin, chest, stomach and under the tail. Legs to be the same tone as the face. Skin pigment around eyes, lips and nose is lilac. Paws pads and nose leather lavender pink.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

78.8 Reds (B/-, D/-, O).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

the deeper the better. Paw pads and nose leather hot pink.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Red Smoke Point: Body creamy white. Points deep orange red with a slightly dull cast due to the silvering, with hints of shading over cheekbones and around eyes. The white undercoat alters the appearance of the point color when it is over curved bones (cheekbones, eye ridges, toes, etc.). It can make the point color seem lighter and should not be considered a fault. What appear to be tiny white hairs sprinkled in areas where hair is extremely short (nose velvet, inner corners of eyes, backs of ears) may be evident. Where hair is long enough to part, white can be seen at the root. White roots should be apparent on toes especially, but may also be seen on forehead before mask fades into the body color. White roots may not be apparent on tail, except underside at the base.

However, when tail hair is brushed back there is a lightening at the base of the hair, which may have a 'sparkle' effect to it. If hair is present inside ears, white roots will be visible when finger is placed behind the hairs (white roots may blend into flesh tone of ear if not examined closely). White roots are most apparent in a fully mature cat but should be detectable on and between toes in kittens. Paw pads and nose leather hot pink.

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

78.9 Ruddy. Refer to Blacks.

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

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

Seal Lynx (Tabby) Point: Body ranging from ivory to pale fawn beige (light tan) shading to lighter color on belly and chest. Body shading should be minimal to non-existent except in those breeds requiring pattern on the body. Points warm brown to brownish black barring, distinct and separated by lighter ground color. Tail tip brown to brownish black. Ears warm brown with lighter thumbprint in center. Paw pads dark brown to brownish black, rosy undertones allowed. Nose leather brick outlined in dark brown, or solid dark brown.

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

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

Seal Point: Body ranging from ivory to pale fawn beige, shading gradually into a lighter color on the belly and chest. Points ranging from a warm seal brown to a deep brownish black. Paw pads and nose leather to be a seal brown to brownish black, rosy undertones allowed.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Seal Smoke Point: Body pale fawn or creamy beige. Point color dark brown,

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

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

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

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

78.11 Tortoiseshell Refer to Blacks.

78.12 Whites.

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

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

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

AWN HAIRS:

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

BARRING:

Tabby-striped markings.

BELLY SPOT:

See LOCKET.

BRAIDED:

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

BREAK:

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

BRINDLE:

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

BRITCHES:

Longer hair on the back of the legs in semi-longhair breeds.

BRUSH COAT:

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

COAT COMPOSITION:

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

COBBY:

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

COMPACT:

Closely or neatly packed together opposite of rangy.

CONCAVE:

Curve shaped like the inside arc of a circle.

CONDITION:

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

CONFORMATION:

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

CONTRAST:

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

CONVEX:

Curve shaped like the outside arc of a circle.

CRISP:

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

COWHOCKING:

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

CROUP:

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

CUPPED:

A deep ear.

CURLED EARS:

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

DENSE COAT:

Heavy undercoat, thick, hairs are crowded together.

DEPTH OF FLANK:

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

DOMED:

Hemispherical or rounded.

DOMESTIC LONGHAIR/SHORTHAIK:

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

DONKEY EARS:

Upright large ears set close together.

DOUBLE COAT:

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

DOWN HAIRS:

Soft, crimped, secondary hairs.

EAR MUFFS:

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

POM POM TAIL:

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

FLANK:

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

FLARED:

Spread out.

FOLDED EARS:

The ears fold downward toward the face. This is a dominant gene

affecting the cartilage.

FOREIGN TYPE:

Modified wedge or wedge shaped head, large ears, oval or almond shaped eyes, long body with legs in proportion to body length, slim, fine boned, long and tapering tail. Elegant. Greater depth of flank than in Oriental type. The Abyssinian and Russian Blue are examples of Foreign type.

FORESHORTENED:

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

FROSTED:

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

FUR-POINTS/FUR-POINTED:

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

GLITTER:

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

GLOVES:

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

GHOST MARKINGS:

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

GREATER OMENTUM:

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

GRIZZLED TABBY:

Modification of ticked tabby that is grey or lighter at the skin followed by black and is marked by lighter bands of color or ticking on the shaft ending in a black tip. Faint tabby markings may be present on the torso.

GROIN SPOT:

See LOCKET.

GROUND COLOR:

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

GUARD HAIRS:

Long coarser hairs forming the outer coat; the longer outer hairs.

GYPSY SHAG:

Loose and bouncy hair of different lengths (layered). Appearance of permanent losing it's tight curl. Semi long hair loosely curled at varying lengths, rather than all one length, as in the LaPerm. In comparison a Selkirk would have a tight "Afro", Devon and Cornish would appear "Marcelled", or finger-waved.

HAIRLESSNESS:

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

HOCK:

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

HOOD:

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

HORIZONTAL CRIMP:

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

LOCKET:

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

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

LONG AND SUBSTANTIAL:

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

MASK:

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

MITTED PATTERN:

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

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

MUTTON CHOPS:

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

MUZZLE BREAK:

See Whisker Break.

NECKLACE:

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

NON-PERMISSIBLE OUTCROSS:

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

OCCIPUT:

The prominent, back part of the head or skull.

OCELLUS (pl. ocelli):

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

ODD-EYED:

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

ORIENTAL TYPE:

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

OVERSHOT:

The upper jaw protrudes in front of the lower jaw.

PANTALOONS:

See BRITCHES.

PATCHING:

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

PERMISSIBLE OUTCROSS:

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

POINTS:

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

POINT COLOR:

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

PUG:

Short as in pug nose.

RANGY:

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

RECEDING NOSE:

Lying further back than the chin.

RESILIENT:

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

REVERSED TICKING:

Outermost tip of banded hair is light instead of dark.

REXED:

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

ROCKER of a CRADLE:

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

ROSETTES:

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

RUFOUS:

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

SEMI-COBBY:

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

SEMI-FOREIGN:

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

SLAB FLANKS:

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

penalty.

SMALL:

Comparatively less in size, diminutive.

SNUB:

Short and turned up.

SPLAYED:

Spreading outward, broad and flat.

STACKED:

Standing with weight evenly distributed on all four feet.

STOP:

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

STURDY:

Stocky, solidly built, thick set.

TAPER:

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

TEXTURE:

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

THIRD JOINT:

Equivalent to where the fingers are attached to the hand in man.

TICKED:

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

TIPPING:

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

TORSO:

The trunk of the body.

TRIPLE COAT:

The awn, down and guard hairs are all the same length.

TUBULAR:

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

TUCK UP:

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

TUFTS:

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

TYPE:

Conformation, the general form, structure.

UNDERCOAT:

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

UNDERCOLOR:

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

UNDERSHOT:

The lower jaw protrudes out in front of the upper jaw.

VERTICAL CRIMP:

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

WALNUT:

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

WEDGE:

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

WHIPPY:

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

WHISKER BREAK:

Change of direction between the muzzle and the cheekbones.

WITHERS:

The highest part of the back between the shoulder blades.

WRY MOUTH:

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

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