

Whether breed cats or house pets, all of our feline friends are a source of great fascination, no doubt because much of their behaviour remains a mystery.

At their origins, cats were solitary predators.

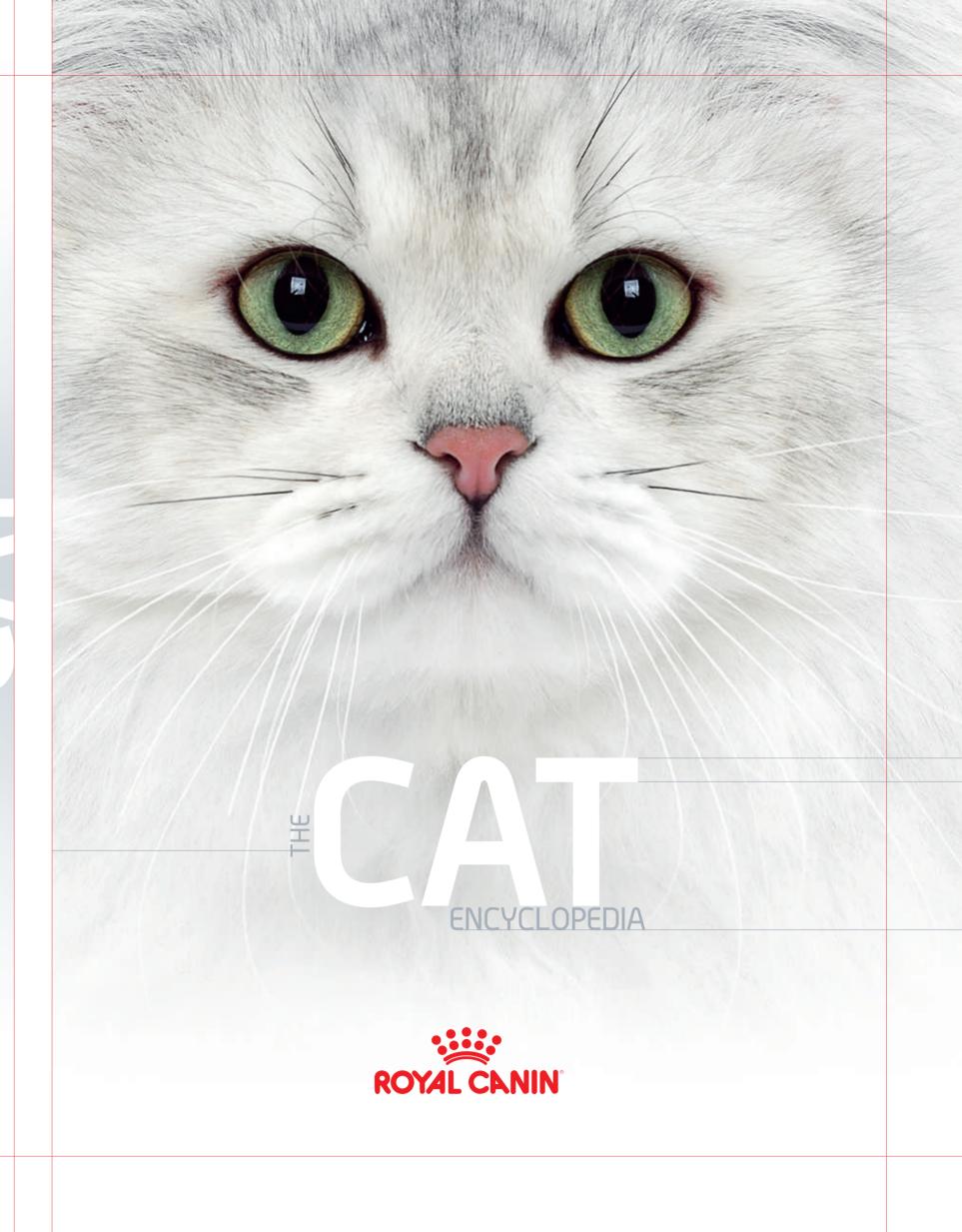
Throughout their long history of domestication by Man, however they have had to adopt their life, style to a more

however, they have had to adapt their life-style to a more sedentary and urban way of life.

Despite all of the evolutions and changes to which they have been submitted, their hunting instinct and natural needs remain intact and it is essential to learn about, understand and respect these in order to ensure your cat's well-being.

Royal Canin Cat Encyclopaedia has been designed in collaboration with experts and specialists from all over the world, and brings together the most state-of-theart knowledge, to help you learn more about cats and understand them even better.

ENCYCL OPEDIA



INCREDIBLE IN EVERY DETAIL





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The World Cat Congress



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Getting to know cats ... to understand them better

Cats are fast becoming the number one pet in the world.

Yet, during the long history which has led them to the heart of our homes, cats have always provoked many contrasting - and sometimes contradictory - feelings: deified by the Egyptians, she was also persecuted during the Middle Ages. The many mysteries that surround the cat certainly ensure that no one remains indifferent!

Throughout the centuries, these small enigmatic felines have also inspired great artists: painters, poets, and writers, who have either mocked them or praised them... they certainly always seem to inspire creativity whatever the case. Even today, people have different opinions about cats: some think they are useless, while for others, their hunting abilities are essential. Thus, where some people see them as opportunistic and arrogant, others see them as intelligent and wise.

Even if they aim to be discreet on their velvet paws, the mere presence of a cat in a room changes its very soul. The peaceful benefits of stroking them and of their purring have even been recognised as being soothing and therapeutic.

In fact, many of your kitty's behaviours can be explained by her origins.

From her feline cousins, she has inherited the panther's elegance, the lion's nonchalance, and the tiger's hunting skills.

So, to gain a better understanding of cats and their fascinating behaviour, it is essential to learn how to get to know them better.

When cats were domesticated, their habits as a solitary hunter were turned upside down; urban life and the new lifestyle imposed by humans often go against their nature.

It is therefore our responsibility, as cat owners, to adapt both our environment and our own behaviour to our four legged companions, for their well-being and the harmony of our homes. This is exactly what we hope to achieve with this encyclopaedia: to help you decipher the mysteries that surround our felines, for a happier life together.

At Royal Canin, we have always stretched the boundaries of knowledge, in order to gain a better understanding of cats and their specific needs. Indeed, we consider that our mission goes beyond that of developing and providing nutrition adapted to each cat, and that it is also to share knowledge, while making it accessible to as many people as possible.

Many specialists and cat lovers have helped us to design this book, and we would like to thank them for having shared their expert knowledge of cats with us

We would also like to thank the World Cat Congress, our long-standing partner, who supplied all the content for the Cat Breeds and Cat Fancy chapters.

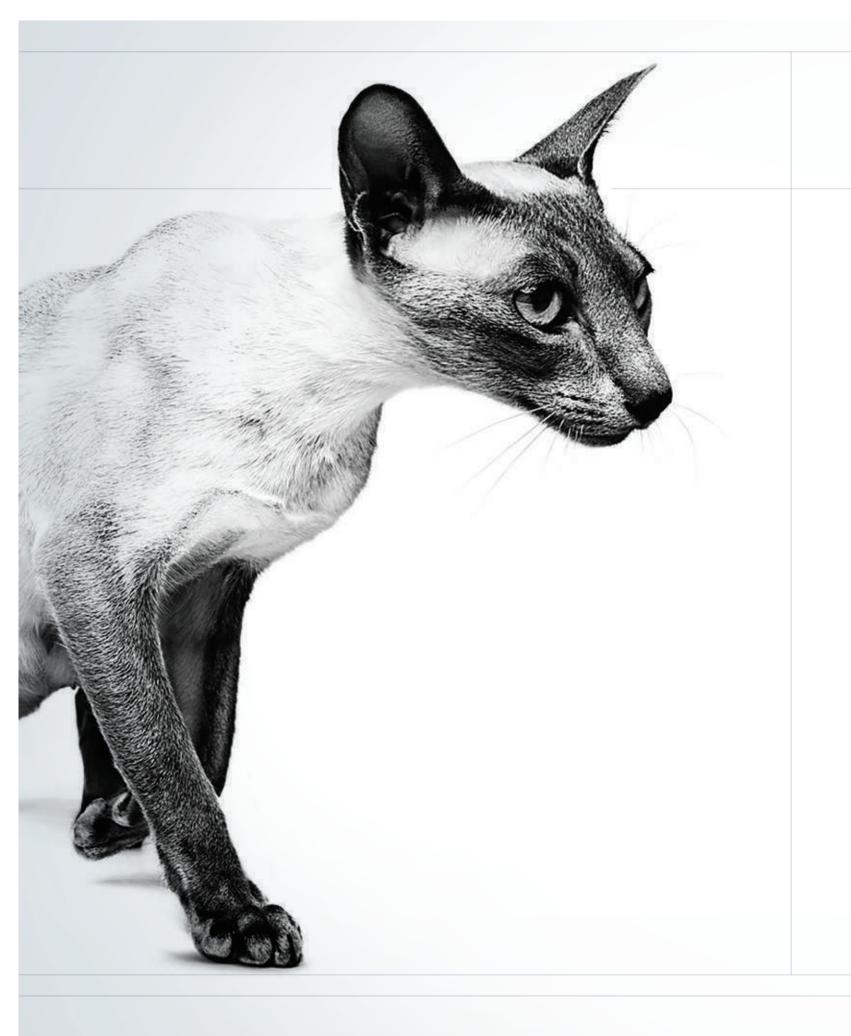
When you read this encyclopaedia, put your preconceived ideas to one side, and rediscover your favourite animal, in the light of the most up-to-date knowledge.

Take a deep dive into the captivating world of cats, see the world through their eyes, and through these pages, where science and art come together, contemplate the grace and elegance of each little feline.

Happy reading!

Loic Moutault
CEO of Royal Canin





Foreword

The World Cat Congress is very proud to have collaborated with Royal Canin in the production of this splendid new "Cat Encyclopaedia." The Congress has enjoyed a partnership with Royal Canin for many years and this has proved to be of mutual benefit, particularly in our shared aim to promote a better understanding of cats and to encourage healthy and ethical breeding policies. Royal Canin does not just produce specialised foods, it is also committed to the animals concerned and seeks to promote their well-being.

The nine member bodies of the World Cat Congress have world-wide representation and have each contributed to the information on the breeds, which should help to give the reader a greater understanding of this very special domestic animal that has become the pet of choice in homes all over the world.

There are a great variety of cat breeds that differ not only in appearance but, more importantly, in their behaviour. This Volume also contains articles of a more scientific or technical nature by well-respected specialists in different fields; it is packed with information on all aspects of the cat and seeks to explain the differences between the breeds so that the future cat owner can look for a breed of cat that will suit his or her life-style.

We really believe that this Encyclopaedia will be a reference work for all cat lovers and that its beautiful illustrations will also be a source of enjoyment to cat lovers everywhere.



Eric Reijers WCC President



CHAPTER 01 FROM THE DESERT TO NUMBER ONE PET IN THE WORLD The cat in society......23 Pedigree or moggie?29 CHAPTER 02 **CAT FANCY** History of the Cat Fancy......41 The Cat Fancy today53 CHAPTER 03 **CAT BREEDS** 58 cat breeds.....81 Cat Fancy glossary......219 Breeds and genetics......231 CHAPTER 04 **KNOWING THE CAT** Anatomy and physiology.....247 How to feed your cat......279

CHAPTER 05	
PREVENTIVE MEDECINE	
Infectious diseases	293
Basic first aid	
Cats and the veterinarian	
CHAPTER 06	
COMMON DISEASES	
Lower urinary tract disease	317
Skin & coat diseases	
Obesity in the cat	
Diabetes in the cat	
Ageing process for cats	
Kidney disease in cats	
Hyperthyroidism in the cat	
Medical glossary	
07	
chapter 07	
UNDERSTANDING THE CAT	
Behavioural development	397
Feeding behaviour	
How cats communicate	419
Use of space	435
Enriching the environment	453
CHAPTER 08	
FACT OR FICTION	464

INDEX..



.484

BREEDS



THE ABYSSINIAN	82
THE AMERICAN BOBTAIL	84
THE AMERICAN CURL	86
THE AMERICAN SHORTHAIR	88
THE AMERICAN WIREHAIR	90
THE ASIAN	92
THE AUSTRALIAN MIST	
THE BALINESE	96
THE BENGAL	
THE BOMBAY	102
THE BRISTISH LONGHAIR	104
THE BRISTISH SHORTHAIR	106
THE BURMESE	110
THE BURMILLA	112
THE CHARTREUX	114
THE CORNISH REX	116
THE CYMRIC	118
THE DEVON REX	120
THE DON SPHYNX	122
THE EGYPTIAN MAU	124
THE EXOTIC SHORTHAIR	128
THE GERMAN REX	130
THE HAVANA	132
THE JAPANESE BOBTAIL	134
THE KHAO MANEE	136
THE KORAT	
THE KURILIAN BOBTAIL	140
THE LAPERM	142
THE MAINE COON	144
THE MANX	148
THE MUNCHKIN	150
THE NEVA MASQUERADE	152
THE NORWEGIAN FOREST CAT	Г154

THE OCITAT	158
THE ORIENTAL	160
THE PERSIAN	164
THE PETERBALD	168
THE PIXIEBOB	170
THE RAGAMUFFIN	172
THE RAGDOLL	174
THE RUSSIAN	178
THE SACRED BIRMAN	180
THE SCOTTISH FOLD	184
THE SCOTTISH STRAIGHT	186
THE SELKIRK REX	188
THE SEYCHELLOIS	190
THE SIAMESE	192
THE SIBERIAN	194
THE SINGAPURA	196
THE SNOWSHOE	198
THE SOKOKE	200
THE SOMALI	202
THE SPHYNX	204
THE THAI	208
THE TONKINESE	210
THE TURKISH ANGORA	212
THE TURKISH VAN	214
THE VANKEDISI	216



FROM THE

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TO NUMBER
ONE PET
IN THE WORLD

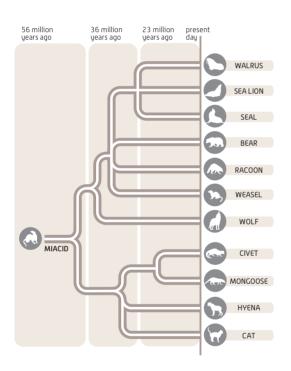




ORIGINS EVOLUTION



CATS AND THEIR COUSINS



I believe cats to be spirits come to earth. A cat, I am sure, could walk on a cloud without coming through."

Jules Verne

FROM THE DESERT TO SKY SCRAPERS

A LITTLE BIT OF PALEONTOLOGY

Even though there are very few feline fossils, scientists have been able to travel back through time to better understand the origins of cats.

The paleontological adventure began for felines 60 million years ago. Small carnivores called <u>Miacids</u> gave birth - about ten million years later - to two groups:

- <u>Miacids</u>, who are the ancestors of present-day carnivores such as bears and dogs,
- Felidæ, who are distant relatives to the felines who share our lives today.

Around 25 to 30 million years ago, the <u>Proailurus</u> appeared (from the Greek meaning literally, "before the cat").

This small carnivore (weighing about ten kilos) lived in the forests of Europe and is certainly the ancestor of <u>Pseudælurus</u>, the prehistoric feline which populated Europe, Asia, and North America between 20 and 8 million years BC.

The <u>Pseudælurus</u>, was at the origin of two big groups, around twenty million years ago: the <u>Machairodontinæ</u>, (sabre-toothed tigers); ferocious predators whose oversized upper canine teeth were capable of inflicting mortal wounds on contemporary pachyderms, and <u>Neo-felidæ</u>, distant ancestors of wild cats (<u>Felis silvestris</u>) who gave birth over 6 million years ago, to the parent branch of our present-day domestic cats.





During the last 10,000 years,

the status of cats has changed dramatically, and cats are now the N° 1 pet in many countries.

FIRST WILD, THEN TAMED, & DOMESTICATED

Wild cats (<u>Felis silvestris</u>) are to be found on several continents: Western Asia, Europe, Africa. Recent genetic studies have defined six distinct sub-species including <u>Felis silvestris catus</u>, the domestic cat.

SCIENTIFIC NAMES OF THE CAT SUB-SPECIES FELIS SYLVESTRIS	GEOGRAPHICAL REGION
Felis sylvestris bieti	Gobi Desert
Felis sylvestris ornata	Central Asia
Felis sylvestris silvestris	Europe
Felis sylvestris cafra	Southern Africa
Felis sylvestris libyca	North Africa, Middle East
Felis sylvestris catus	Domestic Cat

This small carnivore shares the same habitat as its prey, which explains its widespread geographical presence. Domestication probably began with *F silvestris libyca*, in the fertile crescent around 7,500 years BC, at the time when agriculture was beginning to develop. This theory is supported by the fact that the genetic make-up of the sub-populations of *F s lybica*, which still exist in the United Arab Emirates and in Saudi Arabia, are similar to that of domestic cats. This phenomenon reinforces the hypothesis of the geographical origin of our *F s catus*. Furthermore, it has proved impossible to domesticate European wild cats (such as those which may still be found in Scotland, for example). The cats who share our homes today thus come from the North African desert, which allows us to better understand some of their physiological characteristics.

In contrast with some other so-called "domestic" species (i.e. species which have been controlled and biologically modified by man), such as dogs, goats, or bovines, cats have maintained a high degree of independence in relation to man. The relationship between cats and humans is mostly based on mutual benefits.



Sabre-toothed tiger

WHAT IS DOMESTICATION?

It is a long process, taking place over time, and generally divided into two sequences which may overlap.

First of all, animals are captured, tamed, and kept with no interference in their natural behaviour or reproduction. The second stage is domestication, which is the selective control of their reproduction and their behaviour. This second stage selects physical, physiological, or functional characteristics of benefit to man.

ORIGINS EVOLUTION

God made cats so that man could feel the pleasure of stroking a tiger."

Joseph MéryLa Comédie des Animaux



Bastet, the Cat Goddess

When the first farmers used to store their harvest, they inevitably attracted rodents. And cats were then quick to identify an almost inexhaustible source of prey. Curious and not so fearful felines probably moved in near to primitive villages, to take advantage of this manna in the form of rats and mice. This shared interest lead to the creation of a good-neighbour relationship with man. <u>Homo sapiens</u> (or one of his children) no doubt one day took in an orphan kitten and in this way began a process of domestication (where a wild animal gets used to contact with man).

Until recently, the relationship between humans and cats was thought to have begun around 2,000 years B.C.

This theory was supported by wall paintings and Egyptian tombs. In 1984, a cat's mandible was discovered during a dig in the Neolithic village of Khirokitia, Cyprus. As we all know, cats are no great fans of swimming! And Cyprus is an island... Consequently, we may conclude that the bones discovered must have belonged to animals who accompanied the first people to colonise the island. A more recent discovery – published in 2004 – of the skeleton of an eight-month old kitten buried beside a young adult in Shillourokambos, also in Cyprus, leads us to conclude that, as recently as 7,500 B.P., cats had already conquered the hearts of men.

AN ALLY RAISED TO DIVINE STATUS

Ancient Egypt, daughter of the Nile, stored its cereals. The granaries, full of grain, attracted voracious rodents who often transmitted infectious diseases. Since cats eliminated vermin, and consequently saved the population from famine, they quickly gained well-merited divine status.

In Egypt, cats are sacred. When a cat dies, her "family" wears mourning. Woe to anyone responsible for the death of a cat: he would be executed, as is witnessed by the writings of Diodorus of Sicily (Diodorus Siculus), a Greek historian who wrote the first universal history. Many pictures bear witness to the veneration extended to Bastet, the cat goddess.

Many cat mummies have been found, which is proof that cats received funeral rites and were embalmed, just like their owners. However, recent archaeological work has shown that cats (and often kittens) were often deliberately sacrificed and mummified commercially, and sold as relics to pilgrims.





The Egyptians used to take great care of their cats, and made sure that they never left Egypt. Nonetheless, trading between Egypt and neighbouring countries meant that $\underline{F\ catus}$ was able to extend its territory around the Mediterranean.

With the decline of Egypt, cats lost their "divine" status, and were transformed into pets, as is seen in many Greco-Roman sculptures. But it was only at the beginnings of the modern era that the benefits of their vermin-hunting skills would be formally established. The Greeks and Romans mainly used ferrets to get rid of rodents.

The geographical extension of the domestic cat is due to the Romans, who introduced cats into northern Europe, as can be seen from 4th century archaeological discoveries in Britain. Cats seem to be good sailors, and have travelled by sea and by river to reach Asia Minor, Scandinavia, and the whole of Europe.

THE MIDDLE AGES. A BLACK PERIOD FOR CATS

After the decline of the Greek and Roman Empires in Europe, the Middle Ages, mired in obscurantism (the deliberate withholding of knowledge), declared war on cats. They were accused of witchcraft, called devil creatures, cunning and crafty, and - especially the black ones - became the victims of torture and sin-offering rites: burned, flung from the top of bell-towers, or walled up alive: they were spared nothing. This massive feline extermination most probably played a role in the spread of the plague. This disease is transmitted by rat fleas, which, in the absence of predators, were able to proliferate unchecked.

MODERN AREA

As from the 18th century, our feline friends became popular again, and this general enthusiasm has grown steadily since then. In the age of internet, sites showing photos, videos and stories about cats are among those most visited, and publicists recognise feline selling power. Urbanisation, changes in life-style, high-rise dwellings, and small-sized accommodation have all helped us rediscover cats. Cats are seen as needing much less attention than a dog, are discreet, can stay by themselves without complaining or disturbing the neighbours, do not need taking out to do their business, and yet ... they give us their soothing presence and benevolent companionship. In many industrialised countries, cats have now become the N° 1 pet, dethroning dogs in our houses and our hearts.



n Asia, even if cat-meat continues to be a delicacy in some countries, cats have had a certain sacred aura, and the reputation of scaring off evil spirits since long before the modern era. Feline intuition remains a mystery, but many cat-owners have testified about the strange behaviour of their cats before earthquakes, and this is certainly connected to the veneration extended to them.



In Japan, most shops display
a sign called a Maneki
Neko as a sign of prosperity. Thailand gave
the world the Siamese
cat – the Imperial cat –
in the 19th century.



THE CAT INSOCIETY



A meow massages the heart."

Stuart McMillan

THE ROLE OF CATS IN SOCIETY

Cats are good for your health!

Living with a domestic animal has many different benefits, and several studies have shown that pet owners are in better health, consult a doctor less frequently (15% to 20%), and are ill less often. Contrary to what you might think, children who grow up in the company of a cat are less frequently subject to respiratory problems, allergies, or even asthma. Benefits connected to the presence of a cat are not limited to lowering blood pressure or having fewer colds. Their company brings a lot more: cats can heal your blues.

Recent scientific studies even suggest that purring may have therapeutic qualities, since the low frequency sound [25 – 50 Hertz] produced by a purring cat encourages bone development, and the healing of fractures. This could be a natural adaptation response for some felines such as the domestic cat, and also the serval, the ocelot or the puma.

Solitary animals need to heal quickly in order to hunt and survive.

More and more retirement homes have cats, and some associations take cats to the bedside of patients in hospital (especially children). These animals are assessed, licensed, and regularly examined to monitor their physical and mental well-being. Although most therapeutic visitors are currently dogs, a cuddly cat can work miracles!

In big towns, a recent concept has made its appearance: "cat cafés". These are places where the city dweller in need of feline affection can go and pay to have a drink and a bit of TLC in the company of cats. Even if this new business is in total contradiction with the species' unsociable nature, it can nonetheless be justified by the fact that these cafés act as a relay for cat shelters, and encourage adoption. They do of course imply a total respect for health and hygiene rules.



CATS IN TOWN

Today cats are all over internet, and they are also **the n° 1 pet in Europe and in America**. But this glory should not lead us to forget **the problems of stray cats in towns**, an issue which exists in the majority of urban environments. Because of feline overpopulation, *felis catus* is considered as both a marvellous domestic animal and ... a pest. Municipal authorities need to take decisions concerning population management, with a main objective of **reducing nuisances caused by excessive numbers**, whilst taking into account citizens' increasing awareness of animal well-being.

So stray cats have become an important subject for urban animal protection policy.

Programmes of ethical population management for stray cats have been developed in towns, replacing old "laisser-faire" policies, or older still cat-catching and extermination programmes; methods whose ineffectiveness is demonstrated by the current extensive feline overpopulation. Based on the T.N.R method (Trap-Neuter-Return), cats are managed in the community via planned sterilisation, and the rapid return to their own territory; these programmes allow ethical population control. They lead to nuisance reduction, with less animal suffering.

AN EXAMPLE OF ETHICAL POPULATION CONTROL IN BARCELONA

The city of Barcelona decided to manage feline populations using TNR programmes, working in tandem with animal protection associations. In October 2014, new rules concerning protecting, keeping, and selling animals were issued, including, for the first time, the definition of a stray cat, as opposed to an abandoned cat, as well as an article describing cat colonies as "controlled groups of cats with no known owner or keeper, who are sterilised and live in a public or private space, under the control of non-governmental organisations whose objective is to ensure their well-being." This rule stipulates that the Town Hall helps the existence of controlled colonies and supports the associations which manage them.

The colony management programme has been in existence since 2009, and is a participative model, whereby both associations and the Town Hall work together, with objectives which are defined as followed for the City of Barcelona: "The City applies a model of controlled cat colonies, in order to benefit from the the presence of these animals in town, whilst at the same time reducing problems of overpopulation, and helping them integrate into present-day urban life".

You only have to meet the gaze of a cat to wonder how each glittering iris can pose such a profound enigma to our tiny human selves."

Jacques Laurent



THE CAT



THE HERMITAGE MUSEUM: VERY SPECIAL MEMBERS OF STAFF...

Now listed as a UNESCO World Heritage site, St. Petersburg's Hermitage Museum is recognised as one of the greatest museums in the world, both because of its vast collection (60,000 objects exposed in 1,000 rooms, and over 3 million more in reserve), but also because 70 cats are in charge of protecting these treasures. Since the middle of the 18th century, after a decree appointed them as guards of the chamber of the Empress Elizabeth Petrovna, who detested rats, cats have patrolled the corridors of the palace, which was later transformed in to a Museum by Catherine the Great in 1764. Their presence remained secret for many years, but today, these feline hunters are the pride of the site. More than mere mascots, the cats protect the works of art which are stored in the cellars from potential damage caused by rodents, who would certainly exist in hundreds and thousands were it not for the cats' presence. These very special members of staff are alley cats who have been adopted by the Museum. A team of four people looks after them, and their popularity with visitors has even lead to an annual festival being organised, as well as public adoption campaigns. Their benign presence is also at the origin of several feline figures which can be seen in works of art at the Museum, and also, of course, in the Museum shop.

II Sterilisation: the basis of the programme

The cost of sterilising cat colonies, the basis of the programme, is paid by the City itself. A set of regulatory procedures allow administrations to carry out a detailed follow-up of the work carried out by the Associations, and update the cartography of the colonies. Before each operation, an application must be validated by the "Cat Official" of the district concerned, and an individual data sheet concerning the animal must accompany each veterinary invoice.

Volunteers from the Associations may work with the veterinarian clinic of their choice, if they are subsidised by the municipality, or else use the Municipal Cat Colony Sterilisation Centre, which is free for accredited users. The sterilisation centre was created in 2009, and is open all year round, with the sterilisation of stray cats in the City of Barcelona as its sole activity.

In 2014, **2,713** cats were sterilised in the municipal programme. There are **625** colonies in the city limits, with a total of **9,404** cats that have been inspected.

II Training

An accreditation programme has meant that several people, who previously worked alone in the field of cat well-being, are now part of the system. In order to obtain this official permit as a Cat Colony manager, volunteers follow a training course organised by the Town Hall, and sign a volunteer agreement. By December 2015, 280 people had earned this title.

II Owner responsibilities

To ensure that feline population control really succeeds, it is also **important to work concurrently on influencing cat owners to take more responsibility**. Indeed, the main challenge is that of avoiding the impact that a non-sterilised abandoned cat could potentially have on colony control. To this end, **several education campaigns have been organised** by the City and the Associations.

In conclusion, Barcelona's stray cat management programme means that the feline population has been controlled, and the cats' well-being has been improved. The programme also has a positive impact on citizens: the number of complaints about stray cats continues to decrease. The programme also has a positive impact on citizens: the number of complaints about stray cats continues to decrease. And the City of Barcelona is now considered as an example of effective stray cat management, and received the International Cat Care Welfare Award in 2014.

ANGÉLINE

AND THE LEGEND OF THE CATS

In the year of our Lord 1338, Vincent and Mariette lived happily in a village in Gascony called LA ROMIEU, famous for its beautiful collegiate church built twenty years before. Vincent was a woodcutter and his wife often accompanied him into the forest to gather sticks. They worked hard and their table was always full thanks to their poultry, their pig and the fruit and vegetables from their garden. They had been married for three years when Mariette brought a little girl into the world; they called her Angeline. Alas, Vincent was crushed by a tree that he was felling. Mariette was inconsolable and allowed herself to wither away. Two months later she was found dead, holding Angeline in her arms.

The little girl was taken in by a neighbour who raised her as a sister to her own children. Angeline showed a great fondness for cats. She always had two or three around her and at night they slept in her bed. She often shared her food with them.

Over the years Angeline grew into a young girl who willingly helped her adoptive parents in the fields, where she was always accompanied by her cats. The winter of 1342 and the two following ones were hard; spring and summer were so rainy that it was not possible to sow the fields. There followed a great shortage and despite the distribution of church reserves by Lord Arnaud d'Aux, people soon ran out of food. They thought of the many cats living in the village and decided to turn them into a stew.

Knowing how much she loved her cats, Angeline's parents agreed that she could keep a male and a female on condition that she hid them well, otherwise the neighbours would be tempted wring their necks. Angeline kept them in the attic all day and let them out at night to hunt. The famine worsened and many villagers died. Angeline and her parents just managed to survive by gathering roots or sometimes mushrooms from the woods, it was a meagre existence.



On hearing a grandmother tell this story to her grandchildren, a sculptor, Maurice SERREAU from Orleans who has now passed away, had the idea of reviving the tale by placing sculptures of cats around the village.

Although much weakened, they made it through until better times allowed them to scrape together a living. But in LA ROMIEU, where all the cats had disappeared, the rats had now grown in such numbers that they threatened the crops. Angeline had taken great care to hide her cats and the litters that they had had. There were around twenty of them playing in the attic. Luckily the house was isolated.

The villagers cried over the damage caused by the rats. It was then that Angeline announced that she would release about twenty kittens to be adopted by the villagers. The rats quickly disappeared and this is how Angeline saved LA ROMIEU

from yet another misfortune. The legend also talks of Angeline's face which, as the years went by, increasingly resembled that of a cat, and of her ears that gradually turned into those of a cat.

(The legend of the cats, property of La Romieu tourist office. Permission obtained 17 August 2015)



PEDIGREE MOGGIE?



TO GET A NEW CAT: A BIG COMMITMENT





Will your cat live with children? If so, how old are they? Some cats are particularly suited to living with elderly people. Will your cat be able to go outside, or will she live solely "indoors"? Do you already have any other pets?

Ensuring the cat fits in with all these requirements will be crucial in deciding how happy you and the rest of your household, both people and other pets, are with your new cat and, just as important, how happy the new cat is.

The way a cat acts and responds depends on a combination of its genetic make-up and the experiences it has been exposed to in its life. The socialisation period is short for kittens, ending at around eight weeks of age, although the kitten will remain receptive to around five months old.



The smallest feline is a masterpiece." **Leonard de Vinci**



If you adopt an adult cat it is highly probable that this key period will have taken place several years ago, but some **behavioural adaptation** remains possible.

Most breeders prefer not to let their pedigree kittens go before the age of 12 weeks, so they can ensure they have been correctly vaccinated.

However a lack of socialisation at this age will be harder to correct, explaining why it is essential that kittens are well socialised from the outset.



Pure breed cats only represent around **5-15% of the feline population**. The term 'pedigree' generally refers to the **record of the cat's parentage and ancestry**. A pedigree will be registered as a specific breed by one of the main registration bodies for cat breeds, providing a guarantee for a given cat of conformity to breed characteristics and the cat's lineage.

Cats of **no recognised breed** are known as **'house' cats, 'domestic' cats or moggies**, and even **'gutter' cats**, because they can often be seen on the roofs of houses!

Should you get a pure breed cat or not?

There is no right or wrong answer, because it is down to personal preference.

Some people prefer to get a cat from a rescue centre, combining a good deed with the pleasure of having a cat.

Pure breed cats can sometimes be found in rescue centres as many breed clubs also run a rescue service for cats of their breed that have become homeless – possibly through the death of the owner or a change of circumstances.

Occasionally, **breeders will also look for homes for their retired cats**, although most breeders prefer keeping their retired breeding cats once they have been neutered.

The choice of a pedigree or non-pedigree will influence the likely source of the cat. While most pure breed pets are acquired from a breeder, the sources of non-pedigree cats are more variable. The most common source is from an accidental litter from a friend or neighbour and rescue catteries are also an excellent source for a homeless cat. But often, cats just turn up as strays and move in!



PURE BREED CATS AND MOGGIES

Breeders and owners of pure breed cats tend to be passionate about their favourite breed, and could never imagine owning a moggie.

In the same way, those who share their lives with a moggie find it hard to understand those who only consider pure breed cats.

PEDIGREE # MOGGIE





WHY CHOOSE A PURE BREED CAT?

Every owner loves their cat, whether pure breed or not. While experiences at an early age influence behaviour, inherited genetic factors are also very important.

A breed is created by selective crossing to establish distinct physical characteristics: long hair, shape of the head and ears, or the tail etc.

This selection also **influences temperament and behaviour**. This is why the character traits of an individual breed are generally well-defined. It is much harder to guess the temperament of an adopted or rescued kitten, and fans of moggies will tell you this is part of their charm! **Most lovers of pure breed cats are attracted not only by the animal's beauty but also by their character**.

Today, the Ragdoll, Maine Coon and Bengal seem to be more popular than the Siamese, Persian and British Shorthair, which were popular for the last couple of decades. **Recent years have seen an explosion of new breeds** with very specific physical characteristics, such as the hairless Sphynx, the soft, curly-coated Rex and the tailless Manx.

You will want to choose a breed whose looks appeal to you, but more important is that the temperament and behaviour of the breed is likely to be appropriate for you.

To understand a specific breed characteristic it is necessary to consider the hidden meaning.

II Active

These cats always want to be in on the action and need to be kept busy. They can be kept exclusively indoors, but they have a tendency to boredom and will be frustrated by a lack of activity and stimulation. A less active breed will adapt more easily to an indoor lifestyle.

II Independent:

This is a trait to consider in relation to how much time you can spend with your cat.

A breed with an independent temperament will cope better with solitude if you are out all day, and will not demand constant attention.

II Intelligent:

Of course every cat is intelligent! But some breeds have more zest for life than others and will need more time spent with them so they don't get bored – one example is the Abyssinian.

II Sociable:

A sociable cat is ideal for families with children, and they will also accept other animals easily, becoming good friends with them.

II Affectionate:

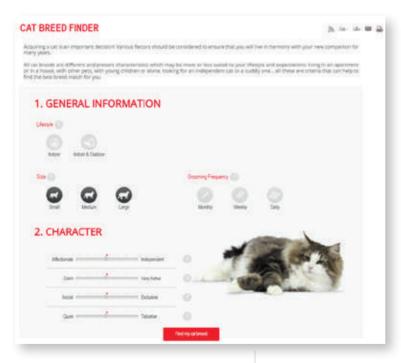
This cat will enjoy sitting on your lap, attention and cuddles, and will follow you everywhere.

II Calm:

The calm cat is rather cool, relaxed and not very active. She will not enjoy a noisy, busy environment.

II Vocal:

Some breeds are particularly talkative, others quieter.



Cat Breed Finder



PERFECT MATCH

There are numerous websites that will help you choose the breed that best suits your personality and lifestyle. Cat shows are also an excellent opportunity to see many breeds and talk with their owners.

PEDIGREE # MOGGIE



THE OTHER SIDE OF THE COIN

When a breed is established, only the individual cats which express the required physical characteristics and temperament are kept for reproduction. If only a few individuals present this characteristic, the gene pool can be drastically reduced.

As there are very few qualifying individuals, a degree of consanguinity is unfortunately necessary to secure the desired characteristics.

And inbreeding increases risks of creating genetic problems.

Genetic tests are becoming more widely available to screen for possible breed related genetic disorders to enable breeders to avoid these.

Most of the world feline organisations encourage responsible breeding, following good practice in terms of selection and limiting intensive inbreeding.

Some breeders are **heightening some morphological specificities to an extreme**, this is what we call **"hypertype"**.

Examples are the Siamese and Oriental breeds with a more and more elongated head, and in contrast, the Persian and Exotic breeds with their increasingly flattened faces.

These exaggerations of conformation are not without anatomical and physiological consequences, and can be the source of health problems.

However, over the last few years general awareness has helped change regulations within the feline federations and sensitised show judges to the need to curb this practice.

It is not just the particular breed which predisposes the cat to specific conditions, the physical characteristics themselves may also be related. For example, a white cat of any breed can get sunburn on the nose and ears, causing lesions which may become cancerous

MALE OR FEMALE

The question is whether there are notable differences in behaviour and character between male and female cats.

The difference is less marked in pure breed cats, where temperament is part of the breed specification, enabling you to choose a breed in terms of the character best adapted to your preferences and lifestyle. For example, the Ragdoll if you are looking for a calm, affectionate cat or the Bengal if you love highly active, sociable cats.

With non-pedigree cats, whose character is less predictable, it is sometimes suggested that males are cooler, more tolerant and will wander further, while a female will prefer to stay closer to home. On the other hand, it is also said that females can be more dominant in the house, making cohabitation with other animals difficult sometimes.

This is not very predictable and you will find many examples of male and female cats that do not follow this stereotype.

WHERE CAN YOU ACQUIRE YOUR CAT/KITTEN?

If you have decided on a pure breed cat, you will need to select a breeder of the breed you have chosen. It is easy to find lists of breeders per breed on the internet.

Don't hesitate to **do your research before choosing your breeder**. He must be **serious and passionate** about his breed. A **word of mouth recommendation is very useful**.

A visit to the breeding establishment will also help to establish its quality.

A good professional will ask you questions to make sure the kitten will be happy with you and that you will be a responsible owner. He or she will also be available for further questions after your visit.

Of course, it's very easy to obtain a non-pure breed cat, and it's often said that he or she will choose you by wandering into your life!



CHOOSE A BREEDER
VIA A RECOGNISED FELINE
FEDERATION

You should be given a pedigree, certificate of sale and a certificate of good health confirmed by a veterinarian. A connoisseur of cats in general and their breed in particular, a good breeder will give you valuable advice on your kitten's health and well-being, and how to successfully integrate her into your home.

PEDIGREE # MOGGIE

You never choose a cat, the cat chooses you."

Philippe Ragueneau



Adopting a cat from a shelter is an excellent way of getting a cat, and performing a good deed at the same time.

Shelter cats will usually have been **treated for parasites**, examined by a vet, and sometimes **sterilised and vaccinated**.

Even though you will usually be asked for a financial contribution it will be much lower than the total health costs.

A shelter will always try and find the cat that will suit your situation best, and will ask you questions about your needs and lifestyle.



If you decide to adopt a kitten, however cute and irresistible, there is an extra responsibility. A kitten is more dependent and cannot be left alone for too long. You will need to take the time to teach her about cleanliness and feed her several times a day.

On the other hand, and adult cat will already be house-trained and needs less attention than a kitten, although she may have some habits which can be difficult to change.

Finally, a moggie may often be a gift from a neighbour, friend or acquaintance whose cat has had a litter by accident. In this case, the new kitten may not have been socialised or vaccinated, so these need to be addressed as soon as she comes to you.

Whatever your cat's origin and whether she has a birth certificate or not, you will very quickly learn to know and understand her personality.

They say all cats have nine lives, but your cat is unique!



CATE AND A STANCY





HISTORY HISTORY

THE "CAT FANCY": THE PURE BREED CAT WORLD

The "Cat Fancy" as we know it today brings together every type of cat lover: from the individual pet owner to the breeders, exhibitors, judges and show managers who make up the international world of cats.

With the possible exception of the individual pet owner, the fancy is split into a countless number of clubs, both regional and breed based, which in turn are either affiliated to umbrella organisations or are members of federations. The largest of these organisations are:

- The Cat Fanciers' Association Inc. (CFA),
- The International Cat Association Inc. (TICA),

both of which are based in the USA,

- The **Fédération Internationale Féline** (FIFe) based in Europe,
- IThe World Cat Federation (WCF) based in Germany.

These four organisations have member clubs worldwide.

There are also National organisations, such as:

- The Governing Council of the Cat Fancy (GCCF) in the United Kingdom,
- The Australian Cat Federation Inc. (ACF) in Australia,
- The Co-Ordinating Cat Council Inc. of Australia (CCCA) in Australia,
- The **Southern African Cat Council** (SACC) in South Africa,
- The **New Zealand Cat Fancy** (NZCF) in New Zealand.

These nine organisations are all members of the World Cat Congress, which is a body formed with the object of promoting better understanding and cooperation among the world's major cat organisations. In addition to these member organisations of the World Cat Congress, there are also many other national organisations.

THE BIRTH OF THE "CAT FANCY"

Unlike the dog, the cat's history has not always been straightforward: deified in Ancient Egypt, cats were also very significant to many religious orders and Asiatic dynasties.

In Europe, on the other hand, the cat was long despised and treated cruelly because people believed they were companions to witches and devils.

Alongside this though, her role as a hunter of vermin was well recognised, and even today most farms have cats.

In recognition of her attributes, the city of Venice, Italy, granted the cat the status of citizenship.

Even with all these varied attitudes across the centuries, **the cat's virtues have been praised by some eminent names in art and literature worldwide**. However it was not until the latter part of the 18th Century that a group of people arose whose focus of interest was solely on cats and their welfare.

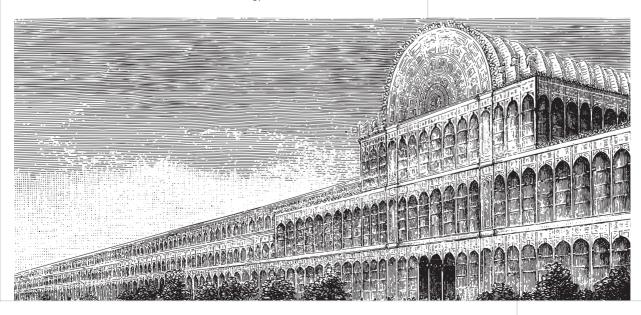
Records show that 300 years before the birth of the "Cat Fancy" in England, a feline exhibition was held at the St. Giles Fair in Winchester (England), in 1598. Unfortunately, there is no more detail about the event, and nothing appeared to come of it.

The first cat show was held in the Crystal Palace, in London, in 1868, and organised by the superintendent of the natural history department, Mr Fred Wilson. There were only 65 cats and it was reported that Mr Wilson had some difficulties in persuading the cats' owners to part with their beloved pets for one day.

Things changed, however, and the event became very popular. In 1871, Harrison Weir, who is generally held to be the "Father of the Cat Fancy", was involved both as judge of over 150 exhibits and as the creator of standards for the different types of cats.

You don't own a cat. A cat owns you."

Françoise Giroud



HISTORY 5 THE CAT FANCY



Harrison Weir deserves the title of "Father of the Cat Fancy" because he promoted and developed the cat fancy and, whilst focusing on pediaree cats, he also supported the shorthair domestic pet. The standards he wrote were mostly based on colour, but a few breeds, such as the Anaora, the Manx, the Persian and the Siamese were already known at that time. His book, "Our cats and all about them", published in 1889, contains descriptions and standards of the breeds and the colours, along with anecdotes about cats. He was also instrumental in the formation of the first cat club: The **National Cat Club**, which had many members including Weir himself and another famous cat artist, Louis Wain, who designed the Club Logo, which is still being used. Whilst a lot of clubs eventually sprang up in England, it was the National Cat Club, together with these that, in 1910, formed today's Governing Council of the Cat Fancy.

Mr Weir was a very talented man who had trained in engraving and drawing on wood and had become a well-respected artist and naturalist. Referring to his reason for supporting a cat show, he said:

I wish everyone to see how beautiful a well-cared for cat is and how docile, gentle and – may I use the term? – how cossety. (comforting)."

Another person who might have had the original concept for a cat show, was the **Baroness Burdett Coutts** who, together with some other ladies, wished to encourage people to take more interest in cats and treat them with more care.

Whilst cats were common in the country, the more exotic specimens were in the hands of the more privileged members of society and the Baroness was concerned for the welfare of Shakespeare's "harmless, necessary cat."

Consequently, there was a class at the show for cats belonging to the working man.

THE BIRTH OF FELINE ASSOCIATIONS WORLDWIDE

II From Europe to America

The popularity of the Crystal Palace shows continued to grow and at the same time other shows started elsewhere in England and also in mainland Europe.

The first show in Belgium took place in 1891, followed by the first French show in Paris in 1869. Munich, the following year, saw Germany's first cat show.

• THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The cat's popularity also spread across the Atlantic, and in 1895 an Englishman called James T. Hyde organised a cat show in Madison Square Garden in New York. 176 cats took part, and the best cat was a Maine Coon brown tabby male. Although this show attracted the most attention, others took place in Boston, Philadelphia and New York itself. Groups of "cat fanciers" then began to organise other events themselves and formed clubs.



The <u>Beresford Cat Club</u> was established in 1897, and held its first show in 1899. Members of this club then went on to found the <u>American Cat Association</u>, in collaboration with other clubs in the USA and Canada.

In 1906, after breaking ties with the <u>American Cat Association</u>, the <u>Cat Fancier's Association Inc.</u> was founded and licenced cat shows in Buffalo, New York and Detroit. <u>It published its first Register</u> and Stud Book the same year.

CANADA

Although the first recorded cat show in Canada was held **in Toronto in 1906**, it was not until 1960 that the <u>Canadian Cat Association</u> came into being. Before this, Canadian cats have came under the American associations and some clubs are still members of one of the major American organisations. Most of the cats in the early period were imported from England.

Nothing is softer, nothing gives to the skin a sensation more delicate, more refined, more rare, than the warm, living coat of a cat."

Guy de Maupassant



Judging at Richmond Cat Show early 1900s

HISTORY 5 THE CAT FANCY



The early years of the 20th century saw **the foundation of regional clubs** that held various shows on a fairly regular basis. Amongst the earliest was the German club, *Der 1.DEKZV .V*, which was **founded in 1922** and *Der Klub der Katzenfreunde*, which was founded in Austria in 1926. 1933 saw the arrival of the *Cat Club of Geneva*, which held its first show in the city the same year. In 1934, in Italy, the *Society Felina Italiana* was formed, and held its first international show, with others following in Milan and Turin. The Dutch club *Felikat* was created the same year.

SCANDINAVIA

Scandinavia joined the scene a little later, with the first international show in Norway in 1933, alongside the showing of other animals. From these beginnings the NORAK federation was created in 1938. DARAK, the first Danish club, was set up in 1931 and became the Felis Danica federation along with other local clubs in 1956. The first Swedish associations, Svenska Kattklubben, formed in 1946, and Vastsvenska Kattklubben in 1950, merged later to form a federation, SVERAK, which has now over 50 member clubs. Finland's first club, Helsingin Rotukissayhdistys r.y was established in 1960 and eventually, a federation known as Suomen Kissaliitto r.y was formed, representing over 10 member clubs. Iceland's Kykjakettyir is a more recent arrival on the scene. It holds regular shows and is a member of FIFe.

• FRANCE

In 1910, a show was held in Bordeaux, France, and from that arose the idea to form a group known as <u>Cat Club de France</u>, which in turn created its first pedigree registration book in 1913. Shows also took place in Nice and Cannes, in 1912, and Lyon and Aix-les-Bains, in 1914.

In 1923, Philippe Jumaud, president of the <u>Cat Club de</u> <u>France et de Belgique</u>, had the idea to hold a combined show for cats and dogs in Cannes and this was repeated in Marseille, in 1924 and in Angers, Lille and Marseille, in 1925.

1926 saw the first large international show, which was organised by the <u>Cat Club de France et de Belgique</u> in Paris; there were 300 cats present including a first appearance of three Sacred Birmans, as well as Persians and Siamese. This was repeated in January 1927, when the three Sacred Birmans were again present.



In May that year, the newly founded Société Centrale Féline held a show in conjunction with the Cat Club de France et de Belgique, at which the star of the show was Manou of Maldapour, a Sacred Cat of Birma owned by Madame Marcelle Adam. In 1929, two more large shows were held in Paris.

In 1931, Reims held its first show and in 1932, the Cat Club de **Champagne** held a show in Reims where, for the first time, the names of the exhibitors were published in the show catalogue.

In 1934, the three French clubs – the Cat Club de Paris, the Cat Club de Champagne and the Central Feline Society – decided to unite to create the **Fédération Féline Française**, combining their register of pedigrees.

During the decades which followed 1935, World War II drastically reduced the pedigree cat population both in Britain and on the Continent, as well as impacting disastrously on those concerned with cats. However, Madame Ravel, the secretary of the Cat Club de Paris, managed to maintain contact with breeders and was able to organise the first show after the war, in Paris, in 1946, which was a real triumph.

Madame Ravel then continued to devote her time to the cat fancu and worked towards creating a European cat fancy, which had long been her ambition. This came to fruition in 1949, with the creation of the **Fédération Internationale Féline d'Europe**, (FIFE), in Paris, bringing together the Royal Cat Society of Flanders, the Fédération Féline Française and the Society Felina Italiana.

The federation grew considerably over the years, particularly during the 1990_s following the disunification of the USSR and Yugoslavia, during which period many new independent states joined. In 1973, it extended beyond Europe when Brazil became a member and the organisation changed its name to reflect the expansion, becoming the Fédération International Féline (FIFe). Since that time, it has had several non-European members.

Todau, there are cat clubs in every European country and shows are held all year round. Since the break-up of the USSR, the cat fanciers in the eastern European countries have flourished and it is remarkable that in these countries, it is young people who are enthusiastically involved.



Miss F. Simpson and Mr C.A. House judging at Richmond Show.



There is no such thing as a normal cat."

Sidonie-Gabrielle Colette

II Beyond frontiers

• RUSSIA

In Russia, there has been interest in cats since the early 1900_s, for example, the Byelorussian painter **Marc Chagall** painted a cat looking out of a window. Numerous conflicts in the region did not foster the development of the "Cat Fancy", but **after World War II** cat clubs were formed, and Russia now has many cat enthusiasts, and **several new cat breeds also come from this region**.

AMERICA AND EUROPE

By the 1970_s, the cat fancy in America and Europe had grown immensely giving rise to several new organisations. Among the most important are <u>TICA</u>, founded in the USA in 1979, and the <u>WCF</u>, founded in Europe in 1988. Since then both these bodies have extended to have member clubs worldwide.



Grand Prix 2016 - Moscow





SOUTH AFRICA

Interestingly, cats were imported to **South Africa** as early as 1899 and stud books were kept. The <u>South African</u> <u>Cat Fanciers Association</u> held its **first show** in **1912**, although it appears that cats were also shown, alongside poultry, between 1907 and 1912.

After a gap of over 30 years, the <u>Governing Council of</u> <u>the Associate Cat Clubs</u> was created in 1945 in order to provide a set of rules and regulations for the clubs existing in the region. The <u>Western Province Cat Club</u>, the <u>Transvaal Cat Society</u> and the <u>Natal Cat Club</u> were the original members, soon joined by the <u>Rand Cat Club</u> and the <u>Eastern Province Cat Club</u>.

Of the five original clubs, four are still active within the governing council of the <u>Southern African Cat Council</u>, the name adopted in 1996 by the restructured <u>Governing</u> Coucil of the Associated Cat Clubs.





AUSTRALIA

There are records of large numbers of cat registrations in **the various Australian states and territories** going back to at **least 1919**. Based on the British cat fancy model, exchanges of judges and cats between the various bodies were frequent. **1972** saw the appearance of the <u>Australian Cat Federation Inc</u>, a national organisation which introduced standards, breeding policies and judge training to its affiliates. A member of FIFe from 1973 to 1988, the <u>ACF</u> is more advisory than regulatory, unlike most organisations. The <u>Australian Cat Federation Inc</u>. did not, however, have the full support of all cat bodies, particularly those of the <u>Control Council</u> of Victoria and the RAS Cat Club of New South Wales.

In 1979, this situation led to the **founding of a further and separate organisation** known as the **Co-ordinating Cat Council of Australia** which is also an advisory, rather than a regulatory body. These two institutions bring together a number of affiliates across Australia.



NEW ZEALAND

Across the Tasman Sea in New Zealand, cat fancying has been practiced since the 19th Century, but the first official body, the Auckland Pekinese and Persian Cat Club, only came into existence around 1930 and was affiliated to the English GCCF. In the same year the affiliation was transferred to the newly formed **New** Zealand Governing Council of the Cat Fancu. Several clubs were created which affiliated to this body, at which time registrations were set up. As in Europe, the fancy lapsed during World War II, but emerged again in 1949, when the council was reconstituted, and its first shows were held in 1950

1953 saw the launch of a cat journal called **"Cat Monthly"**, dedicated to the welfare, breeding and exchange of cats.

Later, in the 1970s, a new constitution was made for a new body named the **New Zealand Cat Fancy Inc**.

This represented the three regions with representation at all general meetings and was the country's only cat organisation **until the creation** of <u>CATZ Inc</u>, in 1974, which later became a member of WCF. Both organisations now work harmoniously alongside each other.

SOUTH AMERICA

Countries like Argentina, Brazil, Colombia and Mexico have had active cat fancies for some years. They are mostly members of the larger organisations such as the <u>CFA</u>, <u>TICA</u> and <u>FIFe</u>.

ASIA

In Asia, the cat fancy as such is relatively new and comes under the umbrella of one of the major world organisations such as the American bodies *CFA* and *TICA* or the European bodies *FIFe* and *WCF*. They have grown immensely in recent years and the newest and most active on the scene is China, which holds shows almost every weekend in different parts of their huge country.

While the <u>CFA</u>, <u>TICA</u>, <u>FIFe</u> and <u>WCF</u> all have clubs in China, the Chinese are establishing a national body, which is an independent part of the Chinese Kennel Union and there is also the <u>likelihood of an Asian federation in the future</u>

• INDIA

A cat show recently **took place in India**, under the auspices of the **WCF**.

MIDDLE EAST

In the Middle East, cat clubs have regularly held shows in Israel and Dubai. These clubs are also part of one of the major international bodies.

What started in England in 1868, and the creation of the first cat club in 1887, has now spread across the whole world.
Today there are cat clubs holding cat shows in 55 countries, with a bright future for our favourite cats.



The Chinese can tell the time in the eyes of cats."

Charles Baudelaire



THE CAT FANCY TODAY

GOOD TO KNOW

On almost every weekend of the year, there is a cat show somewhere in the world; some may be very small, but many are large with anything from one hundred cats in the competition. The format of the show varies according to the organisation but the principle is the same throughout.



CAT SHOWS

Cat shows are a pivotal part of the life of the Cat Fancy in that they serve several purposes:

- They are primarily an arena for the competition of cats, effectively **a type of beauty contest**.
- They also provide a showcase in which breeders can display their cats, and for anybody thinking of acquiring a cat, they provide an excellent opportunity to learn about the different breeds, both by talking to the exhibitors and listening to the judges.
- They are also an enjoyable day out for people who share the same passion for cats; it is indeed an opportunity to meet old friends and make new ones, as well as browsing the trade stalls, which offer everything from cat food, litter and litter trays, climbing posts and toys and, in some cases, gift items such as jewellery, ceramics and even clothing.



Grand Prix 2016 - Moscow

TAKING PART AS AN EXHIBITOR

The conditions for entering the show are always published in advance and entry forms must be sent to the show secretary well in advance of the date of the show. The competing cats are given a number by which they are identified throughout the show. Cats are placed in a pen, sometimes provided by the show management, but exhibitors may also use their own pens at some shows.

The cat's number is displayed on the pen.





The arrangement of the pens differs from one organisation to another:

- In several shows, the different breeds are placed together, which is practical for visitors who want to see a particular breed. Shows using this format will have separate rings in which the judging takes place. The procedure will then be that the cat's number is called out and the cat is brought to the judging area and may be placed in a pen there until she is judged, after which she is returned to her original pen. With this system, both exhibitors and visitors may watch the judging procedure and listen to the judge's comment on the exhibits, as well as seeing which cat is the winner in the particular section.
- There is, however, another system of judging whereby the judge moves around, usually with a table on which the cat is placed for the judge to assess her and then returned to her pen. In this system, exhibitors and visitors are usually excluded until the main part of the judging is completed, at which time they are allowed in to the show and can identify the winning cats by the rosettes displayed on the cages. There is usually a board on which the results are placed and written reports from the judge are published at some point after the show.
- Australia and New Zealand have a very different system; the cats are penned in bays according to whether they are longhaired or shorthaired, kittens, entire adults or sterilised cats. The judges then move from bay to bay when they are judging the cats. A table is provided for the judge's use to which the cats are brought for assessment. Exhibitors and visitors can watch this procedure and are told the final placements of the competing cats.

CATEGORIES

Whichever system is used, there are basic principles dividing the cats. According to the organisation, **kittens may be entered from the age of 3 or 4 months**; 4 months being by most registries. They may be divided further into kittens from 3 or 4 months, to 7 or 8 months and older kittens from 6 or 7 months, to 9 or 10 months.



DOMESTIC CATS

The domestic pet is also catered for under each body; in some they have specific titles which the cat can achieve. They have to be sterilised (neutered or spayed) and are usually divided into longhair and shorthair and again by sex. Some organizations also have classes for pedigree pets; they are open to cats which, for various reasons, may not have a pedigree and cannot be shown under the breed classes.

These cats also have their own Best in Show. Domestics are also eligible to compete at the prestigious annual show held by their organisation.

THE CAT FANCY



GOOD TO KNOW

For every recognised breed of cat,
there is a written standard
that describes the ideal characteristics of
the breed. The judges must have
the standard in mind when assessing
the merits of a cat.
Training to be a judge involves a long period
of learning the breed standards
and going through practical training
on the ground with experts on the breeds.
Most judges today will also
talk about the cat they are assessing
and this is interesting and informative
to both the exhibitors and the visitors.

The age at which an entire adult is judged as such again, varies with the federation; in some they are judged as adults from 8 months, in others it is 9 or 10 months. There is normally no age restriction on sterilized cats as most registries regard them as adults, although some bodies do have classes for sterilised kittens. All the information about classes is set out in the schedule for the individual show and these schedules can be obtained from the websites of the various organisations.

TITLES

Each organisation has a system of titles which the competing cats aspire to gain. The one that is common to all is that of **Champion**, although **the conditions to gain it may vary a little**, it is only open to adult cats.

Titles are gained by achieving a specific number of challenge certificates at a number of shows. From the basic title of Champion, there are higher titles such as **Grand Champion, International Champion, Double Grand Champion** and many more according to the Federation.

Other basic conditions apply:

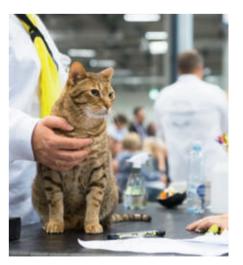
- Male cats only compete against other male cats, females against females and so on
- There are also divisions within the breeds in which the title of **Best of Breed** can be awarded, but again, these conditions vary with the Federation.

JUDGING

In Europe, two organisations in which the cats are brought to judging rings also provide the exhibitor with **a written report** that the judge makes on the cat at the time of judging.

These reports are often highly valued as they are written confirmation of the judge's opinion of the cat. However, the time involved in writing the reports also means that an individual judge is limited in how many cats can be handled.

The highlight of the show is the choosing of the Best Exhibits. This takes place in public and in different forms.





Generally, the winning cats from each judge will be assessed by a judge appointed for the task, who will choose an overall winner. There is usually a "Best in Show" for each section, i.e. entire adults, kittens and sterilised cats.

The European system differs in that the cats are divided into four categories; each category has its own Best in Show Adult, Sterilised and Kitten. Under this system, each judge nominates the **best male adult, best female adult, best male neutered, best female neutered, best junior and best kitten**. These cats are then brought to the area where they will be judged, usually on a stage, by a panel of judges. The winners are announced one by one and, in some instances, the winners compete for the overall title of "Best Exhibit".

THE WINNERS

All the major organisations hold an annual winners show; it is known variously as the "World Show", the "Annual", the "Supreme" or the "National show". Cats have to qualify to enter these prestigious events and the conditions for entry vary between Federations. They are the highlight of the show year and are usually spectacular events with as many as around 1,000 cats competing, often from different parts of the world. As the judging proceeds, the atmosphere is electric and the exhibitors wait with bated breath for the final overall winners. There are always a great variety and number of trade stalls at such shows and the visitor is afforded a really exciting day out.

PRIZES

Apart from rosettes, winning cats **may receive trophies or special prizes**: this depends very much on the size of the show, and the size of the rosettes and the trophies also vary enormously from show to show. Happy the exhibitor who leaves the show at the end of the day weighed down with trophies and bags of litter or food or even a cat bed or a scratching post!

Irrespective of the outcome of the competition for the exhibitors, the cat show remains an essential and enjoyable part of the cat fancy. Purring is the cat's smile."

Hector Biancotti





WORLD CAT CONGRESS

WORLD CAT

© Kim Davies Photography

Penny Bydlinsky



Venice 1994: The birth of the World Cat Congress

THE BIRTH OF THE WORLD CAT CONGRESS

In just over a century, the cat fancy has spread from small beginnings in Europe and North America to encompass the globe.

The world of cat fancy consists of many breed clubs and area clubs, with many of these that have amalgamated under umbrella organisations, some of which are very large. Traditionally, the only contact between these organisations occurred when breeders were showing their cats or selling kittens in different organisations or when judges were occasionally exchanged. However, the situation has changed since then.

THE FIRST MEETING

In June 1994 the Italian Club <u>FIFe</u> hosted a special event in Venice. Entitled "<u>Cats and Man"</u>, it consisted in a **symposium of distinguished speakers** who **examined the relationship between Man and cats** in its various aspects, including science, art and literature.

A **show** was held in conjunction with the event at which some **250 cats** took part, with, in some cases, cages decorated in the style of Venetian palazzos. Venice was the ideal location for such an event, because cats have been held in high regard in that city, ever since their introduction several hundred years to keep down the city's rat population.

And indeed, Venice is probably the only city in the world to have given the cat the status of citizenship.

In recognition of her special role in the creation of the WCC. Alva Uddin was made its honorary president on her retirement.

The organisers took the opportunity to invite heads of various major cat clubs to attend and meet together, including the late Alva Uddin, then president of the Fédération Internationale Féline (FIFe), Don Williams, then president of the Cat Fanciers' Association (CFA) in the USA, Brenda Wolstenholme, then Chairperson of the Governing Council of the Cat Fancy (GCCF) in the UK and Anneliese Hackmann, the president of the World Cat Federation (WCF). Georgia Morgan, then president of The International Cat Association (TICA) in the USA was unable to attend. Also present as a spectator was Lesley Morgan Blythe from the Australian Cat Federation (ACF).

For the first time ever, four heads of world cat organisations came together to discuss their common problems, despite the geographical distances which usually separated them.

The benefits were clear to all, but it was Alva Uddin who took things forward. She was instrumental in **setting up an annual meeting** which ultimately developed into the World Cat Congress.





Alva Uddin

FIFE: Fédération Internationale Féline

CFA: Cat Fancier's Association

GCCF: Governing Council of the Cat Fancy

WCF: World Cat Federation

TICA: The International Cat Association

ACF: Australian Cat Federation

NZCF : New Zealand Cat Fancy

CCCA: Co-ordinating Cat Council

of Australia

SACC: Southern African Cat Council

CAT CONGRESS

WORLD CAT



of the <u>FIFe</u> clubs, and a **format gradually became established**. Over the weekend there would be a **seminar** and **open meeting**, plus a **cat show** at which delegates were invited to judge. There were also **business meetings** for more in-depth discussions between delegates. Because the **WCC** does not run its own shows, the host club would organise the show, subject to its own rules.

For several years the annual meeting took place in Europe, hosted by one

AN ESTABLISHED FORMAT

The seminar and combined open meeting are an important part of the weekend, because they include lectures on major aspects of the cat fancy. Often, the latest research in the field of cat health and genetics is presented by experts in the subject. The "open" part of the meeting gives the opportunity for those present to raise any matter that they feel to be important and to have direct contact with the delegates from each of the member bodies. Matters raised are also brought to the business meeting of the delegates where they are discussed in more detail.

INCREASING STRENGTH

<u>TICA</u> joined the group in 1996, represented firstly by President Georgia Morgan and then by the late Larry Paul. Georgia Morgan made the original suggestion that the **WCC** should have a **mission statement**.

At the Copenhagen meeting in 1999, John Blythe, president of <u>ACF</u> Australia, saw the need for a **proper group structure**, resulting in the creation of a charter and the name **World Cat Congress**.

At this time Alva Uddin was officially elected **WCC** president, a position she held until her retirement from *FIFe* in 2003.

Don Williams (*CFA*) was elected as vice-president, and Penny Bydlinski (*FIFe* general secretary who had taken minutes unofficially at previous meetings) was appointed secretary/treasurer, a position she continues to hold.

MISSION STATEMENT 1996

The object of this Congress is to work openly and honestly together in a spirit of co-operation.

To improve the health and welfare of all cats and encourage the sharing of resources to promote the interests and to educate the participants of the Cat Fancy' throughout the World.

John Blythe had attended most of the meetings, together with his wife Lesley Morgan Blythe who was the <u>ACF</u> delegate. He became WCC president on Alva Uddin's retirement. In addition to his contribution to the WCC charter and constitution, John Blythe also forged links with Royal Canin. The partnership between the WCC and Royal Canin has played a huge role in the development of the Congress and its support is a matter of pride for WCC members.



John Blythe

It is important to remember that the World Cat Congress has no regulatory powers.

Its strength is that matters of global concern are discussed openly, with each member having experience-based input.

A GLOBAL DIMENSION

In 2001, the meeting took place outside Europe for the first time, hosted in Sydney, Australia, by the *ACF*.

At this meeting, the current five members (<u>ACF</u>, <u>CFA</u>, <u>FIFe</u>, <u>TICA</u> and <u>WCF</u>) were joined by a sixth: the New Zealand Cat Fancy (<u>NZCF</u>), represented by its chairman Richard Nelson, who was then accepted as a member of the WCC.



AMONG THE ISSUES DISCUSSED AT WCC:

- **Deafness** in white cats, a major concern at one time.
- Government legislation affecting cat owners and breeders: an ongoing concern with constant new developments.
- Legal issues of all types.
- Establishing a cat's identity a concern solved by the use of DNA profiling.
- **Artificial insemination** followed by the production of an in-depth report.

WORLD CAT

Moscow in 2002, was a highly memorable success. Organised by the <u>WCF</u> and **sponsored by Royal Canin**, the seminar attracted a very large audience despite there being no cat show at this event. Most of the lectures were given by delegates and translated into Russian, and their content gave rise to lively discussion.

Houston, USA, **in 2004**, was also memorable, with hosts <u>TICA</u> enabling delegates **to see some developing new breeds, including the Savannah**. Since then, the **WCC** has returned to America twice, to Houston again and to Miami

England, in 2006, saw three new members joining the WCC: the <u>GCCF</u> (UK), the Co-ordinating Cat Council of Australia (<u>CCCA</u>), and the Southern African Cat Council (<u>SACC</u>). The seminar and open meeting were held at the prestigious Royal Veterinary College with some excellent speakers.

Also unforgettable was **Johannesburg in 2011**, hosted by the <u>SACC</u>. A fascinating seminar with top speakers was brought to a close with the arrival of a cheetah, Byron, and his handler from the nearby De Wildt Animal Sanctuary.

The sanctuary uses Byron as an ambassador to educate young people about these wonderful big cats and the wildlife of the country. To their great delight, those present were allowed to stroke this magnificent wild cat.



Over the years, the Congress has had the privilege of hearing from many eminent speakers, including:

- From the USA, Dr Susan Little, Prof Leslie Lyons, Dr Niels Pedersen, Dr Alice Wolf, and Lorraine Shelton
- From Europe, Prof Tim Gruffyd-Jones (UK), Prof J Bouw (NL) and Dr Eric Cruys (NL)
- Royal Canin has also provided a number of interesting speakers including Dr Elise Malandain, Dr Victoria Geddes and Dr Emmanuel Fontaine.

Over the twenty years of the WCC's existence, Congress delegates have gathered in **a different country** each year, enabling them to meet cat lovers from all over the world.

The meeting has been held five times in the southern hemisphere: twice in Australia, twice in New Zealand and once in South Africa.

North America has hosted three times, while Europe – where the largest number of WCC members are based – has been the venue 12 times, including Austria, the Czech Republic, Denmark, England, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Russia and Sweden.

WCC members represent a significant number of the world's cat fanciers across three continents, and 2016 saw a fourth continent added to the list. The annual Congress in Thailand introduced a new audience.

Although it has no legislative power, the WCC has achieved its objective of promoting better understanding and co-operation among the world's major cat associations.

The clearest example is that the **delegates of nine leading cat or**ganisations meet annually to discuss matters of mutual concern freely in a friendly, relaxed and co-operative atmosphere.



Leslie Lyons

KEY DATES

World Cat Congress promoting harmony in the cat fancy

1995 First meeting

Constitution and name adopted

PRESIDENTS
1995 - 2002
Alva Uddin

2003 - 2005 John Blythe

2006 - 2011 Pam Delabar

2012 - present Éric Reijers



FEDERATIONS MEMBERS OF THE WCC

approximately 1,700 members represented by those member bodies

approximately $95\,$ shows every year

around 77,000 individual registered cats

approximately 8,000 exhibits at show every year

12 student judges (pedigree only)

member body Open judges (not yet on ACF National panel)

76 judges on ACF National panel (pedigree only)

THE ORIGINS OF THE ACF

Since at least 1919, the Australian Cat Fancy consisted of a number of registries in the different states and territories – each of which was autonomous and operated independently of the others, although there was exchange of cats and judges. In 1972, the ACF was created with the objective of creating unity and harmony across the Cat Fancy of Australia. The creation of the ACF allowed the establishment of national standards, breeding policies and judge training in the country.

The inaugural meeting of the national body, suggested by Dr. Michael Tait (originally from New Zealand), took place on October 21 1972 in Melbourne.

Representatives from all the major Australian registries were invited, and only two of significance were not represented – they later formed the CCCA.

The first ACF national show took place in Adelaide on August 5 1973, welcoming 668 cats from every Australian state, as well as New Zealand.

Basing its original identity on the GCCF, the ACF became a member of FIFe from

1973 to 1988, allowing for an interesting fusion of influences. The ACF was one of the founder members of the World Cat Congress, along with FIFe, the CFA, the WCF and TICA, and in 2001 welcomed the WCC to Sydney. In 2004, ACF and WCC President, John Blythe, forged a partnership between Royal Canin and the WCC, enabling to enhance the international Cat Fancy.



Ambritt Hurricane Harry

ACF ORGANISATION

The "National Weekend" (a very long weekend, comprising Judges' Guild AGM, sem-



inar, the show and the ACF AGM and GM) takes place each year in a different part of Australia, to the great pleasure of the airlines, because only the brave take to the roads in this enormous continent!

Unusually within the world of the Cat Fancy, the ACF policy, since 1972, has been to have a president who is not involved in the world of cat breeding. This has proved its worth over the years, and guarantees the impartiality of the

organisation's president. Each member body is represented by its own nominated member and a deputy on the executive board. In between meetings, communication takes place electronically. Issues relating to judges and standards are usually the responsibility of the ACF Inc judges Guild in the first instance. In effect, it is a recommendatory sub-committee to ACF Inc itself.

ACF TODAY

Today, ACF Inc. is riding the crest of a very strong wave. There are 10 affiliated bodies, and members and membership of those has taken an up-turn. Across the country, restrictive legislation aimed at protecting indigenous fauna has had negative effects on the Cat Fancy, but despite this, ACF member bodies' registrations appear to be on an up-swing and membership in many areas is increasing.





THE ORIGINS OF THE CCCA



Harry Wynne who was instrumental in founding the CCCA

It had long been a dream that a national council of all cat control bodies in Australia would be established. It was felt that only when such a council was in operation, would the Australian Cat Fancy progress to having uniform breeding and show rules, thus making it easier for exhibitors to show their cats Australia wide.

As it was, each State and even different control bodies within the one state had varying rules, with an unsettling effect on Australian Cat Fancy generally.

1974 seemed an opportune moment for the <u>Royal Agricultural</u> <u>Society of NSW Cat Clubs</u> (Control body) to take the initiative and call all the control bodies together in an endeavour to es-

tablish a national council acceptable to all. **The first meeting took place in March 1975**, but unfortunately, nothing conclusive was achieved.

Then, in 1978, it was felt that a further attempt should be made to establish a national council. After discussions, a meeting of all the cat control bodies in Australia was called, with a view to forming a national council that would be a recommendatory body only. A proposed constitution was drafted, with the suggestion that this would provide a basis from which to work, the meeting was set for February 1979. The proposal to establish a national recommendatory body, to be known as The Co-ordinating Cat Council of Australia (CCCA), was carried.

From there the next few meetings were, in the main, taken up with revising the original proposed constitution, the **final draft was ratified at the meeting held on August 2nd 1980**.

CCCA TODAY

Ever since then, the delegate members from the various member controls have



Cheryle U'Ren, the President of CCCA with a winning exhibitor

met twice a year, usually in June and November.

Progress has been made, particularly in the areas of breed recognition, judge training, cat registration and the awarding of championship titles, all of which simplify the lives of exhibitors and Australian cat breeders. The Breed/Registration

Sub-Committee meets twice a year with ongoing electronic communications.

CO-ORDINATING CAT COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA (CCCA)



http://www.cccofa.com.au/

A FEW STATISTICS

6 member bodies representing 5 States and 1 Territory: New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and the Australian Capital Territory

38 international judges, 16 of whom are Breed Tutor Judges

 $18_{
m trainees}$

44 recognised cat breeds, divided into 3 Groups

annual National Show and Judges' Conference, hosted by different member each year

different title levels awarded, from Champion to Diamond Triple Grand Champion, including National Show Champion

THE ORIGINS OF THE CFA

The <u>Cat Fanciers' Association</u> was **founded in 1906**, and during that year licensed cat shows in Buffalo (New York) and Detroit (Michigan). The first annual general assembly of the CFA took place at Madison Square Garden in 1907.

1906 saw the Association publish its first Stud Book and Register in the Cat Journal,

and the Volume 1 of the Stud Book was published as a book in 1909.



The Stud Book and Register served as CFA's first published records of cat breeding and lineage, as it began a tradition of providing a much-needed service to the Cat Fancy.

CFA Central Office, New Jersey

In 1985, Mrs Jean Rose became the Registrar

for the CFA, working from her home in New Jersey.

CFA TODAY

Head office for the CFA was established in 2011 in a converted bank building, which was renovated to meet the needs of a global operation, and still remains there today. The first floor of this imposing granite building, consisting of almost 1,500m² is also the home of The CFA Foundation Feline Historical Museum. The Foundation's mission is to acquire and safeguard the history of cats, as well as display the development of the Cat Fancy, through the acquisition of fine art, artifacts and literature.



CFA Today, Alliance, Ohio

CFA ORGANISATION

CFA has grown steadily over the years from its humble beginnings, licensing two shows, to licensing approximately 400 shows each season, worldwide.

Membership in CFA is granted to clubs that have gone through an application and election process. Currently, CFA has over 600 member clubs. CFA shows are judged by individuals who have met high qualification criteria and have completed a rigorous training program, which qualifies the judges to evaluate the show cats, using a CFA Breed Standard for each one of its 42 breeds.

To date, CFA has registered over 2 million pedigreed cats.

Reflecting upon the objectives set forth in the CFA Constitution, the association continues its mission bu:

- Promoting the welfare of all cats through progressive actions, which ranges from legislative advocacy, to the support of feline research and providing breeder assistance;
- Maintaining a focus on the quality of its breed standards and the validity of its registration and pedigrees;
- Providing support to its member clubs who serve as Ambassadors to the general public:
- Promoting the interests of breeders and exhibitors of pedigreed cats.

This is how, from humble beginnings, the CFA has become a **global organisation**.

42 recognised cat breeds

Over 600 member clubs

2,758 registered catteries

302 licenced shows

39,724 entries judged

32,266 cats registered

2,056,292 cats registered

1.()()(),()() cats registered

in 2015

on the database

pre-computerisation

.....

THE ORIGINS OF FIFe

FIFe is the realisation of one woman's dream of creating an international and European cat federation.

It began in the 1930s, when Madame Marguerite (Miggy) Ravel started working on making the idea a reality. Paris in 1949 saw the unofficial creation of the <u>Fédération internationale</u> féline d'Europe (FIFE) by the Royal Cat Society of Flanders, the French Cat Federation and the Italian Cat Society.

Their first show was held the same year in Paris, with over 200 cats coming from France, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium and the Netherlands. This was followed in 1950 with the first General Assemblu in Ghent. Belgium, when the statutes and rules were agreed and accepted.



FIFE founder, Madame Ravel



1st FIFE cat show in Paris, 1949

the Brazilian Clube Brasileiro do Gato was accepted as a member. In 1973, it changed its name to reflect this fact, becoming the Fédération internationale féline (FIFe).

The Federation has grown considerably over the

years, and in 1972 reached out beyond Europe, when

FIFe TODAY

FIFe can be seen as a **United Nations of Cat Federations**, as it is in fact a federation of national members, representing currently 41 countries, with 43 full members and one country with a probational member. Each of the members retains its own identity, but follows the same rules with regards to the breed standards, cattery names, shows and judges. Every year, one of the member bodies hosts the FIFe World Show during the last weekend of October. This is a prestigious and exciting event, and around 2,000 qualifying cats gather from all over the FIFe world to compete for the coveted title of "FIFe World Champion."

FIFe ORGANISATION

FIFe has an executive board of six people from the member countries: a President, Vice-President, General Secretary, Treasurer, Vice-Treasurer and Vice-Secretary. It is the co-ordinating body on the international level and is elected by the member. It is supported by five Commissions, whose responsibility is to implement the decisions of the General Assembly. These are: the Judges & Standards Commission, the Breeding & Registration Committee, the Show Commission, the Health & Welfare **Commission and the Disciplinary Commission**. The members of these commissions are also elected at the General Assembly.

An annual meeting, known as the General Assembly, is held during the last week of May each year, and a Judge's Seminar is held in conjunction with this event. Each national member can attend, or can appoint a proxy if unable to attend itself, and each member body has one vote. At these General Assemblies, members bring proposals to elect officers, to debate and bring in new regulations and accept common strategies.

THE FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE FÉLINE (FIFe)





http://fifeweb.org/index.php

FEW STATISTICS

43 members in 41 countries patronage member 236 international judges 186 student judges Well over | OO. OOO individual members Well over 110,000 pedigrees and 3,000 cattery names registered annually Well over 700 shows per year

with more than 200,000

cats exhibited





155 member clubs throughout the UK

140 licenced cat shows a year

Over 200 qualified judges

Over 25,000 cats registered every year

Over 30,000 registered prefix holders

Over $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ 000 cats exhibited in 2015

THE ORIGINS OF THE GCCF



Crystal Palace Cat Show

The first official cat show was held at the Crystal Palace, London, on July 13 1871. Sir Harrison Weir conceived the idea and produced the first breed standards, against which pedigree cats were judged. It was a great success! Other shows followed and clubs were formed - the Cat Fancy was born and grew rapidly in the following decades.

By the early 1900s, a dozen clubs were running

their own shows and separate registries. It soon became evident that there was a need for a single register, common standards and rules, and in 1910 the <u>Governing Council of the Cat Fancy</u> was established as an overarching Council and sole registry for the United Kingdom.

GCCF ORGANISATION

The Council, consisting of delegates from all member clubs, meets **three times per year to oversee the governance of the organisation**. GCCF has evolved and grown over the past 100 years, survived two world wars, and provided the model for many other registration bodies around the world.

The GCCF's principal aim is the health and welfare of cats, and it strongly promotes responsible breeding. It runs a genetic based register and the GCCF General Breeding Policy promotes DNA and other testing, to try to ensure the best cats with a proven health record are bred from.

The organisation became an incorporated not-for-profit company in March 2011, with the AGM held as part of the June Council, when Officers, Directors and Standing Committee members are chosen. The management and administration of the Fancy is the responsibility of the Board of Directors, assisted by the Finance, Investigations, Disciplinary and Appeals committees. Two important advisory committees – Genetics and Veterinary – support the Board along with a number of working groups, which take forward specific tasks and projects. Any new or amended policies or rules or changes to the By-laws must be agreed by Council.

The GCCF is administered from its office in Bridgwater, Somerset. Welfare work is co-ordinated by the GCCF Office, which provides welfare contacts with member clubs. GCCF has its own charity: the Cat Welfare Trust.

GCCF TODAY

GCCF is undertaking a major programme of change, which involves completely replacing all IT systems to fully computerise the administration of its register and show, via on-line access to all products and services, enabling staff to provide enhanced customer support.

The company has entered commercial partnerships with other organisations, and launched the Young Exhibitors Scheme and GCCF Breeder Scheme as part of expanding its services, to ensure the UK Cat Fancy modernises to meet the needs of 21st century society.



Supreme Gr Pr Pinemarten Tina Sparkle, Lilac Cream British Shorthair

THE ORIGINS OF THE NZCF



In colonial New Zealand, early cat shows followed a similar pattern as those in the UK. At the end of the 19th century, they were often part of other livestock

By 1930, there were enough people breeding and showing cats for the New Zealand Governing Council of the Cat Fancy to be formed, taking its name from the similar organisation in the UK and applying to that body for affiliation, then accepting their rules and standards of points.

However many of the shows being approved by the fledgling NZGCCF were still held by mixed cat and doa societies.

NZCF_winning cat in 1955

From the beginning of the Cat Fancy in New

Zealand, cats were imported from the United Kingdom or Australia and news of the day announced with pride the arrival of any imported cats - even more so when the colour or breed was new to the country.

By the early 1950s, cat clubs were distinct entities and dedicated cat shows were gaining popularity up and down the length of the country, as more local clubs were formed.

The entries at shows were growing (up to 200 cats), though sometimes with more domestic exhibits than registered pedigrees. Highlights of shows, at the time, were overseas judges coming from Australia and the United Kingdom.

Late in 1960, the NZGCCF ended its affiliation with the United Kingdom's GCCF and in 1972, it was reformed as the New Zealand Cat Fancy (NZCF). The new governing body invited Roy and Maureen Silson from the UK to provide a report on its breed and registry structure. Later that year, the Silson Report was approved in principle, setting the basic premise for the acceptance of cat coat colours within the NZCF:

"... colours in cats do not constitute breeds, and intermating of colours should be permitted without prejudice."

NZCF TODAY

Today, the NZCF is the primary cat registry and governing body for cat clubs and their members in New Zealand. It represents 27 affiliate member clubs, which encompass both specialist and all breeds clubs and are spread throughout the country, as well as many hundreds of members.

As a full member of the World Cat Congress, the NZCF has an international profile. It has an extensive infrastructure throughout New Zealand and a lengthy show season, where people are able to show their cats and compete for awards and have the opportunity to meet and socialise with others with the same interest.

NZCF registered breeders work with different breeds of cats, from the well-known to the very rare and new breeds and colours are being imported and developed constantly.

THE NEW ZEALAND CAT FANCY (NZCF)





A FEW STATISTIC

2 / affiliated member clubs 48 Judges of which there are 11 All Breeds International Judges licensed cat shows annually Undividual members 4,692 registered NZCF pre-Approximately |, | () litter registrations (over 2.500 transfers) Approximately 4, U()() cats

exhibited annually



SOUTHERN AFRICA CAT COUNCIL (SACC)



9 member clubs
5 specialised breed groups
22 cat shows licenced each year
21 All-Breeds Judges
·····
2 Speciality Judges
Over 200 qualified judges
5,000 cats registered per year
250
350 registered prefix holders
1 500
, 500 cats exhibited in 2016

THE ORIGINS OF SACC

The organised South African Cat Fancy started in 1945, with the formation of the <u>Governing Council of the Associated Cat Clubs</u> (GCACC). The aim was to create structure in South African cat breeding and provide a set of rules and regulations for the cat clubs clubs existing at the time. These objectives were based on those of similar registering bodies in the UK. Procedures were formulated to identify and register pedigree cats of all breeds, and the first set of show rules was introduced. The <u>Western Province Cat Club</u>, the <u>Transvaal Cat Society</u> and the <u>Natal Cat Club</u> were the first clubs registered and the first to follow all the GCACC rules. Soon afterwards, the <u>Rand Cat Club</u> and <u>Eastern Province Cat Club</u> were formed. Today, four of the five original clubs are still active in the Governing Council of SACC.

SACC TODAY

The Southern Africa Cat Council (SACC) is the largest cat register in Africa and supports cat lovers who breed and show cats as a hobby.

The SACC promotes the welfare of all cats, whether pedigree or not.

In October 1996, the council was restructured into its current form and renamed "The Southern Africa Cat Council" (SACC).





Cat of the Year 2016, Sp. Pr. Cracker Cotton Eye Joe, a copper-eyed white Persian male neuter



Cat of the Year 2015, Sp. Ch. Pearl Squeaky, a cream female Burmese

SACC OBJECTIVES:

- To promote the welfare of cats in general;
- To promote the interests of locally represented cat breeds;
- To provide an **official registration** facility for the pedigrees of cats and kittens;
- To promulgate rules for the management of cat shows;
- To promote and protect the interests of breeders and exhibitors of cats;
- To promote efficiency and co-operation among the various sub-councils and offices;
- To promulgate general rules, regulations and codes of ethics;
- To lay down **standards for all Breeds**, in conjunction with member Clubs, the Breed Council and the SA Council of Cat Judges;
- To promote the understanding and acceptance of Breed Standards;
- To be pro-active **in setting and maintaining high standards** in the breeding and showing of cats;
- To provide training facilities in the areas of breeding, judging, stewarding and show management.



THE ORIGINS OF TICA

Special Tribute to Larry Paul and Georgia Morgan for their foresight and dedication in establishing The International Cat Association

Larry Paul and Georgia Morgan

The International Cat Association (TICA) was created on June 2 1979 in Point Lookout, Missouri by a group of visionary members, who wanted to create a mem-

ber-led organisation, to help celebrate the cat. They wanted to create a truly international organisation that promoted a personal and friendly atmosphere, where exhibitors and spectators alike could enjoy, celebrate and honour the beautiful cat. Clubs and members from Asia, Canada, Europe and North and South America were invited to join this "great adventure", and there are now TICA members worldwide.

TICA TODAY

TICA 's annual awards ceremonies have been held, not only in the USA and Canada, but also twice in Europe (Germany and Austria).

Japan, France and Argentina have also hosted early international shows, and winter business meetings have been held in Japan, Belgium, Canada and Colombia, along-side shows. TICA is truly an **international association** with 'Cats of the Year' having been from the USA, Russia, France, Belgium and the UK.

TICA formally became a member of the World Cat Congress (WCC) in June 1996 at a meeting in Sirmione, Italy.

TICA has always been the largest genetic registry for pedigree cats, as well as the household pet. At TICA's inception, 32 breeds and the household pet were recognised for registration and competition at shows.

At present, **68 recognised breeds, in addition to the household pet, are recognised for this distinctive honor.**

From the outset, TICA members wanted the association to be "a trend for the future", and its current motto, "for fabulous felines, fun and friendships" continues to support this objective.



First annual show

TICA OBJECTIVES:

- The registration of the pedigrees of all breeds of felines and catteries;
- The **promulgation of rules governing the management of the Association** and cat shows sanctioned by the Association;
- The **licensing of cat shows** held under the auspices of the Association;
- The **establishment of comprehensive Standards** for all breeds of domesticated cats:
- The **honoring of outstanding felines**, their owners and breeders for their accomplishments;
- The dissemination of information to promote the knowledge and interest of breeders, owners, exhibitors and the general public concerning the breeding, exhibition and improvement of breeds, and the care and welfare of all cats;
- The **promotion of educational and friendly relations** between cat owners in this country and all other countries of the world.

THE INTERNATIONAL CAT ASSOCIATION (TICA)



Y FEW STATISTICS

31,865 registered catteries
30,179 cats registered
in 2016
265 active clubs in
102 countries
596 shows in 2016
101 Approved All breed Judges
34 Provisional All breed Judges
8 Approved Specialty Judges
10 Probationary Specialty Judges
10 LH/SH Trainees in the judging program
72 breeds recognised for championship status

85 patronage members in 30 countries

 $206 \, \text{sub-clubs in} \, 17 \, \text{countries}$

95 applications for full membership in January 2017 (for patronage clubs, sub-clubs and completely new clubs)

11,455 cattery names registered from May 2010-December 2016

1,536 shows licenced in 2016

240 licensed judges in 31 countries

 $\begin{array}{c} 132 \\ \text{registered pupil judges} \\ \text{in } 19 \\ \text{pays countries} \end{array}$

THE ORIGINS OF WCF

The World Cat Federation eV (WCF) was originally **established in 1988 in Rio de Janeiro**, Brazil and the organisation's General Assembly then decided to finalise the process and registered in Germany.

WCF ORGANISATION



Mrs Hackmann

The WCF is an international association of cat clubs, headquartered in Germany with 343 member organisations from all over the world. The current president is Anneliese Hackmann, who comes from Essen. The WCF has been working successfully on animal protection legislation at the European Parliament in Strasbourg. The WCF allows breeders of affiliated clubs to register their breeding affix internationally. They created standards for pedigreed cats of which 61 have currently been published.

It trains judges for exhibitions and organises exams. WCF has established exhibition rules that determine both the sequence of an exhibition, and the division of the cats in separate classes. Generally, the WCF is designed to promote international contacts of the cat clubs affiliated.

WCF TODAY

The "Best WCF Cat" competition was introduced in 2012, and the number of entries and prize value have increased year on year. The winner is shown at the Cat Olympia cat show every year, and there is currently no other WCF authorised world show.

The special 'Olympic Masters' title can only be won at Cat Olympia, and the winners are published on the WCF's 'Hall of Fame' website: http://www.wcf-awards.com. The site also includes a database of World Champions/premiors.

In recent years, WCF 'Breeder of excellence' seminars have become more and more important in breeder and pupil-judge training worldwide.

The new WCF logo represents the six continents who are part of the WCF. The rainbow represents a symbolic bridge between them, and shows the knowledge, diversity and common link between members - the love of cats - which makes the WCF so special.

Altogether the work in WCF is increasing. The organisation continues to grow rapidly, particularly in Asia and the Far East.

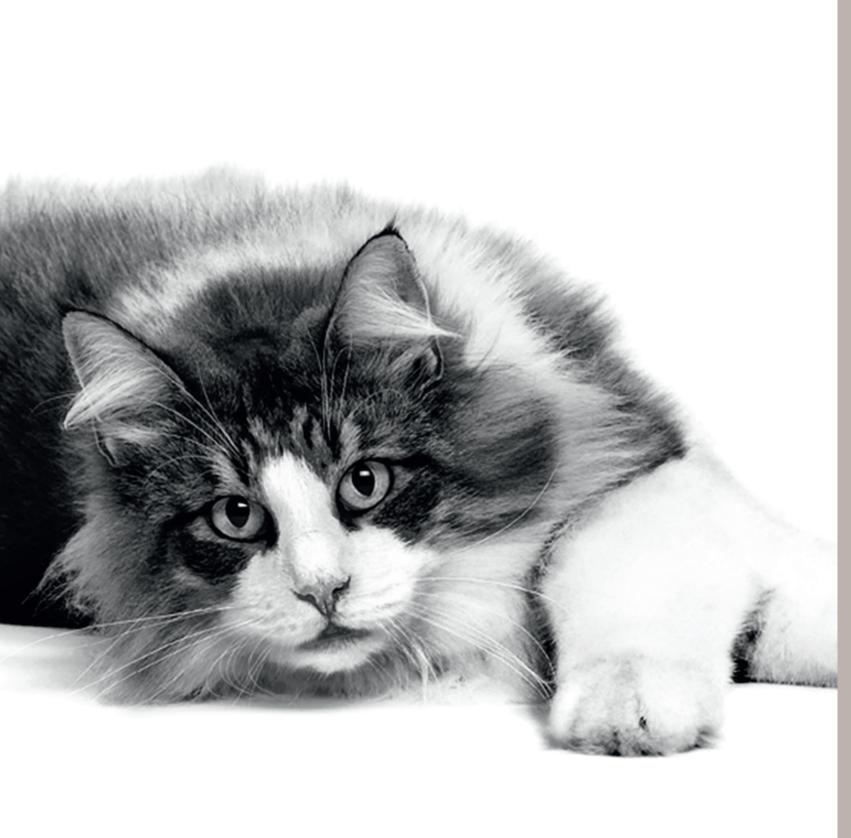






76/77

CA BREEDS





58 CAT BREEDS

ABYSSINIAN

OTHER NAMES
GROOMING
LIFESTYLE
SIZE
WEIGHT MALE
WEIGHT FEMALE

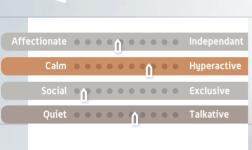
THE "ABY" +++

INDOOR-OUTDOOR

MEDIUM

4 - 6 KG

3 - 5 KG



CHARACTER

The Aby tends to be a 'busy' cat who wants to take part in all the household activities. It can be very affectionate, but on its own terms and when it is in the mood. It has a lot of charm, but can be very mischievous. It is a playful, active cat and does well with a companion to assist it in its play. It is very attached to its people and likes to be with them at all times.

A LOYAL, AFFECTIONATE AND INTELLIGENT CAT.



medium-large, pricked ears



BREEDERS' TIPS

Abyssinians needs a great deal of interaction with the family to remain happy. They are not always content in large cat populations where they have to share attention.





almond-shaped eyes





The Abyssinian is an elegant, shorthaired cat with a graceful, lithe body. Its moderate, wedge-shaped head is carried on an elegant neck and displays a characteristic expression, which is enhanced by its reasonably large, pricked ears, which are sometimes tufted. Its coat, which is soft and silky lying close to the body, distinguishes it from most other short-haired cats, in that it is ticked, reminiscent of a wild rabbit, but with a much richer colour.

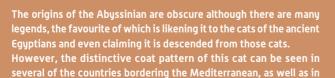
COLOURS

Ruddy (Tawny/usual), Blue, Sorrel (Cinnamon), Fawn, Chocolate, Lilac, Silver

EABYSSINIAN



ORIGINS



the Indian areas of Asia. The first Abys to be bred were brought to England in the 1860s from Abyssinia (now Ethiopia), and the breed was recognised by the English Cat Fancy as early as 1882, which makes it one of the oldest of pedigree cat breeds.

AMERICAN BOBTAIL

OTHER NAMES
GROOMING
LIFESTYLE
SIZE
WEIGHT MALE
WEIGHT FEMALE

AMERICAN BOBTAIL SHORTHAIR, AMERICAN BOBTAIL LONGHAIR

+++ INDOOR LARGE 4,5 - 6 KG 3.5 - 4.5 KG

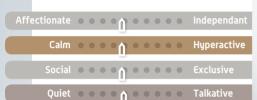
head with gently

rounded contours

large eyes, almost almond in shape

ears with slightly rounded tips

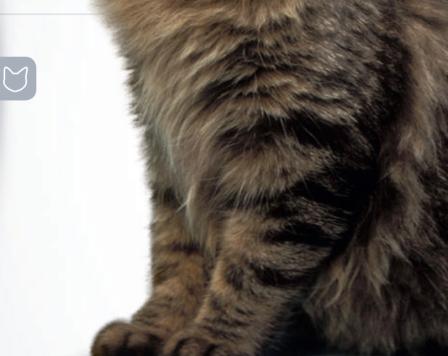
resilient double coat



CHARACTER

American Bobtails are loving and incredibly intelligent cats. They are extremely interactive cats that bond with their human family with great devotion. American Bobtails are known for their love of games and can play fetch or hide and seek for hours on end. They will often initiate games with their owners, and they demonstrate their hunting instincts in the home, by catching flying insects in mid-air. Basically a guiet cat, the American Bobtail is known to trill, chirp, and click when delighted. An easy going breed, they get along well with most dogs and welcome newcomers.

A SOCIABLE AND EASY-GOING CAT.





They can easily be taught to "walk" on a leash and play fetch.





The American Bobtail existed in different areas of the United States and Canada for many generations, but it was first developed as a breed in the late 1960s, when a short-tailed domestic tabby was crossed with a Siamese. These early bloodlines also included Birman and Himalayan outcrosses. However, there were many difficulties and those lines have virtually died out.

In the 1980s, a group of breeders broke away from the original pattern for the breed, which was for a pointed cat, and developed the breed as we know it today. These breeders worked with feral domestic cats from different areas of North America, all of which displayed the distinctive bobbed tail, which is the result of a mutation.

OTHER NAMES GROOMING LIFESTYLE SIZE **WEIGHT MALE**

WEIGHT FEMALE

+++ INDOOR MEDIUM 4.5 - 5.5 KG

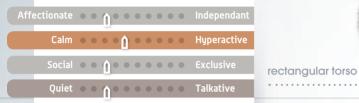
3.2 - 4.5 KG

modified wedge-shaped head

in a graceful arc walnut-shaped eyes

unique ears that curl back

flat-lying coat



CHARACTER

American Curls are very peopleorientated, faithful, adjusting remarkably fast to other pets, children, and new situations. They like people, they are friendly and have well balanced behaviour. They are very intelligent and playful. They have quiet voices and are not overly talkative, however they make their wants known with gentle trilling and cooing sounds. Because they retain their kitten-like personality well throughout adulthood, they are referred to as the "Peter Pan of felines".

A PEOPLE-LOVING CAT.



flexible tail



BREEDERS' TIPS

It is important that the owner has time to give them attention, as this breed does not enjoy being left out of the activity of the household.





All coat colours and patterns

are accepted.



The American Curl is distinguished by its unique ears, that curl back in a graceful arc, engendering an alert, happily-surprised expression. In the Longhair variety, long, Lynx-like tufts adorn the ears and complement its lavishly plumed tail.

It is a medium-boned cat, with a rectangular shaped body and a silky, flat-lying coat, with minimal undercoat. Its expressive walnutshaped eyes are set in a modified wedge-shaped head.

HAMERICANI CURL



The breed resulted from a spontaneous mutation seen in a long-haired black female stray, in June 1981, on the Lakewood, California property of Joe and Grace Ruga. Named "Shulamith", she is the progenitor of all bona fide American Curls.

A breeding programme was commenced in 1983 and CFA accepted The American Curl for recognition in 1986, with Provisional status achieved by 1991 and Championship status in 1993.

AMERICAN# SHORTHAIR

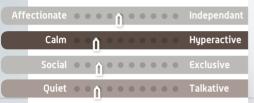
GROOMING LIFESTYLE SIZE WEIGHT MALE WEIGHT FEMALE

+++
INDOOR - OUTDOOR
MEDIUM TO LARGE
5.0 - 6.8 KG
2.7 - 5.5 KG

rounded eyes

medium body, rectangular in shape

large head wilth full-cheeked face



CHARACTER

American Shorthairs are good-natured, easy-going cats, popular with families, as they are known to be very tolerant of children. They can be calm, but are also playful even into old age. In general, they are intelligent cats and quite interested in everything around them. They enjoy the company of their people, but retain their independence. This breed is known for its longevity, robust health, good looks, sweet personality, and amiability with children, dogs, and other pets.

GOOD-NATURED, EASY-GOING CATS.





BREEDERS' TIPS

The American Shorthair benefits from exercise opportunities and as such, thrives on having room to move about.









The American Shorthair is strongly built, well-balanced and symmetrical, characterising the power and agility of the working cat. It is of medium to large size, slightly longer than tall, with well-developed shoulders, chest and hind quarters and a medium-long tail. The head is full-cheeked with large, wide eyes, giving a sweet, open expression. Its medium-sized ears have slightly rounded tips. The coat is short, thick, even and hard in texture.

COLOURS

Self colours, Shaded colours, Patterned colours, Pointed colours, Patched colours.

#AMERICANI SHORTHAIR





ORIGINS

The American Shorthair is believed to be descended from European cats brought to North America by early settlers, including those on the "Mayflower," to protect valuable cargo from mice and rats. With the interest in showing cats in the 1800's, it was decided to develop a shorthair cat representative of the American working cat.

It is recorded that, at the Second Annual Cat Show at Madison Square Garden in 1896, a Brown tabby American Shorthair was offered for sale for \$2,500.00. Official recognition as the 'Domestic Shorthair' was given by CFA in 1906. The breed was re-named the 'American Shorthair' in the early 1960s.



GROOMING LIFESTYLE SIZE **WEIGHT MALE WEIGHT FEMALE** + + +INDOOR MEDIUM 5 - 7 KG 3.5 - 5 KG

wide-set ears

springy and dense coat

Hyperactive

large and round eyes

Calm

CHARACTER

American Wirehairs are goodnatured, easy-going cats, popular with families, as they are known to be very tolerant of children. They are calm, but can also be playful even into old age. In general, they are intelligent cats and quite interested in everything around them. Many American Wirehairs retain their hunting instincts with any insects that should venture into the house. They also like to watch birds and other activity from a window sill. They enjoy the company of their people, but retain their independence. Many are lap cats, while some prefer just to be nearby.

A CALM AND EASY-GOING CAT.





BREEDERS' TIPS

The skin and coat should be kept clean with regular bathing to remove loose dead hooked hairs, that could initiate some irritation.







MORPHOLOGY

The Wirehair is a medium-sized cat with a firm, muscular body similar to that of the American Shorthair. It has a sweet, open expression with fairly large, round eyes and medium-sized ears. Its unique feature is its coat which is, as the name implies, short and wiry. There are degrees of wiriness that vary from spiked to curly, with each hair being crimped, hooked or bent.



All colours and patterns.



tail tapering to a rounded tip





ORIGINS

This is a unique American breed springing from a spontaneous mutation, which appeared in 1967 in a farm cat litter born in the state of New York. This first cat was a male and when mated to another domestic cat, produced more kittens with the same wiry coat. Hair samples were sent for analysis to cat geneticists, who found that

they were unique and not the same as other rexed coats. The breed was developed further with the use of American Shorthairs, as this was the breed most similar in type. After several years of working to develop this unique breed, it was fully recognized in 1978.

THE SIZE OF THE SI

OTHER NAMES
GROOMING
LIFESTYLE
SIZE
WEIGHT MALE
WEIGHT FEMALE

TIFFANIE (FOR THE SEMI-LONGHAIRED VERSION)

++-

INDOOR - OUTDOOR

MEDIUM

4 - 6 KG 3 - 5 KG

large and lustrous eyes

Affectionate

Calm

Hyperactive

Social

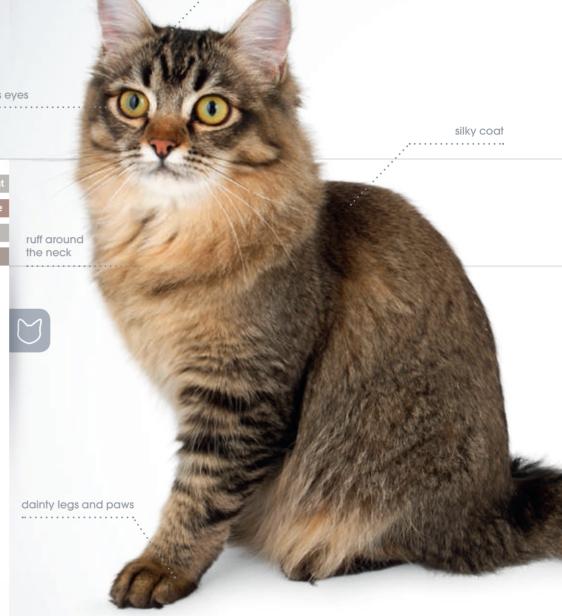
Quiet

Talkative

CHARACTER

The Asian is a lively, outgoing cat, lithe and energetic. They like to play, are very affectionate and want to be part of all aspects of their owner's life. Intelligent, determined and very inquisitive, they are renowned for opening doors and cupboards. Generally speaking they are sociable and confident as a breed, they will live contentedly with other cats, but can be willful; sometimes issues can occur if they want to be top-cat in the pecking order. They are not particularly noisy, but are talkative and chatty and will readily answer their owner when spoken to.

A LIVELY AND OUTGOING CAT.



head wedge-shaped with rounded lines



BREEDERS' TIPS

They co-exist most successfully with breeds of a similar disposition, i.e. confident, lively and outgoing.







The Asian is medium-sized, elegant, with dainty legs and paws. The body is compact and muscular. The shorthaired variety has a short, silky coat, close-lying to the body, with a satin-like texture. The tail is of medium-length. The head is wedgeshaped with rounded lines and has large, lustrous eyes.

The semi-longhaired variety has a fine, silky coat of medium-length, a little longer on the underside of the body and with a ruff around the neck and a plumed tail.



The Asian breed originated in the UK from a mismating between a Lilac Burmese queen and a Chinchilla Persian tom. The resulting litter of four kittens was born in 1981. Early breeders decided that the desired phenotype should be exactly the same as that of the Burmese progenitor, but with a range of new colours, patterns and with two

hair-lengths, shorthair and semi-longhair. Some domestic shorthair cats were also used to improve the self-colour varieties and some cats were imported from New Zealand to introduce Cinnamon and Fawn to the UK gene pool. The breed was named 'Asian' and by 2002 was recognised fully in the UK.

GROOMING

LIFESTYLE SIZE

WEIGHT MALE WEIGHT FEMALE +++

INDOOR - OUTDOOR

MEDIUM

4-6KG

3 - 5 KG

large and lustruous eyes

Affectionate • • • • • • Independant Calm • • • • • • Hyperactive

CHARACTER

The Australian Mist is a very lively cat that likes people. They have a sociable, quiet and tolerant character. This breed gets on well with children, with other cats and with dogs. They are highly intelligent and relaxed.

short, glossy and resilient coat

broad and round chest

long, thick and well-furred tail

AN ADAPTABLE AND SOCIABLE CAT.



BREEDERS' TIPS

broad head with gently rounded contours

They are one of the only cat breeds that could go into any type of household: families with young or teenage children, with the elderly or the disabled.







The Australian Mist is a mediumsized cat with a rounded head and large, expressive eyes. Its distinctive feature is its coat, which is short, glossy and resilient and comes in either a Spotted or a Marble tabby pattern. The pattern appears to have a misted veil, which gives rise to its

EAUSTRALIANANST





ORIGINS

Brown, Blue, Caramel, Chocolate, Gold (cinnamon), Peach (Fawn) all recognised in Spotted & Marbled

pattern only.

Developed by Dr. Truda Straede, an Australian breeder in the 1970s, the Australian Mist was the result of deliberate cross matings between Burmese, Abyssinian and domestic shorthaired cats.

The breeder's aim was to create an Australian cat with the loving temperament of the Burmese, the ticked coat and the lively intelligence of the Abyssinian and the vigour of the domestic shorthair.

BALINESE

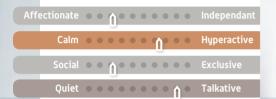
GROOMING LIFESTYLE SIZE WEIGHT MALE WEIGHT FEMALE +++ INDOOR - OUTDOOR MEDIUM 3.3 - 4.1 KG 2.3 - 2.8 KG

oriental eye shape

silky coat

wedge-shaped head with straight lines

large and pointed ears



CHARACTER

Balinese cats are very intelligent, lively, entertaining cats. They can be very demanding and become totally involved in their owner's life. These cats do not like to be ignored and always have to be the centre of attention. Balinese cats have a strong personality and are usually very talkative, often with a loud voice. They are extremely affectionate and make wonderful, entertaining and totally dominating pets. They are very loyal and loving. Balinese are typically active and playful, even as adults; they are high energy cats who are always on the go.

A VERY LOYAL AND LOVING CAT.





BREEDERS' TIPS

They do better in pairs as they are very sociable cats and don't like to be alone.







The Balinese is a syelte cat with long tapering lines, very lithe but strong and muscular, covered by a silky coat. The most distinctive feature of the Balinese is its luxurious tail plume. The head is wedge-shaped with straight lines. The ears are large and pointed, The eyes are medium in size, almond in shape and intense blue in colour.

Seal, Blue, Lilac, Chocolate, Fawn, Cinnamon, Caramel, Red & Cream points and the Tabby, Silver, Tortie varieties of those colours.







ORIGINS

The Balinese history begins with that of the first imports of Siamese that arrived in the U.K. in the early 1800's and in the U.S. in the mid-to late 1800's. Occasional long-haired kittens in Siamese litters were seen as an oddity. This changed in the mid-1950s, when two breeders, Marion Dorsey of Rai-Mar Cattery in California and Helen

Smith of MerryMews Cattery in New York, decided that they would commence breeding programmes for these long-haired Siamese cats, that were appearing in pure Siamese litters.
Their work led to full recognition in 1979. Since then they have been

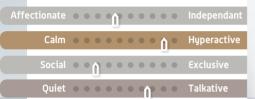
accepted and admired worldwide.

THE

GROOMING LIFESTYLE SIZE **WEIGHT MALE WEIGHT FEMALE**

+ + +INDOOR/OUTDOOR MEDIUM TO LARGE 5 - 8 KG 4-6KG

short hair



CHARACTER

Bengals are generally confident, curious and devoted companions. They get along well with other pets and enjoy being part of a family. Bengals are busy by nature. They are very affectionate and can be a "lap cat" whenever THEY want to be, but in general their idea of fun is playing, chasing, climbing and investigating. These cats will also, in general, ALWAYS want to be where you are, as they are all about "The Action". When given the choice of a static toy, and one that does wild, unpredictable things, Bengals will always choose the "wild" one!

BUSY BY NATURE: THEY ARE ALL ABOUT "THE ACTION".





BREEDERS' TIPS

thick tail

small round tipped ears

large oval-shaped eyes

Bengals like to be able to play, climb and be high up, so a 'cat tree' is essential as well as a supply of cat toys.







The Bengal is a medium to large, short-haired cat with a sleek and very muscular appearance. Its head is small in proportion to its body, with small round tipped ears and fairly large oval-shaped eyes. The coat comes in two patterns: marbled and spotted. In both patterns there is a clearly defined contrast of colour. The texture of the coat is extremely soft and is reminiscent of the pelt of some small wild animals.

COLOURS

Brown, Snow, Silver and Sepia/Mink.

BENGAL

rounded tip





ORIGINS

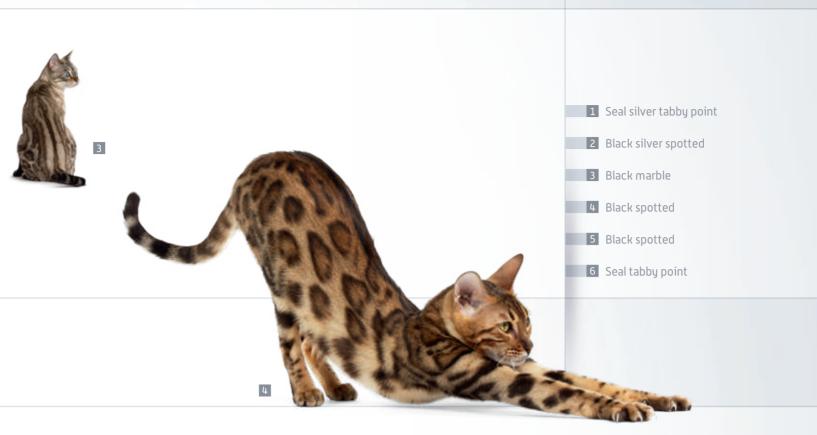
The Bengal origins are rooted in the work of Dr Centerwall who, in the sixties, bred several Leopard cat hybrids in the course of his studies. In 1970, William (Bill) Engler, a zookeeper who had been involved with exotic cats for many years, had two litters of kittens sired by his Leopard Cat.

Bill's cats eventually reached the third generation and it was he who created the name "Bengal." It was Jean Mill borned Sudgen, who established the Bengal as a domestic cat, thanks to the enormous amount of time and energy she devoted to publicising the breed all around the world.

THE LEOPARD IN YOUR LIVING ROOM









BOMBAY

GROOMING LIFESTYLE SIZE

WEIGHT MALE WEIGHT FEMALE +++

INDOOR - OUTDOOR

MEDIUM

4 - 6 KG

3 - 5 KG

fine coat and satin-like texture

Affectionate

Calm

Myperactive

Social

Quiet

Talkative

CHARACTER

Bombays are sweet, cuddly and outgoing, making intelligent, affectionate companions. They adapt well to busy lifestyles and usually get along with children, the elderly and other pets. The Bombay generally combines the easy going temperament and robust nature of the American Shorthair and the social, inquisitive, lap-loving character of the Burmese. This breed is very active and interested in everything.

large, round eyes

A SOCIABLE AND AFFECTIONATE CAT.



BREEDERS' TIPS

Their craving for company means they are unhappy if left alone, so if you are away for long periods in the day, consider getting another cat as a companion.







The Bombay is a medium-sized cat with a muscular body, giving it surprising weight for its size. The sleek body, combined with the glossy, patent-leather sheen of its black coat, gives it the appearance of a miniature panther. The rounded head is distinguished by its round eyes with their brilliant gold to copper colour. The tail is medium in length in proportion to the body.

HBOMBAY







Black.

ORIGINS

The Bombay is a man-made breed and originated from the vision of Nikki Horner, an American breeder whose aim was to produce a copper-eyed black shorthair cat, with the exotic appearance of a mini panther, the black leopard of India, which also inspired her choice of name for the breed. Ms Horner began in 1953 by crossing

a black American Shorthair with a brown (seal, sable) Burmese and although her early efforts were not successful, she persevered and in the 1960s began to realise her ideal. Herb and Suzanne Zwecker were also major influences on the breed, when they developed new lines with different combinations of the same foundation breeds.

THE

GROOMING LIFESTYLE SIZE **WEIGHT MALE WEIGHT FEMALE** +++ INDOOR - OUTDOOR LARGE 6.5 KG 4.5 KG

rounded and broad head

small ears with rounded tips

large and round eyes

Calm Hyperactive

CHARACTER

These cats have a friendly, balanced and peaceful character. They get on very well with dogs and other cats. They are very sociable and like to be with people, particularly their owners. This breed adapts well to changes. The British remain playful up to the age of 1-2 years, after that they become calmer. They like playing alone, enjoying themselves in your absence, but they also like to sleep for hours and to be cuddled.

long, smooth and very dense coat bushy tail strong legs and round paws

A FRIENDLY AND AFFECTIONATE CAT.



BREEDERS' TIPS

These cats love food and with their sedentary ways can quickly gain weight, so it is important to keep an eye on their rations to make sure they don't become overweight.







The British Longhair is a mediumsized cat with a sturdy, slightly cobby body, strong legs and a fairly short tail. Its head is round with small ears set well apart and large round eyes. The coat is of medium-length with a plush texture. They are accepted in all colours.

BRITISH LONGHAIR



The British Longhair goes back to the British Shorthair, which was developed in England in the 1800s from the indigenous short-haired cats of the country. After the Second World War, when the numbers of many pedigree cats had been reduced, the breed was crossed with Persian, thereby introducing the longhair gene. At that time, the

longhairs went into the Persian gene pool and the shorthairs into the British. The long-haired kittens, which later appeared in the British Shorthair litters, were largely ignored, but some breeders, mainly in the USA, have developed them as a separate breed and they were fully recognised by TICA in 2009.

SHORTHAR SHORTHAR

GROOMING LIFESTYLE SIZE WEIGHT MALE WEIGHT FEMALE +++
INDOOR/OUTDOOR
MEDIUM TO LARGE
6-9 KG
4-6 KG

rounded head and chubby cheeks

Affectionate

Calm

Hyperactive

Social

Quiet

Talkative

CHARACTER

British Shorthairs are intelligent, affectionate and untemperamental. These loyal and devoted companions are not lap cats, but want to be where you are, snuggling beside you on the couch or following you very closely around the garden. They are tolerant of children and family pet dogs, but do not like to be carried around, preferring to keep their feet firmly on the ground. They are quite content with their own company, quietly amusing themselves in your absence and waiting patiently for your return, when they are most welcoming.

AN AFFECTIONATE, QUIET AND DEVOTED CAT.



short legs



BREEDERS' TIPS

small ears with

large and round eyes

rounded tips

dense short

plush coat

These cats love food and with their sedentary ways can quickly gain weight, so it is important to keep a careful eye on their rationing.











The British Shorthair is a mediumsized but powerfully built cat, often referred to as a "teddy bear". It has a broad chest, short legs with strong bones and a dense, short, plush coat, which does not lie flat on the body. Its head is rounded, with a short nose and rather chubby cheeks. Its eyes are large and round. It has small ears with rounded tips. Its tail is rather short and has a rounded tip.



All colours permitted.

BRITISH SHORTHAIR

short tail with rounded tip





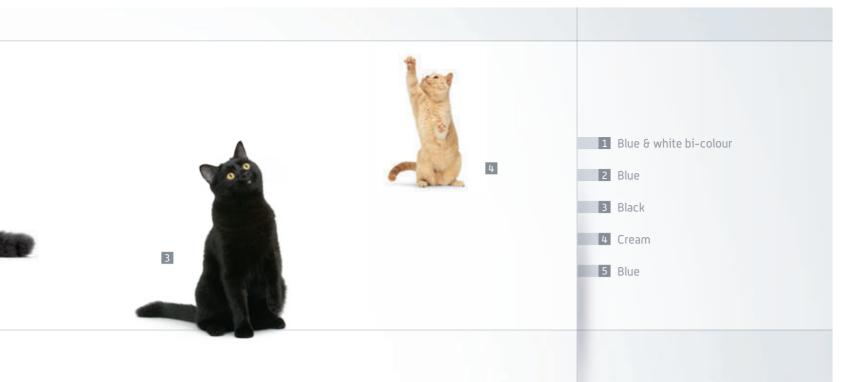
One of the oldest breeds of cat in Europe, it probably traces its ancestry back to the cats of Rome which were brought to the British Isles by the Romans. These cats would probably have interbred with the indigenous cats on the island and continued to be house cats, which were valued for their ability to catch rodents.

During the 19th century in England, interest in pedigreed cats flourished and breeders sought to have their domestic cat recognised in its own right. These cats were first shown at the Crystal Palace, in London, in 1871. At this time, they were also outbred with Persians SHORTHAR SHORTHAR

THE AMIABLE COMPANION IN THE PLUSH OVERCOAT









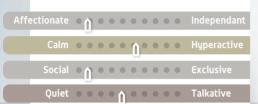
BURMESE

GROOMING LIFESTYLE SIZE WEIGHT MALE WEIGHT FEMALE + + + INDOOR/OUTDOOR MEDIUM 4-6 KG

3-5 KG

medium ears, set well apart





CHARACTER

The personality of the Burmese has led to its wide-spread popularity; it loves its people and is equally happy with children and with other animals. It is a very self-confident cat with great agility, often leaping high in the air to catch something. Whilst it is playful and mischievous, it is also deeply affectionate, forming a close bond with its owners on whom it is very dependant.

slender legs and oval paws

VERY SOCIABLE CATS THAT THRIVE ON COMPANY.



BREEDERS' TIPS

large yellow eyes, set well apart

short glossy coat

muscular body

If the cat is to be left alone in the home for long periods of time, it is advisable to have another pet to keep it company.







In appearance, the Burmese is a medium-sized, elegant cat with dainty legs and paws. It has a rounded chest and a compact, muscular body that gives it a surprising weight for its size. It has a short, glossy coat with an extremely silky, satin-like texture, which is peculiar to the breed. The Burmese eyes are a deep yellow or golden colour.

BURMESE







ORIGINS

It is documented that brown cats were known many centuries ago in the area of the present Thailand. They were probably the Thong Daeng, Supalak or Copper cat being bred in the province of Ayudhya, in the ancient Kingdom of Siam. Brown cats were certainly imported into the UK in the early 1900s, although at that time they

The Burmese, as it is known in the Western Cat Fancy, was developed from one small brown cat named Wong Mau, which was brought into the USA from Burma, in 1930, by a Dr Thompson.



OTHER NAMES
GROOMING
LIFESTYLE
SIZE
WEIGHT MALE
WEIGHT FEMALE

BURMILLA SHORTHAIR, BURMILLA LONGHAIR, ASIAN

INDOOR - OUTDOOR

MEDIUM

4 - 6 KG 3.5 - 5 KG

large and expressive eyes

fine and silky coat

CHARACTER

The Burmilla needs to be part of the family. Loyal, devoted, and affectionate, it will stay by its owner, always keeping them company. It loves attention and will often demand to be petted. Though curious and friendly, the Burmilla does not take to strangers immediately, but it will eventually warm to visitors. Fun, loving, yet quiet and gentle, this sweet natured cat gets along well with children and other animals. In all, an intelligent inquisitive nature and a most affectionate seductive personality are some irresistible qualities of the Burmilla.

A SWEET-TEMPERED CAT.





gently rounded top of head

ears slightly tilted forward

muscular body

Burmillas enjoy weekly grooming.



MORPHOLOGY



The Burmilla is a medium-sized cat of foreign type, with a muscular body and slender legs. The head is wedge-shaped with soft lines, the ears are medium to large and continue the shape of the wedge. The eyes are rather large, green and expressive. The coat may be short or semi-longhair; in both varieties it has a silky texture and is of sparkling white, with shading or tipping in the base colour.



Shaded and Shell pattern in all recognised colours.







ORIGINS

a Chinchilla and a lilac Burmese, in 1981. The kittens from this accidental mating were of foreign type, with black-shaded coats and were so appealing that some breeders in the United Kingdom and in Denmark decided to work on developing a breed, which would

in 1994. It has been developed in its semi-longhaired form in some registries and now has worldwide recognition.

OTHER NAMES GROOMING LIFESTYLE SIZE **WEIGHT MALE**

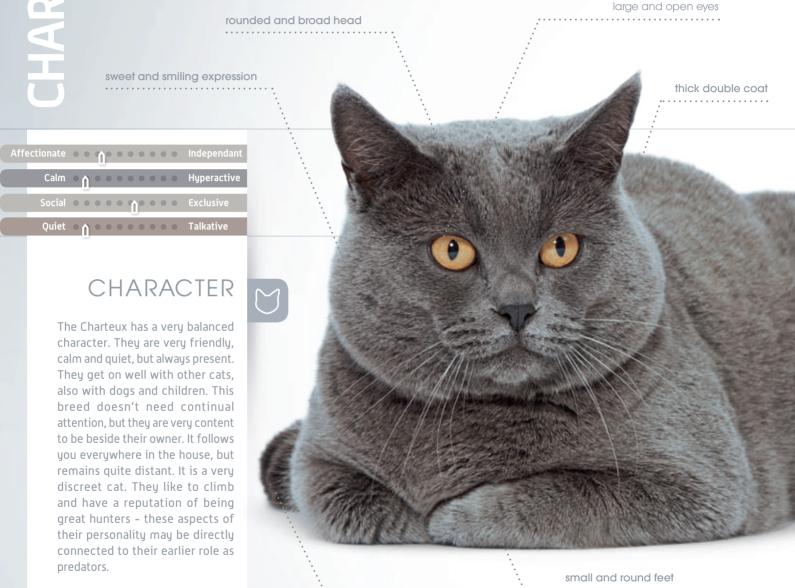
WEIGHT FEMALE

KARTÄUSER +++

INDOOR-OUTDOOR MEDIUM TO LARGE

4.5 – 7 KG

3 - 5 KG



lively and flexible tail

CHARACTER

The Charteux has a very balanced character. They are very friendly, calm and quiet, but always present. They get on well with other cats, also with dogs and children. This breed doesn't need continual attention, but they are very content to be beside their owner. It follows you everywhere in the house, but remains quite distant. It is a very discreet cat. They like to climb and have a reputation of being great hunters - these aspects of their personality may be directly connected to their earlier role as predators.

> A RESERVED CAT DEVOTED TO ITS OWNER.



Be careful with food, particularly neutered cats have a great tendency to be fat.







The Chartreux is a medium to large cat, with a massive body structure, seen, particularly in the male cat. It has a fairly rounded head with large, golden to amber coloured eyes and a sweet, smiling expression. The coat is a thick double coat and is always blue/grey in colour.

ECHARTREUX





ORIGINS

There have been references to blue cats in France since the 16th century. By the 18th century, these blue cats were referred to as "Chartreux" and natural colonies were known to exist in different areas of France. More realistically, because of their coat quality, their name might have been derived from that of a Spanish wool, popular in the 18th century.

In the 1920s, French breeders worked on preserving the breed and they were exhibited at European shows in the early 1930s. It was not until the 1970s that they gained recognition as an independent breed in Europe and, following exportation to the USA, they gained recognition there in 1987.



GROOMING LIFESTYLE SIZE WEIGHT MALE WEIGHT FEMALE +++
INDOOR-OUTDOOR IN A RUN
MEDIUM
3.5 - 4.5 KG

2-3.5 KG

slender and elegant body

IN A RUN
large ears
oval eyes
egg-shaped head
short and crinkled whiskers

Calm Hyperactive

Social Calm Exclusive

CHARACTER

They are affectionate, peopleorientated, and active cats, whose kitten-like antics last a lifetime. Favourite Cornish Rex games are fetch and catch, and they may even use their agile paws to pick up and toss small objects. Even though it has a fragile appearance, the Cornish Rex is a very sturdy breed. They are perfect pets for the owner who wants active cats to participate in family life. The Cornish is definitely a lap cat and ANY lap will do, they get along well with other animals and make an ideal children's pet.

A VERY ACTIVE AND PLAYFUL CAT.



long, fine and tapering tail



BREEDERS' TIPS

They love to run and climb, so need space. They also love their outdoor pens or to be in the garden.







The Cornish Rex has a slender, graceful body set on high, straight, legs. Although it looks delicate, it has a hard muscle tone. Its main characteristic is the soft, wavy coat which covers its body. The head is of medium-length with a straight profile, but reasonable width. Its eyes are oval, tilted very slightly and its ears are large and set high on the head. The whiskers are often short and crinkled or curved.

HCORNISH DEX



This breed arose from a cat born to a housecat in the county of Cornwall, in the United Kingdom, in 1950. The kitten, who was named Kalibunker, was a red and white male and had a closely curled coat. Experimental

breeding involving outcrosses to Siamese, British and Burmese, ultimately led to the breed we know today. Officially recognised in the UK in 1967, the breed is very popular and recognised world-wide.

OTHER NAMES
GROOMING
LIFESTYLE
SIZE
WEIGHT MALE
WEIGHT FEMALE

MANX LONGHAIR

+++

INDOOR-OUTDOOR

MEDIUM

4.5 – 5.5 KG

3.75 – 4.5 KG

large and round eyes

fairly large and round head

Affectionate Independent

Calm Myperactive

Social Myperactive

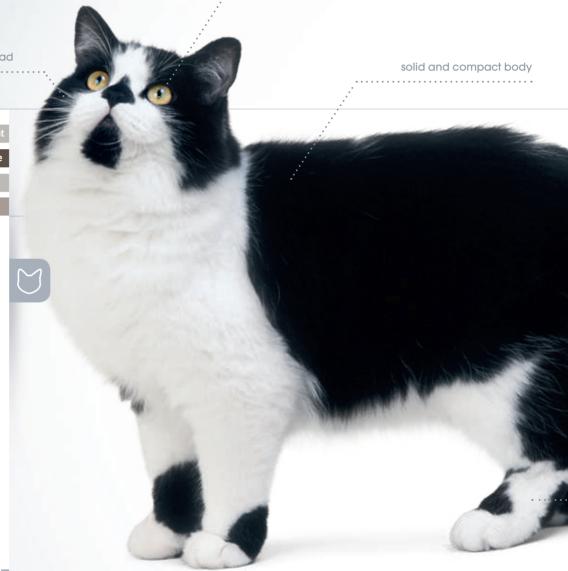
Quiet Myperactive

Talkative

CHARACTER

These gentle cats are generally playful and their powerful hindquarters make them excellent jumpers, able to get to the highest corner to investigate something that has attracted their interest. The Cymric is a very calm cat and has a high social intelligence. They are people-orientated cats who form strong bonds with their families. They get on with children and other pets when properly introduced. These even-tempered, calm cats have a lot of affection to share and prefer not be on their own for long periods of time.

AN INTELLIGENT, AFFECTIONATE AND PLAYFUL CAT.





BREEDERS' TIPS

Make sure to watch food intake to maintain optimal body condition (they like to eat) and make sure they get lots of exercise.









A medium-sized cat with a robust, well-muscled body. The hind legs are longer than the forelegs. It appears to be tailless, but may have a very short or even a normal length tail. The head is fairly large and round with prominent cheeks, giving it a chubby appearance.

The fur has a padded feel, which comes from the soft, dense undercoat, that is covered with fairly long guard hairs, which have a silky texture.



All colours and patterns.

HCY/MRIC

appears tailless

hind legs longer than the forelegs





ORIGINS

The Cymric is the long-haired variety of the Manx breed, which originated in the Isle of Man and has been known since the early part of the 19th century. Although there are many legends concerning this cat, it has probably developed from a spontaneous mutation for taillessness, which would have spread through the cat population on

the island, because of the lack of genetic diversity. They were first exhibited at a show in London's Crystal Palace, in 1871, and became very popular in the early 1900s. The long-haired variety was later developed in Canada. In all respects, other than the length of its coat, it is the same as the short-haired Manx.

THE

LIFESTYLE SIZE **WEIGHT MALE WEIGHT FEMALE**

+++ INDOOR-OUTDOOR IN RUN MEDIUM

3.6 - 4.6 KG 2,7 - 3,6 KG



low set ears



short wedge-shaped head

long and elegant legs

Affectionate • • • • • • • • Independant Calm • • • • • • Hyperactive Social • • • • • • • • • Exclusive Quiet • • • • • • Talkative

CHARACTER

The Devon is a playful, rather mischievous cat which is devoted to its owner. It is happiest when the owner is around and can join in the games. This unique breed possesses intensely loyal, human-loving, doglike qualities.

It is a very people-orientated breed which does well in large households. These busy little pixies work well in an active household as they thrive on company, but should not be left alone for long periods, as they can become destructive if they get bored. They are great with children and get along well with other family pets.

A PEOPLE-ORIENTATED BREED.





BREEDERS' TIPS

long, fine and tapering tail

Devons can have big appetites, so be careful to limit their food if they start to gain too much weight - especially for neutered cats.





A medium-sized cat which has quite a solid body on elegant legs. Its distinguishing feature being its short, wavy coat, which has a rather coarse texture and is quite shaggy in appearance. It has a solid body with elegant limbs and the head has a pixie-like quality, with a short wedge and large, low set ears and expressive oval eyes. When it has whiskers, they are often curly or broken to short stubs.

EVON DEVON

KLX





ORIGINS

The breed springs ultimately from a curly coated kitten in a feral litter, which had been found in the early 1960s in Devon, England. Breeding experiments proved it to be a different gene to that of the Cornish Rex, which had been found in the previous decade. Today's Devon is the

result of dedicated breeding, which met with some set-backs in the early years, that have now been overcome. The Devon was officially recognised by the GCCF in the UK and FIFe in 1967 and a little later by CFA and TICA in the United States. It is now universally recognised.



OTHER NAMES GROOMING LIFESTYLE SIZE **WEIGHT MALE WEIGHT FEMALE** DONSKOY + + +INDOOR MEDIUM 4 - 5.5 KG

2.7 - 4.5 KG

almond-shaped eyes

wrinkled on the face and under the chin

Affectionate • • 🏫 • • • • • Independant Calm O O O O O Hyperactive Social • • • • • • • • • • • • Exclusive

CHARACTER

Don Sphynx are intriguing, elegant, unique and inquisitive cats. They are active, extremely friendly, highly intelligent and very loving. They are loyal and dedicated to their owners. The Don Sphynx are good-natured, gentle, easy to groom and handle. They have a well balanced personality, show a lively interest in their surroundings, and enjoy making up & playing games. Don Sphynx are extremely affectionate and very sociable and are under the impression that anyone entering the home is there to see them. They get on well with dogs and other cats.

AN ACTIVE AND OUTGOING CAT.







BREEDERS' TIPS

large, wide open ears

wedge-shaped head

hairless with an elastic skin

These highly sociable cats need company and should not be without a companion pet.









The Don Sphynx is a medium-sized hairless cat or in some cases with what is called a 'brush' coat, which may be wiry or even wavy. It has soft skin, which is velvety to the touch and is wrinkled on the face and under the chin and on some parts of the body. It has elegant limbs and oval feet with long slender toes. The head is a longish wedge with tall ears and almond shaped eyes. The tail is whip-like.



All colour varieties and patterns.

当 SPHYNX



whip-like tail





ORIGINS

The Don Sphynx originates in Russia where in 1987, in the town of Rostov-on-Don, a female kitten was rescued by Professor Elena Kovaleva. The kitten apparently had hair loss, which was thought to be a health issue, but when she later had a litter of kittens, it was seen that some of these were also hairless and the others, which had

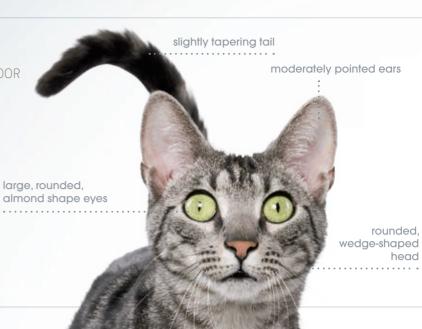
hair, eventually lost it. Although this was still regarded as a health problem, Irina Nemykina took one of the kittens and with the passage of time and the use of European Shorthairs to strengthen the gene pool, developed the breed as it is now known.

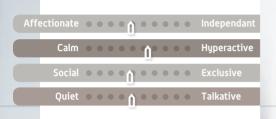
EGVPTIANAL MAU

OTHER NAMES
GROOMING
LIFESTYLE
SIZE
WEIGHT MALE
WEIGHT FEMALE

MAU +++ INDOOR - OUTDOOR MEDIUM 4.5 - 6.4 KG 2.7 - 4.5 KG

> close-lying coat with a lustrous sheen





CHARACTER

Maus are playful and active cats that are highly intelligent. They are sociable cats that enjoy interacting with their owners, with whom they will form a strong bond. It is reputed that they have the fastest reflexes of any domestic cat. Maus generally get along very well with other animals, including dogs, and enjoy playing with toys. They are curious, but keep their distance with strangers.



oval feet almost round

A VERY LIVELY AND ACTIVE CAT.



BREEDERS' TIPS

The Mau has an extraordinary power of scent, hearing and sight. Thus, they can easily get upset by sudden, loud and unpleasant noises.







MORPHOLOGY

An elegant cat of moderate type, giving an impression of grace and agility. It is distinguished by its gooseberry-green eyes and its slightly worried expression, as well as by its coat; it is a naturally spotted breed and the coat shows good contrast between the ground colour and the spots. Most commonly seen as a silver spotted, there are also bronze and smoke varieties.

COLOURS

Smoke, Silver, Bronze.

EGYPTIAN MAN



ORIGINS

The documented history of the Mau starts in Europe, where there are records of cats from Egypt being bred in Switzerland, France and Italy in the first half of the 20th century. The origin of the breed as we know it today, started with an exiled Russian Princess Nathalie Troubetskoy, who lived in Rome and who came across one of these

cats and who, finding it to be threatened, started to breed them. In 1956, she emigrated to the US taking with her two silver females. The breed soon became popular and several dedicated breeders worked with it and brought it to recognition in 1977.





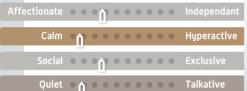


OTHER NAMES
GROOMING
LIFESTYLE
SIZE
WEIGHT MALE
WEIGHT FEMALE

PERSIAN SHORTHAIR, EXOTIC +++ INDOOR MEDIUM TO LARGE 5-7 KG

3 - 5 KG

short, dense, soft, plush coat



CHARACTER

The Exotic has a sweet, gentle nature and is quiet and easy to live with. They are creatures of habit and prefer a calm atmosphere and gentle handling. They are happy to be combed and petted by children, but are unlikely to join in boisterous games with them. They have quiet, musical voices, but communicate mainly with their large expressive eyes. They like the security of the ground. They eagerly play with a toy or a teaser but are equally happy to lie in a favorite spot.

A CAT THAT BLENDS EASILY INTO MOST HOUSEHOLDS.



small, round-tipped ears

round and massive head



BREEDERS' TIPS

A daily combing is recommended to avoid tangles and mats.







MORPHOLOGY

The Exotic cat is a medium to large cat with a strong, cobby body set on short, thick legs. It has a massive, round head with small ears and very large, round eyes, which give it a sweet, open expression. The Exotic cat has a short, very dense coat and can be considered as a short-haired Persian.



COLOURS

All colours.

EXOTIC SHORTHAIR





ORIGINS

The breed first gained recognition in the USA, where it came about as a result of crossing American Shorthair cats with Siver Persians. Whilst the progeny did not conform to that of the American Shorthair, a new breed was proposed and some breeders saw the possibility of a short-haired Persian. In the mid-60s, CFA established a hybrid class for

Domestics of mixed Persian and American Shorthair parentage; a new standard, based on that of the Persian, was written for Exotic Shorthairs and they were given Championship status. Original crosses had included American Shorthair to Persian, Burmese to Persian, and Russian Blue to Persian, but today only Persians and Exotics are allowed.

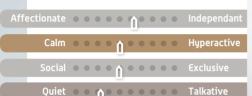
THE

+++ GROOMING INDOOR LIFESTYLE MEDIUM SIZE **WEIGHT MALE** 4 - 5 KG

WEIGHT FEMALE 3 - 4 KG

> medium-sized head with rounded contours

medium-sized ears with slightly rounded tips



CHARACTER

The German Rex has an independent, but at the same time a cuddly character. These cats are lively playful and intelligent. German Rexes are affectionate and get on well with children and other pets. They are also extremely loyal to their humans and bond with their owner.

crinckled whiskers wavy, soft and silky coat muscular and athletic body

A LOYAL AND AFFECTIONATE CAT.



German Rexs enjoy playing.





MORPHOLOGY



The German Rex is a medium-sized cat with slender legs and a round head, showing well-developed cheeks, medium-sized ears and wide-open eyes. Its whiskers have a slight curl and the coat itself is remarkable in that it is very soft and velvety with a tendency to curl.



All colour varieties and patterns are recognised.

HGERMANI PERMANI PERMANI



ORIGINS

The origins of this little known breed are rather vague. The first record was in 1951, in East Berlin, when a black, curly coated female cat was found amongst some strays. It had a thick, soft, wavy coat and curly whiskers. Dr. Scheuer-Karpins adopted the cat and named her Lämmchen (Lambkin in English) because of her coat. Eventually, in 1957,

Lämmchen produced two curly-coated kittens who were the foundation cats for this breed. Later in the 1980s, a German Rex breeder, in Essen, Anneliese Hackmann, found a new Rex male on Lanzarote and used him for breeding with her German Rex females. In 1982, the breed was recognised by FIFe, but it remains a relatively rare breed today.

THE VINE THE

OTHER NAMES
GROOMING
LIFESTYLE
SIZE
WEIGHT MALE
WEIGHT FEMALE

HAVANA BROWN
+++

INDOOR MEDIUM

3.6 - 4.5 KG 2.75 - 3.6 KG large, round, tipped ears

oval-shaped, green eyes

smooth and lustruous brown coat

Affectionate Independant

Calm Hyperactive

Social Calm Exclusive

Quiet Talkative

CHARACTER

The Havana is a curious, playful, people-orientated breed. They want lots of attention and return it with great affection. This inquisitive, intelligent cat adapts to most situations. Human companionship and interaction is a necessity for this breed. They get along well with other cats, dogs and children. Havanas are curious and like to be part of every activity in the household.

AN AFFECTIONATE AND CURIOUS CAT.





BREEDERS' TIPS

The Havana is an ideal companion if you're looking for an affectionate, intelligent cat, who wants be part of everything you do.





head longer than wide



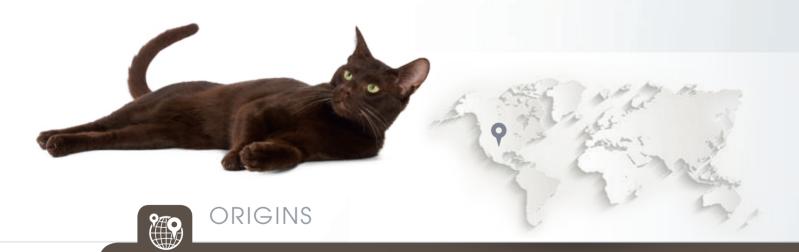


The Havana is a medium cat with a firm and muscular body. Its distinguishing features are its rich, warm brown colour, with more red overtones than black, together with its oval-shaped, brilliant green eyes. The ears are relatively large and are upright on the head, which is longer than it is broad and has a distinct whisker break. The coat is short, smooth and lustrous and the legs are fairly long and elegant, as is the tail.

COLOURS

Chocolate, Lilac.

#HAWANA



In the 1950s, British breeders decided to develop a brown cat by crossing seal point Siamese with solid black domestic shorthairs. These cats were originally called the Chestnut Foreign Shorthair, but the name was later changed to Havana. Some cats were imported to the United States in the mid 1950s and these formed the foundation

cats for the American breed. The British Havana was developed along the lines of an Oriental Shorthair and is today seen as a chocolate Oriental, whilst in North America the breeders' aim was to keep the original look. Consequently, the Havana is seen as a separate breed and has been accepted since the late 1950s.

OTHER NAMES GROOMING LIFESTYLE SIZE

WEIGHT MALE **WEIGHT FEMALE**

JAPANESE BOBTAIL SHORTHAIR, JAPANESE BOBTAIL LONGHAIR

+++

INDOOR

MEDIUM

3.6 - 5.4 KG

2.7 - 3.6 KG

large and expressive ears

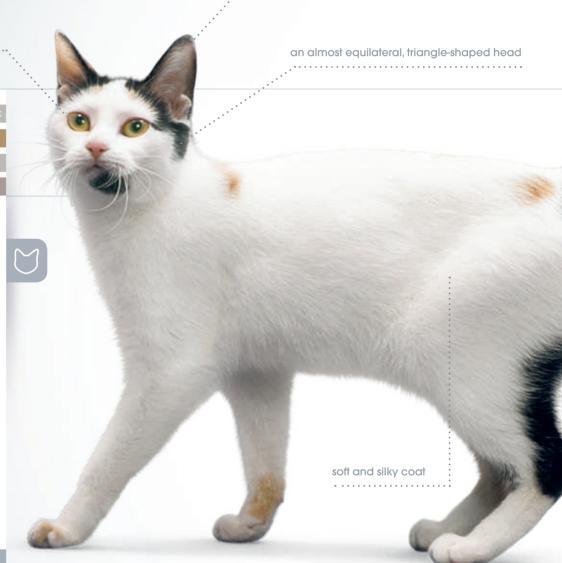
oval eyes

Affectionate • • • • • • • Independant Calm O O O O O O Hyperactive Social • • • • • • • • • Exclusive Quiet O O O O Talkative

CHARACTER

Full of energy, always playful, loving, endearing, and happy. Japanese Bobtail cats are very friendly and sociable cats. They are very intelligent and they are interested in a lot of things. They are capable of fast learning. They get on well with other cats, dogs and children. They need the company of humans. Their voice is melodious. This breed has a strong character.

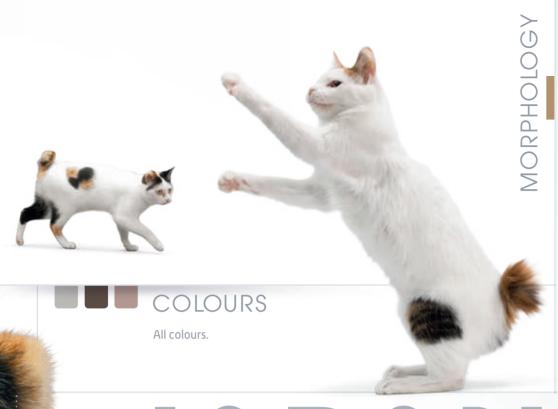
A LIVELY AND INTELLIGENT CAT.





Each Japanese Bobtail's tail is a unique treasure that needs to be handled gently.







This cat is distinguished by its tail that has a pom-pom appearance. In fact, the pom-pom is composed of one or more curves, angles, or kinks, or a combination of each. The Japanese Bobtail is a natural breed originating in Japan, with a chiseled head structure, high cheekbones and stylized, angular lines, the oval eyes giving a distinct Oriental look to its face. It has a medium-sized, slender, but well-muscled body. There are both short-haired and long-haired varieties.

HJAPANESE BOBTAIL

tail with a pom-pom appearance





ORIGINS

The Japanese Bobtail is a naturally occurring breed of cat and is native to the islands of Japan. Assigned the task of controlling the rat population first, probably by the Buddhist monks in 600-700 A.D. and then by the silk trade in the 1600s, it became today's japanese street cat.

In 1968, a breeder named Judy Crawford sent cats to Elizabeth Freret in the USA. On her return to the USA, she brought more cats and these ladies worked together to get the breed recognised. This was achieved in 1976, when the Shorthaired Japanese Bobtail was recognised; the Longhaired variety was also recognised in 1993.

KATAO MANEE

OTHER NAMES
GROOMING
LIFESTYLE
SIZE
WEIGHT MALE
WEIGHT FEMALE

KHAOMANEE

+++ INDOOR

MEDIUM

4 - 5 KG

3 - 4 KG

moderately large ears

fairly large eyes with a full oval shape

Affectionate

Calm

Hyperactive

Social

Quiet

Talkative

CHARACTER

The Khao Manee is outgoing, extremely friendly and sociable. It is active, playful, curious and communicative.



short, sleek and smooth coat

medium size and solidly built body

A SOCIABLE AND ACTIVE CAT.



BREEDERS' TIPS

Although somewhat vocal at times, they are not aggressive.





COLOURS

White.





The Khao Manee is a white cat of medium size, but with good muscular development. Its legs and tail are medium in length; the head is a medium, modified wedge, with moderately large ears set fairly high on the head. The eyes are fairly large with a full oval shape and can be either blue, green or yellow or oddeyed. The odd-eyed is traditionally preferred and believed to be lucky. The white coat is short, sleek and smooth with hardly any undercoat.

HAHAO MANEE





ORIGINS

This is an old breed known in Thailand for many centuries. Its name translates as "white gem" and it is also known as the "Diamond Eye cat." Although it shares the same background as the Siamese, it has a different genetic structure and is regarded in its native land as a separate breed.

They are believed to have been kept only by Royalty in Siam. Reference to the Khao Manee is also made in the ancient Tamra Maew, a book of cat poems dating back to between the 14th and 18th centuries. This breed was first exported from Thailand to the United States in 1999, where it is now recognised by TICA.

GROOMING LIFESTYLE SIZE WEIGHT MALE WEIGHT FEMALE

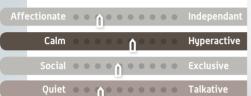
+++
INDOOR - OUTDOOR
MEDIUM
5 KG

3.5 KG

large ears with slightly rounded tips

heart-shaped head

large, brilliant green eyes



CHARACTER

Energetic, intelligent, affectionate and exclusive, Korats accept other cats, but expect to be the rulers and will ensure they have pride of place by their owner' side. They have extraordinary senses of hearing, sight and scent, but are gentle cats, moving softly and disliking loud or harsh noises. They form strong bonds with their owners and love to cuddle, settling in as close as possible. Korats are active cats that love to play, but they are very gentle when they are playing with children. This breed is calm and very quiet; their voice is soft and melodious.

AN EXCLUSIVE AND PLAYFUL CAT.



tail tapering to a rounded tip



BREEDERS' TIPS

Korats need your companionship and do not like to be left alone for long periods or ignored when you are home. If they are ignored, they are likely to become withdrawn.





MORPHOLOGY



The Korat is a medium-sized, semi-cobby cat, which is firm and lithe and has surprising weight for its size. Its distinctive feature is its head, which is heart-shaped and which has large, brilliant green eyes. Its coat is also distinctive, being a blue colour with a unique silver sheen.



Blue, Silver tipped all over.

HKORATT







ORIGINS

The Korat is an ancient breed that comes from the Korat province of Thailand. The earliest records appear in the Smud Khoi, a book of cat poems, about the "good luck" cats of Thailand, which was produced somewhere between 1350 and 1767. It is possible that they were

seen in the United Kingdom in the late 1800s, but were regarded as Siamese as they came from that area. The first known pair was imported into the United States in 1959 and became fully accepted there in 1966. They are now accepted worldwide.

OTHER NAMES GROOMING LIFESTYLE SIZE **WEIGHT MALE WEIGHT FEMALE**

> round and open eyes

KURILIAN BOBTAIL SHORTHAIR, KURILIAN BOBTAIL LONGHAIR

+ + +

INDOOR - OUTDOOR large head in the shape MEDIUM TO LARGE

of a trapezium 5 - 7 KG



CHARACTER

The Kurilian Bobtail is independent, highly intelligent, inquisitive, sociable, playful and very gentle. They have a very friendly, balanced and peaceful character. It is not easy to make them angry and they are well adapted to any environment. They get on very well with children, dogs and other cats.

A GENTLE AND FRIENDLY CAT.



BREEDERS' TIPS

slightly arched back

Kurilians are excellent jumpers and are inclined to survey their domain from the highest point available to them.





MORPHOLOGY



The Kurilian is a medium to large cat with a compact, muscular body and a slightly wild look. Its head is a trapezium shape with rounded, alert eyes and medium-sized ears that are set fairly high on the head, with a forward tilt. Its distinctive feature is its short tail, giving a pom-pom like appearance; there may be one or more curves and it may be rigid or flexible, varying in length from 3 to 8 cm. No two tails are the same.



All colours and patterns.

HAURILIAN BOBTAIL







ORIGINS

The Kurilian existed for about two centuries on the Kuril Islands, a volcanic chain of islands in the sea between Russia and Japan. Individual cats were probably brought back to central Russia in the mid 20th century by members of the military or scientists. Because it was not at first realised that they were a different cat from the more

well-known Japanese Bobtail, their development was delayed until the 1980s and they were first recognised by the WCF in 1995 and FIFe in 2004. There are very few Kurilians in North America, but TICA recognised them as a natural breed in 2012.



OTHER NAMES GROOMING LIFESTYLE SIZE **WEIGHT MALE WEIGHT FEMALE**



CHARACTER

Social • • • • • • • • • Exclusive Quiet • • • • • Talkative

The LaPerm is a clever and inquisitive cat that knows how to use its paws to reach out and get exactly what it wants. They are active, outgoing cats who like to be with you and to join in everything you are doing. They are gentle affectionate cats who want human contact. Their affectionate, loving nature means they get on well with children and other family pets, making them an ideal family companion.

> AN AFFECTIONATE AND ACTIVE CAT.



Light combing using a metal comb with rolling

teeth removes any dead coat and keeps the coat in excellent condition.







The LaPerm is a medium-sized, lean and muscular cat, with a fairly long body and long legs. The head is a modified wedge with gentle rounded lines. It has a distinctive coat that is extremely soft with a loose curl or wave. It comes in both long and short-haired varieties and although both have the same soft wavy texture, the longhair has a plumed tail and a neck ruff, whilst the shorthair has no neck ruff and the tail resembles a bottle brush.

HLAPERM





ORIGINS

In 1982, a kitten was born to a domestic litter on a cherry farm in Oregan, USA. This kitten was bald and unlike her mother or litter mates. As she grew, so did her coat, which was very soft and curly. The owner knew nothing of cat breeding or genetics and for the next ten years, her cats bred freely and from time to time similar kittens

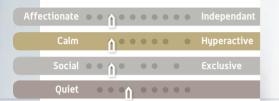
were born. Eventually, the owner realised she had something unique and started a breeding programme as well as entering the cats in a show, where enormous interest was shown. They were fully recognised in the USA, in 1995.

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OTHER NAMES
GROOMING
LIFESTYLE
SIZE
WEIGHT MALE
WEIGHT FEMALE

MAINE SHAG +++ INDOOR/OUTDOOR XLARGE 6 - 10 KG 4 - 7 KG

box-shaped muzzle



CHARACTER

While Maine Coons are highly people-orientated cats, they are not overly-dependent. They do not constantly pester you for attention, but prefer to be where you are, investigating whatever activity you're involved in. Maine Coons are known for their sweet and gentle nature. They generally get along well with children and dogs, as well as other cats. They are not as vertically-oriented as some other breeds, preferring to chase objects on the ground. Maine Coons rarely meow, instead most have a soft chirp or trill in a tiny voice which doesn't fit their size.

A SWEET AND GENTLE NATURE.



large, round and well-tufted feet

long and well-furnished tail

tufted ears

flowing outer coat



strong head

BREEDERS' TIPS

Maine Coons have a passion for water play: provide them with a drinking fountain.





M

The Maine Coon is a medium to large cat with a fairly long, athletic body. It has strong bone structure with firm muscles giving an appearance of power. Its undercoat is fine and soft, covered by a medium-length, flowing outer coat. The head is strong with a box-shaped muzzle and tufted ears set high on its head. The tail is long and well-furnished and proudly displayed by the cat, which will sometimes curl it around its body for extra warmth.

COLOURS

All colours and patterns except the Pointed pattern and the colours Seal, Chocolate, Lilac, Cinnamon, Fawn or Amber.

HAAINE CONI







ORIGINS

The origins of the Maine Coon are not precisely documented and there are many myths about them. It was normal for ships in earlier times to have cats on board to control the rodents, and it is therefore probable that they brought with them the ancestors of these cats, which would have come from various parts of the world. It would have

been natural selection caused by the environmental conditions which produced the large, muscular and dense coated cats able to survive harsh winters in New England. The Maine Coon was mentioned for the first time locally in the 1850s in the State of Main, which is why they became known as 'Maine' cats.



THE SUPREME GENTLE GIANT





