

## ASIAN GROUP

The Asian Group is the name used for cats of Burmese type, but non-Burmese coat colour, pattern or length.

The breeds within the Asian Group are:

**ASIAN SELF (including Tortie)** - The Self and Tortie varieties of the Asian Cat (including the Bombay)

**ASIAN SMOKE** - The Smoke variety of the Asian cat

**BURMILLA** - The Shaded variety of the Asian cat

**ASIAN TABBIES** - The Spotted, Classic, Mackerel or Ticked Tabby varieties of the Asian cat

**TIFFANIE** - The Semi-Longhaired variety of the Asian cat.

### General Type Standard

for all Asian Shorthairs and Semi-Longhairs

The cats of the Asian Group are elegant cats of medium size and foreign type; the overall type should be the same as the Burmese cat (Breed 27). Any tendency to Siamese or Persian type or the cobbiness of the British is not permissible. In character they are alert, active and intelligent with a very friendly disposition.

**Head** - Forms a short balanced wedge with width at the cheekbones, tapering to a blunt muzzle and showing good width at the jaw-hinge. The top of the head should be gently rounded between the ears, which are set well apart. In profile the head should show a good depth between the top of the skull and the lower jaw, the brow should curve gently to the bridge of the nose with a distinct nose break; the nose should be straight with the tip of the nose leather in line with the chin. The chin should be firm and of good depth, and the bite level and even. The head, elegantly carried on a neck of medium thickness, should be in proportion to the body.

**Ears** - Medium to large in size, broad at the base with rounded tips and set well apart so that the outer line of the ears continues the angle of the upper part of the face to produce a butterfly-wing outline from the front. In profile the ears should have a slight forward tilt. Ear tufts and streamers are preferable in the Asian Semi-Longhair (Tiffanie). Allowance should be made for correctly shaped but over-large ears in kittens where the head size and shape is still developing.

**Eyes** - Large and lustrous and set wide apart, the top lid forms a slight curve slanted towards the nose, the lower lid is fuller and more rounded; overall the eye shape and set is distinctive, giving a unique expression typical to the Asian and Burmese breeds.

**Body** - Slender and of medium length and size, it should feel hard, lithe and muscular and heavier than its appearance indicates. The back should be straight from shoulder to rump. The chest should be generous and gently rounded but not disproportionately broad.

**Legs and Paws** - The legs should be slender, elegant and in proportion to the body, of medium length with the hind legs slightly longer than the front legs, paws neat and oval in shape.

**Tail** - Medium to long, to balance the body, carried proud and of medium thickness, tapering slightly to a rounded tip. The length should be sufficient for the tip to reach the shoulder when the tail is brought gently around the side of the body.

**Coat** - The coat of the Asian Shorthair should be short, fine and lie close to the body, the texture should be smooth and satin-like with a glossy appearance. The Asian Semi-Longhair (Tiffanie) should have a fine and silky coat, medium long, except over the shoulders and without a woolly undercoat.

**Condition and Temperament** - The Asian should be an even-tempered cat. Any extreme or aggressive temperament should not be encouraged by breeding and should be penalised by Judges on the show bench.

### SCALE OF POINTS

(except Tiffanie)

Type (55)	
Head .....	15
Ears .....	5
Eye Shape and Set .....	10
Body .....	10
Legs and Paws .....	10
Tail .....	5
Colour and Marking (35)	
Coat Colour and Pattern .....	20
Eye Colour and Rims .....	5
Length and Texture of Coat .....	10
Overall Condition and Temperament .....	10
Total	<u>100</u>

**Withhold all Awards for:**

1. Extreme aggressive temperament.

**Withhold Certificates or First Prizes in Kitten Open Classes for:**

1. White markings anywhere, other than those referred to in the colour description
2. Too British, Siamese or Persian in type
3. Coat in Asian Shorthairs too long and/or thick, including over-large ear tufts. Coat in Asian Semi-Longhairs (Tiffanie) too shaggy, i.e. with excessive undercoat
4. Protuberant, round or oriental shaped eyes
5. Noticeably small or close-set eyes
6. Lack of weight or condition
7. Small or fine-boned adults
8. Any defect as listed in the preface to this SOP booklet.

**Faults:**

1. A distinct muzzle pinch in adults
2. Flat or dished brows
3. Nose showing distinct bump in adults
4. Nose leather falling away markedly
5. Extremes of coat colour

Colours in all Asian Shorthairs and Semi-Longhairs

**Coat colour** may be Black, Blue, Chocolate, Lilac, Red, Cream, Caramel, Apricot, Cinnamon, Fawn, Black Tortie, Blue Tortie, Chocolate Tortie, Lilac Tortie, Caramel Tortie, Cinnamon Tortie, Fawn Tortie. The Burmese Colour Restriction of any of these colours is acceptable in all except the Self and Tortie varieties and the silver gene is accepted throughout the range.

**Notes:**

1. The following descriptions are for fully mature cats. In Burmese restriction coloured kittens, the coat colour will be slower to develop.
2. The Burmese colour restriction gene reduces the melanin in the hair shaft, particularly near the skin, thus colour in these cats cannot be sound to the roots of the hair.
3. In Burmese restriction colours, the cat may have a denser concentration of pigment on the mask and ears.
4. The full expression colour non-agouti Asian Tortie i.e. Self/Smoke will show a greater degree of colour than Tortie Asians of other patterns. In any Asian Tortie the colours may be mingled or blotched; blazes, solid legs and/or tail are permissible
5. In Silvers the inhibitor gene may cause the colour to lack warmth. This should not be penalised.
6. In Tiffanies the longer body hair may appear to cause paling of the colour.
7. Caramels may be either blue or lilac based.

**Eye colour** - The eyes may be any colour from yellow through to green, depending on the variety. In the Silvers, green is preferred; in the Selfs rich yellow to gold is preferred. Any sign of blue, orange or copper should be penalised.

**Nose Leather** - Appropriate to the coat colour. In agouti (Tabby and Shaded) cats, may be pink rimmed with the equivalent self or tortie colour.

**Eye Rims and Paw Pads** - Appropriate to the coat colour.

**Note:** Reds, Creams and Apricots may show "freckles" on the nose, paw pads, lips, eye rims and ears.

**Black (Full Expression Colour, 68-- , 72--)**

**Coat Colour** - Jet-black.

**Nose Leather and Eye-Rims** – Black

**Paw Pads** – Black or dark brown

**Brown (Burmese Colour Restriction, 68--q, 72--q)**

**Coat Colour** - Rich, warm seal brown. Very dark colour bordering on black is incorrect.

**Nose Leather and Eye-Rims** – Brown

**Paw Pads** – Brown

**Blue (Full Expression Colour, 68--a, 72--a)**

**Coat Colour** - Medium to dark pewter blue. May show silvery sheen to rounded areas of the head and body.

**Nose Leather and Eye-Rims** – Blue

**Paw Pads** – Pink which may shade to a blue edge

**Blue (Burmese Colour Restriction, 68--aq, 72--aq)**

**Coat Colour** – Light to medium blue grey which may be slightly darker on the back and tail. May show slight mushroom overtones on main body and a silvery sheen to rounded areas of head and body.

**Nose Leather and Eye-Rims** – Blue

**Paw Pads** – Pink which may shade to a blue edge

**Chocolate (Full Expression Colour, 68--b, 72--b)**

**Coat Colour** - Rich warm chestnut brown, no dark or cold tones.

**Nose Leather and Eye-Rims** – Dark brick pink

**Paw Pads** – Dark brick pink which may shade to a chocolate edge

**Chocolate (Burmese Colour Restriction, 68--bq, 72--bq)**

**Coat Colour** - Warm milk chocolate, which may be slightly darker on the face, back and tail, evenness of colour overall is very desirable

**Nose Leather and Eye-Rims** – Pale chocolate brown

**Paw Pads** – Dark brick pink which may shade to a chocolate edge

**Lilac (Full Expression Colour, 68--c, 72--c)**

**Coat Colour** - Medium to dark dove grey, even in tone. Colour too blue or too fawn is undesirable.

**Nose Leather and Eye-Rims** – Cool pinkish lilac

**Paw Pads** – Pale brick pink shading to a lilac edge

**Lilac (Burmese Colour Restriction 68--cq, 72--cq)**

**Coat Colour** - Pale dusky dove grey with a slightly pinkish cast, colour may be slightly darker on face, back and tail.

**Nose Leather and Eye-Rims** – Cool pinkish lilac

**Paw Pads** – Pale brick pink which may shade to lilac edge

**Red (Full Expression Colour, 68--d, 72--d)**

**Coat Colour** - Rich intense dark tangerine. Note that the colour may appear a little pale and uneven in Silvers/Smokes and can take in excess of two years to fully mature

**Nose Leather and Eye-Rims** – Pink

**Paw Pads** – Pink

**Red (Burmese Colour Restriction, 68--dq, 72--dq)**

**Coat Colour** - Light tangerine. Note that the colour may appear a little pale and uneven in Silvers/Smokes and can take in excess of two years to fully mature

**Nose Leather and Eye-Rims** – Pink

**Paw Pads** – Pink

**Cream (Full Expression Colour, 68--f, 72--f)**

**Coat Colour** – Even medium cool-toned cream showing a distinct bloom on ears and back resulting in a powdered effect which may not be as evident on silvers. Note that the cream may appear a little pale and uneven in Silvers/Smokes and can take in excess of two years to fully mature

**Nose Leather and Eye-Rims** – Pink

**Paw Pads** – Pink

**Cream (Burmese Colour Restriction, 68--fq, 72--fq)**

**Coat Colour** – Delicate even pale cool-toned cream showing a distinct bloom on ears, head and back resulting in a powdered effect which may not be as evident on silvers. Note that the cream may appear a little pale and uneven in Silvers/Smokes and can take in excess of two years to fully mature

**Nose Leather and Eye-Rims** – Pink

**Paw Pads** – Pink

**Caramel (Full Expression Colour, 68--n, 72--n)**

**Coat Colour** – Either medium to dark brownish grey showing a purplish cast or paler brownish grey showing rich honey overtones. All caramels should display a metallic sheen especially on the head, up the hocks and around the paw pads; this may be less evident in kittens

**Nose Leather and Eye-Rims** – Any shade of brownish grey with purplish overtones toning with the coat colour

**Paw Pads** – Any shade of brownish grey with purplish overtones

**Caramel (Burmese Colour Restriction, 68--nq, 72--nq)**

**Coat Colour** - Cool-toned brownish grey graduating to a rich honey colour. Colour may be slightly darker on face, back and tail. All caramels should display a metallic sheen especially on the head, up the hocks and around the paw pads, but this may be less evident in kittens

**Nose Leather and Eye-Rims** – Pinkish grey

**Paw Pads** – Pinkish fawn

**Apricot (Full Expression Colour, 68--fn, 72--fn)**

**Coat Colour** - Hot intense pinkish cream with a soft metallic sheen which becomes more noticeable with maturity, especially on the head, up the hocks and around the paw pads. Note that the apricot may appear a little pale and uneven in Silvers/Smokes and can take in excess of two years to fully mature

**Nose Leather and Eye-Rims** – Pink

**Paw Pads** – Pink

**Apricot (Burmese Colour Restriction, 68--fnq, 72--fnq)**

**Coat Colour** - Hot intense pinkish cream with a cool dusty cast shading to pale tones on the body; with maturity a soft metallic sheen becomes more noticeable especially on the head, up the hocks and around the paw pads. Note that the apricot may appear a little pale and uneven in Silvers/Smokes and can take in excess of two years to fully mature

**Nose Leather and Eye-Rims** – Pink

**Paw Pads** – Pink

**Cinnamon (Full Expression Colour, 68--k, 72--k)**

**Coat Colour** – Rich, warm-toned medium cinnamon brown.

**Nose Leather and Eye-Rims** : Pink to cinnamon brown.

**Paw Pads** - Pink which may shade to a cinnamon brown edge.

**Cinnamon (Burmese Colour Restriction, 68--kq, 72--kq)**

**Coat Colour** – Warm light cinnamon brown, which may be slightly darker on the face, back and tail.

**Nose Leather and Eye-Rims** : Bright pink in kittens, maturing to very light cinnamon brown with pinkish undertones.

**Paw Pads** - Pink which may shade to a cinnamon brown edge.

**Fawn (Full Expression Colour, 68--r, 72--r)**

**Coat Colour** – Warm rosy mushroom (the pinker the better), colour too blue or cold is a fault.

**Nose Leather and Eye-Rims** : Pinkish fawn.

**Paw Pads** – Pinkish fawn.

**Fawn (Burmese Colour Restriction, 68--rq, 72--rq)**

**Coat Colour** – Very pale pearly fawn with pinkish cast which may be slightly darker on the face, back and tail.

**Nose Leather and Eye-Rims** : Bright pink in kittens, maturing to pale pinkish fawn.

**Paw Pads** – Pinkish fawn.

**Black Tortie (Full Expression Colour, 68--e, 72--e)**

**Coat Colour** - Jet black with varying shades of tangerine

**Brown Tortie (Burmese Colour Restriction, 68--eq, 72--eq)**

**Coat Colour** - Rich warm seal brown with varying shades of tangerine

**Blue Tortie (Full Expression Colour, 68--g, 72--g)**

**Coat Colour** - Medium to dark pewter blue with shades of medium cool toned cream.

**Blue Tortie (Burmese Colour Restriction, 68--gq, 72--gq)**

**Coat Colour** - Light to medium blue grey with shades of pale cool toned cream.

**Chocolate Tortie (Full Expression Colour, 68--h, 72-- h)**

**Coat Colour** - Rich warm chestnut brown with shades of tangerine

**Chocolate Tortie (Burmese Colour Restriction, 68--hq, 72--hq)**

**Coat Colour** - Warm milk chocolate with shades of tangerine

**Lilac Tortie (Full Expression Colour, 68--j, 72--j)**

**Coat Colour** - Medium to dark even dove grey with shades of medium cool toned cream. Colour too blue or fane is undesirable

**Lilac Tortie (Burmese Colour Restriction, 68--jq, 72--jq)**

**Coat Colour** - Pale dusky dove grey, with shades of pale cool toned cream

**Caramel Tortie (Full Expression Colour, 68--p, 72--p)**

**Coat Colour** - Either medium to dark grey showing a purplish cast or paler brownish grey showing rich honey overtones with shades of hot intense pinkish cream. All caramel torties should display a metallic sheen especially on the head, up the hocks and around the paw pads, this may be less evident in kittens.

**Caramel Tortie (Burmese Colour Restriction, 68--pq, 72--pq)**

**Coat Colour** - Cool-toned pale brownish grey graduating to rich honey colouring on the chest and abdomen, with shades of warm intense pinkish cream. Colour may be slightly darker on face, back and tail. All caramel torties should display a soft metallic sheen especially on the head, up the hocks and around the paw pads, this may be less evident in kittens.

**Cinnamon Tortie (Full Expression Colour, 68--m, 72--m)**

**Coat Colour** - Rich warm-toned cinnamon brown with varying shades of tangerine

**Cinnamon Tortie (Burmese Colour Restriction, 68--mq, 72--mq)**

**Coat Colour** - Warm light cinnamon brown with varying shades of tangerine

**Fawn Tortie (Full Expression Colour, 68--y, 72--y)**

**Coat Colour** - Warm rosy mushroom (the pinker the better) with varying shades of medium cool toned cream

**Fawn Tortie (Burmese Colour Restriction, 68--yq, 72--yq)**

**Coat Colour** - Very pale pearly fawn with pinkish cast with varying shades of pale cool-toned cream

### **BOMBAY (72) & ASIAN SELFS (Breed 72 a-j, n, fn, p)**

**Note:** For all Asian Selfs it is very difficult to attain a consistent colour through the length of the hair shaft and some paling to the roots can be allowed for as long as it is a slightly paler shade of the coat colour.

**Coat Colour:** The coat may be in any Full Expression colour accepted in the Asian Group. The coats of kittens and adolescent cats need time to develop full pigmentation. The coat should be short, fine and close lying giving the characteristic black shimmering patent leather in the Bombay (black)

**Eye Colour** — Gold preferred, yellow through to green acceptable with preference given to greater depth of colour.

**Nose Leather, Eye Rims and Paw Pads** - Nose leather, eye rims and paw pads should be a solid colour dependent upon the coat colour, In red, cream and apricot 'freckles' may appear on nose, paw pads, lips, eye rims and ears, slight freckling in a mature cat should not be penalised

**Withhold all Awards for:**

1. Any evidence of Burmese colour restriction.

**Withhold Certificates or First Prizes in Kitten Open Classes for:**

1. A noticeable number or patch of white hairs
2. Coat not well coloured to the roots (or distinct paling of colour towards the roots)
3. Distinct tabby markings except in kittens
4. Rusty tinge to coat in adults
5. Unevenness of coat colour except in Red, Cream and Apricot
4. General Asian withholding faults.

**Faults:**

1. Faint tabby markings in adults; these may be overlooked in Red, Cream and Apricot
2. General Asian Faults

### **ASIAN SMOKE (Breed 72 42 – 72 42fnq)**

**Coat Colour** – May be any colour accepted in the Asian Group. The Asian Smoke is a non-agouti cat and the undercoat of silver-white or near-white should be no less than one-third and no more than one-half of the total hair length in adults. When in repose the cat should have overall appearance of a Self or Burmese coloured cat, the silver undercoat showing through when the cat moves giving the "smoke" effect. Some faint ghost tabby markings may be evident on the body, especially in kittens, but distinct tabby markings in adults are undesirable. There may be silvery speckling on the face; silvery frown marks on the forehead and silvery rings round the eyes. Note that the Inhibitor (silver) gene has a tendency to reduce the intensity of the smoke colour

**Scale of Points - as in Asian General Type Standard.**

**Withhold Certificates or First Prizes in Kitten Open Classes for:**

1. Silver showing through the coat
2. Distinct tabby markings in adults
3. General Asian withholding faults

**Faults:**

1. Faint tabby markings in adults; these may be overlooked in Red, Cream and Apricot
2. General Asian Faults

### **ASIAN SHADED - BURMILLA (Breed 72 43 – 72 43fnsq)**

**Colour** - The coat to be shaded in any colour accepted in the Asian Group. The undercoat may be silver or non-silver (standard). In silvers the shading colour may be reduced in intensity and the undercoat should be as in the equivalent Asian Silver Tabby. The silver base-colour can take some time to develop in kittens and allowance should be made for a minimum amount of silver in kittens and adolescent cats. In non-silvers the shading colour should be as in the basic Asian colours described above and the undercoat should be as in the equivalent Asian Standard Tabby.

**NB:** In Silver Burmillas, tarnishing, i.e. discolouration of the silver ground colour, is undesirable.

**Pattern** - The Burmilla may show wide variation in degree of shading, from heavy to light, the latter giving a tipped effect. All variations in the density of shading are equally acceptable the important consideration being that the shading is evenly distributed. Burmillas will have a mantle of colour shading down from the sides, face and tail, from dark on the spine to lighter patterning on the chest, stomach and under the tail. A heavily shaded Burmilla may show very little undercoat on the spine line. Where the Burmilla is lightly shaded giving a tipped effect, the pigment will show only at the extremities of the hairs and be evenly distributed. Tipping so slight as to be barely discernible is undesirable.

The Burmilla is an agouti cat and the tabby pattern which may be Spotted, Classic, Mackerel or Ticked, may show clearly on the surface of the coat in kittens but should become less distinct as the lighter base colour extends up the hair shaft with maturity. The more heavily shaded adults may still show some superficial tabby pattern, especially on the back and sides. This pattern may be more noticeable in standard varieties than in silver varieties. Cats with classic pattern may appear darker because the pattern area is greater.

The legs, head and tail may or may not (both are equally permissible) show tabby markings of varying clarity depending upon the degree of shading and basic underlying tabby patterning. The denser concentration of colour should extend from the feet up the back of the legs to the hock joint. Light spotting on the belly is permissible.

**Scale of Points - as in Asian General Type Standard**

**Withhold all Awards - as in Asian General Type Standard**

**Withhold Certificates or First Prizes in Kitten Open Classes for - General Asian withholding faults.**

**Faults:**

1. Tarnishing on silver
2. General Asian Faults

## ASIAN TABBIES

**Coat Pattern and Colours** - The tabby pattern, which may be Spotted, Classic, Mackerel or Ticked, is formed by markings of the solid pattern colour on a background of agouti hairs. The pattern colour in Standard Tabbies should be that of the equivalent coloured Asian Selves and Torties and their Burmese Colour Restriction counterparts. In Silver Tabbies the pattern colour may lack warmth and this should not be penalised. The pattern colour in Spotted, Classic and Mackerel Tabbies should match on head, body, legs and tail. There should be no speckling of agouti hairs in the markings and a pattern which consists of dark agouti on a light agouti background is incorrect and must be penalised. In Ticked Tabbies the pattern colour on head, legs and tail should match the ticking colour on the body.

In Standard Tabbies the markings should be dense, as near as possible to the roots and in Silver Tabbies they should extend well down the hair. The markings should show good contrast with the ground colour but in dilute colours and Burmese restriction colours, the contrast between the markings and the ground colour is less than that required in non-dilute colours or full expression colours. In Tortie Tabbies the distribution of Tortie markings is immaterial.

1. The Burmese Colour Restriction gene has the effect of reducing the melanin in the hair shaft particularly close to the skin, thus colour cannot be sound to the roots nor can the undercoat be as rich as in the equivalent full expression cat. However, in all Asian Tabbies of Burmese Colour Restriction the markings should be as near to the roots as possible and show good contrast with the ground colour. The ears and mask of Burmese colour restriction cats may be slightly darker.
2. In Silver Tabbies tarnishing, i.e. discolouration of the silver ground colour, is undesirable.
3. In full expression colour Asian Tabbies the markings should show good contrast with the ground colour.

**Head Markings** - On the forehead there should be an "M". In Ticked Tabby kittens there may be a skull cap which may clear to an "M" in adults. There should be an unbroken line running from the outer corner of each eye and pencilling on the cheeks. The edges of the ears should be the same colour as the markings with a central patch of ground colour resembling a thumb print. The Tabby has a tendency to white in the immediate area of the lips and lower jaw. It is a serious fault if this extends to the throat in standard tabbies.

**Leg Markings** - The legs of the Ticked Tabby may or may not be barred. However, the legs of the Mackerel and Spotted should be barred and/or spotted. The legs of the Classic Tabby should be barred. In all patterns the darker pattern colour should extend from the feet up the back of the leg to the hock joint.

**Tail Markings** - The markings on the tail of all Asian Tabbies can range from complete (all patterns) or broken rings (Spotted, Mackerel and Ticked pattern) to a continuation of the darker colour on the spine line (Ticked pattern). The tail should have a solid tip of the darker colour except in Red, Cream and Apricot and Tortie Tabbies where a light tip is permitted.

### Body Markings

**Spotted Pattern (-- 38)** - The coat should have all markings clearly defined. The spots may vary in size but should be round and evenly distributed. The spots should not run together in any part of the coat. Lines should extend from the top of the head down the back of the neck, breaking into spots on the shoulder and along the spine. The legs should be barred and/or spotted. The denser concentration of colour should extend from the feet up the back of the leg to the hock joint. On the neck and upper chest there will be necklaces, which may be broken, the more the better. The belly should be spotted. The tail should be marked with complete or broken rings.

**Classic Pattern (-- 41)** - The coat should have all markings clearly defined. The ground colour and markings should be equally balanced overall. There should be a vertical line or lines running over the back of the head and extending to the shoulder markings which should be shaped like a butterfly seen from above. Both the upper and lower "wings" should be clearly defined in outline, with dots inside the outline. On the back there should be an unbroken line running down the spine from the butterfly to the tail, with a stripe on either side of this line running parallel to it. The stripes should be separated from it by stripes of ground colour. On each flank there should be a large oyster or blotch surrounded by one or more unbroken rings. Both sides of the cat should have symmetrical identical markings. On the neck and upper chest there should be unbroken necklaces, the more the better. The belly may be spotted, blotched or barred. The tail should be banded.

**Mackerel Pattern (-- 44)** - The coat should have all markings clearly defined. There should be a narrow unbroken line running from the back of the head to the base of the tail, on either side of which should be a broken spine line from which narrow vertical lines run down the body. These lines should be as narrow and as numerous as possible and should be unbroken. On the neck and upper chest there should be necklaces which may be broken, the more the better. The belly should be spotted or barred. The tail rings should be as narrow and as numerous as possible, complete or broken.

**Ticked Pattern (-- 45)** - The coat should be evenly ticked with two or three bands of colour extending well down each hair shaft. The darker colour should be more apparent down the spine line, shading to a paler ground colour on the belly and inside the legs. Any necklaces may be broken or unbroken. The belly may be spotted. The legs may be barred. The tail may be ringed, with complete or broken rings or may have a continuation of the darker colour of the spine line.

**Scale of Points for all Tabby Patterns - as in Asian General Type Standard.**

**Withhold Certificates or First Prizes in Kitten Open Classes for:**

1. General Asian withholding faults

2. Incorrect tabby pattern, colour or ground colour
3. Lack of contrast
4. Unbroken spine line in adults (Spotted Tabbies only)
5. Light tip to tail except in Red, Cream and Apricot Tabbies
6. White on lower jaw extending down the neck (except in Silver Tabbies)

**Faults:**

1. Tarnishing on silver
2. Cold grey tone to agouti ground colour

**Colour Description for all Non-Silver (Standard) Tabby Patterns:**

**Black (Full Expression Colour, 72 38, 72 41, 72 44, 72 45)** - Jet black markings on a warm-toned coppery brown ground

**Brown (Burmese Colour Restriction, 72 38q, 72 41q, 72 44q, 72 45q)** - Rich warm seal brown markings on a creamy beige ground

**Blue (Full Expression Colour, 72 38a, 72 41a, 72 44a, 72 45a)** - Medium to dark pewter blue markings on a pale oatmeal or mushroom beige ground

**Blue (Burmese Colour Restriction, 72 38aq, 72 41aq, 72 44aq, 72 45aq)** - Light to medium blue grey markings on a cool-toned very pale beige ground

**Chocolate (Full Expression Colour, 72 38b, 72 41b, 72 44b, 72 45b)** - Rich warm even chestnut brown markings on a warm-toned bronze ground

**Chocolate (Burmese Colour Restriction, 72 38bq, 72 41bq, 72 44bq, 72 45bq)** - Warm milk chocolate markings on a warm beige ground

**Lilac (Full Expression Colour, 72 38c, 72 41c, 72 44c, 72 45c)** - Medium to dark even dove grey markings on a cool-toned beige ground

**Lilac (Burmese Colour Restriction, 72 38cq, 72 41cq, 72 44cq, 72 45cq)** - Pale dusky dove grey markings on a cool-toned pale beige ground

**Red (Full Expression Colour, 72 38d, 72 41d, 72 44d, 72 45d)** - Rich intense dark tangerine markings on a bright paler tangerine ground

**Red (Burmese Colour Restriction, 72 38dq, 72 41dq, 72 44dq, 72 45dq)** - Light tangerine markings on a ground of warm very pale tangerine

**Cream (Full Expression Colour, 72 38f, 72 41f, 72 44f, 72 45f)** - Even medium cool-toned cream markings on a ground of paler cream.

**Cream (Burmese Colour Restriction, 72 38fq, 72 41fq, 72 44fq, 72 45fq)** - Delicate even pale cool-toned cream markings on a ground of very pale cream, having a powdered effect.

**Caramel (Full Expression Colour, 72 38n, 72 41n, 72 44n, 72 45n)** - Either medium to dark brownish grey showing a purplish cast marking on a paler cool-toned beige ground or paler brownish grey markings showing rich honey overtones on a ground of paler cool-toned beige. All caramels should display a metallic sheen especially on the head, up the hocks and around the paw pads; this may be less evident in kittens

**Caramel (Burmese Colour Restriction, 72 38nq, 72 41nq, 72 44nq, 72 45nq)** - Cool-toned brownish grey markings graduating to a rich honey colour on a ground of very pale cool-toned beige. All caramels should display a metallic sheen especially on the head, up the hocks and around the paw pads; this may be less evident in kittens

**Apricot (Full Expression Colour, 72 38fn, 72 41fn, 72 44fn, 72 45fn)** - Hot intense pinkish cream markings on a ground of pale cream; a soft metallic sheen which becomes more noticeable with maturity, especially on the head, up the hocks and around the paw pads

**Apricot (Burmese Colour Restriction, 72 38fnq, 72 41fnq, 72 44fnq, 72 45fnq)** - Hot intense pinkish cream markings on a ground of very pale cream; a soft metallic sheen which becomes more noticeable with maturity, especially on the head, up the hocks and around the paw pads

**Cinnamon (Full Expression Colour, 72 38k, 72 41k, 72 44k, 72 45k)** - Rich, warm-toned medium cinnamon brown markings on a warm light cinnamon brown ground

**Cinnamon (Burmese Colour Restriction, 72 38kq, 72 41kq, 72 44kq, 72 45kq)** - Warm light cinnamon brown markings on a warm very pale cinnamon brown ground

**Fawn (Full Expression Colour, 72 38r, 72 41r, 72 44r, 72 45r)** - Warm rosy mushroom (the pinker the best) on a warm pale mushroom ground

**Fawn (Burmese Colour Restriction, 72 38rq, 72 41rq, 72 44rq, 72 45rq)** - Very pale pearly fawn markings on a warm very pale mushroom ground

**All Tortie Tabbies:** Markings in a mix of the relevant two Tortie colours on appropriate ground colours as specified above

**All Silver Tabbies:** Coat colour and markings as above on a silver agouti ground which shows a hint of the tone of the main colour. Silver white colour on the throat and muzzle of silver tabbies is not a fault and the base colour may be diluted by the Inhibitor (Silver) gene. Tarnishing is undesirable.

**TIFFANIE**  
(Breed 68)

**Coat Pattern and Colours** - The coat may be black, blue, chocolate, lilac, red, cream, caramel, apricot, cinnamon, fawn, black tortie, blue tortie, chocolate tortie, lilac tortie, caramel tortie, cinnamon tortie, fawn tortie or the Burmese colour restriction of any of these colours or their silver varieties, in any of the recognised Asian patterns.

**Note:** The tabby patterns will be less distinct on the semi-longhair coat.

**Coat Length and Texture** - Medium to long except over the shoulders where a shorter length is permitted, fine and silky in texture, without a woolly undercoat. The coat should appear dense, but lie flat along the spine and display a glossy shine; the coat should lengthen down the body to form fringes or "frills" along the lower edges of the body and underparts. The tail should be plume-like. The furnishings from inside the ears may form streamers and tufts at the tips of the ears are preferable. A ruff is desirable in the mature cat and, all other things being equal, preference should be given to the cat with a ruff and full breeches. Tiffanies do not normally achieve full coat until mature (2 years plus), and allowance should be made for shorter coats and lack of ruff in kittens and adolescent cats. Allowance should also be made for toe-tufts making paws seem larger than they really are.

**Note:** The coat lies flat along the body, but forms a rough around the neck and tends to form fringes or frills along the lower body thereby disguising the underlying bone structure. By smoothing back the coat it is possible to study the lines of the body, which should be slender, elegant and of medium Foreign type exactly as per General Type for all Asian cats.

**SCALE OF POINTS**

Type (55)

Head .....	15
Ears .....	5
Eye Shape and Set.....	10
Body .....	10
Legs and Paws .....	10
Tail .....	5

Colour and Markings (35)

Coat Colour and Pattern .....	10
Eye Colour and Rims .....	5
Length and Texture of Coat .....	20
Overall Condition and Temperament .....	10

Total 100

**Withhold all Awards - as in Asian General Type Standard.**

**Withhold Certificates or First Prizes in Kitten Open Classes for:**

1. Too short a coat in adults
2. Shaggy, woolly, coarse or badly groomed coat
3. Heavy boned cobby body or legs, large round paws, any tendency towards Persian type
3. General Asian withholding faults

**Faults**

1. Lack of plume, ruff or breeches in a mature adult.
2. General Asian faults