

G.C.C.F.

REGISTRATION POLICY FOR SNOWSHOE CATS.

Definitions

The Snowshoe is a short-hair colourpoint and white cat of medium foreign type in the following seventeen recognised colours, both tabby and non-tabby pointed. Seal (n), Blue (a), Chocolate (b), Lilac (c), Cinnamon (o), Fawn (p), Caramel (m), Red (d), Cream (e), Apricot (em), Seal Tortie (f), Blue Tortie (g), Chocolate Tortie (h), Lilac Tortie (j), Cinnamon Tortie (q), Fawn Tortie, (r) and Caramel Tortie (k).

The Classic Pattern cat, SNO 05, is the only pattern acceptable on the show bench.

Colourpoint Snowshoes (SNO) Bi-colour Snowshoes (SNO 03) and Harlequin Snowshoes (SNO 02) may be used for breeding

Long haired Snowshoes (XLH 33 [SNO])are not acceptable on the show bench and may not be used for breeding.

Approved Outcrosses

- 1. Siamese:** SIA - all with the exception of SIAw (Foreign White).

Refer to the DNA testing scheme.

- 2. Oriental Shorthair Bicolours:** OSH 03 - all SNO permitted colours. No smoke or silver (s)

- 3. British:** British Shorthair Bi-Colour -BSH 03 all SNO permitted colours.

British Shorthair Colourpointed–without white BSH 33, with white BSH 03 33

British Tabby Colourpointed- without white BSH 21 33, with white BSH 03 21 33

All SNO permitted colours. No smoke or silver (s).

Refer to the DNA testing scheme

THE REGISTERS

1. FULL REGISTER

Snowshoes (SNO 5), which have in their pedigrees within the three preceding generation only Snowshoes, (SNO 05) shall be registered on the full register, with the exception of those cats whose pedigrees include within three generations a cat registered on thereference register.

2. SUPPLEMENTARY REGISTER

Snowshoes (SNO 5), which have in their pedigrees within the three preceding generations only Snowshoes, (SNO 05), Colourpointed Snowshoes(SNO), Bi-colour Snowshoes (SNO 03), Harlequin Snowshoes (SNO 02)and/or have ONE parent, ONE grandparent or ONE great-grandparentthat is a permitted outcross.

3. REFERENCE REGISTER

- A) Harlequin Snowshoe (SNO 02) Bicolour Snowshoes (SNO 03), and Colourpointed Snowshoes (SNO). These cats may have ONE parent, grandparent or great-grandparent that is a permitted outcross.

- B) Snowshoes (02.03,05) with more than ONE parent, grandparent or great grandparent of a permitted outcross breed, or a cat of any other breed, shall be registered on the Reference Register without progression.

- C) Longhaired Snowshoe variants which have in their pedigrees only Snowshoes, Snowshoe Variants (LH prior to 30th October 2012 only), Foundation Snowshoes, Bi-coloured Ragdolls (prior to 30th October 2012 only) , Siamese, Colourpointed Oriental Bi-colours (From 28th February 2012) Colourpoint Snowshoes or Tortie& White or Bi-coloured British Shorthairs, shall be registered on the reference register as of Snowshoe type without progression

SNOWSHOE PROGRESSIVE RETINAL ATROPHY (PRA) AND POLYCYSTIC KIDNEY DISEASE (PKD) TESTING SCHEME FOR SOME OUTCROSSES AND ALL IMPORTS

A) ACTIVE REGISTER

- i) All Snowshoes with a Siamese parent registered with the GCCF from 1st January 2020 may be registered on the Active Register, at the breeder's request, only if: 1. They themselves have been genetically tested as normal (N/N*) for PRA. or 2. The Siamese parent has been tested normal (N/N). Or 3. They are from parents deemed normal (N/N) because of the results from the testing of cats on every pedigree line in previous generations. Pedigree line in this case refers to both parents or 4 grandparents, 8 great-grandparents, 16 great-great-grandparents and so on, or any combination of the same which is inclusive of both the sire's and dam's ancestors.

NB Condition A3 applies only when the ancestors are recorded on the GCCF computer. Imports onto the register must comply with either A1 or A2. ie the submission of the test certificate(s) is required with the application for registration, or the import will be registered on the Genetic Register

- ii) All Snowshoes with a British Shorthair parent registered with the GCCF from 1st January 2020 may be registered on the Active Register, at the breeder's request, only if: 1. They themselves have been genetically tested as normal (N/N*) for PKD. or 2. The British Shorthair parent has been tested normal (N/N). Or 3. They are from parents deemed normal (N/N) because of the results from the testing of cats on every pedigree line in previous generations. Pedigree line in this case refers to both parents or 4 grandparents, 8 great-grandparents, 16 great-great-grandparents and so on, or any combination of the same which is inclusive of both the sire's and dam's ancestors.

NB Condition A3 applies only when the ancestors are recorded on the GCCF computer. Imports onto the register must comply with either A1 or A2. ie the submission of the test certificate(s) is required with the application for registration, or the import will be

registered on the Genetic Register.

- iii) Snowshoe cats registered on the active register that are imported into the UK after 1st January 2020 must have proof of their negative PRA and PKD status logged with the office at the time that their registration form is submitted.

B. GENETIC REGISTER

Snowshoes which have been genetically tested as carriers of PRA (N/PRA) and/or PKD(N/PKD) shall be registered on the Genetic Register, or on the Non-Active Register if so requested by the breeder. Snowshoes, which are not eligible for registration on the Active Register, shall be registered on the Genetic Register, or the Non-Active Register if so requested by the breeder. Offspring of cats registered on the Genetic Register may only be registered on the Active Register if they have themselves been genetically tested as normal (N/N) for PRA and PKD. All other offspring of cats registered on the Genetic Register shall be registered on the Genetic Register, or on the Non-Active Register if so requested by the breeder.

Cats must be micro chipped for identification purposes and the microchip number stated on the test certificate for that cat to be placed on the Active Register. The certificate must have been issued by the approved laboratory* which performed the test.

*Approved laboratories for DNA testing for PRA and PKD are:

1. Langford Veterinary Services, Langford House, Langford, Bristol, BS405DU
2. Veterinary Genetics Laboratory, University of California, Davis Old Davis Road, Davis, CA 95616

Breeder Notes giving fuller pattern descriptions, notes on using an outcross and testing for LH.

A. SNOWSHOES

- 1) Classic pattern Snowshoe (SNO 05):** The Snowshoe permitted on the show bench must have four white paws and not more than 1/3rd overall white. The white pattern may be restricted to all four paws, or extend to include all white legs with white stomach and white face up to 1/3rd white. The ideal Snowshoe white pattern is a balanced inverted Vee of white on the face starting on the bridge of the nose, extending downwards covering the nose, whisker pads and chin, but not extending beyond the outer aperture of the eye. The chin should be white. A white bib on the chest and white on the stomach is normal. The two front paws should have white mittens that are evenly matched and preferably extending to the angle formed by the paw and the leg. The back legs should have white evenly matched boots to the level of the hock. No white is permitted to the ears or tail.
- 2) Colourpoint Snowshoe (SNO):** This is a colour-pointed cat with little or no white at all; The white may extend from a few white hairs to the body, legs, face or tail, to the toes or paws of up to three of the feet. The colourpoint Snowshoe may not be shown but may be used in Snowshoe breeding programme.
- 3) Bi-colour Snowshoe (SNO 03):** A cat with more than 1/3rd white but less than 2/3rd white. Will have white on all feet and legs. Often the white extends across the back at the shoulders and/or in front of the tail. There may be white on the face and on the ears. There may be patches of point colour on the face, body and legs. Nose leather and paw pads may be point colour, pink or mottled. The body colour will contrast to the point colour where it is not overlain by white. There may be white on the tail. Bi-colour cats may not be shown but

may be used in a Snowshoe breeding programme. Cats of the classic pattern SNO 05 who have white on their ears or tail should be registered as Bi-colour Snowshoes.

4) Harlequin Snowshoe (SNO 02): This is the high-white cat; the amount of white is greater than $\frac{2}{3}$ rd and includes van pattern cats and those with minimal point colour. The face may have any amount of white on it and the ears may be point colour or white. On the body, which is mainly white, there are likely to be patches of colour which may vary in size. There may be white on the tail. This amount of white leads to larger patches of colour in the torties. The legs may be completely white or have spots of point colour on them. The body colour will contrast to the point colour where it is not overlain by white. Harlequin cats may not be shown but may be used in a Snowshoe breeding programme.

5) Longhaired Snowshoe (XLH 33 [SNO]): This is a long-haired version of the Snowshoe in any of the above varieties, may not be shown or used in breeding programme. No progression.

1st generation cat of Snowshoe type are the progeny of a Snowshoe mated to cats of an approved outcross breed (see breeds and colours allowed in "Approved outcross cats" above). They may or may not conform to the accepted Snowshoe phenotype stated in A above. Those that do should be registered on the supplementary register. Those that do not should be registered on the reference register.

B) 2nd Generation Snowshoe cats of Snowshoe type are the result of a 1st Gen Cat of Snowshoe Type mated to a full Snowshoe. Those that are SNO 05 should be registered on the supplementary register, all others will be on reference register

C) 3rd Generation Cats of Snowshoe Type are defined in this policy as cats produced from a Snowshoe breeding programme where one of the parents is a full Snowshoe and one is a cat of Snowshoe Type Gen 2. They may be used in the Snowshoe breeding programmes. Those that are SNO 05 should be registered on the supplementary register, all others will be on reference register

Cats of Snowshoe Type Gen 3 will become a "Full" Snowshoe at Generation 4 when they have in their pedigree, within three preceding generations only Snowshoes and cats of Snowshoe Type and conform to the accepted Snowshoe phenotype stated in A above. The Snowshoe Type Gen 3 must be mated to a full Snowshoe to produce a full Snowshoe at Generation 4. Those SNO 05 will be on the Full Register.

If they do not conform to accepted Snowshoe phenotype by Generation 4 they will remain as a cat of Snowshoe Type on the reference register until their descendants do conform.

Testing for Longhair

If two Snowshoes (05, 02, 03) produce one or more longhaired kitten(s) they are both carriers of the gene for longhair (l). It is recommended that any shorthair descendants required for breeding should be DNA tested until such time that one that tests clear of this recessive gene can be selected. This may not be possible in the first generation, but should be in the second or third. However, in selection for breeding, priority should always be given to the Classic Snowshoe pattern and type.

Historic Note

Cats already registered as Snowshoes with another registering body, registered with the GCCF at 11th November, 2004 shall be considered foundation Snowshoes. No further cats, which do not conform to the registration policy above may be registered as foundation Snowshoes after this date.

N.B In the case of imported cats, Tortie& White and Bi-coloured American shorthairs (excluding Silver) were also permissible in the pedigrees of Snowshoes and Snowshoe variants.