SIBERIAN BREED ADVISORY COMMITTEE

A BREEDING POLICY FOR SIBERIAN CATS

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1 Introduction

This breeding policy accompanies and supplements the Siberian Registration Policy and should be read in conjunction with that document.

1.1 Aims

The aims of the Breeding Policy are as follows:

1) To encourage breeding of Siberian cats which conform as closely as possible to the **GCCF Standard of Points.**

2) Is to breed to further the welfare, health and care of the Siberian Cats at all times.

3) To promote breeding for sound conformation, good temperament, and free from inheritable tracts and defects.

When considering breeding the objective must be to improve the Siberian Cat and working to meet all aspects of the Siberian Standard of Points.

1.2 History

The Siberian Cat is an indigenous cat breed from Russia which is well adapted to the cold climate of its native lands, being medium to large , semi-longhaired and solid to ensure it is well protected from the cold. Although the felines that form the foundations from which this breed developed did not all necessarily come from Siberia itself, the name evokes the cold and severe climate of the area reflected the cat's appearance. It is the name that was applied to this type of cat by the ordinary Russian people long before a formal pedigree program was established.

Reports of longhaired cats in Russia date back hundreds of years and they were highly valued by Tsarist Russia (1853-1917) because of their looks and hunting skills. In the early days of the cat fancy, around 150 years ago, Harrison Weir, the godfather of all pedigree cats, described the "Russian Longhair" as one of the breeds seen at the time. He wrote an article in 1889 that described the "Russian Longhair" differed from other longhaired breeds such as the Angora and the Persian. He outlined the cat, which was large in body with short, strong limbs and a thick, woolly coat with coarse guard hairs. A Siberian cat was exhibited at Crystal Palace in 1871 and then another at a show at Madison Square Gardens in the States.

At the time there were no strict breeding and registration policies and the different longhaired varieties were often interbred. The more popular Persian type took over and the Russian and Angora types disappeared from the scene. The Natural History Museum did however continue to exhibit a stuffed specimen described as a "Russo-Persian cat" and a book published in 1926 described a longhaired cat from Siberia called the Toboisk Cat.

During the Communist era in Russia, pet ownership was discouraged as a frivolity, although working cats were kept on farms, but as the cold war came to an end and the iron curtain fell, pedigree cats

found their way into the bigger cities of Western Russia, such as St. Petersburg and Moscow. The Russian cat fancy really began in 1987 and clubs were set up which started putting on shows.
Russians, proud of their Siberian cats, began to show them and members of the fledgling cat fancy decided to instigate a formal breeding program to produce purebred Siberians and track their bloodlines.

The first Siberians used for breeding were cats of the correct type but whose parents were often unknown. The first Siberian World Champion, Ch Dimka Laskovyi Zver, (Dimka the Affectionate Beast) owned by Mrs. T Pavlova, was one such cat. With each new generation of kittens bred the gaps at the end of the pedigrees started to recede and a pedigree record was built.

In the early 1990s the breed began to get attention elsewhere in the world. In 1990 a breeder from Louisiana named Elizabeth Terrell imported three Russian Siberians to the USA, swapping them for some Colourpointed Persian (Himalayan) kittens. Then a breeder of Norwegian Forest Cats from New Jersey, named David Boehm, imported fifteen Siberians and became the breeder of the first Siberian litter in the USA. The breed's popularity rose and Siberians were recognized by the CFA (Cat Fancier's Association) and Tica (The International Cat Association). In the early sources the breed was referred to as the "Siberian Forest Cat" but this was changed to avoid confusion with the Norwegian Forest Cat.

The breed became better known in the 1990s and spread to other countries. In 2002 the first Siberians arrived in the UK when a black smoke male, Windrifter Borealis, aka Boris, and a brown mackerel tabby and white female, Sibano Ariane, pet name Aria. Other cats soon followed. Not long after new lines were imported from Russia, America, and Western European countries such as Italy, Finland and Germany adding to the UK Gene pool.

Siberians obtained preliminary recognition by Governing Council of Cat Fancy (GCCF), and Siberians started to appear at the British Cat Shows in assessment classes, competing to gain enough cats with enough merits to meet the targets set in a new breed. The Siberian Cat Club was formed in 2002 and gained full affiliation in 2009. The breed gained full championship recognition in 2013.

The Colourpointed Siberians were bred independently under the name of Neva Masquerade which was not practical in the long term as it limited the gene pool. They are now seen as one of the and breeders who wish to test to see if cats are carriers of the Colourpointed gene are able to do so. The presence of the variety helps to explain the breed's good genetic diversity. Siberians of good type, but with this pattern, are a natural feature, and were common sight around the Neva Riva in St Petersburg. (Which is why the variety were referred to as Neva Masquerade). Russian history provides a possible explanation: during WWII St. Petersburg (then still called Leningrad) endured a 900-day siege. Many of the residents, both human and cats, died of the cold and starvation. After the siege was over and spring came the surviving rats quickly bred with fewer cats to control them and there was a large rat infestation across the city. Trains were used to bring in hundreds of cats from the far reaches of the USSR, including its furthest south-eastern corner bordering China where the Colourpointed cats are often seen and these passed on the gene to the local population

In early 2010 a recessive extension gene was discovered in the Siberian cats, that is thought to be unique to the breed. This is known as the zolotoy in the GCCF and is sometimes referred to as "sunshine" or "golden tabby" in other registries. It is hoped that a DNA test will be developed for the gene.

2 Siberian type

See Standard of points

2.1 Appearance

The Siberian Cat is a medium to large semi-longhaired cat, solid with “heft” rather than rangy. The most important feature are head type and coat quality. The overall impression should be of a cat with substance with rounded contours. Larger animals are preferred, though females will be somewhat smaller than the males, but type is the overriding factor. The Siberian has a very distinctive weatherproof coat unique to the breed, and, as the breed originated as a natural outdoor cat in Russia, the overall appearance of the Siberian cat should reflect this natural origin.

The Siberian matures slowly, full development of the cat can take four to five years. The cat should have an alert expression, be in good in condition and well presented. A cat should not be penalized if apparently wrongly colour registered as there are no points for colour. Kitten colour can change as they grow older.

The head should be in good proportion to the body, forming a short, broad wedge with rounded contours, with a slightly rounded muzzle and chin. The lower forehead should be slightly domed giving the profile line a slight concave curve at the bridge with the nose of a harmonious length and showing a uniform width. Overall, the cheekbones should be low-set, very broad and connected by a gentle round line to the whisker pads and chin, which produces the desired expression. The head should also show ears of medium size rounded at the tips and set wide apart, ideally an ear or more width between them. A cat that displays a tall ear set and keeps the broad rounded head is to be preferred to a cat with wide set ears but a narrow head. The Siberian’s eyes should be large, slightly oval shaped, set slightly oblique and wide apart. Any eye colour for a tabby or solid cat is allowed, other than blue or odd eyed.
For Colourpointed Siberians the only allowed colour is blue.

The body of a Siberian is rectangular in shape but not excessively long, showing to be well muscled and heavily built with a broad chest. The neck should be short and substantial. The body should be supported on legs that are medium in length with substantial bone structure and strength. The paws are large, with toes carried close and rounded with well-developed tufts. The tail should be well furnished, broad at the base, of proportionate length and slightly tapering towards the tip reaching the shoulder blade and be well furnished.

The texture and structure of the coat are important features of the breed. However, allowances should be made for kittens that may have softer fur and for the seasonal shedding of adults. The cat should be of medium length, with a very dense undercoat that is soft, fine and somewhat “springy”, covered by a course, more substantial topcoat.

The fur over the shoulder is shorter. The hair is firm to the touch and waterproof. The smoothly flowing guard hairs

should cover the back, flanks and upper side of the tail, whereas the underside of the body and the breeches has only undercoat. The undercoat is shorter than the covering topcoat; it should be dense and plentiful. The summer coat of the Siberian may be lighter but still be present. One should feel the definite resilience of the dense undercoat when a hand is placed on the coat, plentiful ruff is preferred.

2.2 General description

Head: The head should be in good proportion to the body. It should form a short, broad wedge with rounded contours, with a slightly rounded muzzle and chin. The lower forehead should be slightly domed. The profile line should show a slight concave curve at the bridge with the nose a harmonious length. The nose should be uniform when viewed from the front. The whisker pads should be moderately well developed and form a gentle, rounded line with the chin. The muzzle pads should be broad and rounded. The chin should be slightly rounded, nether receding nor prominent when viewed in profile.

Cheekbones: The cheekbones are the determining factor in the head type of a Siberian. The direction of the cheekbones arch extends to the outer ear base. The cheekbones should be set low, very broad and connected by a gentle, rounded line to the whisker pads and chin, which produces the desired look.

Ears: Ears of medium size, rounded at the tip , set wide apart, with the width of an ear or more between the ears. A cat with higher ear set but a broader rounded head is preferred to a cat with wide set ears but a narrow head. Ears should be well furnished.

Eyes: Large, slightly oval shaped, but with a rounded lower line, slightly oblique and wide apart. Any shade is allowed except blue and odd eyed. Colourpointed cats must have only blue eyes. The colour should be clear and bright as an indication to good health.

Body: The body is rectangular in format , not too long. The cat should be medium to large, well-muscled and heavy build with a broad chest. The neck should be short and substantial.

Legs and feet: The legs should be in proportion to the body, of medium length with substantial bone structure and strength. Paws, large with toes carried close, rounded and with well-developed tufts. A medium sized female with balanced bone structure and proportions should be preferred to a giant male whose legs are too long.

Coat: The texture and structure of the coat are important features of the breed. However, allowances should be made for kittens that may have softer fur, and the seasonal casting. The coat is of medium length, with a very dense undercoat that is soft, fine and somewhat "springy" covered by a course, more substantial topcoat . The fur over the shoulder is shorter. The hair is firm to the touch and waterproof. The smoothly flowing guard hair should cover the back, flank and upper side of the tail.

The underside of the body and the breeches have only undercoat. The undercoat is shorter than the covering topcoat. It should be dense and plentiful. It may be lighter in the summer but should still be present. One should feel the definite resilience of the undercoat when a hand is placed on the coat, plentiful ruff is preferred.

2.3 Coat Colour & Pattern

The Siberian Cat is recognized in a wide range of colours and patterns including Colourpointed. The Colourpointed is registered by the GCCF as a Siberian with Colourpointed colour distribution.

Tabby Siberians may have a classic, mackerel or spotted tabby pattern they may also be shaded.

Brown tabbies have a wide range of variations of colour, ranging from dark cold tones to a warmer honey brown as well as the dilute form of black or blue tabby. Silver tabbies are also seen in the accepted patterns. The red series tabbies include red, cream, black tortie and blue tortie tabbies in the accepted tabby patters and the corresponding silver varieties. "Zolotoy" (Russian for golden) tabby Siberians are also seen in the classic, mackerel and spotted patterns mainly in the black and blue varieties.

The GCCF has agreed to register Siberians referred to as a "Sunshine" or Golden Tabby" in other registries using the description "Zolotoy" which is Russian for Golden. GEMS code **t2**. This used for Zolotoy Siberians instead of the GEMS code **y .**

Breeders and owners of Zolotoy full coated and Colourpointed, with or without white Siberians that have been registered as brown tabbies by the GCCF may apply to the GCCF for a change of GEMS Code and colour/pattern description. The GCCF have agreed that there will be no charge for the change on their data base. If breeders and owners require reprinted Registration cards, these may be ordered on line in the usual way at the usual cost.

A wide range of solid colours is seen within the breed including black, red, blue, cream, black tortie, blue tortie, and corresponding smoke varieties. The Siberian is also seen in solid white with four permitted eye colours, blue, green. Gold and odd eyed.

Colourpointed Siberians may be seal, blue, red, cream. Seal tortie, blue tortie with either solid or tabby points. The tabby pattern is specified for Colourpointed Siberian. The colour range also extends into the base colours of silver. For example, seal silver tabby point and seal smoke point. Allowances should be made for Colourpointed Siberian's tummy spots and shading. The eye colour of the Colourpointed is blue and is generally less intense than in other Colourpointed breeds.

Any amount of white is allowed on all patterns including Colourpointed varieties.

Note 1: The only non-permitted tabby pattern is a Ticked Tabby

Note 2: The non-permitted coat colours within the Siberian breed are chocolate, cinnamon, and caramel and associated dilute colours like lilac, fawn and apricot. These colours are not accepted in any pattern combination (solid, bi-colour, tri-colour, tabby, or Colourpointeded).
Burmese and Tonkinese colour restrictions are also not permitted.

Tabby Patterns

Mackerel (Mc) – the basic tabby pattern of narrow vertical stripes on the body, overlaying the agouti base (i.e. "wild type")

Mackerel Tabby Pattern – note; narrow stripes and three parallel spine-lines

Spotted (Sp) – the current thinking is that a specific single gene is likely to be responsible for the spotted tabby pattern which breaks up the mackerel or classic pattern into elongated or rounder spots respectively.

Spotted Pattern (a variation of the mackerel tabby pattern)

Classic (mc) – a mutation of the mackerel allele which is recessive to all other tabby patterns which give a blotched pattern with the characteristic "butterfly" motif across the shoulders and "oysters" on the flanks.

Blotched/ 'Classic' or marbled Tabby Pattern

4.3. Other Coat-Related Genes.

Wide-Banding (Wb) - Postulated by Robinson as a distinct gene although this hypothesis has never been proved but it is more likely to be polygenetic. Undercoat width genes determine the width of the undercoat whether or not the cat has a (silver) Inhibitor gene. The term "undercoat" refers to the part of the hair shaft closest to the body and includes both guard hairs and the shorter hairs often referred to as "undercoat" hairs. The variability seen in undercoat widths in cats points to the probable polygenetic nature of wide-banding genes. If it is a single gene, it is likely to be an incompletely dominant gene mutation. The effect serves to push the darker pattern colour up and away from the hair base towards the tip, turning normal tabby patterns into the Shaded or Tipped pattern.

Shorthair (L) – Longhair in cats is recessive to shorthair. It has been found that 4 distinct mutations are responsible for controlling hair length in domestic cats.

Polygenes – these are collections of genes which modify the effect of the main dominant and recessive genes above. A build-up of polygenes serves to enhance the effect of the main colour genes, for example rufousing genes which can be observed enhancing the rich ground colour of certain Brown Tabby Siberians.

2.4 Registration Codes
The following are the old and new GCCF Registration Codes

We have left the old EMS codes to assist newer breeders to identify some registrations on the pedigrees:
The following registrations for Zolotoy **t2** "Golden" as other registration bodies. Of course, there were none previously.

Solid Colours			**Solid Colours with White**		
Colour	**Old GCCF codes**	**GEM codes**	**Colour**	**Old GCCF codes**	**GEM codes**
Black	**82 15**	**SIB n**	**Black & White**	**82 31**	**SIB n 09**
Blue	82 16	SIB a	Blue & white	82 31a	SIB a 09
Blue-eyed White	82 13	SIB w 61	Red & White	82 31d	SIB d 09
Orange-eyed white	82 14 a	SIB w 62	Cream & White	82 31f	SIB e 09
Odd-eyed white	82 14b	SIB w 63	Black Tortie & White	82 22	SIB f 09
Green-eyed White	82 14 c	SIB w 64	Blue Tortie & White	82.22a	SIB g 09
Red	82 15b	SIB d			
Cream	82 17	SIB e	GCCF default registration will be 03 for white(bi-colour). It is the Breeder's responsibility to determine the level of white and its corresponding number 02-high white 03-bicolour, 09 unspecified white-covering spotting and low white		
Black Tortie	82 21	SIB f			
Blue Tortie	82 28	SIB g			

Tabby Colours					Tabby Colours with White				
Colour		Classic tabby	Mackerel tabby	Spotted Tabby	Colour		Classic Tabby	Mackerel Tabby	Spotted Tabby
Black(Brown] Tabby	82.20	SIB n 22	SIB n 23	SIB n 24	Black(Brown) Tabby &white	82.31t	SIB n 09 .22	SIB n 09 24	SIB n 09 24
Blue Tabby	82 20a	SIB a 22	SIB a 23	SIB a 24	Blue Tabby & White	82 31at	SIB a 09 22	SIB a 09 23	SIB a 09 24
Red Tabby	82 19	SIB d 22	SIB d 23	SIB d 24	Red Tabby & white	82 31 dt	SIB d 09 22	SIB d 09 23	SIB d 09 24
Cream Tabby	82 20f	SIB e 22	SIB e 23	SIB e 24	Cream Tabby & white	82 31et	SIB e 09 22	SIB e 09 23	SIB e 09 24
Black Tortie Tabby	82 21	SIB f 22	SIB f 23	SIB f 24	Black Tortie & white	82 31ft	SIB f 09 22	SIB f 09 23	SIB f 09 24
Blue Tortie Tabby	82 20g	SIB g 22	SIB g 23	SIB g 24	Blue Tortie & white	82 31gt	SIB g 09 22	SIB g 09 23	SIB g 09 24
GCCF default registration will be set at 22 for tabby. It will be the responsibility of the Breeder to determine the pattern and register accordingly					GCCF default registration will be set at 03 for white (Bi-colour). It will be the responsibility of the Breeder to determine the level of white and its corresponding number – 02 – high white, 03 bi-colour, 09 unspecified white – covering spotted and low white				

Smoke Colours			Smoke Colours with White		
Colour	**Old GCCF codes**	GEM codes	Colour	**Old GCCF codes**	GEM Codes
Black smoke	82 36	SIB ns	Black smoke & white	82 31 s	SIB ns 09
Blue Smoke	82 36a	SIB as	Blue smoke with white	82 31as	SIB as 09
Red Smoke	82 36d	SIB ds	Red smoke with white	82 31ds	SIB ds 09
Cream Smoke	82 36f	SIB es	Cream smoke with white	82 31fs	SIB es 09
Tortie Smoke	82 36 e	SIB fs	Tortie smoke with white	82 31es	SIB fs 09
Blue Tortie Smoke	82 36g	SIB gs	Blue tortie smoke with white	82 31gs	SIB gs 09
			GCCF default registration will be 03 for white (Bi-colour) it will be the breeder's responsibility to determine the level of white and its corresponding number. 02 -high white, 03- bi-colour, 09- unspecified white-covering spotted and low white.		

Silver Tabby Colours					Silver Colours Tabby with White				
Colour	**Old GCCF codes**		GEM codes		Colour	**Old GCCF codes**		GEM Codes	
		Classic Tabby	Mackerel Tabby	Spotted Tabby			Classic Tabby	Mackerel Tabby	Spotted Tabby
Black Silver Tabby	82 18	SIB ns 22	SIB ns 23	SIB ns 24	Black silver Tabby & White	82 31 ts	SIB ns 09 22	SIB ns 09 23	SIB ns 09 24
Blue Silver Tabby	82 18a	SIB as 22	SIB as 23	SIB as 24	Blue Silver Tabby with white	82 31 ats	SIB as 09 22	SIB as 09 23	SIB as 09 24
Red Silver Tabby	82 18d	SIB ds 22	SIB ds 23	SIB ds 24	Red Silver Tabby with white	82 31 dts	SIB ds 09 22	SIB ds 09 23	SIB ds 09 24
Cream Silver Tabby	82 18f	SIB es 22	SIB es 23	SIB es24	Cream Silver Tabby with white	82 31 fts	SIB es 09 22	SIB es 09 23	SIB es 09 24
Black Silver Tortie Tabby	82 18e	SIB fs 22	SIB fs 23	SIB fs 24	Black Silver Tabby with white	82 31 ets	SIB fs 09 22	SIB fs 09 23	SIB fs 09 24
Blue Silver Tortie Tabby	82 18g	SIB gs 22	SIB gs 23	SIB gs 24	Blue Silver Tabby with white	82 31 gts	SIB gs 09 22	SIB gs 09 23	SIB gs 09 24
GCCF default registration will be set 02 for tabby. It will be the breeder's responsibility to determine the pattern and register accordingly.					GCCF default registration will be 03 for white (Bi-colour). It will be the breeder's responsibility to determine the level of white and is corresponding number :- 02 – high white, 03 – bi-colour, 09 – unspecified white covering spotted and low white. GCCF default registration will be set at 02 for tabby. It will be the breeder's responsibility to determine the pattern and register accordingly				

Shaded Colours			Shaded Colours with White		
Colour	**Old GCCF codes**	GEMS	Colour	**Old GCCF codes**	GEMS
Black Shaded	82 43	SIB n 11	Black shaded & white	82 43 w	SIB n 09 11
Blue Shaded	82 43a	SIB a 11	Blue Shaded & white	82 43 aw	SIB a 09 11
Red Shaded	82 43d	SIB d 11	Red Shaded & white	82 43 dw	SIB d 09 11
Cream Shaded	82 43f	SIB e 11	Cream Shaded & white	82 43 fw	SIB e 09 11
Black Tortie Shaded	82 43e	SIB f 11	Black Tortie Shaded & white	82 43 ew	SIB f 09 11
Blue Tortie Shaded	82 43g	SIB g 11	Blue Tortie Shaded & white	82 43 gw	SIB g 09 11
			GCCF default registration will be 03 for white (Bi-colour) it will be the breeder's responsibility to determine the level of white and its corresponding number. 02 -high white, 03- bi-colour, 09- unspecified white-covering spotted and low white.		

Silver Shaded Colour			Silver Shaded Colour with White		
Colour	EMS	GEMS	Colour	EMS	GEMS
Black Silver Shaded	82 43 s	SIB ns 11	Black shaded & white	82 43 sw	SIB ns 09 11
Blue Silver Shaded	82 43 as	SIB as 11	Blue Shaded & white	82 43 asw	SIB as 09 11
Red Silver Shaded	82 43 ds	SIB ds 11	Red Shaded & white	82 43 dsw	SIB ds 09 11
Cream Silver Shaded	82 43 fs	SIB es 11	Cream Shaded & white	82 43 fsw	SIB es 09 11
Black Silver Tortie Shaded	82 43 es	SIB fs 11	Black Tortie Shaded & white	82 43 esw	SIB fs 09 11
Blue Silver Tortie Shaded	82 43 gs	SIB gs 11	Blue Tortie Shaded & white	82 43gsw	SIB gs 09 11
			GCCF default registration will be 03 for white (Bi-colour) it will be the breeder's responsibility to determine the level of white and its corresponding number. 02 -high white, 03- bi-colour, 09- unspecified white-covering spotted and low white.		

Solid Pointed Colours			Solid Pointed Colours with White		
Colour	**Old GCCF codes**	Gems	Colour	**Old GCCF codes**	GEMS
Seal Point	82 40 1	SIB n 33	Seal Point & white	82 40 1w	SIB n 09 33
Blue Point	82 40 2	SIB a 33	Blue Point & white	82 40 2w	SIB a 09 33
Red Point	82 40 5	SIB d 33	Red Point & white	82 40 5w	SIB d 09 33
Cream Point	82 40 7	SIB e 33	Cream Point & white	82 40 7w	SIB e 09 33
Seal Tortie Point	82 40 6	SIB f 33	Seal Tortie Point & white	82 40 6w	SIB f 09 33
Blue Tortie Point	82 40 8	SIB g 33	Blue Tortie Point & white	82 40 8w	SIB g 09 33

Tabby Point Colours			Tabby Point Colours with White		
Colour	**Old GCCF codes**	GEMS	Colour	**Old GCCF codes**	GEMS
Seal Tabby Point	82 40 1s	SIB ns 21 33	Seal Tabby Point & white	82 40 1sw	SIB ns 09 21 33
Blue Tabby Point	82 40 2s	SIB as 21 33	Blue Tabby Point & white	82 40 2sw	SIB as 09 21 33
Red Tabby Point	82 40 5s	SIB ds 21 33	Red Tabby Point & white	82 40 5sw	SIB ds 09 21 33
Cream Tabby Point	82 40 7s	SIB es 21 33	Cream Tabby Point & white	82 40 7sw	SIB es 09 21 33
Seal Tortie Tabby Point	82 40 6s	SIB fs 21 33	Seal Tortie Tabby Point & white	82 40 6sw	SIB fs 09 21 33
Blue Tortie Tabby Point	82 40 8s	SIB gs 21 33	Blue Tortie Tabby Point & white	82 40 8sw	SIB gs 09 21 33

Smoke Pointed Colour			Smoke Pointed Colour with White		
Colour	**Old GCCF codes**	GEM codes	Colour	**Old GCCF codes**	GEM Codes
Black smoke Pointed	82 40 1s	SIB ns 33	Black Smoke Pointed & white	82 40 1sw	SIB ns 09 33
Blue Smoke Pointed	82 40 2s	SIB as 33	Blue Smoke Pointed with white	82 40 2sw	SIB as 09 33
Red Smoke Pointed	82 40 5s	SIB ds 33	Red Smoke Pointed with white	82 40 5sw	SIB ds 09 33
Cream Smoke Pointed	82 40 7s	SIB es 33	Cream Smoke Pointed with white	82 40 7sw	SIB es 09 33
Tortie Smoke Pointed	82 40 6s	SIB fs 33	Tortie Smoke Pointed with white	82 40 6sw	SIB fs 09 33
Blue Tortie Smoke Pointed	82 40 8s	SIB gs 33	Blue Tortie Smoke Pointed with white	82 40 8sw	SIB gs 09 33

Silver Tabby Pointed Colour			Silver Tabby Pointed Colour with White		
Colour	**Old GCCF codes**	GEM codes	Colour	**Old GCCF codes**	GEM codes
Seal Silver Tabby Point	82 40 11s	SIB ns 21 33	Seal silver Tabby Point & White	82 40 11sw	SIB ns 03 21 33
Blue Silver Tabby Point	82 40 12s	SIB as 21 33	Blue silver Tabby Point & White	82 40 12 sw	SIB as 03 21 33
Red Silver Tabby Point	82 40 15s	SIB ds 21 33	Red Silver Tabby & White	82 40 15sw	SIB ds 03 21 33
Cream Silver Tabby Point	82 40 17s	SIB es 21 33	Cream Silver Tabby Point & White	82 40 17sw	SIB es 03 21 33
Seal Silver Tortie Tabby Point	82 40 16s	SIB fs 21 33	Seal Silver Tortie Tabby Point & white	82 40 16sw	SIB fs 03 21 33
Blue Silver Tortie Tabby	82 40 18s	SIB gs 21 33	Blue Silver Tortie Point & White	82 40 18sw	SIB gs 03 21 33

Zolotoy					
Colour	GEM code	Colour	Gem code	Colour	Gem code
Black Zolotoy Classic Tabby	SIB nt2 22	Black Zolotoy Mackerel Tabby	SIB nt2 23	Black Zolotoy Spotted Tabby	SIB nt2 24
Blue Zolotoy Classic Tabby	SIB at2 22	Blue Zolotoy Mackerel Tabby	SIB at2 23	Blue Zolotoy Spotted	SIB at2 24
Seal Zolotoy Tabby Colourpointed	SIB nt2 21 23	Blue Zolotoy Tabby Colourpointed	SIB at2 21 23		
Black Zolotoy Classic Tabby/white	SIB nt2 09 22	Black Zolotoy Mackerel / white	SIB nt2 09 23	Black Zolotoy Spotted Tabby & white	SIB nt2 09 24
Blue Zolotoy Tabby Colourpointed /white	SIB at2 09 22	Blue Zolotoy Mackerel Tabby &White	SIB at2 09 23	Blue Zolotoy Spotted Tabby & White	SIB at2 09 24
Seal Zolotoy Tabby Colourpointed / white	SIB nt2 09 21 23	Blue Zolotoy Tabby Colourpointed / white	SIB at2 09 21 23		

3
Breeding System:

The Siberian breed has evolved and developed over the years within its country of origin often referred to as the cat that came in from the cold. The breed has gained popularity since its introduction to the United Kingdom in 2002. Breeders are developing the breed's gene pool by the continual introduction of new lines to maintain stability within the breed.

Breeders continue to aim to further develop and maintain the Siberian breed, by breeding to a good standard that reflects the standard of points while allowing scope to improve aspects of type, conformation and coat quality. With this in mind, all breeders need to have a clear, definite and well understood "**breeding system**". This means the development and management of a breeding program in which certain cats are assessed and carefully evaluated against the standard for merit of being bred to other examples of the breed, to produce the next generation of the breed. Equally important, it also means that breeders allow no mating until they have given careful consideration to the outcome. In particular three rules must be followed:

- **Health must be the overriding consideration in any Siberian breeding program.**
- **The good and bad features of the individual cats should be assessed and weighted against each other before mating.**
- **When planning a breeding program, breeders must realise that doubling of the good traits in a cat also results in the doubling of the defects; the breeding of cats with similar faults should be avoided at all costs otherwise there is a danger of fixation of the negative trait.**

The prime motive is to develop and sustain the qualities of the breed that reflects the standard of points that was established at the breed's recognition , whilst showing this standard on the show bench.

The skill in breeding lies in the choice of the individual cats and how these cats maybe mated with each other, these two acts should be viewed as separate components to breed although they interconnect.

3.1
Genetic make-up:

Genetic studies have shown the Siberian to have one of the most diverse gene pools of than any cat breed, which is important in maintaining good genetic health in the breed. The seminal 2008 study of the cat breed "The Ascent of Cat Breeds: Genetic Evaluation of the Breed and Worldwide Random Bred Populations in Lipinski et al included the Siberian as one of the breeds analysed. It showed that it is a genetically distinct breed grouped in the family of Northern European breeds most closely related to the Norwegian Forest Cat and to the random-bred cats. The study recorded genetic heterozygosity in Siberians at 0.69, compared to pedigree breed average across the breeds include at 0.51 and a range of 0.34 to 0.69. This compares to an average for random-bred populations of breeding programs and the genetic diversity can be maintained by careful planning of breeding programs and occasional judicious use of outcrossing to introduce new bloodlines. The gene pool has benefitted from a diverse range of foundation cats and a system whereby new foundation cats of appropriate type and origin can be introduced.

3.2
Inbreeding

"Inbreeding" is an inclusive term covering many different breeding combinations and degrees of relationship - including the more distant, less intense. It is consistently more efficient in eliminating heterozygous (varying & diverse) genotypes and increases homozygous (same) genotype, thereby ensuring a greater likelihood that kittens will closely resemble their parents. Used here, the term does not mean close, purposeful, inbreeding of closely related cats (brother/sister, father daughter), but rather the moderate form that results from the mating of not too distantly related (but not directly related) cats (first cousin, second cousins, etc.). Some in-breeding is essential to stabilise conformation around a definitive type. In-breeding is the act of mating individuals of various degrees of kinship, and continued it produces ever increasing homogeneity in the offspring.

It is important to monitor the percentage of inbreeding for any mating – use this consideration as a key part of the decision-making process when considering any mating, and remember: **"The more intense the in-breeding, the more careful must be the selection".**

The overall approach should be one of balance and moderation in the degree of inbreeding, coupled with consistent selective breeding with a clear objective in mind, i.e., improvement of key aspects and/or the elimination of weak traits or defective genes.

When calculating inbreeding coefficients as many generations as possible should be used. The BAC recommends that the breeders aim to calculate over at least 10 generations where possible the percentage of inbreeding for any desired planned mating. The greater the number of generations used, the more accurate the result (ideally to foundation).

Breeding systems and practices need to operate to ensure the Siberian gene pool contains enough variation to give scope to continue improving the breed and avoid the danger of either fixing type to quickly (before ideal of the standard is reach) or deleterious genes being expressed and fixed in the breed. Breeders need to use acceptable levels of inbreeding to gain sufficient homogeneity to fix recognizable Siberian type, but with sufficient variation to both enable improvement, and maintain health and vigor, avoiding fixation of defective genes or unwanted traits (and to ensure the elimination of anomalies).

The golden rule is that health is paramount and must be constantly and consistently be monitored; any evidence of weakness or the emergence of lack of vigor must be dealt with immediately through modification of the breeding system. No cat with any evidence of health problems or lack of vigor should be used for breeding.

Breeders should also be aware that research has shown that highly inbred animals are less likely to be show winners. Although a certain level of acceptable inbreeding can help to fix desirable traits, inbreeding depression can cause asymmetries and weakness that can be damaging to a cat's potential show success.

3.3
Inbreeding Depression:

A breed, breeding line or individual can suffer from inbreeding depression when inbreeding coefficients are raised to a high level and loss of heterozygosity results. Inbreeding depression can result in a general loss of vigor, even if the animals in question are not suffering from specific recessive genetic disease. A small gene pool can result in inbreeding depression in a breed. A popular and numerous breed with a small gene pool has a low 'effective population size', regardless of the numerical size of the breed's population. A popular breed with a small effective population size can be compared to an overinflated balloon.

Inbreeding depression can compromise a cat's immune system and make it less able to resist disease. A group of genes called the Major Histocompatibility Complex (MHC), plays an important role in the immune system. The way in which the genes of the MHC are inherited means that it is particularly vulnerable to inbreeding depression and a loss of genetic diversity in the MHC can impact on the health of the cat.

Inbreeding depression can manifest in different ways depending on the particular make-up of the gene pool in question. Few cases of inbreeding depression will manifest all of the signs. Although these are the problems which occur in any random-bred cats, a combination of some of the signs could well indicate a problem with inbreeding depression. A Siberian breeder has a duty to the breed to manage inbreeding within the lines. By using suitable cats of various lines this can be achieved by importing cats or using cats of Russian decent with unknown ancestry that conform closely to the breed standard.

Signs of inbreeding depression include slow growth rate, small adult body size, small litters, reduced fertility, increased kitten mortality, increased prevalence of allergies, reduced ability to fight infections, physical asymmetries, especially facial, an increase in congenital abnormalities, increased prevalence of cancers, increased incidence of genetic disease, and reduced life expectancy.

3.4
Acceptable Levels for Coefficients on Inbreeding:

When calculating inbreeding coefficient, as many complete generations aa possible should be used-ideally to foundation. The BAC recommends that breeders should aim to calculate the percentage of inbreeding for the desired/planned mating over at least 10 generations where possible.

The following levels of inbreeding have been identified by the GCCF Breeding Policy:
0 to 10% = Low
10 to 20% = Fair
20 to 25% = Acceptable
25 to 40% High. Only to be undertaken by experienced breeders for specific reasons
40% plus = Not advised

NB On the GCCF website, the (COIs) Coefficients of inbreeding calculations are now available on the details of your cats.

3.5
Outcrossing:

It Is accepted that cats of Siberian type that have unknown ancestry and are directly imported from Russia as the outcross option to introduce new bloodlines and maintain good genetic diversity in their gene pool. However, the following information(taken from the GCCF Siberian Registration Policy) must be adhered to:

"Imports with unregistered cats in the background, as specified, will be accepted for registration only if they have been DNA tested to show they do not carry the following listed non permitted colours of chocolate, cinnamon or Burmese colour restricted pattern. Cats must be microchipped at the time of testing, and the microchip number must be on the test certificate(s) and the cat's own veterinary record.

The Siberian does not permit any other pedigree breeds to be used for the purpose of outcrossing.

Undertaking an outcrossing or working with a breeding line containing a recent outcross brings many benefits to the breed by increasing genetic diversity, which is key to genetic health. It not only benefits the breeder but also safeguards the future of the breed. A cat of good type, which is close to the Siberian standard as possible, should be used. The first and second generation of offspring may have less predictable results since the genetic background of the new cat is unknown, but the breeder should select the best cat from each generation to breed the line on with.

The outcross cat is registered as a foundation Siberian – their parents may be unknown or unregistered. The registration policy states that any Siberian with unknown or unregistered ancestors within three generations (i.e., parents, grandparents, and great grandparents) will be placed on the reference register. Cats on the reference register cannot be shown in competition but they can be entered in the "exhibition with Critique" class. This allows breeders to get valuable judges "feedback" on the cats in their breeding program. If three judges assess a Siberian in "exhibition with critique" classes favorably, it can be reallocated to the supplementary register and shown in competition.

4
Evaluating Kittens:

Breeders should make rational decisions on which kittens to retain for further breeding, or allow on the active register, based on a range of different factors. Animal breeding scientists use evaluation systems to calculate "Estimated breeding values," or EBV's for animals. Cat breeders can use similar methods in a less formal way in order to evaluate and make comparisons which can help to inform decisions.

There is a risk that breeders will make selections based on too limited a rang of factors. The following should be taken into consideration:-

- Closeness to the Standard of Points
- Number and severity of faults

- Temperament
- Health
- Development
- Coefficient of inbreeding
- Parental/familial breeding history
- Generational level
- The selected cat's fit with the breeder's goals and aspirations
- Breeder's intuition

5
Breeding Guidance:

The selection of Siberian cats to be used for breeding purposes should be very strict, particularly so in the case of stud cats. Preference should be given to those individuals who conform most closely to the GCCF standard of points with particular emphasis on overall balance and quality type, type, coat texture. It should be noted that the breed can take a number of years to reach full maturity so an assessment of any cats should reflect development. The breed has no points for colour and pattern of coat and focus should be on breeding the accepted colours and not introducing or developing colours that are not of natural occurrence within the breed (chocolate, lilac, fawn and Cinnamon and Burmese and Tonkinese colour restrictions).

It is recommended that cats/kittens that show the incorrect head type or structure or that have fine boning should not be retained for the purpose of breeding. In addition, it is recommended that cats that exhibit behavioral or skeletal abnormalities (spinal deformities or any abnormality of the bone structure of the tail) should not be bred from.

It is recommended that a female should not be bred before she is a year old to allow her time to mature and develop.

5.1
Mentoring of a New Breeder:

All new Siberian breeders should start under the guidance of a mentor who is an experienced breeder and has raised a number of litters of Siberian cats. This is especially important for a novice breeder with little or no prior experience of cat breeding. Also, support should be available to breeders who may have experience of other breeds but who are new to the Siberian breed.

If a new breeder does not have a mentoring relationship with the breeder of their cat, a mentor will be identified through one of the club's registered breeders. All breeders are strongly recommended to participate in ongoing education and development about cat breeding through participation in appropriate discussion forums, seminars, and cat clubs.

5.2
Domestic Pet Recommendations:

Associated with these guidelines is the parallel requirements that the health and well-being of these cats, including the careful placement of kittens/cats in homes. The selling of kittens on "breeding terms" is to be discouraged. It is recommended that any progeny that are not required for Siberian breeding should be placed on the Non-Active Register and it is recommended kittens are neutered or

spayed to avoid Siberians being bought for the wrong reasons. It is realised that not all breeders agree with early neutering therefore it is strongly recommended that breeders follow up all kitten sales.

All kittens should be vaccinated and microchipped before going to their new homes. No kitten should be allowed to go to their new homes under the age of 13 weeks. New owners should be encouraged to join a breed club, and signed up to a club by the breeder.

Breeders are urged to observe the recommendation of the GCCF and the advice of their Veterinary Surgeons regarding cat welfare, the importance of neutering and health inoculations. Also, the advantages of insurance cover for the kitten/cat.

6
Health Testing:

In some lines that have been used as foundation breeding stock within Russia and exported all over the world, some of the foundation cats and resulting kittens have gone on to develop Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy (HCM) and also Polycystic Kidney Disease (PKD). At the moment no health screening specific to Siberians has been developed and it may still be present in in some lines.

Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy (HCM)
HCM can be tested for by the means of Doppler Ultrasound scans of the heart performed and analysed by a qualified Veterinary Cardiologist. Such scans can be performed when the cat is over 10 months of age. Consultation with your Veterinary Surgeon is needed as a referral to a specialist will be required. Scans will need to be repeated every two years. It should be noted that cats can appear clear on one scan then on the next they can show the disease. Ref: -https.//pawpeds.com/health programs/hcm.html

Langford Laboratories HCM Statement 2019
"HCM is the common form of heart disease in domestic cats and it is likely that it is caused by different mutations in different breeds; many of the mutations are as yet unidentified. Langford College University are currently carrying out research into HCM in Siberians and other breeds. They do not have the knowledge of the General Echocardiography Screening Program though their specialist cardiology service to add to this. As yet they do not know the basis of HCM in Siberians.
The HCM-causing mutations have been identified and they offer genetic tests linked to HCM in Maine Coon and Ragdoll cats respectively. The mutations are specific to these breeds, so testing for either mutation in Siberians is not likely to be informative unless they have Maine Coon or Ragdoll ancestry. There are 837 Siberian cats on the database and only 3 have tested for Maine Coon HCM (all normal) and none for Ragdoll HCM.

It is possible to have an echocardiogram after the age of 10 months to examine the health of the heart but this must be repeated at least every two years."

The main genetic tests that are relevant to Siberians is Polycystic Kidney disease (PKD) at low prevalence.

Pyruvate Kinase Disease PK def

Test for coat colour.

Polycystic Kidney Disease(PKD)
PKD can be tested for by use of a gene test for the disease.
Polycystic Kidney Disease PKD was first reported in 1967. It is an inherited disease in Persian and Persian-cross cats. It has also been diagnosed in British Shorthairs, Exotics, Scottish Folds and Himalayans. It is a slow progressive, irreversible disease.

Pyruvate Kinase Deficiency (PK Def)
PK Def can be tested for by use of DNA testing for disease.PK Def is an inherited lack of the enzyme **pyruvate kinase,** which is used by red cells. Without this enzyme, red blood cells break down too easily, resulting in a low level of these cells (hemolytic anemia).

White Cats and Deafness
It has been identified that all white cats, of whatever eye colour, are at risk of deafness, either unilaterally of bilaterally. If considering breeding with a white cat it is recommended that it should be either BAER or OAE tested before breeding.
The Brainstem Auditory Evoked Response(BAER) test is based on the electrical response of the components of the auditory pathway. The test offers a quick, non-invasive, and accurate BAER testing and is available from Langford.
http://langford.co.uk/small-animal-hospital/services/screening-unit#tab-2
Others available

Cheshire -	Cranmore Veterinary Centre	Tel 0151 339 9141
Derby -	www.scarsdalevets.com	Tel 01332 245 191
Dorset & Hampshire	www.scvetspecialists.co.uk	Tel 01425 485 615
Kent	Church Farm Clinic	Tel 0151 327 1885
Glasgow	www.gla.ac.uk/faculties/vet/smallanimalhospital	Tel 0141 330 5848
Hampshire	www.seadownvets.co.uk	Tel 02380842237
Manchester	www.amcreferrals.com/2-5electrophysiol.html	Tel 0161 881 3329
Suffolk	www.aht.org.uk/ahtequine.thml	Tel 01638751000

Blood Types
Some lines have shown that "B" blood group cats are within the breed programs around the world so it is advised that breeders be aware of the lines that have produced "B" blood group cats. The offspring of these cats should be tested to see if they are "A" "A/b" or "B" blood group as a queen who is blood type as a "B" may experience fading kittens due to blood incompatibility if she is mated to a "A" blood type male. "A" blood is dominant to "B" type.

http://langford.co.uk/small-animal-hospital/services/screening-unit#tab-2

DNA Testing is available at:

Langford Laboratories at Bristol University

The Veterinary Genetics Laboratory at UC Davis California
http://www.vgl.ucdavis.edu/services/cat

For further reading on cat genetics and breeding practices, breeders are advised to refer to:
"Robinson's Genetics for Cat Breeders & Veterinarians"
By Vella, Shelton, McGonagle and Stanglein Published by Butterworth & Heinemann.

7
Allergy advice

Are Siberian Cats Hypoallergenic?

Some Siberians are useful to some people that are sensitive to cats.
In recent years hypoallergenic cats have repeatedly made news headlines. What is the meaning of "hypoallergenic" with regards to cats and what "reasonable expectations" for allergy sufferers at this time? Feline allergen is a very small glycoprotein created in the salivary (saliva), lacrimal (tears), sebaceous (skin) and perianal glands. Salivary Fel d1 becomes airborne during grooming, sebaceous Fel d1 tends to be distributed across the fur, with the highest levels being found near the skin. Perianal glands secrete the allergens onto the faeces. The highest concentration pf Fel d1 is found in the perianal glands.

Feline allergen (Fel d1) is found only in cats and accounts for up to 60% of cat allergies. Typical reactions to the allergen vary but includes symptoms ranging from a mild runny nose and itchy eyes to severe reactions such as swollen eyes, hives or difficulty breathing. Individuals allergic to cats and not other to other animals are usually allergic only to Fel d1. The allergen is very stable and it can remain in the home for 6 months after removing the cat.

Research has shown that all cats produce some Fel d1 but the amounts are quite varied. Studies by Siberian Research have shown there is a very strong correlation between the allergen levels in saliva and the perceived allergic reaction in highly allergic individuals. Siberians with very low allergen levels pass this trait to some(but not all) of the kittens in the litter.

Production and secretion of the Fel d1 allergen is controlled by hormones and stress. In normal cats, the highest levels are found in un-neutered males. In very low-allergen Siberians, the males and females have similar levels of Fel d1. Some of the lowest levels have been found in Siberian males. (Information from www.siberianresearch.com).

7.1
Allergy Visits:

Before embarking on an allergy visit to a breeder's home you need to discuss the severity of the symptoms of your allergy. It is strongly advised that if you visit a breeder, you should take with you your medication for your allergies. They should not be taken before the visit. People with severe allergies and those who have other underlying medical conditions, should consult with a doctor about planning a visit and take advice from them on whether the visit is advisable.

On contacting a breeder, the extent of the allergies must be explained to them. On visiting a breeder, the person effected must not be exposed to other breeds of cats or other animals as this could affect the allergy visit.

It is also advised, from the Siberian Research website that nursing queens are good to see and handle as they are at a less reactive stage. We must add that most breeders will not allow this and should not be criticized in any ways. Kittens and Queens are very susceptible to infection at this stage. Most

breeders will not allow outsiders to have contact with their kittens until they have been vaccinated. Prospective owners should only visit one litter per day to minimize any transfer of disease from one cattery to another.
Kitten's coats will carry more FEL-d1 due to mother washing the kittens and also from dust within the litter tray. As most breeders would not allow a visit until they have had their first vaccination, prospective new owners will get a better reading. People with severe allergies should only be exposed to one kitten/cat at a time, as the density increases with numbers.

On visiting the breeder, you are advised to act normally with no excessive handling of your face or pushing the kitten into your face. The time scale for a reaction varies but as a general rule is within 15 to 20 minutes a reaction to occur, but if you are mild allergy sufferer you may need longer exposure to the cat/kitten. It is possible there may be a reaction within the next 12 hours. Everyone is different.

Some prospective owners may find it difficult to arrange a suitable "sitting" and may be offered a "Tee-shirt" test. These are tee shirts that have been "slept on." You are then advised to sleep with it on your pillow. This is not normal practice. Every effort must be made to spend time with the cat/kitten you are thinking of adopting. The aim of any good breeder is to find good suitable homes for their kittens and it can be very upsetting for both you and the cat/kitten if they are pushed from one home to another.

It is possible for people with a mild reaction to "Acclimatize" to their cat, but allowing the cat to wander in the outside world will "contaminate" it.

If you do react whilst on the visit, excuse yourself and go and wash your hands and face and take your medication and if possible, change your clothes if you have a severe reaction.

The Siberian Cat Club committee would advise that allergy suffers take time to think about the decision whether or not to pursue the purchase of a kitten; it is advisable to go home and see if any symptoms or reaction appear within a few hours. If not then contact the breeder and arrange the purchase of a kitten. Likewise, the breeder must decide if they are happy to let the cat/kitten be homed with the undesirable possibility of the animal being returned. Deposits are taken in good faith but generally are not returnable if you decide to decline a kitten at a later date.

NB Higher Fel d1 are higher in entire animals. Also, animals under stress. The above recommendation is on the assumption that all animals will be neutered.

8
Breeding Advisory Committee Recommendations:

The Siberian BAC recommends that breeders re-read the general GCCF Breeding Policy, the GCCF Siberian Registration Policy, the Siberian Standard of Points and this Siberian Policy at least once a year.
Breeders are encouraged to participate in any relevant official scheme which may be devised by the BAC to test the soundness of the Siberian breed.

Siberian breeders are encouraged to work closely with other like-minded breeders to improve the Siberian breed whilst maintaining a diverse gene pool.

When importing cats from abroad or between registries, it is highly recommended to look at the ancestry carefully to ensure that a non-permitted outcross has not occurred within the pedigree as this will result in the cat being placed of the Reference register – with no further progression.

The BAC further recommends that, if a breeder who wishes to import any Siberian cat or kitten onto the GCCF register (either from overseas registry or from another registry within the UK) is in any doubt about whether the proposed imported cat complies with the current GCCF Siberian Registration Policy, the breeder should obtain a copy of the pedigree and forward this to the Siberian BAC for checking before agreeing to purchase the cat/kitten. It is now agreed that all imported male cats that are destined to become an active stud will require a Certificate of Entirety from a British Veterinary Surgeon when they are over 6 months old.

Please note that any cat or kitten found not to conform to the GCCF Siberian Registration Policy, together with the progeny, will be registered on the GCCF Reference Register with no progression.

Breeders are urged to observe the GCCF Code of Ethics and the recommendation of the GCCF and the advice of their own veterinary surgeon regard to the welfare, the importance of neutering, health, inoculations etc. also Felv and FIV testing.

The Siberian BAC recommends that breeders should think carefully before selling any Siberian cat on Active Register taking into consideration the purchaser's experience and that no kitten should be sold on the Active Register to a breeder who is new to the breed without ensuring that a mentoring relationship is in place either with the breeder or another suitable experienced breeder. We recommend that no active stud should be sold to anyone who has less than two active females. The GCCF rule is that no pedigree Stud is allowed to mate with non-registered, non-breed females.

Rule 3g)

Prior to accepting a queen for mating, the owner of the stud shall establish that the queen is registered on the Active register. Note: Queens which are not registered with GCCF, but with another bona fide organisation may be accepted for mating. A queen whose registration with another bona fide organisation is endorsed "not for breeding" must not be accepted. Any queen that is not registered with GCCF or another bona fide organisation (unregistered) must not be accepted for breeding. The exceptions to this rule are relevant BAC sanctioned outcrosses to unregistered cats for genetic health and diversity purposes and to introduce new traits. (Amended 1.9.2021)

This Breeding Policy aims to support the development of all Siberians regardless of colour or the pedigree lines they are bred from. The policy does not endorse or frown upon breeders who have made choices to breed for colour but the policy encourages all breeders to breed responsibly and also make valued assessments of the cats used in a breeding program to enhance the development of the breed for future generations.

SIB BAC Breeding Policy -V4 4.1.24 based on V3 3.10.23