



THE AUSTRALIAN CAT FEDERATION (INC.)

BY-LAWS - PART 2 BREEDING AND REGISTRATION RULES

AUSTRALIAN CAT FEDERATION (Inc.)
BY-LAWS PART 2 – BREEDING AND REGISTRATION RULES ¹

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1. INTRODUCTION⁵

- I.1. The Australian Cat Federation Inc. (ACF Inc.) is committed to the breeding of healthy, pedigree, cats of all the breeds recognised by ACF (Inc.).
- I.2. ACF (Inc.) will not recognise any breed which results from more than one structural mutation (ie that no two or more mutations be combined in any breed)⁶.
- I.3. Selective breeding to improve the appearance (phenotype) of any given breed towards the ideal described by the breed standard aims to produce cats that are more alike in resultant generations. Along with the good genes come a few that may not be desirable and can lead to abnormalities that affect the health and the welfare of the cats. Selective breeding decreases the genetic diversity and increases the chance of concentrating undesirable, and even harmful, genetic anomalies (defects) and these can begin to appear in the breed.
- I.4. Advances in DNA genetic testing enable breeders to test for desirable genes such as wanted colours or undesirable genes such as found in genetic defects affecting the health of the cat and viability of the breed. Rapid developments in genetic testing are continually adding new DNA tests available to breeders. ACF (Inc.) requires⁷ breeders to DNA (genetic) test for all known genetic disorders in their breed to ensure that they have the healthiest breeding stock possible.
- I.5. Following the practice of testing breeding stock for available DNA tests for genetic defects will increase confidence in the health of any kittens. These benefits both the breeder and the new owner of the cat by reducing the chance of genetic defects arising in the next generation. New cat owners are entitled to receive the healthiest kitten possible to take into their homes and love for many years and not face the necessity for unfortunate and costly veterinary interventions.⁸

I.6. BREEDING PROGRAMME

- I.6.1. A breeding programme is where certain cats are selected to be bred with others for predetermined reasons. It is important that breeders should not allow matings unless they have considered the possible outcomes and any future consequences for the breed.
- I.6.2. The purpose of a breeding programme is to continue the breed as distinct and recognisable and to improve the quality of the breed as measured against the Breed Standard.
- I.6.3. The following guidelines are recommended to breeders:
 - Health and welfare (including rehoming)⁹ of cats and kittens must be the overriding consideration in any breeding programme. Veterinary care must be sought for any cats and kittens that display health and/or welfare issues.
- I.6.3.1. The good (positive) and the bad (negative) features including temperament of the individual cats should be assessed and weighed against each other before any mating. This includes the risk of passing on genetic faults/anomalies.
- I.6.3.2. When planning a breeding programme, breeders must realise that doubling of the good traits in a cat may also result in doubling of any defects; the breeding of cats with similar faults should be avoided otherwise there is a possibility of fixing a characteristic which subsequently will be extremely hard to eliminate.
- I.6.3.3. Breeders must make themselves aware of the nature of the characteristics they wish to promote or avoid, whether these are due to a dominant gene (which will always be expressed when present, even if only from one parent) or a recessive gene (only expressed when inherited from both parents; the homozygous state)
- I.6.3.4. ACF (Inc.) Member or Provisional Member Bodies will not accept the practice of artificial insemination (AI) in the breeding of cats unless there are very exceptional circumstances¹⁰.

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I.6.3.5. In the event a circumstance arises wherein a member approves an AI procedure all Member and Provisional Member Bodies adopt a uniform procedure to ensure the traceability of semen used in AI procedures.

I.6.3.6. The ACF (Inc.) Member or Provisional Member Bodies put in place a procedure requiring breeders to apply to use AI to breed. The validity of the rationales supporting its use is fully considered before approval is given, similar to the application for a Breed Development Programme¹¹.

I.6.4. RECOMMENDED READING:

I.6.4.1. Robinson's Genetics for Cat Breeders and Veterinarians 4th Edition 1999. By Carolynn M. Vella, Lorraine M. Shelton, John J. McGonagle & Terry W. Stanglein, Butterworth Heinemann Oxford.

I.6.4.2. By Carolynn M. Vella, Lorraine M. Shelton, John J. McGonagle & Terry W. Stanglein, Butterworth Heinemann Oxford.

I.6.4.3. International Cat Care (formerly The Feline Advisory Bureau [FAB]) in the UK has a full and extensive list of currently known feline disorders and genetic diseases with a description of the symptoms and cause if known. The link below takes you to this excellent resource for breeders:

- www.icatcare.org
- www.icatcare.org/advice/breeders

I.7. RESPONSIBLE BREEDING AND DNA TESTING

I.7.1. Cat breeders must ensure they comply with current Federal and State Government legislation and Local Government regulation applying to the responsible keeping, breeding, management and selling of cats as well as ensuring their ACF (Inc.) Member or Provisional Member Body's requirements are adhered to¹².

I.7.2. It is the responsibility of the Breeder to research the known genetic defects in their particular breed and research available DNA tests and testing services. It is also recommended that breeders keep up to date with new knowledge of genetic diseases in their breed/s. For assistance, see I.7.6 for a list of Useful websites.

I.7.2.1. ACF (Inc.) requires breeders to DNA test for all known genetic disorders in their breed.

I.7.2.2. Where there is a positive DNA test returned for a particular disease in breeding stock then sub-clause I.11 below is to be followed.

I.7.3. It is possible that not DNA testing for known diseases may count against a breeder in any action taken against them through the Small Claims Court.

I.7.4. The States of Victoria and South Australia have legislation in place on the responsible breeding of animals:

I.7.4.1. Agriculture Victoria. Animal Welfare Victoria. Code of Practice for the Breeding of Animals with Heritable Defects that Cause Disease.

[Code of Practice for the Breeding of Animals with Heritable Defects that Cause Disease | Codes of Practice | Domestic Animals Act | Animal Welfare Victoria | Livestock and animals | Agriculture Victoria](#)

I.7.6 USEFUL WEBSITES¹³

I.7.6.1. [Cat DNA Testing Laboratories \(missouri.edu\)](http://catdna.testing.laboratories.missouri.edu)

I.7.6.2. Cat Fanciers Association (CFA) paper on Heritable Disease and Abnormalities in Cats by Lorraine Shelton & Hilary Helmrich [Lorraine is a well-known feline geneticist]. <https://www.catdnatest.org/pdf/heritable-diseases.pdf>

I.7.6.3. Governing Council of the Cat Fancy (GCCF) UK. GCCF Breeding Policy: Guidelines for Health Breeding. [GCCF Breeding Policy – Guidelines for Healthy Breeding \(gccfcats.org\)](http://gccfcats.org)

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- I.7.6.4. Langford Vets, University of Bristol. Relevant genetic diseases by breed. [genetic-diseases-by-breed.pdf](http://langfordvets.co.uk/genetic-diseases-by-breed.pdf) (langfordvets.co.uk)
- I.7.6.5. OMIA - Online Mendelian Inheritance in Animals, The University of Sydney. [OMIA - Online Mendelian Inheritance in Animals](http://omia.hawaii.edu/)
(Note: All links may not have complete up to date information, the breeder must search all databases)
- I.7.7. The links below offer DNA testing and give details of the procedures to be followed to collect and send samples and the costs involved.
 - I.7.7.1. www.vgl.ucdavis.edu
 - I.7.7.2. [Dog DNA Testing & Cat DNA Testing - DNA Test - Orivet](http://www.dogdna.com/)
 - I.7.7.3. www.langfordvets.co.uk/diagnosticlaboratories
 - I.7.7.4. [Massey University of New Zealand - Te Kunenga Ki Pūrehuroa - Massey University](http://www.massey.ac.nz/)

I.8. IMPORTING CATS¹⁵

- I.8.1. The Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry¹⁶ has strict rules about the importation of all cats including Bengals and other hybrid cats. If planning to import a cat, contact Department or visit their website before applying for an import permit from the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry.
- I.8.2. Cats imported for breeding are required to be tested prior to importation for all DNA tests for known genetic disorders in that breed.
 - I.8.2.1. The imported cat must have a microchip and the microchip number must be present on all paperwork.
 - I.8.2.2. Genetic test results marked with the cat's microchip number must be included with the paperwork.
 - I.8.2.3. All required paperwork must be presented for registration in Australia.
 - I.8.2.4. No cat is to be imported for breeding if it returns positive DNA test results for currently known diseases of that breed.
- I.8.3. Breeders importing a cat should initially check the pedigree with their Member or Provisional Member Body before importation to ensure the cat's pedigree would be acceptable under ACF (Inc.) Breeding and Registration Rules.
- I.8.4. Note: Imported cats may have in their 4 (or 5 for British Shorthair¹⁷ or British Longhair) generation pedigree breeds that are not recognised or allowed by the ACF (Inc.) Breeding and Registration Rules. Such cats to be placed on a Breed Development Programme.

I.9. DNA TESTING PROTOCOL

- I.9.1. For the results of a DNA test to be added to a registered pedigree, the DNA sample must be taken from a micro-chipped cat.
- I.9.2. A certified copy of the original Laboratory certificate and a signed statement as to who the collection agent was¹⁸, must be submitted to the registering body for the test results to be added to the pedigree.
- I.9.3. The DNA test results are to be recorded in a separate section on the pedigree specifically designated for DNA results¹⁹.
- I.9.4. All testing that results in reclassification of colour/pattern must be notified to the ACF (Inc.) Secretary who will notify all ACF (Inc.) Member or Provisional Member Bodies and the CCCA Secretary²⁰.

I.IO. Protocol for Checking DNA Test Results That Do Not Make Sense²¹

- I.IO.I.** Occasionally, cat breeders and owners report that they have received DNA test results that are 'wrong/incomplete/nonsensical/difficult to understand'. As a result, the following strategy has been developed to assist cat breeders and owners with DNA test results that do not make sense:
- I.IO.I.1.** Contact the DNA testing laboratory with the query and explain why the DNA test result does not make sense eg lack of concordance with phenotype and/or pedigree of the cat in question.
- I.IO.I.2.** Ask the DNA testing laboratory if they can retest the original DNA sample from the cat in question.
If DNA testing laboratory gives assurance that their quality control samples are working well and as far as they can ascertain the results are indeed correct, consider sending a fresh repeat sample from the same cat to the DNA testing laboratory and/or to another independent DNA testing laboratory.
- I.IO.I.3.** Ideally the DNA samples should be collected from a microchipped cat or kitten by a veterinarian or an approved qualified collector and if stipulated, the results should be recorded on the pedigree. Kittens who are too young or fragile for microchipping may have samples collected for DNA testing for parentage or carrier status etc if it does not present a health or welfare issue. These kittens should be retested after microchipping if their DNA test results are to be added to a registered pedigree.
- I.IO.I.4.** If available, send samples from the parents of the cat in question to check for evidence of the mutation that is being tested for and check for parentage of the cat in question.
- I.IO.I.5.** If the DNA mutation cannot be detected in the cat's parents or the retest sample from the original cat by two different DNA testing laboratories; the parentage and pedigree are verified and the DNA quality control samples are working correctly, then the DNA testing laboratory could ask the owner if their cat's sample could be kept for a possible future research project.

I.II. SELECTIVE BREEDING BASED ON GENETIC TESTING OR HERITABLE CONDITIONS

- I.II.I.** Cats should not be bred if they carry genetic disorders:
- I.II.I.1.** with a high heritability, that will be detrimental to the animal's health or welfare, or
- I.II.I.2.** with a low heritability, but which may severely compromise an animal's health or welfare.
- I.II.I.3.** Cats with cryptorchism (failure of one or both testes to descend into the scrotum) must not be bred. It is strongly recommended that the undescended testicle(s) is surgically removed to reduce male behaviours, prevent passing the genetics onto the next generation and reducing/eliminating the risk of developing testicular torsion or neoplasia
- I.II.2.** Selective breeding involving a health and welfare issue should be overseen by a veterinarian so that owners can be appropriately counselled re appropriate breeding strategies.

2. GENERAL

- 2.1.** Decisions on recognition of breeds/varieties, and challenge status should only be made at the General Meeting held in conjunction with the Annual General Meeting each year (which is attended by delegates from all Member or Provisional Member Bodies).
- 2.2.** Member or Provisional Member Bodies agree²² to recognise the same breeds/varieties.
- 2.3.** It is a function of the ACF (Inc.) Judges' Guild to advise and recommend to the ACF (Inc.) General Meeting held in conjunction with the Annual General Meeting, with respect to recognition of breeds/varieties, challenge status, and applications for recognition of new breeds.

3. RULES FOR REGISTRATION²³

- 3.1.** Most Member or Provisional Member Bodies are using a uniform procedure of registration of Full Register and Breed Development Programme stock cats. The ACF (Inc.) recommends that Member or Provisional Member Body's register litters, and then register all the kittens individually.
- 3.2.** The recording of all Breed Development Programme stock be on the Full Register however, a generation number is added (e.g. Gen 1, Gen 3) to indicate it is in a Breed Development Programme (Gen will replace the previous SR identifier)²⁴.

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- 3.3. In addition, the Secretary of the Federation shall maintain a Central Breed Development Programme Register for all Member or Provisional Member Body approved programmes. Member or Provisional Member Bodies shall inform the Secretary of the Federation within 30 days following any approvals given. The Secretary of the Federation will circulate, to all Member or Provisional Member Bodies, approvals given²⁵.
- 3.4. Member or Provisional Member Bodies shall register cats on their genotype.
Note: Member or Provisional Member Bodies need to ensure that imported cats fulfil the requirements described in sub-clause I.8.

4. PREFIXES²⁶

- 4.1. All Cattery Prefixes will be allocated and maintained at the discretion of the Member or Provisional Member Body.
- 4.2. Every member of a Member or Provisional Member Body engaged in breeding pedigree cats (or in a Breed Development Programme) must register a Cattery Prefix.
- 4.3. Member or Provisional Member Bodies may charge an annual renewal fee or a once only fee to the registered owner(s) of the Prefix for maintaining such records²⁷.
- 4.4. The prefix remains registered to the registered owner(s) theirs for life, provided however:
- 4.4.1. the registered owner(s) with the written approval of all current owners (where applicable), may add or remove names during the life of the prefix; or
- 4.4.2. the registered owner(s) with the written approval of all current owners (where applicable), may transfer the prefix to another person; or²⁸
- 4.4.3. that on the death of the holder of the Registered Prefix; any member of their family may apply for transfer of the prefix to their name or another person and subject to an annual renewal fee being paid (where applicable).
- 4.5. Where a breeder resides in Australia their cattery prefix must be registered with a Cat registering body affiliated with an ACF (Inc.) or CCA body or ANCATS in the first instance³⁰.
- 4.6. Prefixes shall consist of one word and shall not include hyphens, dashes, apostrophes or usernames of towns, places, countries, notable persons, or common names that are misleading to sex, origin or relationship.
- 4.7. Member or Provisional Member Bodies must clear prefix applications against the ACF (Inc.) database, those cleared will be then sent to the "central registry" for checking against their database to avoid duplicates. Only prefixes, with no details of 'owner' or Member or Provisional Member Body will be sent²⁹.

5. APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION³³

- 5.1. Application for registration of cats shall be accepted only for breeds recognised by the ACF (Inc.) or cats from a Breed Development Programme, as approved by the Member or Provisional Member Body. (refer to Clauses 9 and 10).
- 5.2. Applications for the registration of a cat shall only be accepted if the breeder signs the breeders' declaration in the registration form.
- 5.3. No cat shall be registered unless the litter in which it was born is recorded and the breeder has registered a Cattery Prefix, unless special permission of the Member or Provisional Member Body is obtained. Any litter resulting from multiple conceptions shall not be eligible for full registration unless DNA parentage evidence is produced to indicate correct parentage of individual kittens in the litter³⁴.
- 5.4. In the case of kittens born of the same parturition but on different dates, the birth of the whole litter shall be taken as the day on which the first kitten was born.

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- 5.5. Application for registration of every living kitten of a litter should be submitted on such forms as the Member or Provisional Member Body shall decide and all requested details must be submitted.
- 5.6. The breeder's prefix shall be included as the first word of the cats' name. Use of hyphens, dashes and apostrophes are not permitted in the cats' name.
- 5.7. Each cat registered by the Member or Provisional Member Body shall be issued with a registration certificate giving details of its registration number, ownership, breeder, sex, breed, colour/pattern (written in full, in words), date of birth and parentage³⁵. Cats being transferred to owners outside the Member or Provisional Member Body's jurisdiction shall be provided with a certified pedigree to four (4) generations; those cats being sent overseas shall have a certified pedigree to five (5) generations. Certified pedigrees must give details of its registration number, ownership, breeder, sex, breed, colour/pattern (written in full, in words), date of birth and parentage and must be signed by person authorised by the Member or Provisional Member Body³⁶.
- 5.7.1. A four (4) generation pedigree is deemed to be: Parents, Grand Parents, Great Grand Parents and Great Great Grand Parents³⁷.
- 5.7.2. Pedigrees of cats deriving from silver or smoke ancestry to retain (s) as part of the registration number in perpetuity or until individuals are proven not to be silver, by DNA testing^{38,39}. All tabby pattern [including with white] cats are to have their tabby pattern specified on registration/pedigree papers⁴⁰ except for van patterned cats⁴¹.

Note:

- a) DNA testing for dominant Silver Inhibitor is available at the University of Missouri, US (Dr Leslie Lyons) and Petgeno, China (Judy Hao, whose husband Dr Boshi Wang, is researching silver in cats). Peer-reviewed scientific publications are awaited from both laboratories.
- b) The following caveats from the University of Missouri and Petgeno should be noted when interpreting Silver Inhibitor DNA test results:
 - i) University of Missouri ([Silver \(Inhibitor\) Genetic Testing in Domestic Cat Breeds // College of Veterinary Medicine \(missouri.edu\)](#)): The exact function of the silver DNA variant is not yet known and the gene that is disrupted is not yet determined. The test has over 90% accuracy. The laboratory wants to understand which gene is involved and if a recessive condition exists.
 - ii) Petgeno (www.petgeno.com; email: service@catdogtest.com): In some records, it has been mentioned that there may be a hidden silver in cats in addition to the currently known dominant silver, but this has not been confirmed to date. If your cat is bred and two non-silver individuals give birth to a silver individual, Petgeno requests that you contact them.

- 5.7.3. The term variant (var.) is used for a cat whose pedigree or genotype differs from the expected one for the breed. Unless stated otherwise in the ACF Inc. Breeding and Registration Rules, "var." (variant) primarily refers to the progeny of an allowable mating of recognised longhair and shorthair cats. Because the longhair gene is a recessive gene to shorthair, the progeny would be variant shorthairs carrying longhair.

When registering subsequent generations, the suffix "var." is also used to denote a possible gene carrier, such as longhair, on the pedigree. Cats having "var." as part of their registration number are not considered a separate breed.

In addition, the cat's registration number, followed by "var." may be written on pedigrees even though DNA testing has excluded the cat as a carrier of a particular gene, such as longhair. This is due to other unknown or untested genes and genetic elements in the longhair cat's genotype that are passed on to their progeny.

- 5.7.4. The term "[colour] and white" is to be replaced by "Bi-colour" or "Van" as applicable. The term "[colour] and white" shall only be used in breeds where there is no differentiation made in the standard, or in old pedigrees where the amount of white is not recorded⁴².

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- 5.7.5. It is recommended the ACF (Inc.) Member or Provisional Member Bodies adopt EMS Codes on pedigrees [in addition to words]⁴³.
- 5.8. Application for the registration of imported cats, or cats brought into the Member or Provisional Member Body's jurisdiction from other jurisdictions must be supported by the production of an Export or Certified Pedigree Certificate and/or such other evidence of identity as the Member or Provisional Member Body may require. Cats from overseas are required to be micro chipped to identify them and have the Country of origin shown on the pedigree ie 'IMP UK'.
- 5.9. Transfer of registration for cats bred outside the Member or Provisional Member Body's jurisdiction is not automatic; the Registrar will check pedigrees. Before importing a cat into the Member or Provisional Member Body's jurisdiction (whether for Full Registration or generational status), it is advisable to check the level of generation under the ACF (Inc.) system for registration.
- 5.10. Member or Provisional Member Bodies are to ensure that cats or kittens transferring to another body are registered in the name of the new owner. Lodging of transfers is the responsibility of the breeder or previous owner in the case of re-sale⁴⁶.
- 5.11. All Member or Provisional Member Bodies registrars be required to retain the original registering body's full registration number and prefix it by their own Member or Provisional Member Body's code and year of transfer⁴⁷.
- 5.12. All Member or Provisional Member Bodies record conditions and/or restrictions placed on cats/kittens on registrations certificates. Any restrictions listed on registration documents are to be honoured by all registering bodies⁴⁸.
- 5.13. Breeders must transfer a cat/kitten into a new owner/s name/s and provide a copy of the registration/pedigree to the new owner in every instance within three (3) months of the transfer taking place. The pedigree may be endorsed (pet only, showing etc) by the breeder through the registrar upon transfer.⁴⁹
- 5.14. In order that the registrar is enabled to keep accurate records at all times, it is the responsibility of any owner to ensure that details kept by the registrar are correct, including any desexing, change of ownership details etc.
- 5.15. All ACF (Inc.) Member or Provisional Member Bodies throughout Australia complete the transfer of cats within one month of receiving the paperwork, ensuring the registrar of the current Member or Provisional Member Body completes their paperwork in a timely manner⁵⁰.
- 5.16. All kittens bred in Australia must be first be registered with a Cat registering body in the state where the kittens are born which is affiliated with an ACF (Inc.), a CCCA body ANCATS or Cats Australia

6. FULL REGISTER

- 6.1. The Full Register is for the purpose of recording the pedigrees of Fully Registered cats. To be classed as Full Register, cats must have at least four generations of immediate ancestry of the same Breed/Type. That is pedigrees which extend back for at least four generations of Fully Registered breeding, or which fulfil the requirements of the ACF (Inc.) Rules under Breed Development Programmes (and these cats having been transferred from Breed Development status).
- 6.2. All pedigrees issued must bear the breed, colour and pattern (as applicable) written out in full (and generation number if applicable) for each cat entered on the pedigree. Pedigrees must be of at least four (4) generations (except where required otherwise by the Breeding Rules⁵¹), clearly legible and to be typed or computer generated with no deletions⁵². Once on Full Register, a cat is no longer subject to checks and examinations of Breed Development Programme status but in some cases, test matings may be required by the Member or Provisional Member Body before Full Registration is permitted⁵³.
- 6.3. Full Registration implies not only that a cat conforms to the Standard of Points in some degree (even if of very poor type), but that it will transmit to its progeny the definitive type of its breed, (coat length and texture in any of the colour or pattern varieties recognised for the breed) and will not transmit alien or

undesirable characteristics of this sort.

- 6.4. If a new colour/pattern variety is admitted to Full Register, then by default all colour/pattern varieties consequent from matings with existing colour/pattern varieties should also be admissible, but they may be limited for a period to provisional status⁵⁴ on a Provisional Standard with no challenge if the Member or Provisional Member Body so decides.
- 6.5. In those breeds where a new variety of colour/pattern/coat texture/length of hair is regarded as undesirable or a serious fault, the potential carrier will not be accepted on Full Register until that potential has been eliminated to the satisfaction of the Member or Provisional Member Body.
- 6.6. A cat or kitten having an ancestor which has been transferred by the breeder to the new owner on the Member or Provisional Member Body's Non-Breeding Form is not eligible for the Full Register unless written permission is received from the breeder of the "non-breeding" cat.

7. RECOGNITION OF NEW BREEDS/VARIETIES

7.1. There are 3 categories for recognition, each with varying requirements:

- 7.1.1. New colours, hair length and texture in existing breeds.
- 7.1.2. Totally new breeds developed under a Breed Development Programme in Australia (e.g. Ocicat, Australian Mist).
- 7.1.3. Breeds, imported into Australia, already recognised, and bred in other countries with an established breed standard and breeding programme that will be followed in Australia⁵⁵.

7.2. NEW COLOURS, HAIR LENGTH AND TEXTURE IN EXISTING BREEDS:

- 7.2.1. Providing that after the original cross to attain new colour or pattern, the only matings are to the established breed (or to other cats of the same Breed Development Programme) and the cats conform to the norm for the breed at that time we envisage no problem with recognition.
- 7.2.2. The Member or Provisional Member Body shall appoint a Committee to assess, and document progress of each generation^{56,57}.

7.3. TOTALLY NEW BREEDS, DEVELOPED UNDER A BREED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME IN AUSTRALIA:

- 7.3.1. The Member or Provisional Member Body shall approve a Breed Development Programme and appoint a Committee to assess and document progress of each generation. Detailed documentation specifying all stages of the program from its inception is required. There must be shown to be an adequate gene pool in this country to maintain health and viability. A veterinary report is an essential requirement to this end. Documentation (refer sub-clause 8.3.4), together with a proposed standard, and a number of such cats are to be made available for inspection and assessment.

7.4. BREEDS ALREADY RECOGNISED IN OTHER COUNTRIES AND IMPORTED INTO AUSTRALIA:

- 7.4.1. Where a breed is recognised by a major world body and a cat/s has been imported into Australia for the first time.
- 7.4.2. A cat imported on full register is accorded challenge status recognition when accepted under the provisions of sub-clauses 5.8 & 5.9. This status is to apply after the point at which ACF (Inc.) recognises the breed and has settled on a standard.^{58,59,60}

8. CRITERIA FOR ASSESSMENT AND RECOGNITION

8.1. For All Categories

- 8.1.1. All proposals for recognition in all categories are to be made to the ACF (Inc.) June General Meeting, by a Member or Provisional Member Body, (not by the individual breeder) which is responsible for assembling all documentation and submitting to the ACF (Inc.) Secretary well in advance of due date for motions to be submitted.
- 8.1.1.1. Cats assessed display an overall similar appearance, distinguishing them as a distinct breed with specific

characteristics.

- 8.I.I.2. The breed has proven its ability to consistently produce itself in terms of type, colour, etc.
- 8.I.I.3. Examples of the breed to be made available for inspection at the time of consideration for recognition at the ACF (Inc.) Judge's Guild GM and/or at the ACF (Inc.) National Show before being considered for recognition at an ACF (Inc.) General Meeting. High resolution images and/or videos of new breeds, varieties and coat colours and patterns can be considered when cats are unavailable
- 8.I.2. Should the ACF (Inc.) Judges Guild AGM recommend to the ACF (Inc.) June General Meeting that Full Recognition with challenge status be granted to the new breed/variety, and it is confirmed by the ACF (Inc.) June General Meeting, this will be effective when subsequent agreement of the Minutes has been received from a majority of Member or Provisional Member Bodies⁶¹.

8.2. NEW COLOURS, HAIR LENGTH AND TEXTURE IN EXISTING BREEDS

- 8.2.1. Type is characteristic of the breed, overall.
- 8.2.2. Coat length/texture is in accordance with the standard.
- 8.2.3. The required coat pattern/colour has been successfully produced in the majority of cats assessed by the Member or Provisional Member Body's appointed Committee.
- 8.2.4. Documentation provided is to cover assessment of each generation, together with information regarding the original outcross and generation status is seen as essential and should be presented with the proposal for recognition.

8.3. NEW BREEDS DEVELOPED WITHIN AUSTRALIA:

- 8.3.1. Breed Development Programmes should be approved by the relevant Member or Provisional Member Body and should be carefully supervised by the Member or Provisional Member Body (as detailed in Clauses 9 and 10). It is strongly recommended that, where possible, during development of the breed/variety, every cat in the program be examined by appropriate Senior Judges and a Veterinarian, and that more than one bloodline be established, either within that Member or Provisional Member Body or in conjunction with breeders in another Member or Provisional Member Body.
- 8.3.2. On completion of the program to the satisfaction of the Member or Provisional Member Body, Full Register status may be granted but not necessarily, challenge status.
- 8.3.3. Application for ACF (Inc.) recognition must be supported by detailed documentation.
- 8.3.4. The documentation to be provided shall consist of:
 - 8.3.4.1. Proposed Standard of Points.
 - 8.3.4.2. Breeding Records, health, and DNA test reports.
 - 8.3.4.3. Pedigrees.
 - 8.3.4.4. Registrations with Generation numbers⁶²;
 - 8.3.4.5. Progress Reports.
 - 8.3.4.6. Reports and recommendations by the Member or Provisional Member Body or their appointed Committee.
 - 8.3.4.7. Reports from Judges of Assessment Classes.
 - 8.3.4.8. Photographs; and
 - 8.3.4.9. Exhibits representative of the new Breed.
- 8.3.5. Special regulations apply to new breeds, developed in Australia by Members of the CCCA or other groups recognised by the ACF (Inc.) and will be assessed on their merits using the guidelines in this sub-clause 8.3.

8.4. BREEDS ALREADY RECOGNISED IN OTHER COUNTRIES AND IMPORTED INTO AUSTRALIA

8.4.1. The documentation to be provided shall consist of:

8.4.1.1. Report about the origin, history, health, genetics, and breeding rules of the breed.

8.4.1.2. Proposed standard from the country of origin.

8.4.1.3. Pictures of the cats, where the single parts of the body can be clearly seen and/or diagrams; and

8.4.1.4. Detailed breed and colour-marked pedigrees, registrations etc.

9. BREED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

9.1. Breeding cats in these programmes is the production of new breeds and varieties by means of outcrossing to other breeds and the development of these breeds and varieties. The ultimate aim must be to produce a cat or cats which are acceptable on Full Register in a recognised breed/variety. (refer to clause 6)

9.2. There are three possibilities:

9.2.1. The breed variety already exists; the breeder is attempting to produce a new bloodline. It is most important for genetic diversity of a breed that this option is available to breeders of established breeds to combat factors such as closed studs and unforeseen events eg. disease outbreak that may reduce genetic diversity, health, and breed survival.

9.2.2. A new colour, pattern variety or hair length of an existing breed; the standard for type exists and must be conformed with and the colour or pattern almost certainly exists in another breed, so the description can be incorporated into the standard for the new breed/variety.

9.2.3. A new breed, incorporating one or more colour/pattern varieties.

9.3. The Member or Provisional Member Body must be convinced that the animals involved will give a reasonable chance of the objective being obtained and that healthy stock will be produced.

9.4. It is required that all cats in these Breed Development Programmes be tested for all known genetic diseases for the breeds involved. Where there is a positive DNA test returned for a particular disease in breeding stock then sub-clause 1.11 is to be followed⁶³.

9.5. The application to the Member or Provisional Member Body for a Breed Development Programme should specifically state the breed or variety that it is hoped to produce and the methods for developing the particular breed or variety.

9.6. It will be the responsibility of the breeder to submit a detailed and comprehensive provisional standard of points for the new breed/variety for approval by the Member or Provisional Member Body; the provisional standard may be modified during or at the end of the development of the new breed/variety.

9.7. It should be noted that one breeding program may include the possibilities of more than one variety being produced. In such a case the proposed program should specify multiple objectives, and, with forethought, the appropriate provisional standards can be readied in advance. Alternatively, the genetic ingredients may include some unknown elements, which may produce a surprise; in this case the breeder should apply to have an additional objective added to the approved program.

9.8. It is recommended that cats kept for breeding of each generation be inspected by Senior (or any qualified/experienced) Judges of the relevant breed group for guidance in choosing breeding cats. Where Senior Judges of the Member or Provisional Member Body are not available the judges can be from other Member or Provisional Member Bodies of ACF (Inc.)⁶⁴.

9.9. Full registration should only be granted at the fourth (or later) generation and only when the Member or Provisional Member Body and its Committee are convinced that the animals are typical of the programmed breed and of sound health.

ACF (Inc.) By-Laws Part 2 – Breeding and Registration Rules

- 9.I0. Ideally, there should be sufficient independent bloodlines to ensure the continued production of healthy animals. In addition to healthy stock, the production of more than one bloodline, should enable breeders and the Member or Provisional Member Body, to arrive at a suitable proposed standard of points by taking note of variations in such features as coat colour/pattern/texture/length, eye colour etc., that may arise in various bloodlines.
- 9.II. Cats and kittens from these programmes to GEN I level, can be assessed in special classes by the Judges who must be given the proposed standard of points beforehand. Such written assessments not only guide the breeder and create an interest in the new breed/variety amongst the Cat Fancy but can also be kept as a record of its progress by the Member or Provisional Member Body. In addition, cats and kittens from these programmes may compete in classes against Full Register kittens and cats as per clause I3.
- 9.I2. It is of the utmost importance that genetically and in health any new breeds/varieties are proven by detailed documentation before recognition is given and that recognition is granted by all Member or Provisional Member Bodies at the same time.

10. REGISTRATION OF CATS FROM BREED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES⁶⁷

- 10.I. The registration of kittens and cats from a Breed Development Programme shall have the generation number after the registration number.
Note: Member or Provisional Member Bodies need to ensure that approved breeding programmes are registered on the ACF (Inc.) Central Breed Development Programme Register described in sub-clause 3.2⁶⁸.
- 10.I2. Foundation Cats: means the felines used to start a new breed (Gen 0)⁶⁹.
- 10.I3. Progeny resembling the intended breed or variety (prototypes) produced from mating Foundation to Foundation or back crossing to the basic breed type will be known as first generation (Gen I) of the intended breed/variety.
- 10.I4. If, in the opinion of the Member or Provisional Member Body or a Committee appointed by the Member or Provisional Member Body, the progeny exhibits enough of the qualities required by the Standard for the Breed and are genetically capable of development, they will be registered as first generation of the new breed/variety and known as Gen I.
- 10.I5. Although GEN I cats may be mated with cats on Full Register, the offspring will be only one generation more than the GEN I parent, e.g. the mating of a Gen I cat to a fully registered cat would produce Gen 2 progeny.
- 10.I6. In certain breeds, dilutions of colour may appear in any generation. All colour variants of the same breed in one litter will be registered with the same generation number.
- 10.I7. Registrations will be grouped according to the breed aimed at, i.e. Longhair, Siamese-type etc. The generation number (denoted by Gen I, Gen 2 etc.) will be included with the registration number and all pedigrees issued must include the Gen number as well as the breed/variety name written in full for each cat stated on the pedigree.
- 10.I8. The offspring of third generation cats (Gen 4) will be eligible for Full Register (that is without a Gen number), if, in the opinion of the Member or Provisional Member Body or its appointed Committee, they are typical of the programmed breed and of sound health. Breeders should apply in writing to have the new breed/variety accepted for Full Register.
- 10.I9. Breeders may use Breed Development Programme stock bred outside the Member or Provisional Member Body's jurisdiction provided that proper records and registrations of the stock are obtained, and approval is given by the Member or Provisional Member Body for its use in the breeding program⁷¹.
- 10.I0. Entire cats and kittens from a Breed Development Programme may be sold/transferred to breeder's interstate, provided that breeder has an approved Breed Development Programme with their registering body and provided that⁷² the transfer is effected by the Member or Provisional Member Body's Registrar on the appropriate form.

ACF (Inc.) By-Laws Part 2 – Breeding and Registration Rules

10.II. Any breach of the regulations will result in the cancellation of the approval for a Breed Development Programme and deregistration of all animals involved. The Member or Provisional Member Body may also proceed to take disciplinary action under its general Rules and Regulations.⁷³

10.I2. Generation Progression in a Breed Development Programme⁷⁴:

Generation 0 mating

Gen 0 x Gen 0 = Gen 1

Gen 0 x Gen 1 = Gen 1

Gen 0 x Gen 2 = Gen 1

Gen 0 x Gen 3 = Gen 1

0 x Full Reg = Gen 1

Generation 1 mating:

Gen 1 x Gen 1 = Gen 2

Gen 1 x Gen 2 = Gen 2

Gen 1 x Gen 3 = Gen 2

Gen 1 x Full Reg = Gen 2

Generation 2 mating:

Gen 2 x Gen 1 = Gen 2

Gen 2 x Gen 2 = Gen 3

Gen 2 x Gen 3 = Gen 3

Gen 2 x Full Reg = Gen 3

Generation 3 mating:

Gen 3 x Gen 1 = Gen 2

Gen 3 x Gen 2 = Gen 3

Gen 3 x Gen 3 = Full Reg (Gen 4)

Gen 3 x Full Reg = Full Reg (Gen 4)

11. ALLOWABLE OUTCROSS

11.I. Allowable Outcross: means a breed to which another breed may be mated without loss of generation status⁷⁵.

11.2. *Without loss of generation* will apply unless there are specific directions to the contrary for a breed in the Breeding Rules Clause I4⁷⁶.

11.3. An allowable outcross may be used to enhance desired characteristics and increase genetic diversity. If a gene pool is limited by low genetic diversity in the breed or a low number of breeding cats in the country then if an outcross is not permitted, it is likely genetic defects will occur more frequently⁷⁷.

11.4. These may include established breeds as well as newer breeds that are still building up a gene pool. The ACF (Inc.) General Meeting (GM) will approve which breeds will be permitted outcrosses and what the permitted outcrosses for these breeds should be. Application for consideration of an outcross for a breed is to be made by a Member or Provisional Member Body for consideration at the ACF (Inc.) General Meeting.

11.5. Allowable outcrosses are listed in the Breeding Rules clause I4. Any look-alike cats produced by such outcrossing will not at any time be returned either to the registry or show classes of the breed and/or breeds being used for outcrossing unless allowed in the clause I4⁷⁸. A condensed version of allowable outcrosses is also shown in the Breeders Notes in the ACF (Inc.) Breed standard⁷⁹.

12. NOVICES⁸⁰

12.I. A Novice cat means a cat taken from the domestic population:

12.I.1. of a particular geographic area that a purebred breed is deemed to have originated, for example Korat, Norwegian Forest Cat, and Turkish Van; or

12.I.2. an Australian domestic cat.

12.2. Novice cats may be accepted into breeds to increase genetic diversity for those breeds shown to have low genetic diversity or of having a low population of breeding cats such that there is a risk of a high inbreeding coefficient developing. The procedure for accepting a novice cat into a breeding program is that it must be judged as “excellent and typical of the breed standard” by at least two senior judges of the breed group.

12.3. The cat must be in good health and:

12.3.1. it must have any DNA test/s currently available for that breed. An Australian domestic cat must have the DNA tests available for all currently known diseases of cats⁸¹.

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- I2.3.2. it is recommended that the cat is tested negative for Leukaemia virus and FIV (Feline Aids) before being added to the breeding program.
- I2.3.3. a certified copy of the original Laboratory certificate results must be forwarded with the request for registration.
- I2.4. It is recommended that selected cat/s be of good temperament and easily handled as a temperament has a heritable genetic component.
- I2.5. Once recognized as a “novice” for a certain breed this cat receives a blank pedigree and a registration number with the word novice in brackets after it.
- I2.6. The novice cat then enters a Breed Development Programme as a foundation cat (Gen 0).

13. ASSESSMENT OF NEW AND DEVELOPING BREEDS/VARIETIES⁸²

- I3.1. Kittens and cats from Breed Development Programmes of ALL BREEDS may compete in classes with Full Register kittens and cats. Cats may be awarded the challenge/AOM certificate. A generation number is required on the challenge certificate, and this is incorporated as part of the cat's registration number (refer sub-clause I0.1). that is recorded on the challenge certificate.
- I3.2. Variant kittens from established Breed Programmes, Breed Development Programmes or Allowable Outcross Programmes may be shown as part of a complete litter in litter classes.
- I3.3. The term Any Other Variety “AOV” is used to classify cats that are the registered offspring of registered parents but are not eligible to enter show classes because they do not have the official requirement for coat colour, coat length or other physical characteristics.

14. BREED/TYPES RECOGNISED BY THE AUSTRALIAN CAT FEDERATION (Inc.)

- I4.1. Unless stated otherwise [eg allowable outcross]⁸⁴ cats of one breed/type may not be mated to cats of another breed/type⁸³.
- I4.2. Pointed to Patched matings are allowed in all breeds where both are accepted patterns. Where progeny are Pointed Bi-colours the colours accepted are all recognised Himalayan (Siamese) colours (including Torties) and white⁸⁵.

I4.3. GROUP I⁸⁶

I4.3.1. BIRMAN

- I4.3.1.1. Pointed coat pattern (Seal, Blue, Chocolate, Lilac, Red, Cream, Caramel & Apricot only and Tortie, Tabby, Tortie Tabby, Silver Tabby, Silver Tortie Tabby, Smoke & Tortie Smokepoint equivalents)⁸⁸

I4.3.2. MAINE COON⁸⁹

- I4.3.2.1. Solid Colour coat pattern (White, Black, Blue, Red, & Cream only)⁹⁰
- I4.3.2.2. Tabby coat pattern (Classic, Mackerel, Spotted, Ticked, Tipped & Shaded only plus Silver & Golden equivalents)⁹²
- I4.3.2.3. Smoke coat pattern
- I4.3.2.4. Broken Colours coat pattern (Tortie, Bi-colour & Van)

I4.3.3. NEBELUNG⁹⁴

- I4.3.3.1. Solid Colour coat pattern (Blue only)

Note:

- a) Allowable outcross: Russian Blue
- b) All Nebelung variants (ie. shorthair) may be used in Nebelung breeding programmes with those not used to be desexed before homing as pets.
- c) Nebelung variants are not to be used in any Russian breeding programme.

I4.3.4. NEVA MASQUERADE⁹⁵

I4.3.4.1. Pointed coat pattern (White, Black, Blue, Red & Cream only) along with Tortie, Tabby, Tortie Tabby, Silver Tabby, Silver Tortie Tabby, Smoke, Tortie Smoke Point equivalents)

I4.3.4.2. Bi-colour pointed coat pattern

Note:

Neva Masquerade & Siberian may be freely intermated and their progeny entered in the appropriate register under their recognised breed/type.

I4.3.5. NORWEGIAN FOREST CAT

I4.3.5.1. Solid Colour coat pattern (White, Black, Blue, Red, Cream & Amber^{*96} [*only recognised this Breed])

I4.3.5.2. Tabby coat pattern (Classic, Mackerel, Spotted, Ticked, Tipped & Shaded only plus Silver, Amber & Golden equivalents)⁹⁷

I4.3.5.3. Smoke coat pattern

I4.3.5.4. Broken Colours coat pattern (Tortie, Bi-colour & Van)

I4.3.6. PERSIAN (LONGHAIR) AND EXOTIC (SHORTHAIR)

I4.3.6.1. Solid Colour coat pattern (White, Black, Blue, Chocolate, Lilac, Red, Cream, Caramel & Apricot only)⁹⁸

I4.3.6.2. Tabby coat pattern (Classic, Mackerel, Spotted & Ticked⁹⁹, Tipped & Shaded only plus Silver & Golden equivalents)¹⁰⁰

I4.3.6.3. Smoke coat pattern

I4.3.6.4. Broken Colours coat pattern (Tortie, Bi-colour¹⁰¹ & Van)

I4.3.6.5. Pointed coat pattern (including Tortie, Tabby, Tortie Tabby, Silver Tabby, Silver Tortie Tabby, Smoke & Tortie Smoke point equivalents)

I4.3.6.6. Any other variety

Note:

Persian/Exotic may be freely intermated^{102, 103} and their progeny entered in the appropriate register under their recognised breed/hair length¹⁰⁴

I4.3.7. RAGDOLL

I4.3.7.1. Pointed coat pattern (Seal, Blue, Chocolate, Lilac, Red, Cream, Caramel & Apricot only and Tortie, Tabby, Tortie Tabby, Silver Tabby, Silver Tortie Tabby, Smoke & Tortie Smoke point equivalents)¹⁰⁵

I4.3.7.2. Bi-colour pointed coat pattern

I4.3.7.3. Mitted pointed coat pattern

I4.3.8. SIBERIAN¹⁰⁶

I4.3.8.1. Solid Colour coat pattern (White, Black, Blue, Red & Cream only)

I4.3.8.2. Tabby coat pattern (Classic, Mackerel, Spotted, Ticked, Tipped & Shaded only plus Silver & Golden equivalents)¹⁰⁷

I4.3.8.3. Smoke coat pattern

I4.3.8.4. Broken Colours coat pattern (Tortie, Bi-colour & Van)

Note:

a) Siberian & Neva Masquerade may be freely intermated and their progeny entered in the appropriate register under their recognised breed/pattern¹⁰⁸

Interim note: Golden and Bimetallic cats and kittens (tabby, tipped, and shaded varieties) should not be penalised for displaying evidence of the Corin wideband gene, including lack of nose liner and pink nose, and/or virtual whitening/off-white/ivory around the whisker pads and chin, neck, chest, belly, and toes. Bimetallic cats and kittens have silver coats with areas of gold. Paw pads and tail tip correspond to the cat's base colour.

14.3.9. TURKISH ANGORA¹⁰⁹

14.3.9.1. Solid Colour coat pattern (White, Black, Blue, Red & Cream only)

14.3.9.2. Tabby coat pattern (Classic, Mackerel, Spotted, Ticked, Tipped & Shaded only)

14.3.9.3. Smoke coat pattern

14.3.9.4. Broken Colours coat pattern (Tortie, Bi-colour & Van)

14.3.10. TURKISH VAN

14.3.10.1. Broken Colours coat pattern - Van (Black, Blue, Red & Cream only, and Tortie, Tabby & Tortie Tabby equivalents)¹¹⁰.

14.4.1. GROUP 2

14.4.2. FOREIGN WHITE (Shorthair & Longhair)^{111 112}

14.4.2.1. Solid Colour coat pattern (White only) (Breed masks colour(s) - only displays as "solid" white pointed coat pattern)

Note:

- a) Foreign White Shorthair and Longhair may be freely intermated. They may be also intermated with those in Group 2 Clause 14.2 & 14.4.4 and their progeny entered in the appropriate register under their recognised breed/type¹¹³.
- b) Blue-eyed Whites from Oriental breeding may have their registration altered to Foreign White on the presentation of a DNA test result showing the genotype to be cscs (pointed) rather than CC (homozygous solid) or Ccs (heterozygous – solid carrying points). Swab to be taken from a micro chipped cat by a vet. The result is to be recorded on the pedigree.
- c) Shorthaired progeny from Group 2 Shorthair x Group 2 Longhair matings to be identified with the suffix "var." in the registration number. Cats with "var." in the registration number are not considered a separate breed.

14.4.3. ORIENTAL SHORTHAIR AND ORIENTAL LONGHAIR (formally Javanese)¹¹⁴

14.4.3.1. Solid Colour coat pattern (White, Black, Blue, Chocolate, Lilac, Red, Cream, Cinnamon, Fawn, Caramel & Apricot only)¹¹⁵

14.4.3.2. Tabby coat pattern (Classic, Mackerel, Spotted, Marble¹¹⁶, Ticked, Tipped & Shaded¹¹⁷ plus, Silver & Golden equivalents)¹¹⁸

14.4.3.3. Smoke coat pattern

14.4.3.4. Broken Colours coat pattern (Tortie, Bi-colour & Van)

Note:

- a) Oriental Shorthair and Longhairs may be freely intermated. They may be also intermated with those in Group 2 Clause 14.4.1 & 14.4.4 and their progeny entered in the appropriate register under their recognised breed/type¹¹⁹.
- b) Blue-eyed Whites from Oriental breeding may have their registration altered to Foreign White on the presentation of a DNA test result showing the genotype to be cscs (pointed) rather than CC (homozygous solid) or Ccs (heterozygous – solid carrying points). Swab to be taken from a micro chipped cat by a vet. The result is to be recorded on the pedigree.
- c) Shorthaired progeny from Group 2 Shorthair x Group 2 Longhair matings to be identified with the suffix "var." in the registration number. Cats with "var." in the registration number are not considered a separate breed¹²⁰.

14.4.5. PETERBALD¹²¹

- 14.4.5.1.** Solid Colour coat pattern (White, Black, Blue, Chocolate, Lilac, Red, Cream, Cinnamon, Fawn, Caramel & Apricot only)¹²²
- 14.4.5.2.** Tabby coat pattern (Classic, Mackerel, Spotted & Ticked only)
- 14.4.5.3.** Broken Colours coat pattern (Tortie, Bi-colour & Van)
- 14.4.5.4.** Pointed/Mink/Sepia coat pattern (along with Tortie, Tabby, Tortie Tabby & Bi-colourpoint equivalents)

Note:

- a) Cats in this breed are recognised in the following coat types: hairless, flock¹²³ or brush. Any other will be noted as "AOV"¹²⁴.
- b) Peterbald may be also intermated, with those in Group 2 Clause 14.4.2 & 14.4.4 (shorthair only) and their progeny entered in the appropriate register as Peterbald¹²⁵. Progeny from such matings is not permitted back into the Siamese/Oriental gene pool but may be used in a Peterbald breeding program.
- c) Cats in this breed may also be mated with Don Sphynx (imported cats only).

14.4.6. SIAMESE (Shorthair) and BALINESE (Longhair)¹²⁶

- 14.4.6.1.** Pointed coat pattern (White, Black, Blue, Chocolate, Lilac, Red, Cream, Cinnamon, Fawn, Caramel, & Apricot only along with Tortie, Tabby, Tortie Tabby, Silver Tabby, Silver Tortie Tabby, Smoke, Tortie Smoke & Bi-colour and Van¹²⁷ equivalents)¹²⁸.

Note:

- a) Siamese & Balinese may be freely intermated. They also may be intermated, with those in Group 2 Clause 14.4.1, & 14.4.2 and their progeny entered in the appropriate register under their recognised breed/type¹²⁹.
- b) Blue-eyed Whites from Oriental breeding may have their registration altered to Foreign White on the presentation of a DNA test result showing the genotype to be cscs (pointed) rather than CC (homozygous solid) or Ccs (heterozygous – solid carrying points). Swab to be taken from a micro chipped cat by a vet. The result is to be recorded on the pedigree.
- c) Shorthaired progeny from Group 2 Shorthair x Group 2 Longhair matings to be identified with the suffix "var." in the registration number. Cats with "var." in the registration number are not considered a separate breed¹³⁰.

14.5.1 GROUP 3

14.5.2 ABYSSINIAN (Shorthair) and SOMALI (Longhair)

- 14.5.2.1** Ticked coat pattern¹³¹ (Tawny, Blue, Cinnamon, Fawn only & Silver Ticked equivalents)¹³²

Note:

- a) Abyssinian & Somali may be freely intermated. Progeny resulting from matings between Abyssinian x Abyssinian or Abyssinian x Somali will be recognised as full register and entered in the appropriate register under their recognised breed/variety.
- b) All shorthaired kittens from matings of Abyssinian x Somali to be identified with the suffix "var" on their registration number. Cats having "var." as part of their registration number are not considered a separate breed.
- c) Abyssinian/Somali progeny resulting from matings with silver Abyssinian/Somalis to have the following notation included on all subsequent pedigrees "This cat has Silver Abyssinian/Somali in its ancestry".

I4.5.4 AUSTRALIAN BOMBAY^{133 134} CEASED RECOGNITION 2013¹³⁵

I4.5.4.1 Solid Colour coat pattern (Black only)

Note:

- a) Allowable outcross: Brown Burmese (Australian).
- b) Consequential to ceasing recognition, Breeders of current registered Australian Bombay's to make a one-time decision for their current cats to be registered as Bombay or Mandalay.

I4.5.5 AMERICAN CURL (Shorthair and Longhair)¹³⁶

I4.5.5.1 Solid Colour coat pattern (White, Black, Blue, Chocolate, Lilac, Red, Cream, Cinnamon, Fawn, Caramel & Apricot only)¹³⁷

I4.5.5.2 Tabby coat pattern (Classic, Mackerel, Spotted, Ticked, Tipped & Shaded ¹³⁸ only and Silver equivalents)¹³⁹

I4.5.5.3 Smoke coat pattern

I4.5.5.4 Broken Colours coat pattern (Tortie, Bi-Colour & Van)

I4.5.5.5 Pointed/Mink/Sepia coat pattern

Note:

- a) American Curl shorthairs/longhairs may be outcrossed with Domestic shorthairs/longhairs. All curled ear progeny resulting from such matings will be recognised as American Curl according to hair length. Straight-eared kittens will be registered as American Curl A.O.V. and may be used in the breeding programme.
- b) Domestics used in the breeding programme must be recorded (registered refer clause 12).

I4.5.6 AMERICAN SHORTHAIR

I4.5.6.1 Solid Colour coat pattern (White, Black, Blue, Red and Cream only)

I4.5.6.2 Tabby coat pattern (Classic, Mackerel, Ticked¹⁴⁰, Tipped & Shaded¹⁴¹ only plus Silver equivalents)¹⁴²

I4.5.6.3 Smoke coat pattern

I4.5.6.4 Broken Colours coat pattern (Tortie, Bi-colour & Van)

I4.5.7 AUSTRALIAN MIST (formally Spotted Mist)

I4.5.6.1 Tabby coat pattern (Spotted and Marble only) (Brown, Blue, Chocolate, Lilac, Caramel, Gold [cinnamon] & Peach [fawn] only)¹⁴³

I4.5.8 BENGAL

I4.5.8.1 Tabby coat pattern (spotted and marble only) (Brown, Blue¹⁴⁴, Seal [pointed, sepia & mink] Charcoal (Brown)¹⁴⁵ & Silver equivalents)^{146 147}

I4.5.9 BOMBAY¹⁴⁸

I4.5.9.1 Solid Colour coat pattern (Black only)

Note:

- a) Allowable outcross: Black American Shorthair and Brown (sable) Burmese (American)¹⁴⁹.
- b) Not to be mated with Burmese or Mandalay.
- c) All breeding cats are to be DNA tested for and proven negative for diseases currently known to exist in that Breed for which DNA testing is currently available. Microchip detail to be provided to confirm accurate identification.

I4.5.9.3 BRITISH SHORTHAIR & LONGHAIR

I4.5.9.4 Solid Colour coat pattern (White, Black, Blue, Chocolate, Lilac, Red, Cream, Cinnamon, Fawn, Caramel & Apricot only)¹⁵⁰

I4.5.9.5 Tabby coat pattern (Classic, Mackerel, Spotted, Ticked¹⁵¹, Tipped & Shaded¹⁵² only plus Silver & Golden equivalents)¹⁵³

I4.5.9.6 Smoke coat pattern

I4.5.9.7 Broken Colours coat pattern (Tortie, Bi-Colour & Van)

I4.5.9.8 Pointed coat pattern (including Tortie, Tabby, Tortie Tabby, Silver Tabby,

I4.5.9.9 Silver Tortie Tabby, Smoke & Tortie Smoke, Silver & Golden Tipped and Shaded Points¹⁵⁴ equivalents)

Note:

Persian may be used in the development of British Longhair but only under a supervised Breed Development programme.

- a) Breeders are recommended to DNA test British Shorthair cats for the longhair gene. This recessive gene may be present in untested cats that have Persian heritage as well as in imported cats that have British Longhair (BLH) heritage. BLH cats are also known as Highland cats (HIG) in the European Cat Fancy and the Britannica in some organisations¹⁵⁵.
- b) No imported cat should be registered British Shorthair or British Longhair if they have breeds other than the ACF (Inc.) accepted outcrosses within the last five (5)¹⁵⁶ generations in their pedigree¹⁵⁷. Member or Provisional Member Bodies may register imported British Shorthair or British Longhair cats that have non-accepted outcross breeds in their five (5)-generation pedigree, in an approved Breed Development Programme for British Shorthair¹⁵⁸.
- c) Where a British Shorthair or British Longhair is allowed as an outcross for another breed the progeny will not be recognised as a British Shorthair or British Longhair.
- d) Where another breed has been used in a British Shorthair or British Longhair mating under an approved Breed Development Programme for any breed including British Shorthair or British Longhair, the progeny of such a mating will be identified with the EMS code to identify the non-British Shorthair or non-British Longhair breed genotype after the registration number ad infinitum¹⁵⁹.
- e) British Shorthair and Longhairs may be freely intermated. Progeny resulting from matings between British Shorthair x British Shorthair or British Shorthair x British Longhair will be recognised as full register and entered in the appropriate register under their recognised breed/variety.
- f) All shorthaired kittens from matings of British Shorthair x British Longhair to be identified with the suffix "var" on their registration number. Cats having "var." as part of their registration number are not considered a separate breed.

Interim note: Golden cats and kittens (tabby, tipped, and shaded varieties) should not be penalised for displaying evidence of the Corin wideband gene, including a lack of nose liner and pink nose and/or virtual whitening/off-white/ivory around the whisker pads and chin, neck, chest, belly, and toes. Paw pads and tail tip correspond to the cat's base colour.

I4.5.10 BURMESE (American Contemporary type)¹⁶⁰

I4.5.10.1 Solid Colour coat pattern (Brown (sable), Blue, Chocolate (Champagne) and Lilac (Platinum) only)¹⁶¹

Note:

American Contemporary Burmese type imported into Australia, is recognised as a separate breed to the Australian/European Burmese; and is allowed as an outcross as part of an approved Breed Development Programme¹⁶² with Australian/European Burmese¹⁶³.

I4.5.I2 BURMESE (Australian/European type)

I4.5.I2.1 Sepia¹⁶⁴ Colour coat pattern (ie. Sepia cbcb) (Brown, Blue, Chocolate, Lilac, Red, & Cream only)¹⁶⁵

I4.5.I2.2 Broken Colours coat pattern (Tortie only and Ticked Tabby)

Note:

- a) Allowable outcross non-agouti Burmese
- b) American Contemporary Burmese type imported into Australia, is recognised as a separate breed to the Australian/European Burmese; and is allowed as an outcross as part of an approved Breed Development Programme.
- c) Full generation sepia patterned (i.e., Burmese Pattern colour expression cbcb) Mandalay AOV is allowable as an outcross. Progeny from Mandalay AOV (cbcb) to a Burmese would be registered as Burmese.
- d) All cats used as outcrosses must be DNA tested for all health tests available for Burmese (American); British Shorthair and Burmese (i.e., breeds used to achieve the Mandalay). They also need to test positive for cbcb and negative for colours not currently recognised in Burmese by ACF (Inc.).
- e) Burmese from a program with American Burmese have an (A) appended to their registration in perpetuity and those from a Mandalay similarly have an (M) appended to their registration in perpetuity. This allows breeders to identify these lines when purchasing breeding cats in the future.
- f) Burmese from tabby breeding to have a (T for tabby) and (s for silver) appended to their registration in perpetuity to allow breeders to identify these lines when purchasing breeding cats in the future.

I4.5.I3 BURMILLA (Shorthair¹⁶⁸ & Longhair¹⁶⁹)

I4.5.I3.1 Tipped/Shaded coat pattern in both Silver and Golden (Black, Brown, Blue, Chocolate, Lilac, Caramel, Red, Cream, Apricot only and Tortie equivalents)¹⁷⁰

Note:

- a) ¹⁷¹Allowable outcross Burmese (Australian/European)¹⁷² All tipped/shaded coat pattern progeny resulting from such matings will be recognised as Burmilla.
- b) All sepia pattern kittens will be registered as Burmilla A.O.V. and may be used in the breeding programme. These are not to go back into the Burmesegene pool.

I4.5.I4 CORNISH REX¹⁷⁴

I4.5.I4.1 Solid Colour coat pattern (White, Black, Blue, Chocolate, Lilac, Red, Cream, Cinnamon, Fawn, Caramel & Apricot only)¹⁷⁵

I4.5.I4.2 Tabby coat pattern (Classic, Mackerel, Spotted, Ticked¹⁷⁶, Tipped & Shaded¹⁷⁷ only plus Silver & Golden equivalents)¹⁷⁸

I4.5.I4.3 Smoke coat pattern

I4.5.I4.4 Broken Colours coat pattern (Tortie, Bi-Colour & Van)

I4.5.I4.5 Pointed coat pattern (including Tortie, Tabby, Tortie Tabby, Silver Tabby, Silver Tortie Tabby, Smoke & Tortie Smoke point equivalents)

I4.5.I4.6 Mink coat pattern (Solid and Tortie colours only)

I4.5.I5 DEVON REX

- I4.5.I5.1 Solid Colour coat pattern (White, Black, Blue, Chocolate, Lilac, Red, Cream, Cinnamon, Fawn, Caramel & Apricot only)
- I4.5.I5.2 Tabby coat pattern (Classic, Mackerel, Spotted, Ticked, Tipped & Shaded only plus Silver & Golden equivalents)
- I4.5.I5.3 Smoke coat pattern
- I4.5.I5.4 Broken Colours coat pattern (Tortie, Bi-colour & Van)
- I4.5.I5.5 Pointed coat pattern (including Tortie, Tabby, Tortie Tabby, Silver Tabby, Silver Tortie Tabby, Smoke & Smoke Tortie point equivalents)
- I4.5.I5.6 Mink coat pattern (Solid and Tortie colours only)

I4.5.I6 EGYPTIAN MAU ¹⁷⁹

- I4.5.I6.1 Tabby coat pattern (spotted only) (Black [bronze], Black Silver & Black Smoke only)¹⁸⁰

I4.5.I7 JAPANESE BOBTAIL (Shorthair) and (Longhair)

- I4.5.I7.1 Solid Colour coat pattern (White, Black, Blue, Red & Cream only)
- I4.5.I7.2 Tabby coat pattern (Classic and Mackerel only)
- I4.5.I7.3 Broken Colours coat pattern (Tortie, Bi-colour and Tri-colour)

I4.5.I8 KORAT

- I4.5.I8.1 Solid Colour coat pattern (Blue only)¹⁸²

Note: Records to be kept for all progeny other than blue from Korat matings.

I4.5.I9 LA PERM (Shorthair and Longhair)¹⁸³

- I4.5.I9.1 Solid Colour coat pattern (White, Black, Blue, Chocolate, Lilac, Red, Cream, Cinnamon, Fawn, Caramel & Apricot)¹⁸⁴

- I4.5.I9.1.I** Tabby coat pattern (Classic, Mackerel, Spotted, Ticked, Tipped & Shaded only plus Silver equivalents)¹⁸⁵

- I4.5.I9.2 Smoke coat pattern

- I4.5.I9.3 Broken Colours coat pattern (Tortie, Bi-Colour & Van)

- I4.5.I9.4 Pointed/Mink/Sepia coat pattern

- I4.5.I9.5 Karpati coat pattern (Solid, Tabby, Shaded & Pointed)¹⁸⁶

Note:

- a) La Perm may be outcrossed with Domestic shorthairs/longhairs¹⁸⁷. All curly progeny resulting from such matings will be recognised as La Perm according to hair length. Straight-coated kittens will be registered as La Perm A.O.V. and may be used in the breeding programme.
- b) Domestics used in the breeding programme must be recorded (registered refer to clause I2)¹⁸⁸

I4.5.20 LYKOI¹⁸⁹

- I4.5.20.1 Solid Colour coat pattern (Black Roan only)

Note:

- a) Permissible Outcrosses: Solid black Domestic Shorthair. Due to the limited gene pool available, any cat naturally born to have the sparse hairless and roan, regardless of show standard, can be used for breeding only. They can be used in showing if they meet the standard.
- b) Breeders are to provide health reports to the relevant Member Body and the ACF Secretary and continue DNA testing as appropriate *for consideration at the Annual June ACF (Inc) GM.*
- c) Domestics used in the breeding programme must be registered (refer clause I2)¹⁹⁰.

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I4.5.2I MANDALAY¹⁹¹

I4.5.2I.1 Solid Colour coat pattern (Black, Blue, Chocolate, Lilac, Red, Cream, Cinnamon, Fawn Caramel & Apricot)¹⁹²

I4.5.2I.2 Broken Colours coat pattern (Tortie only)

Note:

- a) Allowable outcross Burmese.
- b) The offspring of Mandalay programs, except full generation sepia patterned (i.e., Burmese colour expression cb cb), are not allowed to be introduced to the Burmese gene pool. ¹⁹³
- c) All offspring of Mandalay programs DNA tested cbcb will be designated Mandalay AOV.

I4.5.22 MANX (Shorthair) and Cymric (Longhair) ¹⁹⁴¹⁹⁵

I4.5.22.1 Solid Colour coat pattern (White, Black, Blue, Red & Cream only)

I4.5.22.2 Tabby coat pattern (Classic, Mackerel, Spotted, Tipped & Shaded only plus Silver & Golden equivalents)¹²⁰

I4.5.22.3 Smoke coat pattern

I4.5.22.4 Broken Colours coat pattern (Tortie, Bicolour & Van)

Note:

- a) Manx/Cymric may be mated:
 - i) with British Shorthairs¹⁹⁶¹⁹⁷¹⁹⁸ and British Longhair but only every alternate generation; and
 - ii) except for chocolate, lilac, cinnamon, fawn, caramel, and apricot-coloured cats and those indicating hybridization with Himalayan coat pattern [ie Siamese colour restriction] and Abyssinian ticked tabby, to take effect from 1 January 2016.
 - iii) within the breed group, except for Rumpy x Rumpy.
 - iv) but under no circumstances to domestic non-pedigree cats.
- b) For breeding purposes, only the Manx/Cymric breed group comprises the following tail lengths:
 - i) Rumpy,
 - ii) Rumpy Riser (a rise of bone at the end of the spine which does not stop the hand)¹⁹⁹
 - iii) Stumpy (maximum length of tail 3cm)
 - iv) Tailed these cannot be used with British Shorthairs or British Longhairs or any British Shorthair or British Longhair program²⁰⁰
- c) Rumpy and Rumpy Riser are judged together and Stumpy in their own classes. Tailed are not shown.
- d) **Important:** The Manx taillessness gene can have serious health and welfare complications. Therefore, it is highly recommended that new Manx or Cymric breeders read the ACF (Inc.) Policy for Breeding Manx and Cymric and undertake to have an experienced Manx or Cymric breeder as a mentor and work closely with their veterinarian²⁰¹. **Appendix I,**
- e) The GCCF Manx breeding policy can be found by entering 'Manx' in the Search box on the GCCF home page: <http://www.gccfcats.org>

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I4.5.23 MUNCHKIN²⁰²

I4.5.23.1 Solid Colour coat pattern (White, Black, Blue, Chocolate, Lilac, Red, Cream)

I4.5.23.2 Tabby coat pattern (Classic, Mackerel, Spotted, Ticked, Tipped & Shaded only plus Silver equivalents)

I4.5.23.3 Smoke coat pattern

I4.5.23.4 Broken Colours coat pattern (Tortie, Bi-colour & Van)

I4.5.23.5 Pointed coat pattern

Note:

- a) Allowable outcross Domestic Shorthair and Longhair.
- b) All Munchkin variants (ie normal leg length) maybe used in Munchkin breeding programmes with those not used to be desexed before homing aspets.
- c) Munchkins are not to be used in other Breed programs.
- d) A Policy for Breeding Munchkins is attached

Appendix 3 ²⁰³

I4.5.24 OCICAT

I4.5.24.1 Tabby coat pattern (Spotted only) (Black, Blue, Chocolate, Lilac, Cinnamon & Fawn only plus Silver equivalents)²⁰⁴

Note:

- a) Allowable outcross Abyssinian (including Silver), for kittens born before 31/12/2030²⁰⁵.
- b) Cats with a Classic Tabby pattern are classed as Any Other Variety [AOV]. They²⁰⁶:
 - i) can be shown in assessment classes (litter/kittens/cats)
 - ii) cannot be awarded a challenge (ie adults can be shown only in assessment classes); but
 - iii) can be used in breeding programs.

I4.5.25 PIXIEBOB (Shorthair and Longhair)²⁰⁷

I4.5.25.1 Tabby coat pattern (Brown spotted only)

I4.5.26 RUSSIAN

I4.5.26.1 Solid Colour coat pattern (Black, Blue & White only)²⁰⁸

I4.5.27 SCOTTISH FOLD (Shorthair & Longhair) and SCOTTISH SHORTHAIR & LONGHAIR

I4.5.27.1 Solid Colour coat pattern (Black, Blue, Chocolate, Lilac, Red, Cream, Cinnamon, Fawn, Caramel & Apricot only) ²⁰⁹

I4.5.27.2 Tabby coat pattern (Classic, Mackerel, Spotted, Ticked,²¹⁰ Tipped & Shaded only plus Silver and Golden equivalents) ²¹¹

I4.5.27.3 Smoke coat pattern

I4.5.27.4 Broken Colours coat pattern (Tortie, Bi-colour & Van)

I4.5.27.5 Pointed coat pattern (including Tortie, Tabby, Tortie Tabby, Silver Tabby Silver Tortie Tabby, Smoke & Tortie Smoke point equivalents)

Note:

- a) A cat with folded ears is a Full Register Fold if it is produced from ²¹²²¹³;
- b) Fold to Scottish Shorthair (ie. straight eared offspring of Fold)
- c) Fold to British Shorthair or British Longhair
- d) Fold to American Shorthair²¹⁴
and that an unbroken line of Scottish Folds is evident through the whole pedigree. ie. at least four (4) generations from the original outcross.
- e) Scottish Fold to Scottish Fold mating is not permitted ²¹⁵.
- f) The Scottish Shorthair and/or Scottish Longhair may only be bred with Scottish Fold or Scottish Shorthair. They cannot be used with British Shorthair or British Longhair or American Shorthair or in any British Shorthair or British Longhair or American Shorthair program²¹⁶.

Important: The fold ear gene can have serious health and welfare complications. Therefore, it is highly recommended that new Scottish Fold breeders read the ACF Policy for Breeding Scottish Fold and undertake to have an experienced Scottish Fold breeder as a mentor and work closely with their veterinarian. **Appendix 2**²¹⁷,

14.5.28 SELKIRK REX (Shorthair & Longhair) ²¹⁸

- 14.5.28.1** Solid Colour coat pattern (Black, Blue, Chocolate, Lilac, Red, Cream, Cinnamon, Fawn, Caramel & Apricot only).
- 14.5.28.2** Tabby coat pattern (Classic, Mackerel, Spotted, Ticked, ²¹⁹ Tipped & Shaded ²²⁰ only plus Silver and Golden equivalents)²²¹.
- 14.5.28.3** Smoke coat pattern.
- 14.5.28.4** Broken Colours coat pattern (Tortie, Bi-colour & Van).
- 14.5.28.5** Pointed coat pattern.

Note:

Selkirk Rex may be outcrossed²²² with British Shorthair,²²³ British Longhair and American Shorthair²²⁴.

Selkirk Rex may be outcrossed with Persians or Exotic Shorthairs until 1st January 2026. All curly progeny resulting from such matings will be recognised as Selkirk Rex according to hair length. Straight-coated kittens will be registered as Selkirk Rex A.O.V. and may be used in the breeding programme ²²⁵. Any straight coated kittens/cats not required for breeding must be desexed before leaving the breeder/owner's

possession²²⁶. They cannot be used with British Shorthair or British Longhair in any British Shorthair or British Longhair programme²²⁷.

14.5.29 SINGAPURA

- 14.5.29.1** Ticked coat pattern (Brown only)²²⁸

14.5.30 SNOWSHOE²²⁹

- 14.5.30.1** Pointed coat pattern (Seal, Blue, Chocolate, Lilac, Red, Cream, Caramel & Apricot only along with Tortie, Tabby, Tortie Tabby, Silver Tabby Silver Tortie Tabby, Smoke & TortieSmoke point equivalents)
- 14.5.30.2** Bi-colour coat pointed pattern
- 14.5.30.3** Mitted coat pointed pattern

Note:

- a) Snowshoes may be outcrossed with Siamese and suitable Domestic Shorthairs within an approved Breed Development Programme. Any kittens/cats not required for breeding must be desexed before leaving the breeder/owner's possession.
- b) Domestics used in the breeding programme must be recorded (registered refer clause 12)²³⁰

14.5.31 **SPHYNX**²³¹

14.5.31.1 Solid Colour coat pattern (Black, Blue, Chocolate, Lilac, Red, Cream, Cinnamon, Fawn, Caramel & Apricot only)

14.5.31.2 Tabby coat pattern

14.5.31.3 Broken Colours coat pattern (Tortie, Bi-colour & Van)

14.5.31.4 Pointed/Mink coat pattern

14.5.32 **TONKINESE**

14.5.32.1 Mink coat pattern (ie Burmese/Siamese intermediate colour expression²³²) Seal, Blue, Chocolate, Lilac, Red, Cream, Cinnamon, Fawn, Caramel & Apricot only plus Tortie equivalents²³³²³⁴.

14.5.32.2 Sepia coat pattern (ie Burmese colour expression cbcb)²³⁵²³⁶/Pointed coat pattern (ie Siamese pattern colour expression cs cs) (Solid colours only)²³⁷.

Note:

- a) Outcrossing to Burmese or Siamese (with or without Oriental cat heritage) is only permitted when an outcross has not occurred in the previous generation (ie. Tonkinese with a Burmese or Siamese parent are not to be outcrossed with Burmese or Siamese)
- b) Ticked tabby Burmese are not to be used in Tonkinese breeding programs. Except within an approved Breed Development Programme for tabby Tonkinese.
- c) Siamese with white spots or patches, bi-colour, or van patterns cannot be used in Tonkinese breeding programs.
- d) Silver Siamese cannot be used in Tonkinese breeding programs. It is recommended that Siamese with known silver heritage not be used in Tonkinese breeding programs. Except under ACF Member Body supervision that adds (s) to kitten registration numbers and recommends DNA testing for Silver Inhibitor (refer to subclause 5.7.2).
- e) Tabby point Siamese are not to be used in Tonkinese breeding programs. Except within an approved Breed Development Programme for tabby Tonkinese.
- f) The offspring of Tonkinese programs, are not to be introduced to other breed programs.

14.5.33 **TOYGER**²³⁸

14.5.33.1 Tabby coat pattern (Brown modified mackerel only).

Note:

- a) There is to be DNA testing for the Longhair gene.
- b) Not to be bred in silver.

14.6.1. **GROUP 4**²³⁹ Companion Cats (domestic and part pedigree).

14.6.1.1. All colours, patterns, longhair & shorthair.

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EMS BREED CODING SYSTEM

The FIFe's Easy Mind System (EMS) simplifies and replaces the combination of letters and numbers used to identify cats. Below is the coding as it applies to ACF recognised Breeds/Colours/Patterns.

RECOGNISED BREEDS:

The first part of the EMS code, written in uppercase letters, denotes the breed.

Group 1:

Birman (breed is actually 'Sacred Birman')
Exotic Shorthair
Maine Coon
Neva Masquerade
Nebelung
Norwegian Forest
Ragdoll
Persian
Siberian
Turkish Angora
Turkish Van

SBI
EXO
MCO
NEM
NEB
NFO
RAG
PER
SIB
TUA
TUV

Selkirk Rex (longhair)
Selkirk Rex (shorthair)
Singapura
Snowshoe
Somali
Sphynx
Tonkinese
Toyger

SRL
SRS
SIN
SNO
SOM
SPH
TOS
TGR²⁴²

Group 2:

Balinese
Foreign White (longhair)
Foreign White (shorthair)
Oriental (longhair)
Oriental (shorthair)
Peterbald
Siamese

BAL
BAL w 67
SIA w 67
OLH
OSH
PEB
SIA

Group 3:

Abyssinian
American Curl (longhair)
American Curl (shorthair)
American Shorthair
Australian Mist
Bengal
Bombay (Shorthair USA derived)
British Longhair
British Shorthair
Burmilla Shorthair
Burmilla Longhair
Burmese (American Style)
Burmese
Japanese Bobtail Longhair
Japanese Bobtail Shorthair
Cornish Rex
Cymric
Devon Rex
Egyptian Mau
Korat
LaPerm Longhair
Shorthair
Lykoi

ABY
ACL
ACS
AMS
AUM
BEN
BOM
BLH
BSH²⁴⁰
BML
BML 81##
BUA##
BUR
JBL²⁴¹
JBT
CRX
CYM
DRX
MAU
KOR
LPL LaPerm
LPS
LYO

Mandalay MDY##

Manx MAN

Munchkin (Longhair) MUL

Munchkin (Shorthair) MUS

Ocicat OCI

Pixiebob (Longhair) PXL##

Pixiebob (Shorthair) PXS##

Russian RUS

Scottish Fold (Longhair) SFL##

Scottish Fold (Shorthair) SFS##

Scottish Longhair SCL##

Scottish Shorthair SCS##

RECOGNISED COLOURS:

The second part of the EMS code, which identifies a cat's colour, is always written in lower case letters.

a = blue

b = chocolate = lilac

d = red

e = cream

f = black tortie

g = blue tortie

h = chocolate tortie

j = lilac tortie

m = dilute modifier colour (Dm)

am = caramel (blue based)

cm = caramel (lilac based)

pm = caramel (fawn based)

gm = caramel tortie (blue based)

jm = caramel tortie (lilac based)

rm = caramel tortie (fawn based)

em = apricot (based on cream)

ea *m = apricot (blue based*)

ec *m = apricot (lilac based)

ep *m = apricot (fawn based)

n = black

o = cinnamon

p = fawn

q = cinnamon tortoiseshell

r = fawn tortoiseshell

s = silver

w = white

x = any unrecognised colour

y = golden

nt = amber (only NFO)

at = light amber (only NFO)

ft = amber tortie (only NFO)

gt = light amber tortie (only NFO)

subject to CFA coding for tri-colour [mi-ke JBT].

'n' comes from the French noir, meaning black. Includes full expression Burmilla; seal (in Himalayan patterned cats), brown (in Bengal, Burmese, some Burmilla [n 31] and Tonkinese [n 32]) tawny (in Abyssinian, Somali and Ocicat).

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RECOGNISED PATTERNS

The third part of the EMS code, which identifies a cat's pattern, is also written in lower case letters.

- 01 = van
- 02 = harlequin (not an ACF pattern)
- 03 = bicolor
- 04 = mitted (only applicable to Ragdoll and Snowshoe ##)
- 05 = snowshoe (only applicable to Snowshoe)
- 09 = unspecified amount of white (eg: locket)
- 11 = shaded
- 12 = tipped (shell)
- 14 = Charcoal
- 21 = unspecified tabby pattern
- 22 = classic (blotched) tabby
- 23 = mackerel tabby
- 24 = spotted tabby
- 25 = ticked tabby
- 28 = Karpati
- 31 = Burmese pattern (cbcb)
- 32 = Mink (FIFe 'Tonkinese') pattern (cbcs)
- 33 = Himalayan (pointed) pattern
- 34 = Roan (amelanistic hair) only applicable to Lykoi

Note: Tonkinese: In ACF, we recognise this breed, whereas FIFe does not and uses the breed name to indicate mink pattern in the breeds in which it occurs.

RECOGNISED EYE COLOURS

The next element of the EMS code is a numerical designation for eye colour, which must be used with breeds that are judged in separate classes according to eye colour.

- 61 = blue eyed
- 62 = orange eyed
- 63 = odd eyed
- 64 = green
- 65 = Burmese eye colour
- 66 = Mink (Tonkinese cbcs) eye colour
- 67 = Siamese eye colour

BREED SPECIFIC CODES

These codes have been developed for breeds that have special characteristics:

Tail Codes

Codes that apply to only the Manx and its longhaired counterpart, the Cymric to indicate the amount of tail.

- 51 = rumpy (no tail)
- 52 = rumpy riser (a tiny rise in the bone at the end of the spine)
- 53 = stumpy (a rudimentary tail not longer than 3-4 cm [1.2 to 1.6 inches])
- 54 = longie (a regular or near regular tail these cats are used for breeding but may not be shown)

Ear Codes:

Codes that designate the ear type

The American Curl in both short and longhaired versions which although having a "curled ear" may produce straight eared offspring.

- 71 = straight ears
- 72 = curled ears

NOTE: The ear code is not applied to the Scottish Fold in both short and long-haired versions which may also produce straight eared offspring although it has a folded ear itself as ACF recognises the straight eared variety as a separate breed Scottish Shorthair/Longhair.

Coat Codes:

- 81 = LH (only applicable to PEB, BML ##)
- 82 = SH (only applicable to PEB)
- 83 = Brush (only applicable to PEB)
- 84 = Straight (only applicable to LPS/LPL & SRS/SRL ##)

Toe code:

91 = Polydactyl (Pixiebob only) ##

subject to change, pending FIFe approval

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EMS USER GUIDE

As applicable to ACF recognised Breeds colours patterns. A grey background in the text is used to highlight examples.

General principles and restrictions Please note the following general principles and restrictions:

- An asterisk [*] stands for any information according to the EMS System.
- Individual EMS codes will always be separated from other by a space unless indicated otherwise.
- Individual EMS codes are always shown in ascending order.
- If a breed is limited to only one specific occurrence of a trait, the code for this trait is never used in that full EMS code.

Breeds

The names of the breeds are always indicated in three capital letters.

PERBRI

Non-recognised breeds (non)

If the cat belongs to a non-recognised breed, always put 'non' after the breed code.

AMW non (eg American Wirehair)

Non-recognised varieties (x)

If the cat belongs to a non-recognised variety, write an 'x' before the colour code.

MCO x am

Colours (a, b, c, etc.)

The colour codes are always indicated in lower case letters BRI a

NFO nt

Note: the codes for amber (*t) are only applicable to NFO. If the cat's breed is limited to only one colour and the cat doesn't show any pattern, don't use any colour code. BOM (and not BOM n)

Silver (s) / golden (r)

If the cat shows silver or golden, it will always have a lower case 's' or 'y', which is, [except in the case of amber(*t)], not separated by a space from its main colour code.

PER *sBRI *y

The code for silver or for golden may not be used for hairless breeds (SPH & PEB), regardless of the cat's genotype. Dilute modifier (m)

The code for dilute modifier is not separated by a space from its main colour code.

Amount of White (01-09)

If the cat shows an amount of white, write the code for that amount of white.

PER *01

BRI *03

Code 04 is only applicable to RAG

Code 05 is only applicable to SNO If the cat's breed is limited to only one kind of white spotting, do not use any code. TUV * (and not TUV * 01)

Tabby Patterns (11, 12, 21-25)

If the cat is agouti, the code for the pattern code must be indicated.

PER *11BRI *22

If the cat's breed is limited to only one pattern, do not use any additional code for pattern

ABY n (and not ABY n 25) Exception is

OCI * 24

If the cat's breed is limited to only one colour / pattern, do not use any additional code for colour nor for pattern.

SIN (and not SIN n 25)

The tabby pattern for cats with an amount of white 03 or 09 must be identifiable (22-25) and the code 2I may not be used.

PER * 03 22 (and not PER * 03 21) CRX * 09 24 (and not CRX * 03 21) Since it is often hard to determine the kind of tabby pattern, code 2I must always be used in case of:

- Tabby pointed or hairless breeds RAG * 04 21 (and not RAG * 04 22)

SPH * 03 21 (and not SPH * 03 24)

- Tabby cats with the amount of white 01, including tabby TUV PER * 01 21 (and not PER * 01 22) TUV * 21 (and not TUV * 23)

The codes of 11, 12, & 22 to 25 may not be used here, regardless of the cat's genotype or phenotype.

Pointed patterns (31-33)

If the cat is pointed, you must use the appropriate code

PER * 33SPH * 32

If the cat's breed is limited to only one pointed variety, do not use any code for pointed

BUR * (and not BUR * 31) SIA * (and not SIA * 33)

Tail (51-54)

These codes are only applicable to MAN and CYM.

Code 54 is a non-recognised variety for showing for MAN / CYM.

MAN x * 54

Eye Colour (61-67)

The code for eye colour must be used if:

- The cat is white (w); or
- The cat is non-pointed; and has an amount of white (01)

PER * 01 63TUV * 62

The code for eye colour also must be used for EXO, PER or BRI if;

- The cat is a silver tabby (*s2*); and
- Its variety is not limited to one eye colour.

PER * s 22 62, PER * s 22 64 BRI * 03 24 62, BRI * s 03 24 64

The code for eye colour is *never* used if:

- The cat's breed is ABY, BEN, BML, OCI or SOM; or
- The cat's breed is limited to only one eye colour.

BUR * (and not BUR * 65) RUS (and not RUS *

64) The exception is:

SIA / BAL w 67 (and not SIA / BAL w)

- The cat's variety is limited to only one eye colour.

PER * 03 (and not PER * 03 62) BRI a (and not BRI a 62)

MAU ns 24 (and not MAU ns 24 64)

- The cat's breed EUR or its breed is judged in groups, *always except* for white (w) and non-pointed van (01) varieties

MCO n (and not MCO n 62)

NFO ns 22 (and not NFO ns 22 62)

- The exception is PEB (all coat types judged together).

Ears (71-72)

These codes are applicable to ACS/ACL

Code 71 is for non-recognised variety for showing for ACS/ACL.

ACS x * 71

Coat Structure (81-84)

These codes for coat structure are only applicable to BML, JBT, SIA w

67, (81), PEB (81-83) LPS/LPL and

SRS/SRL (84). BML * 81

PEB * 82, PER * 83, LPS * 84

Toe code (91)

This code is only applicable to Polydactyl PXS/PXL, PXS * 91

Appendix One

ACF (Inc.) BREEDING POLICY FOR THE MANX AND CYMRIC CAT

Effective January 2016

THIS POLICY IS TO BE APPLIED IN CONJUNCTION WITH ACF (INC.) BY-LAWS PART 2 BREEDING AND REGISTRATION RULES²⁴⁵

Note: The Governing Council of the Cat Fancy UK (GCCF) is country of origin of the Manx and Cymric cat. The GCCF have a *Recommended Breeding Policy for the Manx Cat, First Edition*, published in June 2011 <http://www.gccfcats.org/Portals/0/Manx.BP.pdf> This GCCF document should be read as a reference document and 'GCCF sections' of it have been referred to in this ACF Policy.

Origins and History

Since the GCCF Recommended Breeding Policy for the Manx cat, was published in June 2011; scientists have discovered four allelic DNA mutations in the T-gene of the Manx cat responsible for the short tails in the Manx cat. These mutations are dominant, and homozygosity is presumed to result in early embryonic lethality.

Refer:

GCCF Recommended Breeding Policy for the Manx Cat, First Edition, published June 2011 section 2.0.

Buckingham KJ, McMillin MJ, Brassil MM, Shively KM, Magnaye KM, Cortes A, Weinmann AS, Lyons LA, Bamshad MJ.

Multiple mutant T alleles cause haploinsufficiency of Brachyury and short tails in Manx cats. *Mammalian Genome*. 2013 Oct; 24 (9-10): pages 400-8.

First Manx cats in Australia

Manx cats have a very long history in Australia. Indeed, the catalogue of Victorian Kennel and Poultry Club Show in 1895 indicates that Manx cats were quite popular with 8 being entered in the show. Subsequently many other dedicated breeders have bred and shown these captivating cats including Mrs. Rae Morgan who showed 'Encore' Manx in NSW, Victoria, Northern Territory and Queensland from 1960.

Refer:

Where did we come from? (The origins of the cat fancy and pedigree cats in Australia) by Lesley Morgan-Blythe, ACF Yearbook, 2004.

Research by John Richardson and Julie Walker, March 2015 as well as email correspondence from Cat Association of the Northern Territory, June 2016²⁴⁶.

Background

In some instances, the ACF requirements for breeding Manx and Cymric cats differ from the GCCF Recommended Breeding Policy for the Manx Cat. For example, in GCCF section 7.1 the GCCF recommendation that:

"Manx cats to be used for breeding should be given a health screen by a veterinary practitioner and certified free from any overt physical or health defects eg intestinal or neurological defects"

does not appear in the ACF (Inc.) Rules, Regulations and By-Laws Part 2 Breeding and Registration Rules.

While the ACF (Inc.) does not require health screening by a veterinarian for breeding Manx cats, or a certificate that white kittens are free from deafness prior to being registered, the ACF (Inc.) By-Laws Part 2 Breeding and Registration Rules recommends that:

"Health must be the overriding consideration in any breeding program".

Also, cat breeders need to ensure compliance with current Federal and State government legislation and Local regulation applying to the keeping, breeding, management and selling of cats as well as ensuring their Member Body requirements are adhered to.

ACF (Inc.) By-Laws Part 2 – Breeding and Registration Rules

The ACF (Inc.) disallows Rumpy to Rumpy matings, whilst GCCF allows Rumpy to Rumpy matings, with a restriction to frequency of such matings being specified, otherwise progeny is refused registration.

Refer:

GCCF section 7.I

ACF (Inc.) By-Laws Part 2 Breeding and Registration Rules

Manx Health and Genetic Defects; Effects of the Manx Mutation

A radiographic study of Manx cats by Howell and Siegel (1966), found that Manx cats had a reduction in the number of vertebrae and length of vertebrae when compared to domestic cats. The study concluded with:

“The greater the deletion in the number of lumbar, sacral, and caudal vertebrae, the greater the associated malformations and the higher the juvenile mortality rate”.

The GCCF section 6.0 also acknowledges that:

“the gene’s actions when shortening the spine may go too far: Resulting in overall fewer spinal vertebrae..... These manifestations are highly undesirable and breeding programs should be followed to minimise any occurrence of these latter effects. Inclusion of tailed Manx and minimising mating of two Manx with shorter than average backs can help minimise these adverse occurrences in Manx breeding. Associated symptoms when the Manx gene over-shortens the spine are, weak hind legs/difficulty walking, damage to the spinal cord and defects in innervations with associated problems with the bowels, bladder, and digestion”.

Thus, while anecdotal evidence is reassuring that:

“Manx and Cymric cats have been bred successfully without health issues in Australia and overseas by various breeders”.

it is absolutely essential that Manx cat breeders be aware of the possible “undesirable manifestations” of the Manx mutation that are summarised at length in the ‘GCCF Recommended Breeding Policy for the Manx cat’ in sections 6.0 and 7.I and by Buckingham et al, 2013, as well as ensuring that:

*“Both kittens and adults must be scrutinised closely for any of these defects and this information used in determining ongoing breeding practices. Any adults displaying any of the above symptoms **must not** be used for breeding.”*

and veterinary care must be sought for any Manx cats and kittens that display health and/or welfare issues, “including urinary or faecal incontinence” as well as subtler and less dramatic distal spinal deformities.

Refer:

GCCF section 6.0 and 7.I

Howell J M and Siegel PB. Morphological Effects of the Manx Factor in Cats. J. Hered 57(3) 1966, pages 100-104

Collection of previous email correspondence from Manx breeders to John Richardson, March 2015.

Selection of Breeding Manx

Regarding managing the effects of the Manx mutation, the GCCF section 6.0 states that:

“With care and proper breeding management, the health and the Manx life expectancy is the same as any other breed of cats.”

Furthermore, experiences from breeders of Manx cats such as Jane Hellman have found that:

“If you are sensible in your choice of breeding stock, that is using absolutely sound cats, there should be few problems”.

ACF (Inc.) By-Laws Part 2 – Breeding and Registration Rules

Thus, it is important that breeders have a well-managed and well-understood breeding program for Manx cats. Breeders need to ensure that they are not breeding for overly short backs ie where the length of the back is not in proportion to the entire cat, with the height of hindquarters equal to the entire cat. In addition, to reduce the possibility of adverse occurrences in Manx breeding, it is recommended that breeders ensure that they are including Tailed Manx ie. cats with “*a regular or near regular tail*” every second or third generation in their breeding program as well as considering outcrossing to British Shorthair or British Longhair in accordance with ACF (Inc.) By-Laws Part 2 Breeding and Registration Rules.

Also, the use of DNA testing for known coat colours and inherited diseases; radiology and veterinary advice may assist breeders with identifying suitable healthy cats for Manx and Cymric breeding programs. Any defective individual Manx cat or outcross cat should clearly not be used for showing or breeding under any circumstances and breeders should seek veterinary advice about managing the health status of such cats.

The ‘GCCF Recommended Breeding Policy for the Manx cat’ in sections 6.0 credits: “*the addition of folic acid to a queen’s diet prior to, during and for 10 days after mating*” as a factor in reducing the effects of the Manx mutation. Although the research on the benefits of adding dietary folic acid was on humans, supplementation may be of some benefit to Manx cats and is recommended until further research has been conducted.

Refer:

GCCF section 6.0 and 7.1

The Manx Cat, J. Hellman. Cats and Catdom Annual, 1979. ACF Book of Standards.

Outcrossing Manx and Cymric cats in this ACF (Inc.) Policy

Type: Size and Weight of Manx cats

Type, requiring that Manx cats have a usual gait and walk normally, and Size and Weight are of great importance due to defect or health concerns. Thus, these aspects are detailed further in this ACF Policy to assist breeders, judges, and registrars, as well as enabling the public to avoid cats which may have defects or health issues.

Type: Manx gait

“Manx have a usual gait and walk normally”.

A “Hopping Gait” is a deformity, and such is well known to breeders and judges, particularly since publication in 1965 by the Isle of Man veterinarian and Manx breeder, D. W. Kerruish of the Manxland prefix, as well as the GCCF removing the Hopping Gait from its Manx cat Standard circa 1979.

Renowned GCCF Manx Breeder, Jane Hellman of Tattleberry Manx, unequivocally states in her 1979 article The Manx Cat:

“This was the best thing that the GCCF, in consultation with the Shorthaired Cat Society could have done as hoppers are deformed cats.”

Refer:

GCCF section 5.1 and 5.10

The Manx Cat 1965. D. W. Kerruish, M.R.C.V.S. Nelson Press Co. Ltd. 3rd edition The Manx Cat, J. Hellman.

Cats and Catdom Annual 1979.

Manx breeders and judges in Australia need to be aware, that “Hoppers”, as Manx cats with a hopping or bobbing, ‘rabbit-like’ gait are generally known, are deformed. Any Manx cat that is presented for judging and is unable to walk normally and/or stand properly needs to be disqualified under the ACF (Inc.) Rules and Faults concerning disqualifications in the ACF (Inc.) Book of Standards.

ACF (Inc.) By-Laws Part 2 – Breeding and Registration Rules

Refer:

ACF (Inc.) Book of Standards.

Manx cats in The Book of the Cat, Edited by M. Wright, and Sally Walters; Pan Books, London and Sydney, p72-73, 1981

Furthermore, discussions with Anthony Nichols and Dr. Karen Kempself of the GCCF Genetic Committee in March 2015, have resulted in the following definition of Hopping Gait being proposed:

“A hopping gait is a gait where the rear legs of the cat do not or cannot move independently of each other and habitually move forward at the same time during all locomotion, where the cat may also, but not always, display partial paralysis or other anomaly.”

Size and Weight

“The Manx can be seen with most colours and pattern. The Manx is a medium to large, robust cobby, well-muscled cat. The average weight and size of a male Manx is approximately 10 to 12 pounds (4.5 to 5.5 kg), comparable to that of its near cousin the British Shorthair. A female can range in weight from approximately 8 to 10 pounds (3.5 to 4.5 kg). Neuters and spays will be heavier than entires, perhaps a kg or so more.”

The size and weight parameters for the Manx cat, has been well established over some 111 years of wisdom and experience by the GCCF registered breeders, the USA CFA registered breeders and registered breeders on the Isle of Man. In 1903, large Manx cats were considered coarse. UK and USA Breeders used Manx cats from the Isle of Man mated with other Manx cats from the island and consistency of breeding resulted in the breed maintaining the current size and weight, which was fortunately documented by the respected USA Manx breeder, Barbara St. Georges of the Briar-Brae prefix, in her publication reprinted in 2006.

Concerns exist with regard to breeding Manx cats of a size and weight well beyond those long accepted for the breed. It is felt that there is potential for health-related issues found in large cats, as well as the Manx breed ceasing to be what it has always been. Indeed, the current ACF standard describes the Manx cat as *“The overall impression of the Manx is a medium-sized, muscular cat, with rounded rump, taillessness and a soft, double coat.”*

Refer:

GCCF section 5.10

The Book of the Cat - Frances Simpson 1903, page 252

Interpreting the Manx Standard – Barbara St. Georges - Manx Breed Council – Updated 2006. ACF (Inc.)

Book of Standards.

The Manx Gene - Observable phenotypes

“The pleiotropic effect of the Manx gene leads to different observable phenotypes i.e.

- a) The dimple rumpy - here the cat will have a small indentation at the base of the spine*
- b) The rumpy - a completely tailless cat*
- c) The rumpy riser - a cat who has a small rise at the base of the spine caused by a small piece of cartilage or bone which may rise, but must not move sideways*
- d) The stumpy - a cat with a tail between 1-5 inches long*
- e) The longy - a cat with a tail longer than 5 inches, but shorter than a standard tail.”*

ACF (Inc.) By-Laws Part 2 – Breeding and Registration Rules

The GCCF definition (see above) of the Rumpy, Rumpy Riser and Stumpy differs from the ACF (Inc.) Book of Standards, which uses the following description for Manx and Cymric tails:

***Tail:** The overall impression should be of balance for roundness of rump to back and hind leg length, giving the impression of proportion to body length, with no anterior contraction of the hock.*

***Rumpy [51]:** Exhibits should appear tailless. The rump should be felt to be completely rounded, with no substantial extension of tail bone or cartilage, although minor rises will be permitted if these do not interfere with the roundness of the rump.*

***Rumpy Riser [52]:** A rise of bone at the end of the spine is allowed and should not be penalised unless it stops the judge's hand, thereby spoiling the tailless appearance of the cat.*

***Stumpy [53]:** A rise of bone which is allowed a maximum length of 3cm. The rump should be extremely broad and round.*

Furthermore, the ACF (Inc.) By-Laws Part 2 Breeding and Registration Rules use the following '15.11 Breed Specific Codes' for Manx and Cymric tails:

'Codes that apply to only the Manx and its longhaired counterpart, the Cymric to indicate the amount of tail:

51 = rumpy (no tail)

52 = rumpy riser (a tiny rise in the bone at the end of the spine)

53 = stumpy (a rudimentary tail not longer than 3-4 cm [1.2 to 1.6 inches])

54 = longie (a regular or near regular tail these cats are used for breeding but may not be shown)'

In Australia, it is evidenced from speaking with Manx cat breeders that there are Manx cats registered as tail classifications differing from their actual classification (Refer: Tail reclassification of Manx kittens and cats in this ACF (Inc.) Policy). In order to eliminate any confusion that judges, registrars and breeders may have as to what Risers, Stumpy tails and Tailed Manx are, the following notes and diagrams about each tail classification have been added to this ACF (Inc.) Policy.

NOTE: The ACF (Inc.) Manx and Cymric standard descriptions for Rumpy Riser and Stumpy tails (see above) differ from other well-known Manx Studies, eg: De Forrest and Basrur 1979 which describe the following:

"The distinction between rumpy-riser and stumpy is based on the ability of the latter to move the coccygeal vertebrae laterally, this movement being impossible in rumpy risers."

In addition, the following diagrams and text provided courtesy of Jane and Glenn Hellman also confirm, a Rise on a Rumpy Riser is either fixed, or can only rise or lower, it is incapable of lateral/rotational movement and it is not a Stumpy tail, also, tails on Tailed Manx are flexible and not fused as Stumpy tails are.

Refer:

GCCF section 4.4

The following illustrations and texts, by eminent GCCF Manx breeder Jane Hellman of Tattleberry Manx and her husband, Glenn Hellman. These have previously been published in another format and the combined format provided here, was prepared some years ago with Jane and Glenn Hellman, to allow John Richardson to use it for educational purposes.

CLASSIFICATION OF MANX CAT TYPES

Description of diagrams

Authors: Jane and Glenn Hellman Fig.1:

Top view of relevant parts of normal spine

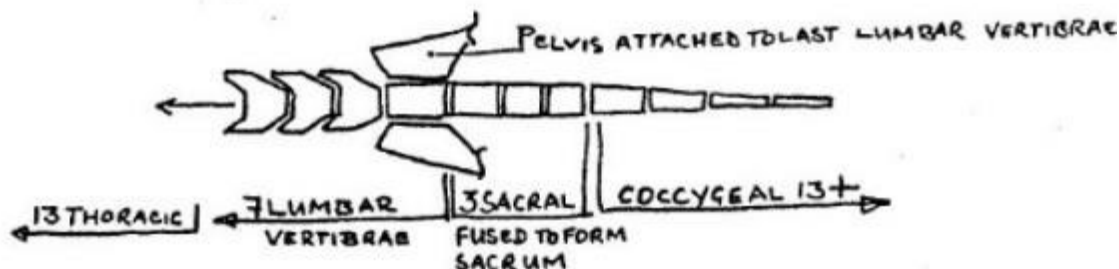


Fig.1a: Top View of Rumpy spine

Top View showing incomplete 1st sacral bone fused to last lumbar. Very usual form. Sometimes this is only gristle.

Fig.2: RUMPY: a cat that has no complete SACRAL vertebrae, frequently the first one is present but incomplete and fused to the last lumbar vertebra.

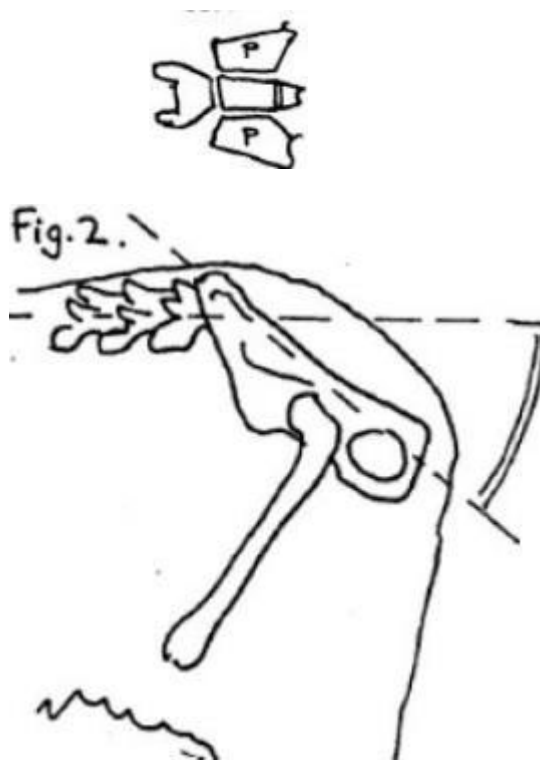
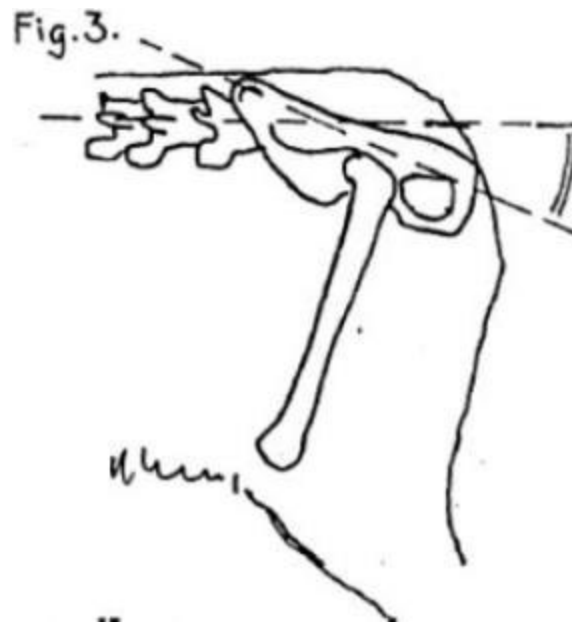


Fig.3: Roundness of rump is affected by the angle of attachment of the Pelvis.



Figs. 4, 5, 6: RUMPY RISER There are three types of Riser identifiable.

Fig.4: The "fixed" rise. This is the section of SACRAL bones fused in the vertical position.

As it is inunovable, apart from spoiling the roundness of the bottom, it will "stop the hand"(CFA Standard).



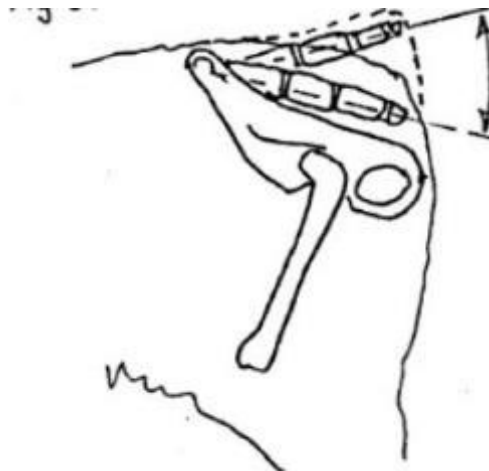
Fig.5: This is perhaps the commonest form of Riser. This shows 2 complete and 1 incomplete SACRAL vertebrae which refused together and can be raised and lowered from the junction with the last Lumbar vertebra. This type can have just an incomplete vertebra as in fig 2a, which if it moves must be considered a Riser, through to the one illustrated. These are eminently showable cats (in this respect).



Fig.6: Is basically the same but with all 3 SACRAL vertebrae plus an incomplete coccygeal one, also moveable in the same way. Although the angular movement is the same, because of the extra length the vertical movement is greater, thereby again spoiling the roundness and interfering with the hand as it is run down the back. In some cats even when the rise is relaxed it makes a noticeable bump in the skin. These cats are not of show standard.

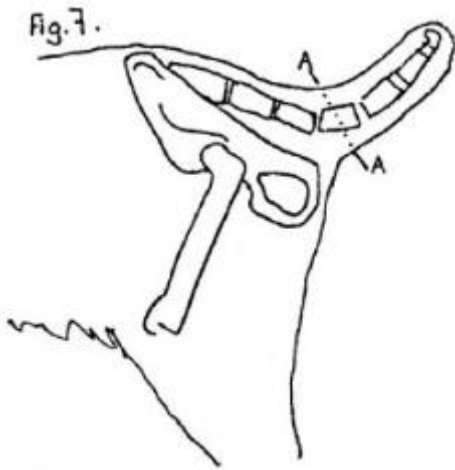
These last two types of riser can be very difficult to detect on the show bench as some cats will clamp it down because of shyness with strangers or fear of the unfamiliar surroundings. Sometimes scratching the cat on the last two lumbar vertebrae encourages it not to lift any rise but also take its "stand". A Judge of course does not have recourse to X-ray equipment and so must judge the cat by feel. This of course does not mean a finger poked up the bottom.

Fig. 7: Everyone's idea of a Stumpy. However, a Stumpy can also have no more vertebrae than Fig 6, but because the skin is shaped around the bone as at A-A in Fig: 7, it becomes a Stumpy. This is important because such a cat is definitely not show quality and again it is hard to detect on the bench.



ACF (Inc.) By-Laws Part 2 – Breeding and Registration Rules

Longie: Where a Stumpy ends and a Longie begins is a matter of personal decision as a Longie is a long Stumpy. But



the definitive difference between a Longie and a full tailed cat of Manx parentage, however long the Longie's tail, is that the last coccygeal vertebra present is distorted, and the cat has the Manx gene whereas the full-tailed cat of Manx parentage does not have it.

Some cats possess a flap or patch of thickened skin where the tail would begin. Unless this is associated with COCCYGEAL vertebrae, it cannot be considered a stump, although it may well spoil the appearance the appearance of the roundness of the bottom and thereby lose as many points.

As is clearly observed from the text and diagrams for Figures 2 and 3, the ideal and required roundness of rump for the Manx cat, is determined by the angle of attachment of the pelvis.

Wisdom from respected former Manx breeders, is that the main factor determining the quality of a Manx cat's conformation and soundness, is the whole skeletal system, from which everything else relative to type and conformation is determined, e.g. roundness of rump, length of body in proportion to entire cat, neck, short but not overly short back, height of hindquarters equal to the length of body, good breadth of chest, boning, eye shape, ear set etc.

Although the ACF (Inc.) standard does not specifically ask for the Manx cat to have an 'arched' back per se, breeders and judges must be aware that the ACF (Inc.) standard requires the Manx cat to have "short front legs" and "back legs to be longer than the front with powerful deep thighs". The longer back legs coupled with the requirement for "the rump to be higher than the shoulders" and the "short but not overly short back ending in a definite round rump" result in the Manx having an arched or rounded back and longer back legs.

Refer:

ACF (Inc.) Book of Standards.

Tail re-classification of Manx kittens and cats.

Breeders need to exercise care when registering the Tail classification of kittens, as where Rumpy Risers and Stumpy tails grow beyond a breeder's assessment, it may become necessary to have the kitten assessed for re-classification prior to it entering adult class, to ensure it complies with the class specifications and is not disqualified or outclassed. Although Rumpy Riser and Stumpy Manx are well known for the potential to "clamp" their Rise or Stumpy tail when on the show bench, it may be the situation where an exhibit displays a Stumpy tail rather than what is registered as a Rise or displays a Stump which exceeds 3cm in length.

There may be situations, where a Manx cat registered as a Rumpy Riser achieves Title status in adult class but is subsequently judged to be a Stumpy and assessed/re-classified. Likewise, a Manx cat registered as a Stumpy achieves Title status in adult class but is subsequently judged to be a Rumpy Riser and assessed/re-classified or a Manx cat registered as a Stumpy achieves Title status in adult class but is subsequently judged to be a Stumpy with a Stumpy tail exceeding 3 cm in length.

In all these tail reclassification scenarios, the Show Manager is to inform the relevant ACF (Inc.) Member Provisional Member Body's Secretary and Registrar. The Member or Provisional Member Body's Secretary is to inform the ACF (Inc.) Secretary with the recommendation that the other registering bodies in Australia be informed of the change of Tail classification.

There is sometimes confusion, where people unfamiliar with the Manx breed, classify Rumpy Risers as Stumpy Manx. To remove confusion, Manx breeders and judges must be aware, that a Riser can only rise or lower, unlike a Manx Stumpy tail which is capable of lateral movement from side to side, vertical movement and rotating. Manx Rumpy Risers, Stumpy and Tailed Manx are not defective, but are normal manifestations of the Manx Taillessness gene. Indeed, the shape and type of Rumpy Risers, Stumpy tails and Tails are perfectly normal or usual for the Manx cat breed.

Further information on the Tail shape of Manx cats.

Since the late 1800's, it has been documented that there is no right or wrong shape when it comes to Manx Risers, Stumpy tails and Tails, or anything that is a perceived Tail Fault in the Manx breed, as the Manx gene inherently produces a variety of Risers, Stumpy tails and Tails, unlike most other breeds of tailed cats where deviations, kinks etc are faults. Indeed in 1903, Frances Simpson especially acknowledges that: " a cat with, perhaps, an inch of tail, *may possibly be really a better Manx, more calculated to do good to the breed, than an absolutely tailless cat. It may possess more Manx character, a cat may have a couple of joints of tail, crooked or straight, and yet be a pure Manx.*" This also relates to Robinson's statement regarding Stumpy: "Here, the tail is longer and usually moveable although often deformed, knobby and kinked."

Refer:

The Book of the Cat – Frances Simpson 1903: page 250

Genetics for Cat Breeders 2nd Edition – Roy Robinson 1977; page 181

Thus, it has been documented for over 100 years, that Manx Stumpy tails are fused and may be generally knobby, kinked, twisted, or have some deformity, including a pouch of skin etc and that all manifestations of Stumpy tails are correct and do not adversely impact the ability of such Stumpy Manx to produce high quality progeny, including Rumpy, or Rumpy Riser, as such Stumpy Manx can do great good to benefit the Manx breed. Various Manx cat breeders worldwide do not desex/remove Stumpy Manx from breeding programs for possessing such Stumpy tails.

In Australia, Louise Kelly of Bywater Manx has also found that: "It is very rare to find a Manx tail that is only fused without being also kinked and knobby".

Refer:

Information from Louise Kelly was originally published on her website. Subsequently Louise Kelly has provided John Richardson with her website document and written permission to use as he sees fit.

Recognition of Tailed Manx for Show

Manx Stumpy and Tailed Manx are generally not shown in the UK or USA despite the fact that RumpyRisers, Stumpys and Tailed Manx are normal/usual manifestations in the Manx cat breed, thus the setypes of tail in the Manx cat are not tail faults per se. In Australia, CCCA, recognizes Tailed Manx for exhibition purposes in a litter, by including the following description for Tailed Manx in its Standard:

*“**TAILED:** A full medium length tail in balance with the body with no kinks or breaks visually evident.”*

Categories of Tailed Manx

Tailed Manx are currently considered to fall within two categories: One which does not have the dominant Manx Gene and will not produce Tailless progeny and another category which appears to have the Manx Gene as these Tailed Manx will produce Tailless progeny when mated to another Tailed Manx. Dr. Leslie Lyons advised on 22 June 2014, by email:

“Well now that we have the mutations – we could just start testing cats and finding out! No one has shown interest before – but we can likely get this testing going at the VGL – but would need to make sure people want to do the test. I would think that some tailed Manx are really a shortened variety.”

Kelly Tanner of Kelsha Manx in the USA, conducted a study in 1995, where Manx breeders were surveyed to ascertain whether Tailed Manx to Tailed Manx matings that they had conducted produced Tailless progeny. Anecdotal information found that some 62.5 % of such matings had produced Tailless offspring under the genetic theory that one parent needed to have a shortened tail to produce shortened tail kittens. Besides Kelly Tanner, Jane Hellman of Tattleberry Manx UK and other Manx Breeders also formed the view that some Tailed Manx could be a shortened variety with the Manx gene variably expressed.

Refer:

K. Tanner. Inheritance of Taillessness In Tailed Cats

Manx - Theories & Case Histories, published in the 1995-1996 Manx Yearbook Edited by Terry Drum.

Impact of tail length on Manx cats

Taillessness, or Stumpy Tails does not prevent sound Manx cats from being agile, well able to stand on the show bench, balance and being adept hunters as evidenced by these photos of Manx displaying balance and agility.



Nonetheless breeders need to be mindful that there may be occasion where a Tailed Manx cat that has an abnormally shaped tail may require surgery under anaesthesia by a veterinary surgeon “for the long-term comfort of the cat”.

Refer:

Transcribed website information from Louise Kelly provided to John Richardson.

Manx Longhair – Cymric

Longhair Manx, also known as Cymric, are a Semi-long-haired cat, which appears to have been called Manx Longhair, because the coat is longer than a Manx Shorthair. Manx Longhair have always existed alongside Manx Shorthair but were never included in the original Manx Standard when the first Pedigree cat show was held at Crystal Palace in 1871. In 1903, *The Book of the Cat*, by Frances Simpson stated, “*Now and then we see longhaired Manx advertised, but these are, of course, mongrels or abortions, and by no means Manx cats.*” *The GCCF Recommended Breeding Policy* for the Manx cat, unequivocally states:

“Both longhair and shorthair traits were represented in the original mutation.”

Longhair Manx, or Cymric, as they are also known, were accepted not to be the result of breeders outcrossing Manx to Persian, or other longhair breeds, to establish a 20th century variant of Manx, although such outcrosses occurred in various feline registries, including Australia, before being not permitted. An excellent article relative to Cymric, is available on the Manx Fanciers Yahoo Group, where the Cymric history are established and recorded. Nonetheless in 2007, scientists found that the Manx, like other Shorthair (SH) breeds that carry the longhair gene such as British, Scottish Fold and Devon Rex, had one of four specific allelic mutations in the Fibroblast Growth Factor 5 gene that were responsible for longhair (LH) in cats. This particular allelic mutation in longhair Manx cats was also found in other longhair breeds such as Balinese, Birman, Persian, Siberian, Somali, Turkish Angora and Turkish Van.

Refer:

Kehler JS, David VA, Schäffer AA, Bajema K, Eizirik E, Ryugo DK, Hannah SS, O'Brien SJ, Menotti-Raymond M. Four Independent Mutations in the Feline *Fibroblast Growth Factor 5* Gene Determine the *Long-Haired* Phenotype in Domestic Cats. *J Hered.* 2007; 98(6): 555–566.

History of Cymrics

The following history of Cymrics has been compiled from various sources:

“Cymrics had been around for decades a LH recessive gene in many of the Manx lines around the world. Longhair Manx were first recognized by the breed name “Cymric” for championship status in Canadian Cat Assoc. (CCA) in May 1976. The first Cymric champion was Blair Wright's Ch. Helle's Comus Jupiter. Blair Wright started to work with the breed in 1972, and in 1973 his first Cymric kitten was born, not from Longhair Manx but from two Shorthair Manx, Kellog Jupiter of Helle (C/E White) x LaFox's Circe of Helle (Blue Cream Manx).

The first Cymric was registered with the USA CFA in 1979, and the first CFA breed profile was published for the Cymric in 1991 picturing GC Plahn's Pedal P. of Clacritter on the front.

They were recognized for championship in CFA in 1990. The first CFA Cymric GC was Clacritter Callyn and that same year the first Best of Breed Cymric was GC Kabel Kim Julius”.

Cymric have now been recognized by the GCCF since June 2013, but the Standard has not been included, as there is no Cymric registered with GCCF as yet.

Cymric cats were recognized by ACF (Inc.) in 1994 – “*The Cymric breed was accepted so long as exhibits were not derived from colourpoints or carriers.*”

Refer:

ACF (Inc.) History – Lesley Morgan

Leslie Falteisek, CFA Clacritter Manx and USA CFA Cymric secretary since 1974.

Manx Fanciers Yahoo Group discussions published on: manxfanciers@yahoo.com in October 2008.

The Manx Cat by Marion Hall. Published on the Cat Fanciers' Association Inc. website under Breed Article:

<http://www.cfainc.org/Breeds/BreedsKthruR/Manx/ManxArticle.aspx>

ACF (Inc.) By-Laws Part 2 – Breeding and Registration Rules

Manx and Cymric – Registration of litters containing both SH and LH

Many Shorthair Manx worldwide carry the recessive LH gene. The USA CFA issues registration numbers which identify Manx carrying both the SH and LH genes, to cater for situations where “SplitLitters” occur, which include both SH and LH kittens.

“Split Litters” pose no problems where Manx are mated with Manx, but Registrars need to exercise diligence where there is outcross to British Shorthair, as Manx Longhair/Cymric progeny cannot result, unless the British Shorthair parent is independently DNA tested and proven to also carry the longhair gene.

Outcrossing Manx and Cymric cats

Indigenous Manx and Cymric cats from the Isle of Man, whether unregistered or registered may be used in Manx and Cymric breeding programs in accordance with ACF (Inc.) By-Laws Part 2 Breeding and Registration Rules. Breeders planning to import Indigenous cats should seek advice before doing so as per ACF (Inc.) By-Laws Part 2 Breeding and Registration Rules, *Application for Registration Rule*:

5.9: Transfer of registration for cats bred outside the Member or Provisional Member Body's jurisdiction is not automatic; the Registrar will check pedigrees. Before importing a cat into the Member Body's jurisdiction (whether for Full Registration or generational status), it is advisable to check the level of generation under the ACF (Inc.) system for registration”.

Breeders, Judges and Registrars, need to be aware, that the Standards for Manx/Cymric throughout the world, have been amended many times since the first known breed standard was published in 1903 requiring breeders to selectively breed to changing, ideal Standards perceived by humankind, whilst indigenous Manx have been left to breed freely without constraints.

The skill of Manx cat breeders rests with their ability to breed indigenous Manx to the applicable/ operative Manx/Cymric Standard of the day. Due to the various amendments of Manx/Cymric Standards, it is not expected that Indigenous Manx/Cymric will exactly match current Standards, Breeders should select indigenous Manx/Cymric for health, soundness and being representative of the Manx breed. Indigenous Manx/Cymric may also carry both the SH and LH genes.

Refer:

Manx cat, Wikipedia, March 2015

British Shorthair cats

The GCCF 7.0. Breeding System and 7.3. Outcrossing states, the following:

“The prime motive is to perpetuate the Manx as a recognisable breed; to improve the quality of the breed as measured against the Standard of Points; with a view to success on the show bench. The skill in breeding lies in the choice of the individual cats and how these cats may be mated with each other – these two acts should be regarded as completely separate, although interconnected.”

“Breeders should be aware that the British Shorthair is not the same as the Manx type and therefore the first generation kittens from an outcross mating with ancestors with differing type yields more variability and less consistency in the type of kittens which can last for two to three generations.”

It is also worthwhile to note the importance of minimizing the dilution of Manx phenotype and character, so Manx cats do not resemble “Tailless British Shorthair cats”.

The GCCF restrictions of outcross to British Shorthair cats do not apply to the ACF (Inc.), where from 2015, under ACF (Inc.) By-Laws Part 2 Breeding and Registration Rules, Clause 14.5.23.4 applies²⁺⁷.

Refer:

GCCF 7.1. Selection of Breeding Manx - Manx Ancestry is essential for a cat to be a Manx cat.

The GCCF unequivocally states:

“Manx means a particular head and body type, coat quality and eye colour, and most importantly, “Manx” ancestry.”

ACF (Inc.) By-Laws Part 2 – Breeding and Registration Rules

Manx cats are one of the original pedigree breeds. Registries in the UK and USA have records of Manx cats imported from the Isle of Man and used for breeding and/or showing as well as for establishing pedigrees. Thus, registry records and pedigrees are essential to establish whether pedigree Manx have ancestry to Manx cats from the Isle of Man, or if they have outcross, and to what extent there is outcross. Such information is of great importance for Manx cat breeding programs, to maintain the breed and prevent the introduction of health issues or unrecognised coatcolours from domestic cats or other breeds.

During the history of Manx cats in Australia, some breeders were permitted to out cross Manx cats, whilst other breeders chose not to outcross. Early pedigree records identify out crossed cats. Indeed, some if not all ACF (Inc.) Member or Provisional Member Bodies have accepted Manx and Cymric with domestic cats from Australia or pedigreed breeds other than British Shorthair in their pedigrees. Records of these Manx and Cymric cats were documented on pedigrees in ACF (Inc.) Member or Provisional Member Bodies databases and show catalogues. Although Manx cats have never been an 'experimental breed' per se, some ACF (Inc.) Member or Provisional Member Bodies have used the ACF (Inc.) generational progression terminology on pedigrees to identify Manx being crossed with other breeds or domestics.

Apart from out crossing Manx cats in Australia, there has been on occasion, 'found' tailless cats that have been used to breed Manx cats in Australia. Indeed, one such cat was found on the docks in Sydney and assumed "*to have come ashore from a British ship*". Nonetheless, it is unknown whether such found 'Manx' cats could ever be traced to the Isle of Man or whether these cats represented new mutations in the tailless gene.

Refer:

GCCF 7.1.

Discussion with Lesley Morgan, ACF (Inc.) All Breeds Cat Judge and International Liaison Officer, Secretary and Archivist, Cat Association Tasmania in March 2015

Manx, in The Complete Book of Cats in Australia, Barbara Walcott and Dorothy Rickards, 3rd Edition (revised) Page 128

Purpose of the amended ACF (Inc.) By-Laws Part 2 Breeding and Registration Rules and Standard for Manx and Cymric cats

The purpose of the amended ACF (Inc.) By-Laws Part 2 Breeding and Registration Rules, and Standard for Manx and Cymric cats is that healthy, high-quality Manx and Cymric cats are bred without outcross to domestic cats or pedigreed breeds other than the allowable British Shorthair or British Longhair every second generation, thus discouraging outcross breeding too frequently without utilisation of Manx cats from the full range of cats with varying tail lengths available within the breed.

The ACF (Inc.) By-Laws Part 2 Breeding and Registration Rules for Manx/Cymric, 2015 and Standard for Manx/Cymric, 2015 do not allow for any outcross other than British Shorthair or British Longhair. However, by using current Breed Development Programme provisions in the ACF (Inc.) By-Laws Part 2 Breeding and Registration Rules, since circa 2012, Domestic cats have been bred with cats registered as Manx or Cymric within ACF (Inc.) Member or Provisional Member Bodies.

The ACF (Inc.) By-Laws Part 2 Breeding and Registration Rules: 14.5.23 Manx (Shorthair) and Cymric (Longhair) was amended to disallow breeding Manx/Cymric to Domestic cats by specifying that:

"2014: Amended: Manx/Cymric limiting colours/patterns recognised & breeding to exclude domestic non pedigree".

Identification of the T-gene mutations for shortened tails in Manx and other breeds

The GCCF 7.1 statement:

"Manx means a particular head and body type, coat quality and eye colour, and most importantly, "Manx" ancestry."

is important given that cats with shortened tails have randomly occurred in places other than the Isle of Man eg Japanese Bobtail, Kurilian Bobtail (Buckingham et al, in 2013). In addition, there is anecdotal evidence of 'found' domestic cats with shortened tails.

In 2013, scientists discovered that there are four different allelic DNA mutations in the T-gene of the Manx cat responsible for the short tails in the Manx cat. Interestingly DNA testing of other breeds with shortened tails in the study, such as the Pixie Bob (USA; 1995) and American Bobtail (USA; 1960s) has revealed that these breeds have one of these allelic DNA mutations that have been identified in the Manx T-gene (Buckingham et al, 2013).

Pedigrees and Registry records exist to trace pedigree Manx cat ancestry back to cats exported from the Isle of Man. Thus, commercial DNA testing is most desirable to confirm Manx origins (Isle of Man; 1810) and assist in the identification of the possible presence of the Manx gene in Tailed Manx with a view to aid in breeding selection given that anecdotal evidence suggests Tailed Manx cats born from Manx parents may or may not have one of the Manx gene mutations. Irrespective, these Manx cats are naturally occurring cats in the breeding of Indigenous Manx cats, or registered pedigree Manx cats. Indeed, preliminary discussions with commercial testing laboratories indicate that DNA testing for these published mutations is likely to be made available in the future.

Refer:

Buckingham KJ, McMillin MJ, Brassil MM, Shively KM, Magnaye KM, Cortes A, Weinmann AS, Lyons LA, Bamshad MJ. Multiple mutant T alleles cause haploinsufficiency of Brachyury and short tails in Manx cats. Mammalian Genome. 2013 Oct; 24 (9-10): pages 400-8.

K.Tanner. Inheritance of Taillessness in Tailed Cats & Manx - Theories & Case Histories, Published in the 1995-1996 Manx Yearbook Edited by Terry Drum.

Vella CM, Shelton LM, McGonagle JJ, Stanglein TW. Robinson's genetics for cat breeders and veterinarians, 4th edition Oxford, UK: Butterworth Heinemann, 1999; pages 10-11. Categories of Tailed Manx in this ACF Policy.

Manx cats at various stages of maturing

Manx cats are a breed which is slow to mature and generally mature around 5 years of age, where they achieve their ideal size and musculature with flanks of great depth and powerful, deep thighs. There are various stages of development to maturity, where various aspects of unique Manx features impact the way they are perceived and judged on the show bench.

The unique Manx ear set is often described as "Rocker Cradle" ear set and may take time to develop in some Manx cats. This is well known to Manx breeders and some report development times of around 16 months up to 4 years.

Refer:

American Manx Club Facebook Group 20 December 2012.

The Rise, Stump and Tail of Manx Rumpy Risers, Stumpys and Tailed Manx may also take up to 4 – 5 years to grow to their final length/development.

The following photographs are provided to assist breeders and judges, view Manx/Cymric at different ages that they may be exhibited in Australia. The photographs have been made available with the kind permission of the Cat Fanciers' Association, Inc. and photographers in the USA, and are not for use without attribution.

Kitten Shorthair



Manx at Different Ages
Kitten Longhair



Manx at Different Ages
Young Adult Shorthair



ACF (Inc.) By-Laws Part 2 – Breeding and Registration Rules

Young Adult Longhair



Manx at Different Ages Mature Shorthair



Manx at Different Ages Mature Longhair



ACF (Inc.) By-Laws Part 2 – Breeding and Registration Rules

The following information is provided to assist breeders and judges with the handling of Manx and Cymric cats when exhibited. The text relative to handling Manx cats and kittens, has been made available with the kind permission of the USA Cat Fanciers' Association, Inc.

Handling Manx cats and kittens for Judging

The entire judging table should be made available while judging Manx cats so they are free to safely move around the table to show themselves off to the judge.

Two hands are required to carry a Manx cat to and from the cage with support of their rear end. This is best done with one hand under the chest and the other supporting both hind legs under their rear feet. They are never carried with your hands around the belly with their legs dangling in midair. Spinal injuries can result from mishandling.

Manx cats should be gently placed on the judging table in the same fashion as any other breeds and should never be dropped from above or launched from the side on to the table.

To get a Manx cat to stand, gently feather their extreme back area of the body (rump) with your fingers or hand to encourage them to stand.

At no time should a Manx cat ever be pushed or held down on the table and not allowed to stand by pinning them down.

If you allow them to do so, a Manx cat will show themselves with a minimum of 'handling' on the part of the judge.

A Manx cat should never be stretched or swung in the air. They do best with their feet on the table.

Rumpy risers should be judged the same as a Rumpy. Rumpy risers are valuable to the Manx cat breeding program to ensure soundness and the proper body length. Rumpy risers have a small bone where the tail would be and they should not be penalized in the show ring if the rise does not stop the Judge's hand. A rise goes up and down only, not sideways and if it does go sideways, it is a tail. Most of the time a rise will not be seen on a Manx cat as they will hold it down when a hand passes over their rump.

References for ACF (Inc.) Policy

- (1) ACF (Inc.) By-Laws Part 2 Breeding and Registration Rules
- (2) ACF (Inc.) Book of Standards
- (3) The Book of the Cat - Frances Simpson 1903
- (4) 'The Manx Cat' 1965. D. W. Kerruish. Nelson Press Co. Ltd. 3rd edition
- (5) The Manx Cat, J. Hellman. Cats and Catdom Annual 1979
- (6) Interpreting the Manx Standard. Barbara St. Georges. Cat Fanciers' Association. Reprinted 2006
- (7) Inheritance of Taillessness In Tailed Cats & Manx - Theories & Case Histories by Kelly Tanner
Published in the 1995-1996 Manx Yearbook Edited by Terry Drum
- (8) Genetics for Cat Breeders 2nd Edition – Roy Robinson 1977
- (9) Buckingham KJ, McMillin MJ, Brassil MM, Shively KM, Magnaye KM, Cortes A, Weinmann AS, Lyons LA, Bamshad MJ. Multiple mutant T alleles cause haploinsufficiency of Brachyury and short tails in Manx cats. Mammalian Genome. 2013 Oct; 24 (9-10): pages 400-8.
- (10) Kehler JS, David VA, Schäffer AA, Bajema K, Eizirik E, Ryugo DK, Hannah SS, O'Brien SJ, Menotti-Raymond M. Four Independent Mutations in the Feline Fibroblast Growth Factor 5 Gene Determine the Long-Haired Phenotype in Domestic Cats. J Hered. 2007; 98(6): 555–566. Acknowledgements

This initial ACF (Inc.) Breeding Policy for Manx and Cymric was compiled on behalf of the ACF (Inc.) recommendation at June 2014 meeting, by working group: Julie Walker, Rebecca Kuss, John Richardson and edited by Dr. Kerry Fowler with input from veterinarians Dr. Michael Auld and Dr. Isobel Johnstone. The photographs have been made available with the kind permission of the Cat Fanciers' Association, Inc. and photographers in the USA. The line drawings and relative text were prepared some years ago with Jane and Glenn Hellman generously allowing John Richardson to use the combined format provided here for educational purposes.

APPENDIX 2²⁴⁸

ACF BREEDING POLICY FOR THE SCOTTISH FOLD (LONGHAIR AND SHORTHAIR)
AND SCOTTISH LONGHAIR AND SHORTHAIR CATS

Effective: September 2018

THIS POLICY IS TO BE APPLIED IN CONJUNCTION WITH ACF (INC.) BY-LAWS PART 2 BREEDING AND REGISTRATION RULES²⁴⁹

Also, cat breeders need to ensure compliance with current Federal and State government legislation and Local regulation applying to the keeping, breeding, management and selling of cats as well as ensuring their Member or Provisional Member Body requirements are adhered to.

Origins and History

The original Scottish Fold cat was a white barn cat named Susie, who was found at a farm in Perthshire Scotland. Susie's ears had an unusual fold in the middle and when she had kittens two of them were born with folded ears. One was acquired by a neighbouring farmer and cat fancier William Ross who registered the breed with GCCF in Great Britain in 1966. Susie's only reproducing offspring was a female Fold kitten named Snooks who was also white; a second kitten was neutered shortly after birth. Three months after Snooks' birth, Susie was killed by a car. All Scottish Fold cats share a common ancestry to Susie.

All Fold kittens are born with straight ears, and those with the Fold gene will begin to show the fold usually within about 21 to 28 days of age. The kittens that do not develop folded ears are known as Scottish Shorthair cats and have straight or pert-eared. The original Scottish Fold cats only had one-fold in their ears, but due to selective breeding, breeders have increased the fold to a double or triple crease that causes the ear to fit the Fold's rounded head.

Smaller, tightly folded ears set in a cap-like fashion are preferred to a loose fold and larger ear. The large, round eyes and rounded head, cheeks, and whisker pads add to the overall owl-like appearance of the Scottish Fold. Despite the folded ears, Scottish Fold cats still use their aural appendages to express themselves.

The breed's distinctive folded ears are produced by an incomplete dominant gene that affects the cartilage of the ears, causing the ears to fold forward and downward, giving a cap-like appearance to the head.

Scottish Fold Health and Genetic Defects

A cat with folded ears may have either one copy (heterozygous) or two copies (homozygous) of the fold gene (Fd). A cat with normal ears should have two copies of the normal gene (fd). Nonetheless, it cannot be assumed that all straight-eared Scottish Shorthair cats are (fd fd) because the incomplete dominant Fd gene does not always cause a phenotypic change (ie folded ears) in 100% of cats that have the Fd gene.

The fold gene does not limit its influence to the ear cartilages. It may affect all the cartilage in the body, resulting in osteochondrodysplasia, a disorder of the development of bone (osteo) and cartilage (chondro) producing abnormal growth of these tissues (dysplasia).

Research by Dr Jackson in England early in the breed's development in the 1960's, and reporting by Roy Robinson in 1970s, showed that the fold gene affected all of the body such that the bones of the tail become thickened and stiffened and the bones of the legs become thickened and arthritic. Subsequent veterinary and DNA studies have shown that cats with the fold gene, even heterozygous cats, develop cartilage health problems and may suffer degenerative osteoarthritis in their limbs, particularly the distal fore- and hindlimbs and tail. However, the severity of the skeletal lesions varies with each cat.

ACF (Inc.) By-Laws Part 2 – Breeding and Registration Rules

DNA testing

There is a DNA test available for the fold gene.

All breeding Scottish Fold and straight-eared Scottish Shorthair cats must be DNA tested before being used in a breeding program. This is to avoid breeding homozygous Scottish Fold cats or producing homozygous Fold kittens (Fd Fd) as these cats appear to have the most severe skeletal degeneration.

The aim in producing Scottish Fold cats is that they must have only one copy of the fold gene present that is to be heterozygous for the fold gene (Fd fd).

Breeding of Scottish Fold Cats

Because of the nature of the fold gene, particularly in the homozygous condition **Scottish Fold-to- Scottish Fold must not be bred.**

Scottish Fold-to Scottish Fold matings have a 25% chance of producing homozygous Scottish Fold progeny and these homozygous progeny must never be produced.

Only heterozygous Scottish Fold cats may be used in a breeding program.

Outcrossing Scottish Fold cats

The breeding practice for Scottish Fold cats must be that a fold-eared cat must always be outcrossed to either a straight-eared Scottish Shorthair cat DNA tested negative for the Fold gene (fd fd) or to a British Shorthair or British Longhair cat tested negative for all available DNA health tests for that breed, particularly Feline Autoimmune Lymphoproliferative Syndrome and Polycystic Kidney Disease.

Registration of Scottish Fold Cats

Due to the serious health and welfare complications of the fold gene, kittens can only be registered when documentation is supplied to the registrar as to the DNA status of the parents.

ALL kittens from Scottish Fold matings must be listed on the ACF (Inc.) Member or Provisional Member Bodies' litter registration form, together with their microchip numbers.

These notes are to be read in conjunction with the ACF (Inc.) By-Laws Part 2 Breeding and Registration Rules 14.5.28 for Scottish Folds.

In summary it is important that breeders have a well-managed and well-understood breeding program for Scottish Fold cats. Breeders need to ensure that they are breeding for cats that have medium length legs, body and medium to long flexible tails. Also, the use of DNA testing for known coat colours and inherited diseases; radiology and veterinary advice and annual veterinary check-ups may assist breeders with identifying suitable healthy cats for Scottish Fold breeding programs. Any defective individual Scottish Fold cat or outcross cat should clearly not be used for showing or breeding under any circumstances and breeders should seek veterinary advice about managing the health status of such cats.

Sale of Scottish Fold kittens

- Fold-eared kittens must be de-sexed prior to sale unless they are to be used in an approved breeding program.
- Fold-eared kittens must not be sold to another person without the advice to that person of the health concerns due to the fold gene.

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Osteochondrodysplasia in Scottish Fold cats. R Malik et al. Australian Veterinary Journal. 1999;77(2): 85-92.

Incomplete dominant osteochondrodysplasia in heterozygous Scottish Fold cats. Takanosu, M et al. Journal of Small Animal Practice 2008; 49(4): 197-199.

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Code of Practice for the Responsible Breeding of animals with Heritable Defects that cause Disease. Department of Primary Industries, Victorian Government 2009.

<http://agriculture.vic.gov.au/pets/domestic-animal-businesses/breeding-and-rearing-businesses/code-of-practice-for-the-breeding-of-animals-with-heritable-defects-that-cause-disease>.

Australian Cat Federation (Inc.). By-laws Part 3 Breed standards. Available from: <http://www.acf.asn.au/index.php?page=standards>.

Gandolfi B, Alamri S, Darby WG, Adhikari B, Lattimer JC, Malik R, et al. A dominant TRPV4 variant underlies osteochondrodysplasia in Scottish fold cats. Osteoarthritis Cartilage. 2016; 24(8):1441-50.

APPENDIX 3²⁵⁰

ACF (INC.) BREEDING POLICY FOR THE MUNCHKIN (LONGHAIR AND SHORTHAIR) CATS

Effective: November 2020

THIS POLICY IS TO BE APPLIED IN CONJUNCTION WITH
ACF (INC.) BY-LAWS PART 2: BREEDING AND REGISTRATION RULES²⁵¹

Also, cat breeders need to ensure compliance with current Federal and State government legislation and Local regulation applying to the keeping, breeding, management and selling of cats as well as ensuring their Member Body or Provisional Member Body requirements are adhered to.

Introduction

Munchkin cats were accepted by ACF (Inc.) for breeding and showing in 2019. The Munchkin is a medium-sized cat, well-muscled, with strong distinctive short legs. The short legs do not hamper mobility or survival ability. Munchkins are outgoing, intelligent and respond well to handling. They are accepted in both long and short coat lengths in all patterns and colours (except amber); however, they must not resemble any recognised breed. Males are generally larger than females

(Ref: 1,2).

Origins and History

Short-legged cats have been documented a number of times around the world since the 1940s. A British veterinary report in 1944 noted four generations of short-legged cats which were similar to normal cats except for the length of legs. This line disappeared during the WWII but other short-legged cats were spotted in Russia during 1956 and New England, USA in 1970 (Ref: 3).

In 1983, a rescued pregnant short-legged cat in Louisiana, USA had a litter where half the kittens were short-legged. It is from these cats that the Munchkin breed was developed. In 1991 the Munchkin was introduced to the general public via cat shows held by TICA (The International Cat Association) in Madison Square Garden. The Munchkin was officially accepted by TICA as a new breed in 1994 before progressing to championship status in 2003 (Ref: 3).

In 2002, the first Munchkin cat 'HowHi' was imported from New Zealand into Australia by Annette Joesbury who subsequently applied for breed recognition by CCCA (Co-ordinating Cat Council of Australia (Inc.)) (Ref: 4).

Gene inheritance and DNA discovery

The Munchkin cat has a dominant form of inherited dwarfism due to a natural genetic mutation. DNA studies have identified a mutation in a novel gene known as UDP-Glucose 6-Dehydrogenase (UGDH) that is located on cat chromosome BI (Ref: 5,6,7,7a). The Munchkin gene is described as 'novel' in that it has not been reported in other short-legged animals to date. The Munchkin gene has been designated 'Mk' for the purposes of this breeding policy.

The small litter sizes reported by breeders when two Munchkin cats are bred together indicated that homozygous embryos for the Munchkin gene are non-viable, ie they do not develop into kittens. This observation has been validated by the research of Dr Leslie Lyons who found that none of the six Munchkin offspring from 10 mating's of two dwarf parent cats were homozygous for a DNA marker that is closely linked to the Munchkin gene region on chromosome BI (Ref: 5).

Munchkin Health

The genetic disorder causing the short-legged trait in Munchkin cats resembles a type of disproportionate dwarfism termed hypochondroplasia. Disproportionate dwarfs possess shortened limbs with a normal trunk and result from genetic disorders involving bone and or cartilage (Ref: 5). Recent studies suggest that the Mk gene caused a decrease in the production of an essential protein for bone growth. This resulted in reduced growth in the long bones causing dwarfism in cats (Ref: 7,7a).

ACF (Inc.) By-Laws Part 2 – Breeding and Registration Rules

Despite this, Munchkin cats have the ‘ability to run very fast’ and ‘show off their jumping prowess and intelligence’. Under the oversight of the TICA Genetics committee, Munchkins are reported as: ‘being not prone to arthritis and do not have trouble walking or moving any more than other breeds as they get older’ (Ref: 3).

The original breeders of Munchkin cats in Australia have described similar positive observations about the health and personalities of Munchkins based on their combined experience breeding 91 Munchkin and 84 normal-legged (referred to as non-standard Munchkin or Munchkin ‘high’ legs (Ref: 4)) kittens from 49 litters. In addition, two Munchkin kittens from their respective first litters are now in their 17th and 18th years of age (Ref: 4,8).

In 2019, a written report from a Veterinarian who had examined 20 different Munchkins that were bred in Australia over a 4-year interval stated that: ‘the Munchkin is a healthy breed with no health problems’. A further written appraisal affirming the health, personality and agility of Munchkins was provided by an ACF (Inc.) all breeds international judge who had observed Munchkins in their home-setting overseas and while judging in Australia (Ref: 9).

Welfare and health concerns

Nevertheless, welfare concerns have surrounded the acceptance of chondrodysplastic (dwarf) cats as a recognised breed in some organisations. Controversy regarding the immediate and long-term health of Munchkin cats has focused on the potential for impaired ambulation, secondary osteoarthritis and intervertebral disc disease, which is common to many chondrodysplastic dog breeds, including dachshund, corgi, and basset hound. These dog breeds have been found to have a mutation in completely different gene known as Fibroblast growth factor 4 (FGF4). Thus, since the Munchkin cat does not have the FGF4 mutation, disc disease is a less likely concern. However, poor breeding practices, such as striving for the shortest legs or longest body, could lead to similar health concerns in the cats to those that plague the dwarf dog breeds (Ref: 5,10).

In 2009, it was reported that: ‘chondrodystrophic Munchkin cats may also have an increased incidence of pectus excavatum and spinal lordosis’ (Ref: 11). At present, the authors of this ACF Inc. policy have not been able to locate any published studies that detail how common these two conditions may be in the Munchkin breed as compared to other breeds or household cats. The original breeders of Munchkin cats in Australia did not observe these health issues or cow hocking in any of their cats (Ref: 4,8).

Condition 1: Lordosis (excessive curvature of the spine inwards), a condition in which the spinal muscles grow too short, making the spine sink down into the cat’s body. In worst-case scenarios, this condition can be fatal due to pressure on the heart, lungs, and trachea.

Condition 2: Pectus excavatum (hollowed chest), a condition in which the breastbone is sunken into the chest. In severe cases, pectus excavatum can look as if the centre of the chest has been scooped out, leaving a deep dent. Severe cases of pectus excavatum can eventually interfere with the function of the heart and lungs.

More importantly there has been a report of Elbow incongruity (elbow dysplasia) in a Munchkin cat with a pronounced curved radius (lower leg bone) resulting in an abnormal development of the elbow joint coupled with characteristic pathological changes (Ref: 12). It is therefore important to ensure that the leg bones are not excessively curved. As stated above, poor breeding practices such as selecting for shorter and shorter legs may enhance skeletal problems (Ref: 5,10).

Furthermore, show awards are to be withheld for Munchkin cats that display: sway back or an excessive dip behind the shoulder known as lordosis. In addition, Munchkin cats that exhibit faults such as: cow hocks, excessive bowing of front legs, foreign type or fine boning, extreme nose break or excessively long nose, excessive cobbiness and any resemblance to an established recognised breed should be penalised (Ref: 2).

ACF (Inc.) By-Laws Part 2 – Breeding and Registration Rules

Breeding of Munchkin Cats

The gene is described as autosomal dominant and fully penetrant ie all cats with the Mk gene have short legs ^(Ref: 5). Homozygous embryos for the Munchkin gene are not viable, and do not develop in the womb. It is not known whether these embryos fail to implant or are resorbed post-implantation. The loss of homozygous embryos during pregnancy does not appear to affect the health of the pregnant queen cat or littermates ^(Ref: 4).

Only embryos that are heterozygous for the gene develop into viable short-legged Munchkin kittens. Because only heterozygous (short-legged) Munchkin cats are able to pass on the gene, all litters with at least one standard (short-legged) Munchkin parent have the possibility of containing kittens with the phenotypes: short-legged or normal-legged (referred to as non-standard Munchkin or Munchkin 'high' legs⁺), with the genotypes of Mkmk or mkmk, where Mk is the trait for short legs and mk is the trait for long legs. The mating of two Munchkin parents, Mkmk x Mkmk, have the chance of producing these offspring: 25% MkMk: a nonviable kitten, 50% Mkmk: short-legged, 25% mkmk: normal with full-length legs. The resulting litter will be 2/3 Mkmk: short-legged and 1/3 mkmk: normal.

Punnett squares in which the **Mk** represents the dominant Munchkin gene and the **mk** represents the recessive normal gene, may be used to illustrate the chances of a particular mating resulting in a short-legged cat.

Kittens bearing two copies of the Munchkin gene (**MkMk**) will not develop in the womb. Kittens bearing one Munchkin gene and one normal gene (**Mkmk**) will be short-legged Munchkins. Kittens bearing two normal genes (**mkmk**) will have normal-length legs. **Mkmk** Munchkin kittens will be able to pass on the Munchkin gene to their offspring. Normal **mkmk** kittens will not, as they do not have a copy of the Munchkin gene.

Mating two standard Munchkins (Mkmk):

	Mk	mk
Mk	MkMk	Mkmk
mk	Mkmk	mkmk

For each kitten conceived from this mating, there is a 25% chance it will fail to gestate, a 25% chance it will be normal non-standard (long-legged), and a 50% chance it will be short-legged Munchkin.

Mating a standard Munchkin (Mkmk) with a normal cat (mkmk):

	Mk	mk
mk	Mkmk	mkmk
mk	Mkmk	mkmk

For each kitten conceived from this mating, there is a 0% chance it will be homozygous for the Munchkin gene, a 50% chance it will be normal non-standard (long-legged), and a 50% chance it will be a standard (short-legged) Munchkin.

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Allowable Outcross

The ACF (Inc.) By-Laws Part 2: Breeding and Registration Rules allow outcrossing Munchkin cats with Domestic Shorthair and Longhair cats that have good health, temperament and have been tested for Leukaemia virus, FIV (Feline Aids) as well as had DNA tests available for all currently known inherited diseases of cats ^(Ref: 1).

In addition, all Munchkin variants (ie cats with normal-length legs) may be used in Munchkin breeding programs with those not used to be desexed before homing as pets. Munchkins are not to be used in other breed programs and must not resemble any recognised breed. Furthermore, the ACF (Inc.) By-laws disallow the recognition of any breed which results from more than one structural mutation (ie two or more structural mutations are not to be combined in any breed) ^(Ref: 1).

Selecting leg length

In 2013, Guinness World Records named Lilieput, a tortoiseshell Munchkin cat from Napa, California, the world's shortest living cat. The diminutive cat stood a mere 5.25 inches (13.34 cm) tall from the bottoms of her paws to the top of her shoulders (withers). Whereas other cat breeds measured from ground to withers range from 8-14 inches (20.32-35.56 cm) ^(Ref: 5).

Variable leg length has been observed in short-legged Munchkin littermates with some kittens having slightly longer or shorter legs than others ^(Ref: 4). Munchkins have recently been bred with ultra-short legs with very little clearance under the chest. These cats have been described as 'rug huggers' or 'VW Microbus'. With welfare considerations in mind it is imperative that this extreme breeding be discouraged. It is vital that Munchkins are bred with a leg length consistent with good welfare of the cat that ensures ease of movement and less chance of developing joint problems.

Although slightly variable leg lengths have been observed in short-legged Munchkin kittens, when either two Munchkin cats are bred together or when a Munchkin cat is bred with a non-standard Munchkin, there was no evidence that a non-standard Munchkin could produce Munchkin kittens unless it was mated to one ^(Ref: 4). It is worth noting that in the absence of DNA testing, dwarf cats have been phenotyped by using radiography to measure and compare the length of their forelimbs with normal cats ^(Ref: 6). In summary, it is recommended that breeders do not continuously mate Munchkin to Munchkin without incorporating a non-standard Munchkin or suitable Domestic cat in their breeding program. Also, it is recommended that breeders select cats with forward-facing feet to minimise the likelihood of 'ballerina front feet' ie feet pointing outwards and cow-hocking ^(Ref: 4).

Guidelines for assessing leg length and chest ground clearance

The **withers** is the ridge between the shoulder blades of an animal, typically a quadruped and in many species, it is the tallest point of the body. In horses and dogs, it is the standard place to measure the animal's height. The withers has been used by Lyons et al ^(Ref: 5) as a point for measuring the height of a Munchkin.



Image, courtesy: <https://www.ponydreams.com/measuring-horse-height/> [Internet]. [7 Jun 2020].

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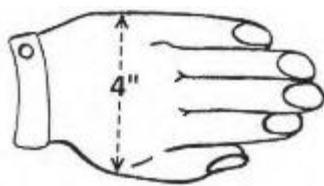
In cats the withers, which is sometimes simply called the “scruff”, is located behind the head in the area where the neck passes into the back. On palpation this area in the cat is at the point of the shoulder blades.

A practical measurement of height is to use the “hand” measurement as is still done today for measure the height of horse. This measurement was originally based on the breadth of a male human hand but has now been standardised to:

1 Hand = 4 inches (10.2 cm)

Another measure that can be used is the distance between the second and third knuckles of the bent first finger is roughly 1 inch (2.5 cm)

It is suggested with these measurement guides that a Judge could use their hands to estimate the height of a Munchkin adult on the judging table. This technique has been used successfully in a pilot study by a breeder to measure the height of Munchkins from ground to withers: 6 to 8 inches (16.5 to 20.5 cm) and chest ground clearance: 3 to 4 inches (7.5 to 10.5 cm) (Ref: 13).



Image, courtesy: <http://walktrot.com/resources/Stables/Worksheets.pdf> [Internet]. [7 Jun 2020].

Exhibiting Munchkin kittens with full-length legs in litter classes

Variant kittens with normal-length legs from Munchkin breeding programs may be shown as part of a complete litter in litter classes at ACF (Inc.) Member Body or Provisional Member Body Shows (see By-law 13.2) (Ref: 1).

Summary

In summary it is important that breeders comply with all regulatory and legislative requirements (Ref: 14) and have a well-managed and well-understood breeding program for Munchkin cats. Selection by registered cat breeders and cat show Judges will ultimately control the health and quality of life of pedigree cats with dwarfism (Ref: 5). Therefore, it is essential that cat breeders and Judges do not promote or encourage extremes which are not in the best interests of the welfare of the cats when breeding and judging Munchkin cats (Ref: 2,8). Any defective individual Munchkin cat or outcross cat should clearly not be used for breeding or showing under any circumstances and breeders and owners should immediately seek veterinary advice about managing the health of such cats.

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13. For example, the Code of Practice for the Responsible Breeding of Animals with Heritable Defects that cause Disease. Department of Primary Industries, Victorian Government 2009 and the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1986 (incorporating amendments 6 Apr 2020) include, ‘Aplasia or hypoplasia of long bones’ in cats as a ‘Heritable disease’ [Internet]. [6 Jun 2020]. Available from: http://agriculture.vic.gov.au/data/assets/pdf_file/0009/181593/Code-of-Practice-for-the-Responsible-Breeding-of-Animals-with-Heritable-Defects-that-cause-Disease.pdf.

IMAGES

‘HowHi’ (red tabby and white): First Munchkin cat to be imported into Australia.

First Munchkin kittens bred in Australia. Images, courtesy: A. Joesbury, Abitadbitshort cattery.



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APPENDIX 4 Amendments ACF Inc. By-laws Part 2

¹2016: Amended title from “Practices on Breeding”

²2018: Added: Appendix 2 on Breeding Policy for Scottish Folds

³2019: Added: Appendix 3 on Breeding Policy for Munchkins (in development)

⁴2020: Added: Appendix 3 on Breeding Policy for Munchkins

⁵2013: Added: New clause 1 with consequential clause renumbering. Note: website addresses correct as at December 2013.

⁶2019: Added: New Sub-Clause 1.2 Non recognition of breeds with more than one structural mutation with consequential sub-clause renumbering.

⁷2021: Amended: Sub-clause 1.4 last sentence to be the same as sub-clause 1.73.

⁸2018: Moved: Sub clause 1.5 DNA Testing to sub-clause 1.7 Useful Websites and renumbered clauses.

⁹2017: Added: Various clarifications to sub clause 1.6. (now 1.5 refer note 4).

¹⁰2014: Added: Last 3 sub-clauses on ACF (Inc.) position relating to artificial insemination.

¹¹2019: Amended: all references to Experimental Breeding and Experimental Breeding Programme to Breed Development Programme.

¹²2017: Added: sub-clause 1.7.1 the need to comply with local and federal Govt Legislation and consequential renumbering.

¹³2018: Amended: References also was formally sub-clause 1.5.

¹⁴2017: Amended: Revised list of reputable testing services.

¹⁵2018: Added: New sub-clause 1.7 (now 1.8).

¹⁶2020: Amended: Aust. Gov Agency effective 1 February 2020 (formally Dept of the Environment and Energy).

¹⁷2019: Added: In accordance with sub clause 14.4.5.8.5(c).

¹⁸2018: Added: Requirement to also record the collection agent.

¹⁹2018: Added: New sub-clause 1.8.3 (now 1.9.3) DNA tests to be recorded on pedigree.

²⁰2010: Added: Sub clause 1.8.4 (now 1.9.3) Requirements for notification on reclassification of colour/patterns.

²¹2017: Added: New sub clauses 1.9 Protocols for Checking DNA and 1.10 Selective breeding based on genetic tests.

²²2021: Deleted “should” to bring into line with ACF (Inc.) changing as per By-Law Part 1 clause 1 introduced 2001.

²³2013: Moved: Previously clause 5 with consequential clause renumbering

²⁴2017: Deleted: Requirement of separate experimental register. Now included in full register with gen level noted.

²⁵2017: Added: ACF Secretary to maintain a Central database of Member Body approved Breed Development programs.

²⁶2019: Moved: Previously clause 12 to new clause 4 (as it is the start of the process), with consequential clause renumbering.

²⁷2018: Added: New sub-clause 12.3 (now 4.3) re renewal fees and remainder renumbered.

²⁸2018: Added: Sub-Clauses 12.4.1 and 2 (now 4.4.1 & 2) re acceptable prefix ownership changes.

²⁹1999: Added: Sub-Clause 12.5 (now 4.6) requirement to clear prefix with ACF (Inc.) who will clear with central registry.

³⁰2014: Added: Sub-Clause 12.6 (now 4.7) requirement for breeders to register with ACF, CCCA or ANCATS in Australia.

³¹ ³¹2015: Added: Sub-Clause 12.7 requirement to publish ACF registered prefixes on website.

³²2016: Deleted: Sub-Clause 12.7 requirement to publish ACF registered prefixes on website.

³³2013: Moved: Previously Clause 6 with consequential clause renumbering.

³⁴2017: Added: Multiple conceptions registerable with DNA proof.

³⁵2002: Added Sub-Clause 4.7.1 (now 5.7.1) pedigrees of offspring of bi-colour Orientals use (w) in registration number to denote bi-colour in background.

³⁶2006: Added: requirement for certified pedigrees.

³⁷2019: Added: new Sub-Clause 5.7.1 defining “4 generation pedigree” and renumbered the remaining sub-clauses.

³⁸1997: Added: Sub-Clause requirement to denote cat is carrying silver/smoke.

³⁹2017: Deleted: Pedigrees to carry “slv” for Silver and Smoke in registration numbers” and replaced with notation “s”

⁴⁰2003: Added: Clause 4.7 (now 5.7.1) tabby pattern to be specified and removed use of (w) to denote bi-colour in pedigrees.

⁴¹2017: Added: exception to note tabby pattern for van patterned cats.

⁴²2005 Added: Clause 4.7.1 (now 5.7.4) on description for cats with white.

⁴³2009: Added Clause 4.7.4 (now 5.7.5) on EMS Codes being used on pedigrees in addition to words.

⁴⁴2014: Added: Clause 4.8.1 on pedigree requirements for Burmese and Tonkinese from NZ or ANCATS.

⁴⁵2016: Deleted: Clause 4.8.1 on pedigree requirements for Burmese and Tonkinese from NZ or ANCATS.

⁴⁶2011: Added: Clause 4.10 (now 5.10) on responsibility for transferring rests with the breeder/previous owner.

⁴⁷2011: Added: Clause 4.11 (now 5.11) on registration rules for transferring cats.

⁴⁸2011: Added: Clause 4.12 (now 5.12) on honouring any restrictions on documents.

⁴⁹2021: Added: Clause 5.13.& 5.14 and renumbered previous 5.13.& 5.14 accordingly.

⁵⁰2014: Added: Clauses 4.13 & 4.14 (now 5.13 & 5.14) on registration rules.

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- ⁵¹ 2018: Added: Sub-clause 5.2 (now 6.2) exception where breeding rules state otherwise eg British/Selkirk Rex etc.
- ⁵² 2000: Added: Sub-clause 5.2 (now 6.2) second sentence on pedigree requirements.
- ⁵³ 2003: Amended: Sub-clause 5.2 (now 6.2) for pedigrees to include breed/colour/pattern in full.
- ⁵⁴ 2020: Amended: Term “sub-register” to “provisional” status in line with clause 10.
- ⁵⁵ 2013: Amended: Sub clause 6.1.3 (now 7.1.3) on recognition of Breeds already established elsewhere in the World.
- ⁵⁶ 2019: Moved: Sub-Clause 7.2.2 Balance of text to sub-clause 8.2.4 for consolidation of requirements for recognition.
- ⁵⁷ 2003: Deleted: Clause 6.2.2 Spontaneous and genetically feasible colours and/or patterns are not subjected to sub clause 6.2.1 (now 7.2.1)
- ⁵⁸ 2017: Added: New clauses 6.4.3 to 6.4.5 (now 8.4) on requirement for recognition of imported new breeds.
- ⁵⁹ 2019: Removed: Sub-Clause 6.4.3 the rest renumbered. Covered under Sub-Clause 6.5 (requirements consolidated under cl 8)
- ⁶⁰ 2019: Removed: Sub-Clause 6.4.4 the rest renumbered. All requirement to submit proposals under Clause 6 are listed together in Clause 7.
- ⁶¹ 2020: Moved: Formally sub-clause 8.3.5 however this applies to all 3 categories not just 8.3.
- ⁶² 2017: Added: requirement for Gen numbers on pedigrees.
- ⁶³ 2018: Added: New sub-clause 8.4 (now 9.4) and renumbered rest
- ⁶⁴ 2013: Amended: Sub-clause 8.7 (now 9.8) to remove inspection Committee to include a veterinarian.
- ⁶⁵ 2017: Amended: Clause 9 (now 10) heading in line with removal of separate Sub-Register and references of “SR” to “Gen”.
- ⁶⁶ 2013: Deleted: Clause 9 Experimental Register and topic now included in new Clause 9 Sub-Register (now Breed Development Programme).
- ⁶⁷ 2019: Amended: Term “Experimental Programmes” to “Breed Development Programmes” from here on. ⁶⁸ 2018: Added: Note re notification to ACF (Inc) Secretary of all approved breed development programmes. ⁶⁹ 2013: Added: Clause 9.1 (now 10.2) Definition for Foundation Cats.
- ⁷⁰ 2003: Amended: Clause 9.8 (now 10.9) kits/cats not required in breed development program to be desexed unless used in another breed development program.
- ⁷¹ 1999: Amended: the removal of 3 clauses has resulted in consequential renumbering to Clauses 9.9 to 9.12 (now 10.11 to 10.14).
- ⁷² 2018: Added: Selling/transferring cats must go to approved exp breeders.
- ⁷³ 2019: Removed: Sub-Clause 9.14 to new Sub-Clause 12.1
- ⁷⁴ 2013: Added: Sub-clause 9.1.14 (now 10.14) inserted generation progression chart.
- ⁷⁵ 2011: Added: Sub-clause 10.1 (now 11.1) defining ‘allowable outcrosses.
- ⁷⁶ 2018: Added: Sub-clause new 10.2 (now 11.2) and remaining renumbered.
- ⁷⁷ 2013: Added: Sub-clause 10.3 (now 11.3) rules for ‘allowable outcrosses.
- ⁷⁸ 2018: Added: Sub-clause 10.5 (now 11.5) second sentence.
- ⁷⁹ 2018: Added: Sub-clause new 10.5 (now 11.5) third sentence.
- ⁸⁰ 2013: Added: Clause 11 (now 12) defining and using ‘Novice’ cats in breeding programs.
- ⁸¹ 2017: Added: Aus. Domestic cats must be tested for all known diseases.
- ⁸² 2019: Added: New Clause on showing of kittens (including variant kittens) and cats from Breed Development/Outcross programmes and renumbered remainder.
- ⁸³ 2002: Added: Clause 13.1 (now 14.1) requirement on breeding with consequential clause renumbering.
- ⁸⁴ 2005: Added: Clause 13.1 (now 14.1) term ‘allowable outcross’.
- ⁸⁵ 2005: Added: Clause 13.2 (now 14.2) patched to pointed matings now allowed with consequential clause renumbering.
- ⁸⁶ 2013: Amended: Clause 13.3 (now 14.3) now listed in alphabetical order by Group as per of Book of Standards.
- ⁸⁷ 2014: Added: Aphrodite with colours/patterns recognised with consequential clause renumbering this Group.
- ⁸⁸ 2014: Added: Birman colours recognised for breed.
- ⁸⁹ 1999: Amended: Maine Coon and Norwegian Forest Cat categories for judging [now replaced – refer Cl 14.2].
- ⁹⁰ 2014: Amended: Maine Coon, Norwegian Forest & Siberian solid colours & associated patterns recognised consistent with others. ⁹¹ 2000: Amended: Maine Coon colours ‘except those indicating hybridisation with Siamese or Abyssinian’ [Replaced refer Cl 14.2]. ⁹² 2014: Amended: References to separate ‘Ticked’ category removed and now included with other ‘Tabby’ patterns as applicable. ⁹³ 2015: Amended: Maine Coon Tipped & Shaded now included in Tabby spectrum and removed from 13.3.3.3.
- ⁹⁴ 2019: Added: Nebelung + colours/patterns recognised with consequential clause renumbering in this Group
- ⁹⁵ 2015: Added: Neva Masquerade + colours/patterns recognised with consequential clause renumbering this Group.
- ⁹⁶ 2010: Added: Norwegian Forest Cat new colour ‘Amber’.
- ⁹⁷ 2015: Amended: Norwegian Forest Cat, Tipped & Shaded now included in Tabby spectrum and removed from 13.3.5.3.
- ⁹⁸ 2014: Added: Persian/Exotic solid colours recognised for breed & clarified that Tabby, Tipped & Shaded patterns come in Silver and Golden.
- ⁹⁹ 2003: Added: Persian/Exotic new pattern ‘Ticked’ but not ‘Marble’.
- ¹⁰⁰ 2015: Amended: Persian, Tipped & Shaded now included in Tabby spectrum and removed from 13.3.6.3 (now 14.3.6.3).
- ¹⁰¹ 2003: Amended: all references to ‘Patched with White’ to ‘Bi-colour’.
- ¹⁰² 2001: Added: Note: (except pointed coat pattern will not be mated to patched with white coat pattern).
- ¹⁰³ 2005: Deleted: Note: (except pointed coat pattern will not be mated to patched with white coat pattern).

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- ¹⁰⁴ 2002: Added: Persian/Exotic note 'except pointed coat pattern will not be mated to patched with white coat pattern'[superseded - refer CI 14.2].
- ¹⁰⁵ 2014: Added: Ragdoll colours recognised for breed.
- ¹⁰⁶ 2003: Added: Siberian with consequential clause renumbering.
- ¹⁰⁷ 2015: Amended: Siberian, Tipped & Shaded now included in Tabby spectrum and removed from 13.3.8.3 (now 14.3.8.3).
- ¹⁰⁸ 2015: Added: Siberian Note mating allowed with Neva Masquerade.
- ¹⁰⁹ 2016: Added: Turkish Angora.
- ¹¹⁰ 2014: Added: Turkish Van colours recognised for breed.
- ¹¹¹ 2004: Added: Foreign White in longhair.
- ¹¹² 2014: Amended: Foreign White separated from Clause 13.4.4 (now 14.4.4) Siamese - consistent with change of 2000.
- ¹¹³ 2011: Deleted: Foreign White 'restriction on outcrossing with only Siamese'.
- ¹¹⁴ 2003: Amended: 'Javanese' name to 'Oriental Longhair'.
- ¹¹⁵ 2014: Added: Oriental solid colours recognised for breed.
- ¹¹⁶ 2003: Added: Oriental new patterns 'Ticked & Marble Tabby' & 'Bi-colour'.
- ¹¹⁷ 2014: Added: Oriental Tipped and Shaded patterns come in Silver and Golden.
- ¹¹⁸ 2015: Amended: Oriental SH/LH, Tipped & Shaded now included in Tabby spectrum and removed from 13.4.2.3. (now 14.4.2.3).
- ¹¹⁹ 2011: Amended: Oriental restriction on mating with Foreign White.
- ¹²⁰ 2004: Deleted: Note c) Siamese (bi-colour AOV) progeny from Siamese/Balinese x Oriental bi colour matings must be desexed unless required in a recognised Oriental bi-colour breeding program (d) now (c).
- ¹²¹ 2012: Added: Peterbald with patterns recognised and associated breeding rules with consequential clause renumbering.
- ¹²² 2014: Added: Peterbald solid colours recognised for the breed.¹²³ 2013: Amended: Peterbald coat description 'velour' to 'flock'.¹²⁴ 2017: Added: Other hair type to be noted as AOV.
- ¹²⁵ 2017: Amended: Registration as "Peterbald" and removed text "under their recognised breed/type and coat type".
- ¹²⁶ 2014: Separated Foreign Shorthair/Longhair from Siamese/Balinese in line with 2004 approval for Book of Standards and associated notes on breeding.
- ¹²⁷ 2021: Added: Siamese & Balinese in Van pattern.
- ¹²⁸ 2014: Added: Siamese colours recognised for breed.
- ¹²⁹ 2011: Amended: Siamese restriction on mating with Foreign White.
- ¹³⁰ 2004: Deleted: Note c) Siamese (bi-colour AOV) progeny from Siamese/Balinese x Oriental bi colour matings must be desexed unless required in a recognised Oriental bi-colour breeding program (d) now (c).
- ¹³¹ 1999: Amended: Abyssinian coat pattern to 'Ticked'.
- ¹³² 2014: Added: Abyssinian colours recognised for breed.
- ¹³³ 2005: Added: Australian Bombay applicable to cats bred experimentally in Australia.
- ¹³⁴ 2011: Amended: Australian Bombay full recognition with some changes to std.
- ¹³⁵ 2013: Amended: Australian Bombay no longer recognised with cats transferred to either Mandalay or Bombay.
- ¹³⁶ 2012: Added: American Curl and American Shorthair with consequential clause renumbering.
- ¹³⁷ 2014: Amended: American Curl solid colours & associated patterns recognised - consistent with others.
- ¹³⁸ 2014: Added: American Curl clarified that Tipped and Shaded pattern come in Silver only.
- ¹³⁹ 2015: Amended: American Curl, Tipped & Shaded now included in Tabby spectrum and removed from 13.5.3.3 (now 14.5.3.3).
- ¹⁴⁰ 2017: Added: Ticked Tabby pattern.
- ¹⁴¹ 2014: Added: American Shorthair clarified that Tipped and Shaded pattern come in Silver only.
- ¹⁴² 2015: Amended: American Shorthair, Tipped & Shaded now included in Tabby spectrum & removed from 13.5.4.3 (now 14.5.4.3).
- ¹⁴³ 2014: Added: Australian Mist colours recognised for breed.
- ¹⁴⁴ 2021: Added: Bengal colour/pattern Blue Series
- ¹⁴⁵ 2019: Added: Bengal colour/pattern Charcoal series
- ¹⁴⁶ 2012: Added: Bengal colours Silver Series.
- ¹⁴⁷ 2014: Added: Bengal colours recognised for breed.
- ¹⁴⁸ 2013: Amended: Bombay only from American breeding.
- ¹⁴⁹ 2014: Amended: Bombay breeding with Burmese is only to 'American' type Burmese.
- ¹⁵⁰ 2014: Added: British colours recognised for breed.
- ¹⁵¹ 2003: Added: British new pattern 'Ticked'.
- ¹⁵² 2014: Added: British clarified that Tipped and Shaded pattern come in Silver and Golden.
- ¹⁵³ 2015: Amended: British Shorthair, Tipped & Shaded now included in Tabby spectrum & removed from 13.5.8.3 (now 14.5.8.3)
- ¹⁵⁴ 2021: Added: British Shorthair. Silver and Golden Tipped and Shaded to Pointed spectrum.

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- ¹⁵⁵ 2018: Added: British Shorthair DNA testing for LH gene.
- ¹⁵⁶ 2019: Amended: British Shorthair number of generations required in pedigree from 8 to 5.
- ¹⁵⁷ 2018: Added: British Shorthair sub-clauses (c) to (e) under Note.
- ¹⁵⁸ 2019: Amended & Added: British Shorthair: pedigree dropped to 5 gen in lieu 8 gen.
- ¹⁵⁹ 2019: Added: Progeny of a British x non-British mating to carry EMS code for life.
- ¹⁶⁰ 2004: Added: Burmese (American) separated from Burmese (Australian) & associated breeding rules with consequential clausere numbering.
- ¹⁶¹ 2014: Added: Burmese (American) colours recognised (deleted Tortie).
- ¹⁶² 2019: Amended: Reference from experimental programme to Breed Development Programme for 14.5.9 & 10.
- ¹⁶³ 2018: Amended: Burmese (Australian) American Burmese allowed outcross in experimental program.
- ¹⁶⁴ 2018: Added: Burmese (Australian) Defined Sepia pattern.
- ¹⁶⁵ 2014: Added: Burmese (Australian) colours recognised for breed.
- ¹⁶⁶ 2018: Amended: Burmese (Australian) American Burmese allowed outcross in experimental program.
- ¹⁶⁷ 2018: Added: Burmese (Australian) Under Note Sub-clauses b) to d).¹⁶⁸ 1999: Added: Burmilla in shorthair silver tipped and shaded pattern.¹⁶⁹ 2004: Added: Burmilla in Longhair.
- ¹⁷⁰ 2014: Added: Burmilla golden pattern and colours recognised for breed.
- ¹⁷¹ 2020: Added: Burmilla allowable outcross Burmese.
- ¹⁷² 2020: Added: Burmilla permitted to be outcrossed to Burmese.
- ¹⁷³ 2002: Added: Chartreux only colour recognised for breed.
- ¹⁷⁴ 2002: Amended: Cornish, Devon and German Rex and European Shorthair to list all recognised patterns for the breeds.
- ¹⁷⁵ 2014: Added: Cornish Devon and German Rex colours recognised for breed.
- ¹⁷⁶ 2003: Added: Cornish Devon and German Rex new patterns 'Ticked' and 'Mink'.
- ¹⁷⁷ 2014: Added: Cornish Devon and German Rex clarified that Tipped and Shaded pattern come in Silver and Golden.
- ¹⁷⁸ 2015: Amended: Cornish, Devon, and German Rex, Tipped & Shaded now included in Tabby spectrum and removed from 13.5.13/14/17.3.
- ¹⁷⁹ 2006: Added: Egyptian Mau with consequential clause renumbering.
- ¹⁸⁰ 2014: Added: Egyptian Mau colours recognised for breed.
- ¹⁸¹ 2015: Amended: European Shorthair, Tipped & Shaded now included in Tabby spectrum and removed from 13.5.16.3
- ¹⁸² 2002: Amended: Korat only colour recognised for the breed.
- ¹⁸³ 2008: Added: La Perm and associated breeding rules with consequential clause renumbering.
- ¹⁸⁴ 2014: Added: La Perm colours/patterns recognised for breed.
- ¹⁸⁵ 2015: Amended: La Perm, Tipped & Shaded now included in Tabby spectrum and removed from 13.5.20.3.
- ¹⁸⁶ 2019: Added: La Perm, Karpai coat pattern and colours.
- ¹⁸⁷ 2011: Deleted: La Perm "and only under the ACF (Inc.) rules for Experimental Breeding".
- ¹⁸⁸ 2011: Added: La Perm requirements for Domestics used in breeding to be registered.
- ¹⁸⁹ 2017: Added: Lykoi and associated breeding rules with consequential clause renumbering.
- ¹⁹⁰ 2011: Added: La Perm requirements for Domestics used in breeding to be registered.
- ¹⁹¹ 2013: Added: Mandalay patterns recognised and associated breeding rules. Following clauses renumbered.
- ¹⁹² 2014: Added: Mandalay colours recognised for breed.
- ¹⁹³ 2018: Amended: except Full generation Burmese expression pattern cbeb permitted into Burmese breeding programs.
- ¹⁹⁴ 2015: Amended: Manx/Cymric, Tipped & Shaded now included in Tabby spectrum and removed from 13.5.22.3.
- ¹⁹⁵ 2014: Amended: Manx/Cymric limiting colours/patterns recognised & breeding to exclude domestic non pedigree.
- ¹⁹⁶ 2002: Added: Manx/Cymric Note: except pointed coat pattern or pointed coat pattern carriers and only under the ACF (Inc.) rules for Experimental Breeding. Rumpy x Rumpy is not permitted.
- ¹⁹⁷ 2010: Deleted: Manx/Cymric Note: except pointed coat pattern or pointed coat pattern carriers & those indicating hybridisation with Siamese, Burmese and Abyssinian are not permitted.
- ¹⁹⁸ 2011: Deleted: Manx/Cymric 'only under the ACF (Inc.) rules for Experimental Breeding'.
- ¹⁹⁹ 2012: Added: Manx/Cymric Rumpy Riser and definitions.
- ²⁰⁰ 2018: Added: Tailed Manx /Cymric offspring cannot be used with British or in a British breeding program. ²⁰¹ 2015: Added: Manx/Cymric attachment Appendix I with extra information regarding breeding.²⁰² 2019: Added: Munchkin and associated breeding rules with consequential clause renumbering
- ²⁰³ 2020: Added: Munchkin: Policy for Breeding.
- ²⁰⁴ 2014: Added: Ocicat colours recognised for breed.
- ²⁰⁵ 2016: Added: Ocicat allowable outcrosses.
- ²⁰⁶ 2018: Added: Ocicat 2010 from provisional status to classic tabby pattern AOV.
- ²⁰⁷ 2012: Added: Pixiebob with consequential clause renumbering.

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- ²⁰⁸ 2002: Added: Russian colours recognised for breed.
- ²⁰⁹ 2014: Added: Scottish Fold/ Scottish colours recognised for breed & clarified tipped and shaded pattern come in silver & golden.
- ²¹⁰ 2003: Added: Scottish Fold/ Scottish new patterns 'Ticked' and 'Mink'.
- ²¹¹ 2015: Amended: Scottish Fold/ Scottish, Tipped & Shaded now included in Tabby spectrum & removed from 13.5.26.3 (now 14.5.26.3).
- ²¹² 2001: Added: Scottish Fold Note a) within this breed pointed coat pattern will not be mated to patched with white coat pattern.
- ²¹³ 2005: Deleted: Scottish Fold Note a) within this breed pointed coat pattern will not be mated to patched with white coat pattern.
(*amended 2001*) rest renumbered.
- ²¹⁴ 2018: Amended: Scottish Fold removed restriction to only using imported cats with American Shorthair.
- ²¹⁵ 2002: Added: Scottish Fold to Scottish Fold is not permitted.
- ²¹⁶ 2018: Amended: Scottish Fold straight eared progeny of outcross matings not to be put back into British or American Shorthair programs.
- ²¹⁷ 2018: Added: Scottish Fold attachment Appendix 2 with extra information regarding breeding.
- ²¹⁸ 2001: Added: Selkirk Rex resulting in all numbering hereafter being amended accordingly.
- ²¹⁹ 2003: Added: Selkirk Rex new pattern 'Ticked Tabby'.
- ²²⁰ 2014: Added: Selkirk Rex clarified that tipped and shaded pattern come in silver and golden.
- ²²¹ 2015: Amended: Selkirk Rex, Tipped & Shaded pattern now included in Tabby spectrum & removed from 13.5.27.3 (now 14.5.27.3)
- ²²² 2014: Deleted: Selkirk Rex end date for outcrossing namely 'till June 2016'.
- ²²³ 2011: Deleted: Selkirk Rex 'and only under the ACF (Inc.) rules for Experimental Breeding'.
- ²²⁴ 2011: Added: Selkirk Rex American Shorthair as an outcross.
- ²²⁵ 2002: Added: Selkirk Rex Straight-coated progeny registered as AOV and may be used in experimental program.
- ²²⁶ 2003: Added: Selkirk Rex Straight-coated progeny no longer required for breeding program be desexed.
- ²²⁷ 2018: Added: Selkirk Rex (straight-coated progeny) cannot be used with British or in a British breeding program.
- ²²⁸ 1999: Added: Singapura only comes in one colour/pattern.
- ²²⁹ 2013: Added: Snowshoe with consequential clause renumbering.
- ²³⁰ 2019: Added: Snowshoe allowance for outcrossing to Siamese & Domestic Shorthairs
- ²³¹ 1999: Added: Sphynx with consequential clause renumbering.
- ²³² 2018: Added: Defined mink/sepia/point patterns.
- ²³³ 1999: Amended: Tonkinese coat pattern to 'mink coat pattern'.
- ²³⁴ 2002: Added: Tonkinese recognise coat colours 'red/cream/tortie'.
- ²³⁵ 2013: Amended: Tonkinese coat pattern from 'solid' to 'sepia'.
- ²³⁶ 2018: Added: Clarification of sepia pattern.
- ²³⁷ 2007: Added: Tonkinese full recognition for colour/pattern Pointed and Solid Series.
- ²³⁸ 2018: Added: Toyger.
- ²³⁹ 2002: Added: Companion Cats provision for domestic and part pedigree to compete.
- ²⁴⁰ 2016: Amended Code for British Shorthair from BRI to BSH
- ²⁴¹ 2019: Amended Code for Japanese Bobtail Longhair JBT.8I to JBL and added Nebelung and Munchkin
- ²⁴² 2018: Added Code for Toyger and Lykoi
- ²⁴³ 2020: Amended: Code for Charcoal (Bengal) from "35" to "t"
- ²⁴⁴ 2015: Added Appendix I
- ²⁴⁵ 2019: Updated cross references to be consistent with ACF (Inc.) Constitution and other By-Laws terms.
- ²⁴⁶ 2016: Added information provided by CANT.
- ²⁴⁷ Deleted: 13.5.22 (now 14.5.23.4) being repeated and just referred to it.
- ²⁴⁸ 2018: Added: Breeding Policy for Scottish Fold and Scottish Longhair & shorthair.
- ²⁴⁹ 2019: Updated cross references to be consistent with ACF (Inc.) Constitution and other By-Laws terms
- ²⁵⁰ 2019: Added: Provision for Breeding Policy for Munchkin Longhair & Shorthair (advice under development).
- ²⁵¹ 2020: Added: Breeding Policy for Munchkin approved GM November 2020