

SIAMESE

The ideal Siamese is medium in size, svelte, sinuous, elegant, extremely refined with long tapering lines. Siamese possess a long, tapering wedge shape head which forms a triangle from the nose to the tips of the ears. The profile is absolutely straight from the forehead to the nose. There is no whisker pinch or nose dip. The eyes are almond-shape, slant towards the nose and are in harmony with the wedge. Generally, 'Siamese have fine classic bones and a long, muscular, tubular body. Siamese are very tall on their legs. Their tail is long, tapered and whip-like. The coat is short and tight.

I – BODY/CONFORMATION (26)

(10) BODY – The body is not exceedingly large or small, but is medium in size, dainty, long, lithe and svelte. There should be solid weight without excessive bulk. The body is firm and muscular. Overall, the body structure should be somewhat fine boned.

(3) NECK – The neck should be long and slender and carried so as to display length. However, the neck should not be telescoped between the shoulders. Assign 2 points for neck length and 1 point for neck carriage.

(7) LEGS & FEET – The legs are long and proportionately slim. The hind legs are longer than the front legs. Legs are proportioned to carry the body length and weight gracefully. The small feet are oval in shape. Assign 4 points for legs and 3 points for feet.

(6) TAIL – The tail should be narrow at the base, long, tapering and whip-like, so as to give the appearance of slenderness and length. However, the tail must always be in balance with the size of the cat. Assign 4 points for tail length, 1 point for a narrow base and 1 point for taper.

II – HEAD TYPE (27)

(6) FULL FACE – The head should be long and evenly proportioned. The head narrows in perfectly straight lines to form a fine muzzle. The wedge, as viewed from the tip of the head is characterized by straight lines which extend from the outer ear bases along the sides of the muzzle. There is no break in the jaw lines at the whiskers. The skull should be flat and the nose should be a continuation of the forehead.

(9) PROFILE – In profile, a straight line without a rise or dip is seen from the centre of the forehead to the tip of the nose, as well as from the tip of the nose to the bottom of the chin. The chin is to be included as part of the profile. Assign 5 points for the profile, and 4 points for the chin.

(6) EARS – The ears should be large and alert. They must be in proportion with the overall dimensions of the head, i.e. – the longer the head, the longer the ears. The ears are wide at the base and are pricked slightly forward as if listening. The ear set is not to flare, or sit high on the head. Rather, the ear should appear as a definite continuation of the line of the wedge. The ears should complete the triangle formed by the wedge shape head, where the apex is at the muzzle, and the base is formed by the imaginary line extending from one ear tip to the other ear tip. Assign

3 points for ear size and 3 points for ear set.

(6) EYE SHAPE – The eye aperture should be almond shape with an Oriental slant towards the nose so that a projection of the line from the lower eye corner to the upper eye corner extends to the centre of the ear. There should be the width of one eye between the eyes.

III – COAT TEXTURE/LENGTH (8)

The coat should be very short, glossy, close lying and fine in texture. Assign 4 points for texture and closeness of coat to body and 4 points for short coat length.

IV – COLOUR (29)

(12) BODY COLOUR – The body colour should be even, with slightly darker shading allowed across the shoulders, back and top of the hips, which blend gradually into the lighter colour on the chest and belly. Darker colour is allowed for in older cats. Generally, kittens are lighter in colour than more mature adults. There must be a definite contrast between the body colour and point colour.

(11) POINTS, ears, legs, feet and tail should be clearly defined in the darker shade, but should merge gently into the body colour. Except in kittens, the mask and ears should be connected by tracings. Point colours should be uniform on the cat. Assign 2 points for depth and evenness of point colour, 2 points for pattern, 2 points for nose leather and 5 points for paw pads colour.

(6) EYE COLOUR – The eyes are a clear brilliant blue. The deeper the better. Assign 5 points for colour and one point for brilliance.

V – CONDITION & BALANCE (10)

(5) CONDITION – The cat must be hard and muscular with no indication of fat or emaciation. They should display evidence of good health and vitality.

(5) BALANCE – The overall appearance should be of a well balanced cat. The cat should "fit together". If extreme in one part, then all parts should be extreme, or else the cat is out of balance. Balance is the overall picture of the cat physically and does not emphasize any one particular quality over another.

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