

MANX

The Manx is a tailless, round bodied, shorthaired cat. The sturdy, compact body is almost “bear-like” in the top specimen. Emphasis is on proportion and balance, not on size. The back is arched and ideally is the same length as the hind legs. The cat should be “surprisingly” heavy when lifted. Females are smaller than males. Manx walk normally. NOTE: Manx can take up to four years to fully mature. Judges are to make allowances for age in younger cats when judging, ear set, chest width, shortness of front legs and weight.

I – BODY/CONFORMATION (55)

(20) BODY – The Manx should appear round when viewed from all angles. The chest should appear round when viewed from the front. The roundness of the chest is accentuated by the widely spaced front legs. Depth of flank gives the body a round appearance when viewed from the side. The lack of a tail causes roundness at the rear flank. In addition, the arch of the back contributes to this look. The length of a back leg should equal the length of the spine. A straight back is objectionable. When observing from the top, one sees equal width of body from shoulders to hips. In the mature male, width will be equal from jowls to hips. There should be no suggestion of narrowness in the body. NOTE: Body width is more apparent in older cats, thus judges must allow for age.

(10) TAILLESSNESS – The rump should feel round. In the perfect specimen, the rump will be as round as an orange. Sometimes there is a slight rise at the end of the spinal column due to the presence of the coccyx (last few vertebrae). This rise is not to be penalized if not visible. A judge’s open hand should pass smoothly over the rump. Judges must not probe the end of the spine with their fingers, as this is a sensitive area.

(10) BONING – Manx possess good sturdy body structure. Boning is slightly finer in females. There should be no suggestion of a spindly or delicate bone anywhere on the cat. Substantial boning provides good weight in a cat.

(5) FRONT LEGS – The four legs are sturdy and are set wide apart on the chest. The feet are round.

(10) HIND LEGS - The hind legs on a Manx, are longer than the front legs, thus giving a cat a forward sloping appearance. Worn hair on the lower hind legs is of no consequence as the Manx rest on this part as often as on its paws.

II – HEAD TYPE (25)

(10) HEAD –The head should be slightly longer than it is broad. Prominent cheeks make the head appear round. The head of a female Manx will be smaller always than that of the male. The female head may appear less round than that of the male due to the absence of stud jowls. There should be a break at the whiskers. The nose is slightly longer than it is broad. The chin should be firm and be in a straight line with the nose when viewed from the side.

(5) EARS – The widely spaced ears are set slightly off the side of the head. They are wide at the base, and taper gradually to a rounded tip when possessed sparse interior furnishings. In addition, the shape of the ears when viewed from behind resemble a cradle rocker. Ear tufts are desirable and add to the uniqueness to the Manx look.

(5) EYES – The round eyes are full, expressive and set at a slight angle that extends downward to the nose. The ideal eye colour conforms with coat colour; but in Manx, eye colour is only considered when all other points are equal.

(5) NECK – A short, thick neck emphasizes the round appearance of the head.

III – COAT TEXTURE/LENGTH (10)

The coat should be double and have a firm, well padded quality due to the longer, open coat and thick, close undercoat of awn hairs. The coat is dense to the touch.

IV – COLOUR (5)

The distribution of points for colours for cats with special markings should be 3 points for markings and 2 points for colour. NOTE: WHITE LOCKETS AND BUTTONS ARE PERMITTED.

V – CONDITION & BALANCE (5)

Manx are a sturdy, muscular and well boned breed of cat. There are well fleshed but not fat. When looking at a Manx, one should see circles from all angles.

OBJECTIONS

DEDUCT

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| * Underweight, overweight, soft condition, lean body. | 3 |
| * Narrow chest or back in an older cat. | 5 |
| * Bowed or knocked kneed hind legs. | 3 |
| * Long neck. | 3 |
| * Weak chin. | 3 |
| * Front legs that are too close together. | 3 |
| * Nose break or straight nose. | 3 |
| * Short hind legs. | 3 |
| * Upright ears. | 3 |
| * Small or elongated head. | 4 |
| * Delicate or fine bone structure; angularity. | 3 |
| * Extremely long or short spine. | 3 |
| * Coat that is too coarse, too fine, too thin, too long, too silky; no undercoat. | 3 |
| * Visible stump or rise in tail which spoils the appearance of taillessness. | 5 |

WITHHOLDS

- * Walking with a hop or hopping only.
- * Obvious bowel or bladder dysfunction.
- * Stub or rise that stops a judge’s hand from running smoothly over the rump.
- * Stiffness or weakness in one or both hind legs. NOTE: Manx crouch when nervous and hind leg strength may need to be felt when handling the cat.
- * All grounds for withholding awards as listed in the General Preface.

RECOGNIZED COLOURS

Refer to Colours & Patterns appendix for complete list.

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| BREED ORIGIN: | Mutation |
| REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS: | F1 Allowed if cat proven to be from country of origin. |
| SHOWING REQUIREMENTS: | Manx, Cymric |
| ALLOWED ANCESTRY: | Manx, Cymric. |
| ALLOWED MATINGS: | Manx, Cymric. |

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