

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 – The mask, 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 – Siamese 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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OBJECTIONS

	DEDUCT
* Cobby, short, thick or flabby body or belly pouch.	2-5
* Short or thick neck.	1-3
* Short legs, heavy leg bones, large or round feet.	2-5
* Short or thick tail.	1-3
* Pale eye colour.	1-3
* Rough, shaggy or coarse coat.	2-5
* Round or broad head; short or broad muzzle.	2-7
* Bulging forehead; receding chin, Roman nose.	2-7
* Round, small, slightly crossed, or unslanted eye aperture.	2-5
* Small or short ears, exaggerated spacing between the ears making them “fly” or ears too closely set giving a donkey” effect.	2-5
* Uneven body colour or shadings, dark spots on body, hip spots, tabby or ticked markings. (allowance to be made for nursing spots.)	1-3
* Complete hood. That is a continuation of the point colour over the top of the head, around sides and under the throat making it appear that a hood with ties exists around the head.	1-3
* Light hairs in the points; bars or tabby markings.	1-3

WITHHOLDS

- * Coat that has been sanded or shaved.
- * White toes or white patches.
- * Miniature size (adults less than 4 pounds or 1.8 kg).
- * Eye colour other than blue.
- * Emaciation, showing evidence of poor nourishment, deprivation and being in very poor condition.
- * All grounds for withholding awards as listed in the General Preface

RECOGNIZED COLOURS

Seal Point, Blue Point, Chocolate Point, Lilac Point

BREED ORIGIN:	Natural
REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS:	No Foundation allowed.
<i>A Siamese which is not registered with CCA must provide a 5 generation certified pedigree from CFA registry OR a 7 generation certified pedigree from another cat association recognized by CCA.</i>	
SHOWING REQUIREMENTS:	No Foundation allowed
ALLOWED ANCESTRY:	Siamese
ALLOWED MATINGS:	Siamese

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SOLID POINT

BLUE POINT

CHOCOLATE POINT

LILAC POINT

SEAL POINT

Please refer to the breed standard for detailed description of pattern markings.

SOLID POINT COLOURS

BLUE POINT

Point Colour: Deep grayish-blue. All points should be the same even shade.

Coat: Even bluish-white. Shadings if any are the shade of the points.

Nose Leather: Slate blue.

Paw Pads: Slate blue.

Eye Colour: Clear brilliant blue. Deep blue preferred.

Objections: Improper colour nose or paw leathers. Fawn or cream shadings.

CHOCOLATE POINT

Point Colour: Warm milk chocolate. All points should be the same even shade.

Coat: Ivory without lilac or blue tones. Shadings if any are the shade of the points.

Nose Leather: Cinnamon pink.

Paw Pads: Cinnamon pink.

Eye Colour: Clear brilliant blue. Deep blue preferred.

Objections: Improper colour nose or paw leathers. Lilac or blue shading.

LILAC POINT

Point Colour: Light silvery blue with slight pink tone. All points should be the same even shade.

Coat: Even glacial white without tan, brown, or blue tones.

Nose Leather: Lavender pink.

Paw Pads: Lavender pink.

Eye Colour: Clear brilliant blue. Deep blue preferred.

Objections: Improper colour nose or paw leather. Tan, brown, or blue shadings.

SEAL POINT

Point Colour: Deep seal -brown. All points should be the same even shade.

Coat: Even pale fawn or cream. Shadings if any are a warm fawn colour.

Nose Leather: Dark seal-brown.

Paw Pads: Dark seal-brown.

Eye Colour: Clear brilliant blue. Deep blue preferred.

Objections: Improper colour nose or paw leathers. Black or gray shadings.

GENERAL PREFACE

It is important to consult the individual breed standard for breed-specific disqualifications. The following list applies to all breeds unless otherwise indicated.

WITHHOLD AWARDS (W/A) FOR:

- More or fewer than five toes on each front paw and four toes on each back paw. Pixie-Bobs are exempt from this disqualification.
- White lockets, buttons, or toes on any cat, except where part of the natural colour or pattern, or unless otherwise specified in the breed standard.
- Any entry that is declawed. Clear nail-tip covers are allowed.
- Any deformity or disfigurement — hereditary, congenital, or acquired. Household Pet entries are exempt from this disqualification.
- A cat showing evidence of intent to deceive (e.g., the presence of powder or chalk residue in the coat after normal grooming; the use of tints, colour rinses, or other artificial colouring concealment media; sanding or shaving).
- An entry, without provocation, attacks a judge or other person within the ring area, the entry shall be deemed vicious and disqualified (D.V. Disqualified, Vicious).
- Kinks, visible or invisible. Kink is defined as a rigid deflection of the tail line, whether visible or not. Small, invisible bumps or calcium deposits shall be considered a fault. Refer to individual breed standards for exceptions to this rule.
- Wrong eye colour (unless otherwise specified in a breed's standard).
- Crossed eyes in any breed. Household Pet entries are exempt from this disqualification.
- Maloccluded jaws.
- Monorchidism (the absence of one testicle) or cryptorchidism (the absence of both testicles) is grounds for withholding awards in the Championship (whole adult) or Miscellaneous (whole adult) classes.
- Any entry that scores less than 90 points.
- Excellence in one aspect of the standard shall not offset a deficiency in another. Because the standard specifically describes the various parts of the cat's appearance, all judges shall conduct their judging in accordance with these specifications.
- All entries should possess the appropriate weight, condition, and balance for their breed. Balance is the overall physical picture of the cat. The cat must 'fit together', and no single quality **should** be emphasized. Judges shall not penalize any fault by more than the cat would have earned if perfect in that detail.
- Judges shall penalize or disqualify N.F.A (No Further Award) for poor condition, indicating illness or poor care.
- If an entry has fleas, fungus, ear mites, etc., the judge shall N.F.A. the entry and notify the Show Manager.
- An obviously pregnant or lactating queen will be disqualified as N.F.A. (No Further Awards).
- Natural lighting should be used wherever possible. Allowances should be made for harsh artificial lighting, which may distort eye and coat colour.
- An entry presented in the judging ring showing noticeable effects of a sedative (e.g., third eyelids visible, overly glassy eyes, inability to stand or sit, lack of coordination or muscle control) shall not receive an award. The judge will record N.F.A (No Further Award) in their judge's book.
- Any cat too nervous or intractable to handle by the judge or the owner / agent must be disqualified (D.U.H. – Disqualified, Unable to Handle).
- A judge may disqualify any entry whose owner / agent draws specific attention to himself or his entry when benching the cat in the judging ring or at any time during judging. Judges shall enter D.L.E. (Disqualified, Lack of Etiquette) in their books.
- When an entry's colour or pattern has been misclassified, the entry shall be transferred to its correct class with the owner's permission.
- Cats recovering from recent surgery (or injury) where the incision (or wound) has not completely healed, stitches removed, etc.; must be disqualified (N.F.A. – No Further Awards).

FACTORS TO CONSIDER:

- A weak, receding, or protruding chin is considered a serious fault. Deductions can be made for chin, profile, and balance.
- Allowance should be made for stud jowls in males. Usually, males are proportionally larger than females.
- Allowance is to be made for seasonal variations in coat.
- Allowance should be made for faint tabby markings in kittens and young cats, except when they are part of the normal colour pattern.
- Allowance should be made for undeveloped eye colour and undeveloped coat colour in kittens and young cats.

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