

CYMRIC

HEAD	25 Points
Shape	(10)
Ear Set	(10)
Eyes Shape & Set	(5)
BODY/LEGS/FEET & HEIGHT OF HINDQUARTER	20 Points
DEPTH OF FLANK	10 Points
TAILLESSNESS / ROUNDNESS OF RUMP	10 Points
COAT	25 Points
COLOR	5 Points
CONDITION/ BALANCE	5 Points

General: The overall impression of the Cymric is that of roundness: round head with firm round muzzle, and prominent cheeks, broad chest, substantial short legs, short back which arches from the shoulders to a round rump, greater depth of flank, and rounded muscular thighs. The heavy glossy double coat is of medium length and accentuates the round appearance, feeling firm and muscular, neither too fat nor too lean. The Cymric should be alert and clear of eye with a glistening, clean, well-groomed coat. The Cymric is the longhaired variety of the Manx cat.

Head:

Shape: The head should be slightly longer than it is broad, with prominent cheeks, [also stud jowls in the male] which make it appear rather round. There should be a break at the whiskers with large, round whisker pads. Well developed muzzle, moderate in length and width, with a strong chin and short, thick neck. **Profile:** There is a gentle nose dip. **Ears:** Medium in size, rather wide at the base and tapering gradually to a rounded tip, with heavy furnishings inside. The Cymric may have ear tufts at the tip which make the ears appear pointed; this is permissible. Ears are rather widely spaced and are set slightly outward so that, when viewed from behind, they resemble the rocker of a cradle. **Eyes:** Eyes should be round and full, set at a slight angle [outer corner a little above inner corner]. The ideal eye color conforms with the requirements for color of coat, but should only be considered if all other points are equal.

Body:

Shape: Medium to large in size, compact, with a short back that arches up from the shoulders to haunches. Sturdy bone structure. Stout in appearance, with broad chest; surprisingly heavy when lifted. **Legs:** The hindlegs should be longer than the forelegs, making the rump higher than the shoulders. The hindlegs should have substantial bone and should be straight, when viewed from behind. The cat should have muscular thighs. The soundness of the legs should be judged by watching the cat's movement when stepping back into the cage. **Feet:** Round and firm, with 5 toes in front and 4 in back.

Depth of Flank:

The flank should have greater depth than in any other breed, adding much to the short, cobby appearance. Depth of flank should be measured vertically in the fleshy area between the rib cage and the thigh. The depth of flank, height in the hindquarters, shortness of forelegs, shortness of back, and roundness of rump produce the characteristic gait of the Cymric.

Taillessness and Roundness of Rump:

Absolute in the perfect specimen. The Cymric should appear tailless. There is no penalty for a rise of bone or cartilage which does not stop the judge's hand when the palm is stroked down the back and over the rump. No probing of the dimple or rise by the judge is allowed. The rump of the Cymric may be felt with the palm of the hand only. The ideal rump will be as round as an orange.

Coat:

The double coat should be medium length [1/2 – 2 1/2 inches] over the main body. The frontal ruff begins behind the ears and moves downward along the jawline and backward into the body. Ruff length should be in keeping with overall coat length, but may be slightly longer and heavier in the adult male. Coat length below the elbow on the front legs and the hocks on the back should be shorter than on the body but full in appearance and of the same texture. Britches are full and thick to the hocks giving the appearance from the rear [in the mature cat] of pantaloons. Toes and ear tufts are desirable. Coat length on the face, ahead of the ears and jawline, should be in keeping with the shorter coat of the lower leg areas. The double coat of the Cymric is dense and full. Texture is silky and dense lending a non-matting quality to the coat. The coat should fall smoothly around the body yet being a "double coat" it will be thick and plush and appear padded. Season and age variations in the coat should be recognized.

Color/Markings:

Color allowances may be made for some patterns given the longer coat length. Buttons and lockets are not considered faults; do not penalize. Faded color is undesirable.

Condition/Balance:

The overall appearance should be that of a medium to large sized, compact, muscular cat. The head, neck, body and legs should blend smoothly to form a well balanced Cymric. Roundness should result from muscle, not fat. Gentle and amenable to handling.

NOTE: Cymrics are slow maturing and allowance should be made for young cats in judging depth of flank, etc.

Accepted Colors:

Blue Eyed White	Mc Tabby – Same	Blue Spotted Tabby	Blue Smoke
Copper Eyed White	colors as Classic Tabby	Red Spotted Tabby	Black Smoke
Odd Eyed White		Cream Spotted Tabby	
Blue	Blue Patched Tabby	Brown Spotted Tabby	
Black	Brown Patched Tabby	Silver Spotted Tabby	
Red	Silver Patched Tabby		
Cream		Blue Cream	NOTE: Any recognized Cymric color/pattern with White is acceptable.
	Patched Mc Tabby and	Tortoiseshell	
Blue Tabby	Patched Spotted Tabby	Shaded Silver Tortoiseshell	
Red Tabby	– Same colors as		
Cream Tabby	Patched Tabby	Chinchilla	
Brown Tabby		Shaded Silver	
Silver Tabby			
Cameo Tabby			

Solid:

White: Pure clear white. No colored hairs. Eyes deep blue, deep orange (or copper) or odd (one blue and one orange/copper eye). **Objections:** Dark hairs, cream or bluish tinge in coat; pale eye color.

Blue: Even blue lighter shades preferred; one level tone without shading or markings from nose to tip of tail, and sound to the roots. Eyes brilliant copper or deep orange. **Objections:** Rusty tinge, shading or markings; drab lifeless color.

Black: Lustrous jet black, with sound color from roots to top of fur. Eyes copper or deep orange. **Objections:** Rusty tinge on fur, smoky undercoat.

Cream: One level shade of cream, sound to the roots. Eyes brilliant copper or deep orange. **Objections:** Tabby markings; dark spinal markings; white lips and chin; light eye color.

Red: Deep, rich, clear red, free from shadings, markings or ticking, and sound to the roots. Eyes brilliant copper or deep orange. **Objections:** Bars or markings in the coat, legs, face and tail.

Tabby Patterns:

Classic Tabby: The tabby cat should show great contrast between the pale ground color and the deep, heavy markings. Head barred with frown marks extending between ears and down the back of the neck to meet the butterfly on the shoulders which divides the head lines from the spine lines. The spine lines are the wide, distinct stripe of the darker marking color divided by stripes of the paler ground color and they run from the single or double butterfly to tail. The swirl on the side of the body should be an unbroken circle. Legs should be evenly barred with bracelets coming to meet the body markings: front of neck should have at least one complete necklace, and the tail should be evenly marked with rings. The underside of the body should have rows of spots of the dark marking color commonly called vest buttons. Judges should take into consideration that the tabby pattern can vary considerably and still fit the standard, such as spine lines, single or double butterfly, number of necklaces. **Objections:** Lack of distinct markings a fault.

Mc Tabby: The mackerel Tabby differs from the Classic Tabby in that the side of the cat should be evenly barred with vertical unbroken lines of marking color instead of the conventional target pattern. There are three distinct spine lines but they are very narrow and often melt into what looks like one wide strip without fault. Frown marks, bracelets, necklaces, tail rings are the same, but the butterfly is often delineated by thin lines instead of being solid coloring. **Objections:** Broken side lines, or side lines composed of rows of dots.

Patched Tabby: Classic, mackerel or spotted tabby with pale ground color and deeply colored tabby markings affording a good contrast with the ground color. Patches of red and/or cream clearly defined on both face, body and extremities. A blaze on the face is desirable. Eye color on Silvers may be copper or hazel.

Spotted Tabby: Markings on the body to be clearly spotted. The spots may vary in size and shape and can be round, oblong, or rosette-shaped, and evenly distributed. Spots should not run together as in a broken mackerel pattern. Head: marked like a classic tabby. Body: a dorsal stripe ideally composed of spots run the length of the body. Legs: barred. **PENALIZE:** Solid spine color, spine line, brindling, marking not distinct or separate.

Blue Tabby: The ground color should be pale blue with tan overtones and the markings dense blue. Eye color deep orange. **Objections:** Cream spots, pale chin, or silverish ground color.

Cream Tabby: The ground color should be pale cream with dense, dark cream markings. Eye color should be deep orange or copper. **Objections:** Reddish tinge, pale chin area. Blue spots.

Red Tabby: The ground color should be red with dense, darker red markings. Eyes should be copper or orange.

Brown Tabby: The ground color should be a tawny brown with dense black markings. Eye color deep orange. **Objections:** Pale chin area, silver tinge to ground color.

Silver Tabby: The ground color should be pure silver with jet black markings. Eye color should be green. Fault no more than 2 1/2 points for hazel or lemon eye color. **Objections:** White ground color.

Cameo Tabby: Ground color of pale ivory should be broken with well defined cameo (red or light red) markings in the classic or mackerel pattern. Cameo markings should be deeply shaded (tipped) with diminishing intensity of color approaching the roots of the hairs. **NOTE:** Depth of shading/tipping, will vary in the individual cat. Clarity of markings should take precedence over the depth of the shading/tipping. Nose leather and foot pads to be pink. Eye color: gold. **Objections:** Trace of blue in the eyes, black rims around eyes or nose.

Tortoiseshells:

Blue Cream: The colors of blue and cream should be well divided into broken patches. Face should have characteristic blaze. Eye color deep orange. Brindling not to be faulted. **Objections:** Tabby markings; solid color on face, feet and tail. In otherwise outstanding specimens brindling should not be too heavily faulted.

Tortoiseshell: Black, red and cream in clearly defined and well-broken patches. Half the nose to be black and half to be red or cream. Eye color deep orange. Brindling not to be faulted. **Objections:** Tabby markings; solid coloring on face, feet and tail. In otherwise outstanding specimens brindling not to be too heavily faulted.

Shaded Silver Tortoiseshell: On a silvery white undercoat, black or blue tipping (silver) and red or cream tipping (cameo) are arranged and patched resembling the standard tortoiseshell. Both silver and cameo markings are to be present on the face, flank and toes as well as on the back. Blaze on the face is desirable. Brindling not to be faulted. Eye color; gold. Foot pads and nose leather either charcoal or rose pink or a combination of both colors. Brindling not to be severely penalized in otherwise outstanding specimens.

Silvers and Smokes:

Chinchilla: The undercoat should be a pale silver or silvery white. The coat on back, flanks, head and tail should be sufficiently tipped with jet black to give the characteristic sparkling silver appearance. The legs and face may be very slightly shaded with tipping, but the chin, ear tufts, stomach and chest should be silvery white without tipping. Eyes should be blue-green. Rims of eyes, lips and nose to be outlined in black, and center of nose to be a brick red. Black or dark charcoal necessary on foot pads of all shades of silver. **Objection:** Any barring on face, legs, body and tail; cream or brown tinge in coat; gray or blue tipping. Extensive black running up the heels to be considered a fault. Points to be deducted from markings.

Shaded Silver: The shaded silver should be pure, unmarked silver, shading gradually down the sides, face and tail, from dark on the ridge to silvery white on the chin, chest, belly and under the tail; the legs to be the same tone as the face. The general effect should be much darker than a Chinchilla silver. Eyes should be blue-green. Rims of eyes, lips and nose to be outlined with black, and center of nose to be a brick red. Black or dark charcoal necessary on foot pads. **Objections:** Any barring on face, legs, body and tail; cream or brown tinge in coat.

Blue Smoke: Blue Smoke cat should appear blue, with a white or blue-white undercoat, and white or blue-white frill and ear tufts. Eyes should be a brilliant copper or deep orange. **Objections:** Any black or black cast in coat or points; tabby markings; pale eye color.

Black Smoke: A black smoke cat should appear jet black with silvery white undercoat. Except for the silvery white frill and ear tufts, the under undercoat of the head, face, legs, back sides and tail do not show until the coat is parted. The belly and underside of the tail may appear gray, shading down to silver w white. Eyes should be brilliant copper or deep orange. **Objections:** Gray topcoat, tabby markings or blue undercoat.

Any Recognized Color & White: Particolors are cats combining any of the recognized colors of the breed and white, with not more than two-thirds of the cat to be any of one color. For this purpose, any of the recognized colors of the breed shall be considered one color (i.e.; the two colors in silver tabby, blue cream, etc.). This two-thirds rule would apply to the white color also. Cats with a locket are considered solid colors or tabbies and should be transferred. Objections: Pale coloring, and all color faults listed in the recognized colors for the breeds, with the exceptions of white in colored areas, which is not fault in particolors.

OBJECTION:

Head: Foreshortened, flat, straight nose profile
Eyes: Eyes set straight across [no angle].
Body: The judge is unable to see the cat stand or walk on the stand or in the cage; rangy body; level back, short hindlegs, fine bone, bowed or cow-hocked [knock-kneed] hind legs.
Coat: Any type of short overall coat; coat that lacks density, has a cottony texture.
Color: White - Dark hairs, cream or bluish tinge in coat; pale eye color.
Blue - Rusty tinge, shading or markings; drab lifeless color.
Black - Rusty tinge on fur, smoky undercoat.
Cream - Tabby markings; dark spinal markings; white lips and chin; light eye color.
Red - Bars or markings in the coat, legs, face and tail.
Classic Tabby - Lack of distinct markings a fault.
Mc Tabby - Broken side lines, or side lines composed of rows of dots.
Blue Tabby - Cream spots, pale chin, or silverish ground color.
Cream Tabby - Reddish tinge, pale chin area. Blue spots.
Brown Tabby - Pale chin area, silver tinge to ground color.
Silver Tabby - White ground color.
Cameo Tabby - Trace of blue in the eyes, black rims around eyes or nose.
Blue Cream - Tabby markings; solid color on face, feet and tail. In otherwise outstanding specimens brindling should not be too heavily faulted.
Tortoiseshell - Tabby markings; solid coloring on face, feet and tail. In otherwise outstanding specimens brindling not to be too heavily faulted.
Chinchilla - Any barring on face, legs, body and tail; cream or brown tinge in coat; gray or blue tipping. Extensive black running up the heels to be considered a fault. Points to be deducted from markings
Shaded Silver - Any barring on face, legs, body and tail; cream or brown tinge in coat.
Blue Smoke - Any black or black cast in coat or points; tabby markings; pale eye color.
Black Smoke - Gray topcoat, tabby markings or blue undercoat.
& White - Pale coloring, and all color faults listed in the recognized colors for the breeds, with the exceptions of white in colored areas, which is not fault in particolors.

PENALIZE:

Color: Spotted Tabby - Solid spine color, spine line, brindling, marking not distinct or separate.

WITHHOLD:

Extra toes. Definite tail joint. Evidence of poor physical condition; evidence of hybridization.

DISQUALIFY:

Any congenital deformity.