

ORIENTAL SHORTHAIR

HEAD	40 Points
Long flat Profile	(7)
Ears	(8)
Eyes - Shape	(10)
- Color	(5)
Wedge, fine muzzle/size	(5)
Chin	(5)
BODY/TAIL	27Points
Structure/size/neck	(10)
Muscle tone	(7)
Legs/Feet	(5)
Tail	(5)
COAT	10 Points
COLOR	20 Points
Solid:	
Solid, Smoke, Shaded	(18)
Paw pads/nose leather	(2)
Tabby:	
Color:	(10)
Pattern	(8)
Paw pads/nose leather	(2)
CONDITION/ BALANCE	3 Points

General: The ideal Oriental Shorthair cat should be graceful, svelte, muscular and fine-boned. It should be nicely proportioned and well balanced, with long tapering lines. The cat should be in excellent physical condition with clear, bright eyes.

Head:

Shape/Profile: The head and ears will present a long, tapering wedge, when viewed from the front, in good proportion to the body. The total wedge starts at the nose and flares out in straight lines to the tops of the ears, forming an isosceles triangle with no break at the whiskers. There shall be no less than the width of one eye between the eyes. The whiskers shall be smoothed back to reveal the underlying bone structure. There will be no probing for a whisker pinch. Allowances must be made for the jowls in the stud cat. The skull will be flat in profile. A long straight line is seen from the top of the head to the tip of the nose. No bulge over the eyes or dip in the nose. Nose is long and straight in profile, a continuation of the forehead with no stop or break. **Ears:** Strikingly large and pointed, wide at the base. Position should continue the lines of the wedge. **Eyes:** The eyes appear to be almond shaped, set in an almond aperture, medium in size. Set shall be slanted toward the nose in harmony with the lines of the wedge. Neither protruding nor recessed. Eye color – green preferred in all Oriental Shorthairs except whites and “and whites”. Hazel or amber eyes allowed. Whites and “and whites” may also have blue or odd eye color. Odd eye color may be one eye blue, green or hazel and the other amber. Depth of color preferred over color tone. **Muzzle/Wedge:** Muzzle is fine, moderately long, wedge shaped. **Chin:** Medium sized, chin strong and full, not receding or diminutive. Tip of the chin should line up with the tip of the nose on a vertical plane. **Neck:** Long and slender in proportion to the body and head length.

Body and Tail:

Body: Long, slender, and lithe, with a tubular shape as viewed from top, bottom, or sides. The cat should present a well-muscled, non-flabby appearance. The body should give the illusion that it is no wider than the shoulders. **Allowances:** Males may be larger than females; the abdominal muscles of an older queen who may have borne several litters may be softer than those of a younger cat. **Legs/Feet:** Long and slim. Hind legs to be longer than front, in good proportion to the body. Feet dainty, small and oval. Five toes in front and four behind. **Tail:** Long, narrow at the base, tapering to a fine point.

Coat:

The coat will be short, fine textured, glossy, close lying to the body.

Color:

All colors and patterns that are genetically possible in the cat are accepted in the Oriental Shorthair, including the “and whites”, except the following:

No Burmese (c superscript b)

No Tonkinese (c superscript b combined with c superscript s)

Leathers (paw pads and nose leathers): The color of the leathers are described in the color standards.

Allowances: Older cats, particularly those carrying the red gene, may develop age freckles on the eyelid, nose, and lips. They may also have occasional dark whiskers. Full color may not develop in red, smoke, dilute, and smoke and silver pointed cats up to two years of age.

Condition/Balance:

The cat should present a healthy, alert appearance and be amenable to handling. Each part of the cat should be in proportion to the other parts and fit together to present an animal with long, flowing lines.

Accepted Colors:

The following are color descriptions unique to breeds that recognize *All Colors And Patterns That Are Genetically Possible In The Cat*.

<p>Solid Apricot Caramel Tabby Apricot Caramel Solid Points Fawn Point Cinnamon Point Apricot Point Caramel Point Tortie Points Fawn Tortie Point [Fawn and Cream] Cinnamon Tortie Point Caramel Tortie Point [Caramel & Apricot] Lynx Points Fawn Lynx Point Cinnamon Lynx Point Apricot Lynx Point Caramel Lynx Point</p>	<p>Tortie Lynx Points Fawn Tortie Lynx Point [Fawn and Cream Lynx] Cinnamon Tortie Lynx Point Caramel Tortie Lynx Point [Caramel and Apricot Lynx] Smoke Point Seal Smoke Point Seal Tortie Smoke Point Blue Smoke Point Blue Tortie Smoke Point Chocolate Smoke Point Chocolate Tortie Smoke Point Lilac Smoke Point Lilac Tortie Smoke Point Red Smoke Point Cream Smoke Point Fawn Smoke Point Fawn Tortie Smoke Point Cinnamon Smoke Point Cinnamon Tortie Smoke Point Apricot Smoke Point Caramel Smoke Point Caramel Tortie Smoke Point [Caramel & Apricot Smoke Point]</p>	<p>Silver Points Seal Silver Lynx Point Seal Silver Tortie Lynx Point Blue Silver Lynx Point Blue Silver Tortie Lynx Point Chocolate Silver Lynx Point Chocolate Silver Tortie Lynx Point Lilac Silver Lynx Point Lilac Silver Tortie Lynx Point Red Silver Lynx Point Cream Silver Lynx Point Fawn Silver Lynx Point Fawn Silver Tortie Lynx Point Cinnamon Silver Lynx Point Cinnamon Silver Tortie Lynx Point Apricot Silver Lynx Point Caramel Silver Lynx Point Caramel Silver Tortie Lynx Point</p>
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Color/Pattern Descriptions

Apricot: The color of dark dried apricots. All apricots have a metallic sheen which is not seen on any other color except caramel and which gives them a bronze appearance . This metallic sheen is most obvious on the top of the head, the bottom of the feet and the elbows.

Caramel: Shows both a brown/orange tone and a blue tone on the same cat. The blue based caramels look like very muddy blues. The fawn based caramels are nearly taupe colored. All caramels have a metallic sheen not seen on any other color except apricot. This metallic sheen is most obvious on the top of the head, the bottom of the feet and the elbows.

Caramel Tabbies: Blue toned markings with orange toned ground color. All caramels have a metallic sheen not seen on any other color except apricot. This metallic sheen is most obvious on the top of the head, the bottom of the feet and the elbows.

Fawn Point: Points [mask, ears, tail, legs] warm tan with peach tones. Similar in intensity to lilac point. May have a slight blue cast. Body color: very pale, shading pale tan. Nose leather pink, tan overtones; paw pads: pink.

Cinnamon Point: Points [mask, ears, tail, legs] bright, reddish brown. Intensity of color similar to chocolate point – but much ‘hotter’ tone. Body color: very pale, shading to warm tan. Nose leather salmon; paw pads: salmon pink.

Smoke Point: Smoke points come in the full range of solid and tortie point colors.

Smoke points reflect the simultaneous presence of the partial albino inhibitor, the partial albino Siamese pointing, and the homozygous non-agouti genes. The inhibitor gene concentrates the color to the tips of the hairs. The base of the hairs will be white/pale toned where the hair shaft is long enough. Major tones – seal, chocolate, etc. will appear darker than in the non-smoke individual. Points of seal smokes may appear near black. Blue smoke points will appear “steel” or “gunmetal” tones. Points frequently appear “ticked”. Silver eye goggles are normal and should not be faulted. Body shading may appear darker than the non-smoke individual. Shadow barring in all points is common in kittens and younger adults and should not be faulted.

Silver Point: Silver points come in the full range of lynx point and tortie lynx point colors. They are also called “pastel points” because of the pale point colors that are presented in this group.

Silver points reflect the simultaneous presence of the partial albino inhibitor, the partial albino Siamese pointing genes and the agouti [tabby] genes. The shaft of each hair of the silver point is banded and the intense color is forced to the tips of the hair. Stripes in the major tones – seal, chocolate, blue, etc. may appear darker than the non-silvered lynx point. Silver seal points, may appear to have black or near black stripes. The areas between the stripes will appear silvery white. Body shading will be darker on the surface than the non-silvered individual. Dilute colors – fawn silver lynx points, cream lynx points, and lilac lynx points will be very pale. Full color does not develop until a cat is two years old. Cats should not be faulted for incomplete markings until that age.

<u>OBJECTION:</u>	Head: Dip in the nose, bulging forehead, Roman nose, weak chin, whisker pinch in the actual bone structure. Ears too small, short, carried high on the head or too wide so as not to follow the lines of the wedge. Eyes: Pale, washed out appearance in any color. Neck: Carried low, between shoulders and appears to telescope Body: Flabby muscles, excessively soft body. Emaciation to appear thin. Legs: Weak hind legs, short legs, heavy boning. Tail: Short, thick, non-visible kink or fault in tail. Coat: Definite double coat [downy undercoat].
<u>DISQUALIFY:</u>	Malocclusion severe enough to effect breathing. Crossed eyes. Toes in number other than as given, split feet. Visible tail kink or fault.
<u>WITHHOLD:</u>	Evidence of sandpapered coat.