

SIAMESE

HEAD	38 Points
Shape - Profile	(5)
- Wedge	(6)
- Chin	(4)
Ears - Size	(4)
- Set	(3)
Eyes - Shape	(8)
- Color	(5)
- Brilliance	(3)
BODY/TAIL	26 Points
Type	(10)
Neck - Length	(1)
- Carriage	(2)
Legs – Length/Boning	(4)
Feet - Size/Shape	(3)
Tail - Length	(4)
- Narrow Base	(1)
Taper	(1)
COAT	8 Points
Closeness/Texture	(4)
Shortness	(4)
BODY COLOR	8 Points
Tone/Depth of Color	(4)
Shadings	(4)
POINTS	10 Points
Depth/Evenness	(4)
Pattern	(4)
Leather	(2)
CONDITION	5 Points
BALANCE	5 Points
Overall Appearance	(3)
Amenable	(2)

General: The ideal Siamese is gentle, amenable to handling and gives the appearance of a well-balanced cat, both physically and temperamentally. It should “fit together”, all parts balanced, without emphasizing any one particular quality. Medium in size, long and svelte. A distinct combination of fine bones and firm solid muscles giving a surprising sensation of solid weight without excessive bulk. A fully mature Siamese, of approximately two (2) years of age, has the grace, elegance and beauty of no other cat. Type over color is preferred at all times.

Head:

Shape: The head should be a long, evenly proportioned, tapering wedge with straight lines, to a fine muzzle. A wedge, as viewed from the top or front, is created by straight lines from outer ear bases along sides of muzzle. The total wedge starts at the nose and flares out in straight lines to the ears forming a triangle, without a break in jaw line at the whiskers. When the whiskers are smoothed back, the underlying bone structure is apparent. Probing of the whisker pad area for a pinch or break is not allowed. Allowance will be made for jowls in the stud cat. Skull to be flat and the nose to be a continuation of the forehead, this is the area between the ear base and the top of the eye opening. In profile, a straight line, without a dip or a rise, is seen from the center of the forehead to the tip of the nose and from the tip of the nose to the bottom of the chin [chin to be included in the profile picture]. Chin to be firm and same vertical plane. Allow for growth areas in kittens and young adults. **Ears:** Large, pointed, wide at the base, continuing the line of the triangle formed by the head. The apex being the muzzle, the base the imaginary line from ear tip to ear tip. Tilted slightly forward as if listening. Set not too flared like bat wings, nor too high as seen in the Cornish Rex ears. Kittens’ ears may be larger and taller than the wedge is long. **Eyes:** The eye aperture should be almond shaped with an Oriental slant toward the nose, so that a projection of the line, from the lower eye corner to the upper eye corner, would extend to the center of the ear base. Eye color clear, deep vivid blue. Deeper colors preferred. Dilute colors may have a slightly lighter eye color, this is allowed.

Body and Tail:

Body: Medium in size, long, lithe and svelte [not exceedingly large or small]; the sensation of solid weight without excessive bulk. Males, in general, to be proportionally larger than females. Overall body structure to be fine boned. Body firm and muscular. **Neck:** The neck should be long and slender and carried to display length, not telescoped between the shoulders. **Legs:** Long and proportionately slim, hind legs longer than front; proportioned to carry body length and weight gracefully. **Feet:** Proportionately small and oval in shape. **Tail:** The tail should be narrow at the base, long, tapering and whippy, giving the effect of slenderness and length [tail when brought down along hind leg should reach the tip of the foot, or tail when brought along side of body should reach shoulder]; without visible kink or visible abnormality of any joint. Tail to be in balance with size of cat.

Coat:

The coat should be very short, fine in texture, glossy and close lying. The close lying coat should give the impression of “being painted on”.

Body Color:

The body color should be even with slightly darker shadings across the shoulders, back and top of hips shading gradually into lighter color on the chest and belly. Allowance will be made for darker color in older cats, as Siamese darken with age.

Point Color:

The mask, ears, legs, feet and tail should be clearly defined in darker shades, but merge gently into body on legs [except Red, Cream, Red Lynx and Cream Lynx Points. See those colors for allowances]. The mask covers the entire face and is connected to the ears by tracings. Allow for color development in kittens and young adults in the dilute and red genes. Paw pads and nose leather to be included in the point colors, as described in the color standard.

Condition:

Hard and muscular with no indication of fat or emaciation. An appearance of good health and vitality.

Balance:

Well balanced physically and temperamentally. Gentle and amenable to handling. The overall appearance should be that of a well-balanced Siamese cat. The cat should “fit together”, if extreme in one part, all parts should be extreme or it is out of balance. Balance is the overall picture of the cat physically, not emphasizing any one particular quality.

Accepted Colors:

Lilac Point	Lilac Lynx Point	Lilac Tortie Point	Lilac Tortie Lynx Point
Blue Point	Blue Lynx Point	Blue Tortie Point	Blue Tortie Lynx Point
Chocolate Point	Chocolate Lynx Point	Chocolate Tortie Point	Chocolate Tortie Lynx Point
Seal Point	Seal Lynx Point	Seal Tortie Point	Seal Tortie Lynx Point
Cream Point	Cream Lynx Point		
Red Point	Red Lynx Point		

SOLID POINTS

Lilac Point: Body color glacial white, shading, if any, in the same shade as the points. Points: frosty gray with a pinkish tone, the dilute pigment permitting the flesh tone to show through, resulting in a delicate peach blossom tone of the inner ears. Nose leather and paw pads: lavender pink. Lilac is a dilute color and may be pale, even when mature at 2 years.

Disqualify: Exhibits with dark intense tone of paw pads and nose leather.

Blue Point: Body color should be an even platinum gray of bluish tones, shading gradually into a lighter color on the belly and chest. Points should be a deeper grayish-blue tone, all points being as nearly the same shade as possible. Flesh tones of nose leather and paw pads to be a dark blue-gray.

Objections: Fawn or cream shadings.

Chocolate Point: Body color should be an ivory color all over, shading, if any, to be in the color of the points. The points should be a warm milk chocolate color, the ears, mask, legs, paw and tail to be as even in color as possible. Allowance should be made for incomplete mask, etc., in kittens and younger cats. The ears should not be darker than the other points. As a result of diluted pigmentation of the points, the flesh tones show through at the top of the nose leather, resulting in a burnt rose tone while the paw pads have a salmon pink color.

Objections: Exhibits with dark intensity of tone or paw pads and the top of nose leather, as seen in the Seal Point Siamese, shall be disqualified for competition in the Chocolate Point class. Commonly referred to as a spoiled Seal Point.

Seal Point: Body color should be an even pale fawn or cream, shading gradually into a lighter color on the belly and chest. Points should be dense, deep seal brown, all points being of the same shade. Flesh tone of nose leather and paw pads to be seal brown.

Objections: Black or gray shadings.

Red Point: Body color should be clear white, shading, if any, should be same tone as the points. Points should be a bright apricot to a deep rich orange-red “hot” color, the deeper the better. The red gene is a slow developing color. Two years shall be allowed for point color (mask, ears, tail) to intensify. Feet and legs will not have the same color development as the other points. They will appear as a cream white to a light apricot. Check near front paw pads and up the back of the hock for color. Kittens should be white in body with hot creamy points (mask, ears and tail). Nose leather and paw pads to be a “hot pink”. Absence of barring preferred. Dark flecks on the nose leather and lips of older cats will be allowed.

Objections: Any pale or bluish tone to the points.

Disqualify: Black, blue or cream patches on body and/or point color (not to include dark flecks on nose leather), showing even slight tortie pattern.

Cream Point: Body color is to be an even white all over, shading, if any to be the same color as the points. Points may be any shade of cream from a deep cream to a pale cream. The overall impression to be a dull color as opposed to the hot tone of the Red Point. On deeper specimens, the impression will be a deep cream color with a dull bluish overtone. On paler specimens, the impression will be a very pale cream tone with a frosted overtone. Check near front paw pads and up the back of the hock for color. Deeper point color and absence of barring preferred. The red gene is a slow developing color, 2 years shall be allowed for point color

(mask, ears and tail) to intensify. Feet and legs will not have the same color development as the other points. Nose leather and paw pads to be pale coral pink. Dark flecks on the nose leather and lips of older cats will be allowed.

Objections: Hot point color. Specimens showing hot red point color to be transferred to Red Point Class.

LYNX POINTS

Body Color: Same as solid color, without visible stripes preferred. Shading, if any, same tone as the point color.

Points: Color same as the solid colors. Dilute and Red gene colors allow 2 years.

Mask: Point color shading on face. Definite vertical stripes on the forehead, horizontal stripes from corner of the eye over the cheeks. Dark spots on whisker pads at base of whiskers. Dark spot on either side of nose. Light at inner corner below eye is normal. Chin pale.

Nose: Leather; pink or conforming to the recognized solid color standard, outer edges lined in point color. Some pink in nose leather preferred, but an outstanding specimen should not be penalized for lack of pink color. Front part of nose bridge fawn on Seals and Chocolates, silver gray on Blues and Lilacs, orange red on Reds and cream blue buff on Creams.

Ears: Solid, in one point color, with paler thumbprint, the thumbprint may be less distinct on Blues and Lilacs.

Tail: Definite stripes of point color on light background tipped with point color.

Eye Color: Clear deep vivid blue color. Deeper colors preferred. Dilute colors may have a slightly lighter eye color, this is allowed.

Eyes: Lined in point color.

Lilac Lynx Point: body should be glacial white, body shading, if any, may take the form of ghost striping. Points should be a frosty gray with pinkish tone bars, distinct and separated by lighter background color, ears; frost gray with pinkish tone, paler thumbprint in center. Lilac is a dilute color and 2 years is needed to develop full color on points. The overall appearance will be pale even when mature. Paw pads; lavender pink, nose leather; lavender pink permitted, pink nose edged in lavender preferred.

Disqualify: Any exhibit that shows dark intense paw pads and/or nose leather. Spotted pads, as seen in the Tortie Point pattern lacking pigment.

Blue Lynx Point: body should be a bluish white to a platinum gray, cold in tone, shading to lighter color on stomach and chest. body shading may take form of ghost striping. Points: deep blue-gray bars, distinct and separated by lighter background color. Ears; a deep blue-gray with paler thumbprint in center. paw pads; slate color, nose leather; slate-color permitted, pink nose edged in blue preferred.

Disqualify: Spotted pads as seen in Tortie Point pattern or lacking pigment.

Chocolate Lynx Point: Body should be ivory. Body shading, if any, may take the form of ghost striping. Points; warm milk chocolate bars, distinct and separated by lighter background color. Ears; warm milk chocolate with paler thumbprint in center. Chocolate is a dilute color. 2 years to be allowed for point color development. Paw pads; salmon pink, nose leather, burnt rose permitted, pink edged in burnt rose preferred.

Disqualify: Dark intense paw pads, spotted pads as seen in Tortie Point pattern or lacking pigment.

Seal Lynx Point: Body should be cream or pale fawn, shading to a lighter color on chest and stomach. Body shading may take the form of ghost striping. Points; should be dark seal brown bars, distinct and separated by lighter ground color, ears; dark seal brown with paler thumbprint in center. Paw pads; dark seal brown, nose leather; dark seal brown permitted, pink edged in dark seal brown preferred.

Red Lynx Point: body should be white. Body shading may take form of ghost striping. Points; deep red bars, distinct and separated by lighter background color, ears; deep orange red with paler thumbprint. The red gene is a slow developing color, 2 years shall be allowed for point color development. As with the solid Red Point, check near front paw pads and up the back of the hock for color. Paw pads, nose leather and lips coral to hot pink. Dark flecks on lips and nose allowed in older cats.

Objections: Any pale or bluish tone to the points.

Cream Lynx Point: body should be even white. body shading may take form of ghost striping. Points, bars of pale buff cream to light pinkish cream, distinct and separated by lighter background color, ears; pale buff cream to light pinkish cream, paler thumbprint in center. As with Red Lynx Point, check near front paw pads and up the back of the hock for color. Paw pads, nose leather and lips, flesh to pale coral pink. Dark flecks in older cats allowed.

Disqualifying: Any exhibit showing a hot point color. Showing even slight Tortie pattern in Red Lynx and Cream Lynx (excludes the dark flecks on nose leather and lips).

TORTIE POINT

Body Color: Same as solid color, clear, shading, if any to be same tone as points. It must be noted that body shading on the Tortie may be mottled. Allowance to be made for dilute and red gene color development in kittens and young adults.

Ears, Mask, Tail and Legs: Should show definite red and/or cream mottling. A blaze is preferred, but an outstanding specimen should not be penalized for a lack of a blaze.

Nose and Paw Pads: Leather to conform to the solid color, except where the red or cream extends into the nose leather for a blaze and into the paw pads giving a spotted effect.

Eye Color: Clear deep vivid blue color. Deeper color preferred. Dilute colors may have a slightly lighter eye color. This is allowed.

Objections: Absence of any mottling in ears or tail.

Disqualify: White toes or definite patches of white as in calico. This must not be confused with light cream.

Lilac Tortie Point: Body glacial white, mottling, if any, same tone as the points. Points; frosty gray with a pinkish tone, uniformly mottled (is desired) with pale cream and/or pale red. A blaze is desirable, but an outstanding specimen should not be penalized for lack of a blaze. Nose Leather; lavender pink, however, flesh or coral color may show if blaze is present. Paw pads; lavender pink with flesh or coral, if mottling extends into the paw pads. Lilac is a dilute color and the overall appearance, even when mature at 2 years will be pale.

Objections: See Tortie Point description.

Disqualify: See general description of Tortie Points.

Blue Tortie Point: Body should be a mottled platinum gray of bluish tones and cream shading to a lighter tone on the chest and belly. Mottling may be absent in young cats and kittens in the body coat. Points should be a deeper glue-gray mottled with red and/or cream. The mask should also have red or cream mottling and the blaze is desired. Ears and tail should show definite red and cream mottling in the blue-gray color. Nose leather may show a pink spot on the normally dark blue-gray if a blaze is present. paw pads to be dark blue-gray with light pink mottling. eyes to be a dark brilliant blue, almost violet.

Objections: See Tortie Point description.

Disqualify: See general description of Tortie Points.

Chocolate Tortie Point: Body should be an ivory color all over, mottled in older cats. The points should be a warm milk chocolate with cream and/or red mottling. Ears and tail should show definite red or cream mottling. The mask should also show some mottling and a blaze is desirable. Paw pads should be salmon pink in color showing lighter spots where the mottling has extended into the pads. Nose leather should be burnt rose in tone except where the blaze extends into it. Eyes should be a dark, brilliant blue, even approaching violet.

Objections: See Tortie Point description.

Disqualify: See general description of Tortie Points.

Seal Tortie Point: Body should be pale fawn to cream shading to lighter color on stomach and chest. Body may be mottled in older cats. Points should be a dark seal brown, mottled with red and/or cream. Allowance will be made for lack of red and/or cream in kittens and young adults, as the red gene is slow to develop. Nose leather should be a dark seal brown, except where blaze extends into the nose leather. paw pads; dark seal brown except where the mottling extends into paw pads.

Objections: See Tortie Point description.

Disqualify: See general description of Tortie Points.

TORTIE LYNX POINT

The Tortie Lynx Point is a pleasing mixture of the Lynx Point and Tortie Point patterns. The first impression is to see the Lynx Pattern, with the mottling overlaying the Tabby Pattern.

Lilac Tortie Lynx Point: Body should be glacial white. Body shading may take form of ghost striping and/or red/cream mottling. Points; frosty gray with pinkish tone bars, distinct and separated by lighter background color; ears; frosty gray with pinkish tone, paler thumbprint in center. Uniform mottling of red/cream overlaying the markings of the points preferred. Dilute color will be pale even at 2 years. paw pads; lavender pink or lavender pink mottled with flesh or coral pink. Nose leather; lavender pink permitted, pink edged in lavender pink preferred.

Disqualify: See Tortie Point description

Blue Tortie Lynx Point: Body bluish white to platinum gray, cold in tone, shading to lighter color on stomach and chest. Body shading may take form of ghost striping and/or red/cream mottling. Points; deep blue-gray bars, distinct and separated by lighter background color, ears: deep blue-gray with paler thumbprint in center. Uniform mottling of cream or red overlaying the markings of the point preferred. Paw pads; slate or slate colored mottling with flesh or coral pink. Nose leather; slate color permitted, pink edged in slate preferred, flesh or coral pink mottling may be present.

Disqualify: See Tortie Point description

Chocolate Tortie Lynx Point: Body Ivory. Body shading may take form of ghost striping and/or red or cream mottling. Points; warm milk chocolate bars, distinct and separated by lighter ground color, ears; warm milk chocolate with paler thumbprint in center. Uniform mottling of red and/or cream overlaying the markings of the points preferred. Paw pads; salmon or salmon with flesh or coral mottling may be present. Nose leather; burnt rose permitted, pink edged burnt rose preferred, flesh or coral mottling may be present. Allow 2 years development.

Disqualify: See Tortie Point Description.

Seal Tortie Lynx Point: Body cream or pale fawn, shading to lighter color on stomach and chest. Body shading may take form of ghost striping and/or red/cream mottling. Points: seal brown bars, distinct and separated by lighter background color, ears: seal brown with paler thumbprint in center. Uniform mottling of red and/or cream overlaying the markings of the points preferred. Paw pads seal brown, or seal brown mottled with flesh or coral pink. Nose leather; seal brown permitted, pink edged with seal brown preferred, flesh or coral pink mottling may be present.

Disqualify: See Tortie Point description.

OBJECTION:

- Head:** Roman nose, round or broad head, bulging forehead, short or broad muzzle, receding chin. Small or short ears putting head out of balance. Eyes round, small, bulging or unslanted eye aperture.
- Body:** Cobby, short, thick or flabby body or belly pouch. Short or thick neck. Short legs, heavy leg bones, large or round feet. Short or thick tail.
- Body Color:** Uneven body color or shading, dark spots on belly, hip spots, tabby or ticked markings. Allowance made for nursing spots on females.
- Point Color:** Complete hood, light hairs in the points, bars or tabby markings [Lynx and Tortie Lynx excluded]. A sprinkling of white hairs in the points or lighter whisker pads probably due to a past illness should not be confused with definite patches or spots.
- Blue Point - Fawn or cream shadings.
- Chocolate Point – Exhibits with dark intensity of tone or paw pads and the top of nose leather, as seen in the Seal Point Siamese, shall be **disqualified** for competition in the Chocolate Point class. Commonly referred to as a spoiled Seal Point.
- Seal Point - Black or gray shadings.
- Red/Red Lynx Point – Any pale or bluish tone to the points.
- Cream Point - Hot point color. Specimens showing hot red point color to be transferred to Red Point Class.
- Tortie Point - Absence of any mottling in ears or tail.

DISQUALIFY:

- Point Color:** Mouth breathing due to nasal obstruction or poor occlusion, malocclusion resulting in either under or over shot chin. Crossed eyes.
- Spotted or complete off color tone to pads or nose leather not covered in the Tortie Point Color Standard or as in Albinos. White toes or definite patches in the points. Exhibits with dark intense tone of paw pads and/or nose leather.
- Lilac Point - Exhibits with dark intense tone of paw pads and nose leather.
- Red Point – Black, blue or cream patches on body and/or point color (not to include dark flecks on nose leather), showing even slight tortie pattern.
- Chocolate Point – Exhibits with dark intensity of tone or paw pads and the top of nose leather, as seen in the Seal Point Siamese
- Lilac Lynx Point – Any exhibit that shows dark intense paw pads and/or nose leather. Spotted pads, as seen in the Tortie Point pattern lacking pigment.
- Blue Lynx Point - Spotted pads as seen in Tortie Point pattern or lacking pigment.
- Chocolate Lynx Point - Dark intense paw pads, spotted pads as seen in Tortie Point pattern or lacking pigment.
- Cream Lynx Point – Any exhibit showing a hot point color. Showing even slight Tortie pattern in Red Lynx and Cream Lynx (excludes the dark flecks on nose leather and lips).
- Tortie/Tortie Lynx Point – White toes or definite patches of white as in calico. This must not be confused with light cream.
- No WHITE anywhere on the cat, but should not be confused with light cream on Torties and Tortie Lynx Point.
- Any cat showing evident of zyphoid or pectus in the chest.
- No Allowable OUTRCROSSES.

WITHHOLD:

Visible kink or visible abnormality of tail.