

HEAD 40 points
Shape
Ears
Eyes
Profile
Muzzle 5
Chin
Neck

BODY. .40 points Torso. .12 Musculature. .10 Boning. .8 Legs and Feet. .5 Tail. .5

COAT				.2	20)	р	o	ints	,
Texture.									.20)

CATEGORIES: Traditional and pointed. DIVISIONS: All.

COLORS: All.

PERMISSIBLE OUTCROSSES: The entire Siamese Breed Group (Siamese, Balinese, Oriental Shorthair, Oriental Longhair) and Donskoy.

HEAD:

Shape: Long, inverted triangle From ear tip to ear tip to a blunted muzzle, forming a wedge. Flat forehead and high flat cheekbones. Ears: Very large and pointed, and broad at the base and a slight flare. Set just below the line of the wedge. Eyes: Medium sized, almost almond shaped. Obliquely set, flush with the skull. Not less width than one eye. Eve color independent of coat color. Profile: Straight nose and flat forehead forming two distinct flat planes meeting midway over the eyes in a convex angle. Muzzle: Strong, slightly blunt and not narrow. Smooth wedge with no whisker pinch, although whisker pads will be evident. Whiskers, if present, should be crinkly and kinky and may be or appear to be broken.

BODY:

<u>Torso</u>: Long and graceful with medium size. Shoulders and hips have same width.

Legs: Long with medium fine boning. Firm muscles. Straight legs. Back legs a bit longer than front legs.

Feet: Medium sized oval with long, agile prominent toes and non-prominent foot pads.

Tail: Long whippy and strong Musculature: Firm and well-developed.

Boning: Medium-fine.

COAT: The Peterbald coat is a unique and important feature of the breed. A Peterbald may have a single or combination coat. It is very common for a Peterbald to be born with one coat type that may change several times over its life span. While this breed has a hair losing gene, it does exhibit several basic coat types.

The most commonly seen are described as naked, chamois, flock, brush and straight with the latter not eligible for the show ring.

Naked: These cats typically exhibit a soft, warm almost elastic skin that may feel sticky to having a soft silk like feel.

Chamois: These cats typically exhibit a suede or peach fuzz

texture that is dry to the touch and very soft.

Flock: These cats typically exhibit a velour/velvet, fine to slightly dense coat that is soft without any guard hair. Brush: These cats typically exhibit a sparse wiry coat irregular in texture. Skin may be seen through the coat, it may be dense, wiry, short, wavy or kinky. Brush ranges from 5mm or longer and should not feel or look like a normal coat. It is important to note that these descriptions are points along a continuum from completely naked to fully_brush coated. Straight: This coat type exhibits a "normal" coat that does not have the ability to change and will never become Brush, Flock, Chamois or Naked. Straight coat Peterbald do not

carry the hair losing gene. They are born fully coated and will remain fully coated throughout their lives. This coat feels soft and must be close lying. It does not shed as much as many of the other short hair breed coats. If bred to the permissible outcross Siamese Breed Group (Siamese, Oriental Shorthair, Oriental Longhair & Balinese) the offspring will all be considered "Peterbald" but because none will carry the hair losing gene, they will all be "straight coat". If bred to the Donskoy, also a permissible outcross for this breed group, the offspring may be any of the standard outlined coat types (Naked, Chamois, Flock, Brush & Straight). Straight coat Peterbald must have all the characteristics and features of the breed description/ standard with the only difference being

Short coated Straight Coats will be judged in the "Short Hair" competitive division of a show. If bred specifically with an Oriental Longhair or Balinese and if the resulting offspring is "long hair" then the competitive division it must be shown in "Long Hair".

Peterbalds may be born bald and 100% hairless but may also have barely discernible fine residual hair at the base of the ears, on the muzzle, feet, lower legs and tail that feel like velvet. Generally, kittens born with coat who carry the hair losing gene will lose coat on or near the top of the head or nape of the neck continuing down the body and towards the tail

and may appear in a transitional state while being shown. Short fine down may be retained on the extremities. While kittens born with coat may lose it, they may also return to being coated and change several times over the first few years of life. Generally, the hair losing/growth phase, settles into a permanent coat by the age of three.

ALLOWANCES:

Lockets

PENALIZE:

Curved profile; weak chin; muzzle break.

Protruding or recessed eyes Heavy, rounded body; bowed forelegs.

DISQUALIFY (DQ): Protruding sternum; visible tail fault; crossed eyes. Any sign of any means of artificial hair removal.