

SNOWSHOE (SN)

HEAD 30 points
 Shape 6
 Ears 4
 Eyes 4
 Chin 2
 Muzzle 4
 Nose 3
 Profile 4
 Neck 3

BODY 30 points
 Torso 10
 Legs 4
 Feet 4
 Tail 4
 Boning 4
 Musculature 4

COAT/COLOR/PATTERN . 30 points
 Length 8
 Texture 6
 Pattern 8
 Color 8

OTHER 10 points
 Balance 5
 Condition 5

CATEGORY: Pointed.

DIVISION: Particolor point, mitted and bicolor patterns.

All pointed colors. As defined by the TICA uniform color description for pointed cats. with other cats. Full colors, points, and

COLORS: As defined by the TICA Uniform Color Descriptions for pointed cats.

PERMISSIBLE OUTCROSSES: American Shorthair, Siamese.

HEAD:

Shape: Broad modified wedge. High-set cheekbones with gentle contours. Overall shape is nearly as wide as long and resembles an equilateral triangle. Stud jowls are acceptable, but when the whiskers are smoothed back, the underlying bone structure must be evident. Size, in proportion to torso and legs.

Ears: Medium-broad at the base; continuation of the modified wedge, slightly rounded tips, in proportion to body.

Eyes: Shape; oval to medium oval or rounded oval with greater length than width. Slanted to the base of the ears. Not protruding. Any shade of blue.

Chin: Firm.

Muzzle: Proportional to the head with a gentle break. Neither extremely broad, square nor pointed.

Nose: Medium width, not too wide, not too narrow with a flat or slight nose bump. In proportion to head.

Profile: Two distinct, even planes separated by a slight stop or gentle curve at the nose bridge.

Neck: Between the American Shorthair and the Siamese. In proportion to the head and body.

BODY:

Torso: Semi-foreign, moderately

long but not extreme or oriental. Not cobby or delicate. Proportionally well-balanced overall, well-built, powerful, agile; no extremes. Males are medium to medium-large size. Females are proportionately smaller than males, ranging from medium-small to medium size.

Legs: Of good length the legs of a runner or jumper, medium boning, in proportion to torso.

Feet: In proportion to legs and torso. Oval tips.

Tail: Medium at base, slightly and gradually tapering to the end; length in proportion to the torso.

Boning: Medium. Consideration for finer boning in smaller females.

Musculature: Firm and muscular. Well-knit, powerful but not bulky, not delicate. Surprising heft in proportion to size when lifted. Consideration for lesser heft in females.

COAT/COLOR/PATTERN:

Length: Short to medium, -short.

Texture: Smooth to the touch. Density permits the coat to lie moderately close-lying. Seasonal and geographical changes to be considered for pointed cats.

Points: Clearly defined, connected to the ears by tracings except for undeveloped points in kittens and younger cats. Some white in point color around pattern areas is acceptable. Nose leather and paw pads may be point color, flesh tone or mottled.

Body Color: A lighter shade of point color. A range of hues within each color class. Subtle shading to point color on back, shoulders and hips, toning to a lighter shade near chest and stomach. Dilute colors, especially blue points, root color may be darker or lighter than end hairs.

Patterns: Mitted and bicolor: Some white is required on the paws. Patches of color in white areas are acceptable. Overall appearance predominates shape and detail of point and white areas. There should be a definite contrast between point colors and white. Preference should be given to clarity and contrast, not to hue, however, white areas should be sparkling white. White on the underside of the head, throat, body, belly and uppermost part of the inner thighs commonly occurs and should not be penalized or credited.

Mitted: White is limited to paws, back legs, chest, and chin. Cat is typically about one-quarter white.

Bi-color: A white facial pattern is required. Various markings of white and pigment may occur. White areas generally occur on legs, thighs, chest and chin. The cat is typically between one-quarter to one-half white. Less white is preferred over high white.

OTHER:

Balance: Well-balanced, with all parts in good proportion to each other; no one part more extreme than the other. Proper proportions and balance are more important than exact size. Excellence in one aspect does not offset deficiency in another

Condition: Top health condition, with a clean, well-groomed coat and body. No indication of fat or emaciation. A belly flap commonly occurs and should not be penalized or credited.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: The Snowshoe breeding program produces a cat that is unique because of the combination of short hair, modified wedge, semi-foreign build and particolor points that sets the Snowshoe apart from other breeds. The Snowshoe is a strikingly marked cat in a variety of unique patterns. May be vocal or non-vocal; when vocal, the voice is generally soft and melodic. The Snowshoe has an outgoing personality, although some cats may be somewhat shy with strangers, most Snowshoe are outgoing, loyal and ideal companions and generally get along well with other cats. Full colors, points, and white area development may take up to 2 years, especially in dilute colors.

ALLOWANCES: Ghost barring in kittens and young cats up to 2 years of age, darker coat color in older cats. Lockets.

PENALTIES: No white on all four paws. Plush, wooly or double undercoat. Long hair. Eye color other than blue. Bulky or cobby torso, frail or dainty torso, extreme torso length. Thin, whip-like tail.



Temperament must be unchallenging; any sign of definite challenge shall disqualify. The cat may exhibit fear, seek to flee, or generally complain aloud but may not threaten to harm. In accordance with Show Rules, ARTICLE SIXTEEN, the following shall be considered mandatory disqualifications: a cat that bites (216.9), a cat showing evidence of intent to deceive (216.10), adult whole male cats not having two descended testicles (216.11), cats with all or part of the tail missing, except as authorized by a Board approved standard (216.12.1), cats with more than five toes on each front foot and four toes on each back foot, unless proved the result of an injury or as authorized by a Board approved standard (216.12.2), visible or invisible tail faults if Board approved standard requires disqualification (216.12.4), crossed eyes if Board approved standard requires disqualification (216.12.5), total blindness (216.12.6), markedly smaller size, not in keeping with the breed (216.12.9), and depression of the sternum or unusually small diameter of the rib cage itself (216.12.11.1). See Show Rules, ARTICLE SIXTEEN for more comprehensive rules governing penalties and disqualifications.