

SCOTTISH FOLD (Longhair [SFL] / Shorthair [SFS])

(Standard Source: CFA 1990 / ACF 1997 LH)

General

The Scottish Fold cat occurred as a spontaneous mutation in farm cats in Scotland. The breed has been established by crosses to British Shorthair and domestic cats in Scotland and England. In America, the outcross is the American and British Shorthair. All bona fide Scottish Fold cats trace their pedigree to Suzie, the first fold-ear cat discovered by the founders of the breed, William and Mary Ross.

Head: Well-rounded with a firm chin and jaw. Muzzle to have well rounded whisker pads. Head should blend into a short neck. Prominent cheeks with a jowly appearance in males. Nose to be short with a gentle curve. A brief stop is permitted. Profile is moderate in appearance.

Ears: Fold forward and downward. Small, the smaller, tightly folded ear preferred over a loose fold and large ear. The ears should be set in a cap-like fashion to expose a rounded cranium. Ear tips to be rounded.

Eyes: Large, well rounded, and separated by a broad nose. Wide open with a sweet expression.

Body: Medium, rounded, and even from shoulder to pelvic girdle. The overall appearance is that of a cat with medium bone.

Feet and Legs: The cat should stand firm on medium legs. Rear feet face forward; feet which point outwards to be penalised. There must be no hint of thickness or lack of mobility in the cat due to short, coarse legs. Toes to be neat and well-rounded.

Tail: Should be medium to long, but in proportion to the body. The tail should be flexible and tapering. Longer tapering tail preferred.

Coat: **Longhair:** Medium to long hair length. Full coat on face and body desirable but short hair permissible on face and legs. Breeches, tail plumes, toe tufts, and ear furnishings should be clearly visible with ruff being desirable. Seriously penalise cottony coat, except in kittens.

Shorthair: Dense, plush, medium short, soft in texture, full of life. Standing out from body due to density; not flat or close lying. Coat texture may vary due to colour and/or regional or seasonal changes.

For colour and patterns recognised refer to the descriptions below.

Remarks: Females may be slightly smaller.

Blue eyes or odd eyes are only allowed for white or cats with white in van, bi-colour, or an unspecified amount of white.

Faults: Definite nose break. Kinked tail; tail that is foreshortened; tail that is lacking in flexibility due to abnormally thick vertebrae.

Withhold

Challenge: Roach back, grossly cow hocked hind legs.

Disqualify: ~

SCALE OF POINTS

Head:	<i>shape, muzzle, neck, chin, & profile</i>	15 points
Ears:		20 points
Eyes:	<i>including colour</i>	10 points
Body:	<i>structure of torso, legs and paws</i>	20 points
Legs and Feet:		~ points
Tail:		20 points
Coat:	<i>including texture and length.</i>	10 points
Colour:	<i>coat and pattern</i>	5 points
Condition:		~ points
		100 points

COLOURS AND PATTERNS RECOGNISED

General Description

- Eye Colour:** To correspond with coat colour and pattern. Pointed varieties have blue eyes.
- Coat Colour:** All colours as for British Shorthairs, with the addition of the mink colour series below.
- Coat Pattern:** All patterns as for British Shorthairs, with the addition of the mink pattern.
- Nose Leather:** In accordance with coat colour, outlined in agouti varieties.
- Paw Pads:** In accordance with coat colour.
- Remarks:** For judging purposes varieties are divided into Agouti, Agouti & White, Non-agouti and Non-agouti & White (ie in each group a certificate is awarded.)
For judging purposes: White cats of any eye colour compete in one challenge class.
- Faults:** ~
- Withhold**
- Challenge:** ~
- Disqualify:** ~

General Description Mink Pattern

The mature specimen should be rich, even, unmarked colour, shading almost imperceptibly to a slightly lighter hue on the underparts. Allowance to be made for lighter body colour in young cats. With dilute colours in particular, development of full body colour may take up to 16 months. Cats do darken with age, but there must be a distinct contrast between body colour and points. Point colour (mask, ears, feet, and tail) all densely marked, but merging gently into body colour. Except in kittens, mask and ears should be connected by tracings. Eye colour Aqua depth, clarity, and brilliance of colour preferred.

Scottish Fold Mink colours

Brown (*n 32*)
Blue (*a 32*)
Chocolate (*b 32*)
Lilac (*c 32*)
Red (*d 32*)
Cream (*e 32*)
Caramel (*am 32 blue based/cm 32 lilac based/pm 32 fawn based*)
Apricot (*em 32*) Brown
Tortie (*f 32*) Blue Tortie (*g 32*)
Chocolate Tortie (*h 32*)
Lilac Tortie (*j 32*)
Caramel Tortie (*gm 32 blue based/jm 32 lilac based/rm 32 fawn based*)

For colour descriptions refer to Tonkinese mink standards.

Scottish Fold Sepia colours

Brown (*n 31*)
Blue (*a 31*)
Chocolate (*b 31*)
Lilac (*c 31*)
Red (*d 31*)
Cream (*e 31*)
Caramel (*am 31 blue based/cm 31 lilac based/pm 31 fawn based*)
Apricot (*em 31*)
Brown Tortie (*f 31*)
Blue Tortie (*g 31*)
Chocolate Tortie (*h 31*)
Lilac Tortie (*j 31*)
Caramel Tortie (*gm 31 blue based/jm 31 lilac based/rm 31 fawn based*)

For colour descriptions refer to Tonkinese Sepia standards.

BREEDERS NOTES

Allowable outcross: American Shorthair, British Shorthair or Scottish Longhair/Shorthair.

Note: Fold to Fold mating not permitted. Scottish L/H & S/H cannot be used with British Shorthair/American Shorthair or any British/American Shorthair program.

Also refer to ACF (Inc.) By-Laws Part 2: Breeding and Registration Rules Appendix 2.