

# PETERBALD (PEB)

(Standard Source: FIFe 2013/TICA2024)

## General:

The overall impression of an ideal Peterbald is an elegant and intelligent cat. The Peterbald has a sturdy, long, lean body that contributes to its graceful movement. The Peterbald has a sturdy, long, lean body that contributes to its graceful movement.

## Head:

- Shape:** Long, inverted triangle, measuring from ear tip to ear tip to blunted muzzle, forming a wedge. Flat forehead and flat high cheekbones.
- Ears:** Extra-large, pointed, and broad at the base, slightly flared. Set to extend just below the line of the wedge
- Eyes:** Medium in size, almost almond in shape. Obliquely set, flush with the skull, neither protruding nor recessed. Distance between eyes is not less than width of one eye. Eye colour independent of coat colour.
- Profile:** Straight nose and flat forehead forming two distinct flat planes meeting midway over the eyes in a convex angle. Two planes.
- 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:

- Torso:** Medium-sized, long, and graceful. Shoulders and hips equal in width.
- Legs:** Long, medium-fine boned. Firm muscles. Straight vertical forelegs. Hind legs slightly longer than front legs.
- Feet:** Oval, medium in size with long, agile prominent toes and non-prominent foot pads.
- Tail:** Long, strong, and whippy.
- 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. These textures are exhibited but not limited to the Peterbald. It is important to note that no one coat type be given preference in the show ring. The 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:** These cats exhibit a “normal” straight haired coat. These cats DO NOT carry the gene for hair loss and will never lose the coat that they were born with. **Straight coated Peterbald cats may be used in breeding programmes but are only eligible to be judged as Any Other Variety (AOV) in assessment classes**

*For colour and patterns recognised refer to the descriptions below.*

**Remarks:** 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 coats who carry the hair losing gene will lose coat on or near the top of the head or nape 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 a 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.

Kittens can be born with a rex-like coat or without it. Whiskers should be curly, and this is the main indication that a new-born kitten is a Peterbald.

Lockets allowed.

**Faults:** Head: Curved profile; weak chin; muzzle break. Body: Heavy, rounded body; bowed forelegs

**Withhold**

**Challenge:** Long haired cats; normal coat

**Disqualify** Any sign of any means of artificial hair removal.

## SCALE OF POINTS

Head:	Including shape, nose, profile, muzzle	20 points
Ears:	Includes Size & Set	10 points
Eyes:	Includes: Size, Shape, Set & Colour	10 points
Body:	Include: Legs & feet, boning, Musculature and tail.	30 points
Legs and Feet:	Included in body	
Tail:	Included in body	
Coat:	Includes: Texture, and conformation to coat type	20 points
Colour:		5 points
Condition:		5 points

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**100 points**

## COLOURS AND PATTERNS RECOGNISED

### General Description

- Eye Colour:** Bright, pure and intense; corresponding to the skin or coat colour. **Blue eyes or odd eyes are only allowed for white or cats with white in van, bi-colour, or unspecified amount of white. Pointed varieties have blue eyes.**
- Coat Colour:** All colours allowed [except amber] including white; any amount of white is allowed, ie. blaze, locket, white on chest/belly/paws etc.
- Coat Pattern:** All patterns allowed.
- Nose Leather:** In accordance with coat colour, outlined in agouti varieties.
- Paw Pads:** In accordance with coat colour.
- Remarks:** For judging purposes all hair types are judged together, and varieties are divided into Agouti, Agouti & White, Non-agouti, Non-agouti & White, Pointed and Pointed & 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:** ~

## BREEDERS NOTES

Allowable outcross: Siamese & Oriental Shorthair. Progeny from such matings are not permitted back into the Siamese/Oriental gene pool. [Also, Don Sphynx) (via imported cats only)]