

STANDARD OF POINTS FOR THE ORIENTAL BICOLOUR

GENERAL TYPE STANDARD

The Oriental Bicolour should be a beautifully balanced animal with head and ears carried on a slender neck and with a long svelte body supported on fine legs and feet, with a slender, whipped tail, free from abnormalities. The body, legs, feet, head and tail should all be in proportion, giving a well balanced appearance. The expression should be alert and intelligent. The cat should be in excellent physical condition.

HEAD & NECK: Head long and well proportioned with width between the ears, narrowing in perfectly straight lines to a fine muzzle and forming a balanced triangle with no break or pinch at the whiskers. The head and profile should be wedge shaped, neither round nor pointed, avoiding exaggerated type. In profile the nose should be straight, free from any stop or dip, and the chin should be strong with a level bite. The tip of the chin should line up with the tip of the nose in the same vertical plane. The neck should be long and slender.

EARS: Large, pricked and wide at the base, without exaggeration, with their setting continuing the lines of the wedge.

EYES: Oriental in shape and slanting towards the nose with good width between. No tendency to squint. They should not be deep-set. The haw should not cover more than the corner of the eye.

EYE COLOUR: In full coloured Bicolours the eyes may be green, blue, or one green and one blue, with no flecks of contrasting colour. The green should be as clear, bright and vivid as possible; an amber cast to the green is not acceptable in any colour. The blue should be a definite clear, bright, vivid blue, the deeper the better, neither dull nor grey. In pointed Bicolours both eyes must be blue, the deeper the better, neither dull nor grey. Note: Where the white patching covers one or both eyes, the intensity of the eye colour may be slightly reduced, although the colour should be clearly defined.

BODY: Medium in size. Long and svelte with a tight abdomen, firm and well muscled throughout.

LEGS & PAWS: Legs long and slim. Hind legs higher than the front legs. Legs to be firm and well muscled. Paws small and oval.

TAIL: Long and tapering. Not blunt ended and free from any abnormality of the bone structure.

COAT: SHORTHAIRED: Very short and fine in texture. Glossy and close lying and free from any flakes of dead skin.

COAT: LONGHAIRED: Medium long, fine and silky in texture without a woolly undercoat; glossy with no knots. A long coat should not be penalised provided that it is fine and silky. The tail should be plume-like. The ears may be tufted. The coat should lie flat along the body with the exception of the areas around the chin, neck, underside and tail, where there may be a tendency to frill, thereby disguising the underlying bone structure. By smoothing back the coat it is possible to study the lines of the body. The longer portions of the coat may show a tendency to wave. Longhaired Bicolours do not normally achieve full coat until they are mature and allowance should be made for shorter coats in kittens.

WHITE MARKINGS: Any distribution from a minimum of one third white up to and including 'van' pattern with colour showing only on the head and tail; it is essential that there is white on the face, on all four feet/legs and along the underside of the cat from chest to lower abdomen. If the white on the underside forms spots there must be a clear link from one spot to another. The amount of white on the tail is immaterial. Cats displaying less than one third of white to colour, or with unlinked chest and/or belly spots, must be disqualified.

In the pointed varieties, the white patching may not be particularly obvious in young kittens. It is also important to understand that the white patches may distort the shade of colour on the points and that in cats showing a high proportion of white the points may be completely obscured. Body shading on pointed cats may appear more exaggerated next to the white patches and should not be penalised.

SCALE OF POINTS

Type (50)	
Head & Neck	15
Ears	5
Eye Shape & Setting	5
Body	15
Legs & Paws	5
Tail	5
Colour & Coat (50)	
Eye Colour	10
Coat Colour & Pattern	15
White markings	15
Coat Length, Texture & Condition	10
Total	100

WITHHOLD ALL PLACINGS FOR:

1. Visible kink.
2. Less than one third white to body colour.
3. Unlinked white spots on chest and/or belly.
4. Amber cast to eye colour.

WITHHOLD CERTIFICATES AND FIRST PRIZES IN KITTEN OPEN CLASSES FOR:

1. Weak chin and/or uneven bite.
2. Any abnormality of the bone structure of the tail.
3. Incorrect eye colour or any fleck of a different colour in the eye.
4. Coat long, open or coarse in texture in shorthaired Bicolours
5. Coat woolly or coarse in texture in longhaired Bicolours
6. Lack of two normal scrotal testicles in un-neutered male adults and kittens.
7. Eyes very deepset or haw covering more than corner of eye.
8. Any defect as listed in the preface to this booklet.

COLOUR DESCRIPTIONS:

The margin between the coloured and the white areas should be distinct, preferably with no scattered white hairs in coloured areas or scattered coloured hairs in white areas.

In all colours the white areas should be pure white with no hint of discolouration.

Coloured areas in shorthaired Bicolours should be sound to the roots. Longhaired Bicolours may show slight paling of coloured areas towards the roots and the pattern may be more diffuse.

The coloured areas are as follows:

SELF & WHITE

Black & White: Coloured areas jet black in adults with no rusty tinge.

Nose Leather & Eye Rims: Black and/or pink. **Paw Pads:** Black or brown and/or pink.

Blue & White: Coloured areas light to medium blue. Free from silvery tipping.

Nose Leather & Eye Rims: Blue and/or pink. **Paw Pads:** Blue in adults, pinkish blue allowable in kittens, and/or pink.

Chocolate & White: Coloured areas rich warm chestnut brown. Not dark or cold toned.

Nose Leather & Eye Rims: Brown and/or pink. **Paw Pads:** Brown or pinkish-brown and/or pink.

Lilac & White: Coloured areas frosty grey with a distinct pinkish tone, giving an overall appearance of lilac. Colour too blue or too fawn is a fault.

Nose Leather, Eye Rims & Paw Pads: Pinkish lilac and/or pink.

Red & White: Coloured areas rich warm red, level in colour. Tabby markings may be evident, especially in kittens, and should not penalise an otherwise good cat.

Nose Leather, Eye Rims & Paw Pads: Pink. "Freckles" may appear on nose, lips, eye rims, ears & pads. Slight freckling in a mature cat should not be penalised.

Cream & White: Coloured areas cool toned cream, level in colour. Tabby markings may be evident, especially in kittens, and should not penalise an otherwise good cat.

Nose Leather, Eye Rims & Paw Pads: Pink. "Freckles" may appear on nose, lips, eye rims, ears & pads. Slight freckling in a mature cat should not be penalised.

Apricot & White: Coloured areas apricot, hot in tone with a slightly darker dusting that develops and becomes more noticeable with maturity. Mature cats may show a pewter sheen on the ghost tabby markings. Tabby markings may be evident, especially in kittens, and should not penalise an otherwise good cat.

Nose Leather, Eye Rims & Paw Pads: Pink. "Freckles" may appear on nose, lips, eye rims, ears & pads. Slight freckling in a mature cat should not be penalised.

Cinnamon & White: Coloured areas warm cinnamon brown.

Nose Leather & Eye Rims: Cinnamon brown and/or pink. **Paw pads:** Pink to cinnamon brown and/or pink.

Caramel & White: Coloured areas dark brownish grey (for blue based) or a warmer brownish grey (for lilac/fawn based), displaying a metallic sheen which may be less evident in kittens.

Nose Leather, Eye Rims & Paw Pads: Brownish grey and/or pink.

Fawn & White: Coloured areas warm rosy mushroom, the pinker the better, colour too blue or cold is a fault.

Nose Leather, Eye Rims & Paw Pads: Pinkish fawn and/or pink.

TORTIE & WHITE

In coloured areas the base colour should be free from tabby markings. This base colour is patched and/or mingled at random with shades of red/cream/apricot which may show tabby markings. The higher the grade of white marking, the more the base colour and the red/cream/apricot form distinct patches.

Nose Leather, Eye Rims & Paw Pads: As in the equivalent Self & White colour.

Black Tortie & White: Coloured areas jet black with shades of dark and/or light red.

Blue Tortie & White: Coloured areas light to medium blue with shades of cream and/or pale cream.

Chocolate Tortie & White: Coloured areas rich warm chestnut brown with shades of dark and/or light red.

Lilac Tortie & White: Coloured areas frosty grey with a distinct pinkish tone with shades of cream and/or pale cream.

Cinnamon Tortie & White: Coloured areas warm cinnamon brown with shades of dark and/or light red.

Caramel Tortie & White: Coloured areas dark brownish grey (for blue based) or a warmer brownish grey (for lilac/fawn based) with shades of apricot, showing a metallic sheen.

Fawn Tortie & White: Coloured areas warm rosy mushroom with shades of rich and/or paler cream.

SMOKE & WHITE

Any of the above Self & White and Tortie & White colours, with a near-white undercoat which should be approximately one third to two thirds of the total hair length in adults. The degree of contrast on the head and face should match the body as closely as possible and too much silver, giving the appearance of clear tabby markings, is undesirable. Some faint ghost tabby markings may be evident on the body, especially in kittens, but distinct tabby markings in adults are undesirable.

Nose Leather, Eye Rims & Paw Pads: As in the equivalent Self & White or Tortie & White colour.

TABBY & WHITE

In coloured areas the tabby pattern, which may be Spotted, Classic, Mackerel or Ticked, is formed by markings of the solid pattern colour, which may be any of the above self and tortie colours, on a background of agouti hairs. The pattern colour in Standard Tabbies & White should be that of the equivalent coloured Self & White or Tortie & White. The silver gene often modifies the colour of the markings resulting in a colder or darker shade than in the standard equivalent and this should not be penalised. The pattern colour in Spotted, Classic and Mackerel Tabbies & White should match on head, body, legs and tail. In Ticked Tabbies & White the pattern colour on head, legs and tail should match the ticking colour on the body.

In Standard Tabbies & White the markings should be dense to the roots and in Silver Tabbies & White they should extend well down the hair. The markings should show good contrast with the ground colour but in dilute colours the contrast between the markings and the ground colour is less than that required in non-dilute colours. In Tortie Tabbies & White the base colour is patched and/or mingled at random with shades of red/cream/apricot. The higher the grade of white marking, the more the base coloured tabby areas and the red/cream/apricot tabby areas form distinct patches. In Silver Tabbies & White tarnishing, i.e. discolouration of the silver ground colour, is undesirable.

Nose Leather & Paw Pads: As in the equivalent Self & White or Tortie & White colour or pink rimmed with the Self or Tortie colour and/or pink.

Eye Rims: As in the equivalent Self & White or Tortie & White colour.

Head markings in coloured areas: On the forehead there should be a letter "M" extending to form a beetle shaped "scarab" marking running back between the ears. There should be unbroken lines running from the outer corners of the eyes and there should be pencillings on the cheeks. Thumb prints on the ears are desirable. In Ticked Tabbies the head markings may be less distinct. The Oriental Tabby has a tendency to white in the immediate area of the lips and lower jaw. It is a serious fault if this extends to the throat and/or muzzle in Standard Tabbies but silvery white colour on the throat and/or muzzle in Silver Tabbies is not a fault.

Leg markings in coloured areas: The legs should be barred in Classic, Mackerel and Ticked Tabbies, barred and/or spotted in Spotted Tabbies. The barring should extend from the body marking to the toes, except in Ticked Tabbies where it may be reduced, and the pattern colour should extend well up the back of the hind legs.

Tail markings in coloured areas: The tail should be ringed, the rings being wider in Classic Tabbies and less distinct in Ticked Tabbies. There should be a solid tip of the pattern colour except in Red, Cream & Apricot tabbies where the tip may be pale. In Tortie Tabbies the tip may be mottled. In shorthaired Bicolours the rings should be clearly visible on the top of the tail as well as on the underside.

Body markings in coloured areas:

Spotted pattern: On the neck and upper chest there should be broken or unbroken necklaces, the more the better. Lines running from the top of the head down the back of the neck should break into spots on the shoulders and along the spine. Kittens may show a rather solid spine line but evidence of breaking into spots is desirable. A solid spine line in adult cats is a serious fault. The spots may vary in size but should be round and evenly distributed. Spots should not run together into a broken Mackerel striped pattern in any part of the coat.

Classic pattern: On the neck and upper chest there should be unbroken necklaces, the more the better. One of the lines running from the top of the head down the back of the neck should extend to the shoulder markings which should be shaped like a butterfly when viewed from above; both upper and lower wings should be clearly defined in outline with dots inside this outline. On the back there should be a line running down the spine from the butterfly to the tail and there should be a stripe on each side of this, running parallel to it. These three stripes should be separated from each other by stripes of the ground colour. On each flank there should be a large solid oyster or blotch, which should be surrounded by one or more unbroken rings. The ground colour and markings should be evenly balanced except on the belly which should be predominantly lighter with spotted markings. The markings on each side should match as closely as possible.

Mackerel pattern: On the neck and upper chest there should be unbroken necklaces, the more the better. One of the lines running from the top of the head down the back of the neck should extend as a narrow unbroken line to the base of the tail. On either side of this should be a broken spine line from which the narrow lines which form the Mackerel Pattern run vertically down the body; these lines should be as narrow and numerous as possible. Ground colour and markings should be evenly balanced.

Ticked pattern: On the neck and upper chest there should be at least one distinct necklace, broken or unbroken. The body should be free from spots, stripes or blotches, except for darker dorsal shading. The lighter belly may show tabby markings. The coat should be evenly ticked with the pattern colour, with double, or preferably treble, ticking. i.e. two or three bands of each colour on each hair.

Coat colour descriptions for coloured areas in all tabby patterns:

Brown Tabby & White: Markings jet black. Ground warm coppery brown.

Blue Tabby & White: Markings light to medium blue. Ground cool beige.

Chocolate Tabby & White: Markings rich warm chestnut brown. Ground warm bronze.

Lilac Tabby & White: Markings frosty grey with a distinct pinkish tone. Ground beige.

Red Tabby & White: Markings rich warm red. Ground paler bright red.

Tortie Tabby & White: Markings jet black with red. Ground warm coppery brown with pale red.

Cream Tabby & White: Markings cool toned cream. Ground paler cream.

Apricot Tabby & White: Markings hot cream with a soft metallic sheen. Ground pale apricot.

Blue Tortie Tabby & White: Markings light to medium blue with cream. Ground cool beige with pale cream.

Chocolate Tortie Tabby & White: Markings rich warm chestnut brown with red. Ground warm bronze with pale red.

Lilac Tortie Tabby & White: Markings frosty grey with a distinct pinkish tone with cream. Ground beige with pale cream.

Cinnamon Tabby & White: Markings warm cinnamon brown. Ground warm light cinnamon.

Cinnamon Tortie Tabby & White: Markings warm cinnamon brown with red. Ground warm light cinnamon with pale red.

Caramel Tabby & White: Markings brownish grey with a metallic sheen. Ground beige.

Caramel Tortie Tabby & White: Markings brownish grey with a metallic sheen with apricot. Ground beige with pale apricot.

Fawn Tabby & White: Markings warm rosy mushroom. Ground warm pale mushroom.

Fawn Tortie Tabby & White: Markings warm rosy mushroom with rich cream. Ground warm pale mushroom with pale cream.

Black Silver Tabby & White: Markings black. Ground silver.

Blue Silver Tabby & White: Markings blue. Ground pale blue-silver.

Chocolate Silver Tabby & White: Markings chocolate. Ground pale chocolate-silver.

Lilac Silver Tabby & White: Markings lilac. Ground pale lilac-silver.

Red Silver Tabby & White: Markings red. Ground pale red-silver.

Tortie Silver Tabby & White: Markings black with red. Ground silver with pale red-silver.

Cream Silver Tabby & White: Markings cream. Ground pale cream-silver.

Apricot Silver Tabby & White: Markings hot cream with a soft metallic sheen. Ground pale apricot-silver.

Blue Tortie Silver Tabby & White: Markings blue with cream. Ground pale blue-silver with pale cream-silver.

Chocolate Tortie Silver Tabby & White: Markings chocolate with red. Ground pale chocolate-silver with pale red-silver.

Lilac Tortie Silver Tabby & White: Markings lilac with cream. Ground pale lilac-silver with pale cream-silver.

Cinnamon Silver Tabby & White: Markings cinnamon. Ground pale cinnamon-silver.

Cinnamon Tortie Silver Tabby & White: Markings cinnamon with red. Ground pale cinnamon-silver with pale red-silver.

Caramel Silver Tabby & White: Markings brownish grey with a metallic sheen. Ground pale beige-silver.

Caramel Tortie Silver Tabby & White: Markings brownish grey with a metallic sheen with apricot. Ground pale beige-silver with pale apricot-silver.

Fawn Silver Tabby & White: Markings mushroom. Ground pale mushroom-silver.

Fawn Tortie Silver Tabby & White: Markings mushroom with cream. Ground pale mushroom-silver with pale cream-silver.

SHADED & WHITE

An agouti cat in which the darker shading colour is restricted to the surface of the coat with a clear under colour, extending at least two-thirds up the hair shaft on the sides in adults. Heavier shading may or may not be apparent on the back. The tabby pattern, which may be Ticked, Spotted, Mackerel or Classic, may show clearly on the surface of the coat in kittens but should become less distinct as the lighter under-colour extends up the hair shaft with maturity. Classic based Shaded & White may appear darker because the pattern area is greater. The head, legs and tail may show tabby markings of varying clarity depending on the degree of shading.

In coloured areas the coat may be shaded or tipped with any of the above Self or Tortie colours. The shading should be the same colour as the pattern area of the equivalent colour of Tabby & White; in Silver colours the shading may be reduced in intensity. The under-colour should be free from any markings, slightly paler than the ground colour in the equivalent colour of Tabby & White since there should be no agouti banding here.

Nose Leather, Eye Rims & Paw Pads: As in the equivalent Tabby & White colour.

SELF POINT & WHITE

Seal Point & White: Points: Coloured areas seal brown, clearly defined.

Body: Coloured areas cream. Shading, if any, to tone with points. In kittens the body colour may be muddy fawn. A cold white body colour is incorrect in kittens and adults.

Nose Leather, Eye Rims & Paw Pads: Seal brown and/or pink.

Blue Point & White: Points: Coloured areas light blue; all points to be the same tone.

Body: Coloured areas glacial white. Shading, if any, to tone with points.

Nose Leather, Eye Rims & Paw Pads: Blue and/or pink.

Chocolate Point & White: Points: Coloured areas warm milk chocolate: mask, ears and tail to be the same tone. Legs paler than other points should not be too heavily penalised.

Body: Coloured areas ivory. Shading, if any, to tone with points.

Nose Leather & Eye Rims: Chocolate and/or pink. **Paw Pads:** Chocolate or pinkish chocolate and/or pink.

Lilac Point & White: Points: Coloured areas pinkish grey. Blue, chocolate or fawn toned is incorrect.

Body: Coloured areas magnolia. Shading, if any, to tone with points.

Nose Leather, Eye Rims & Paw Pads: Pinkish grey and/or pink.

Red Point & White: Points: Coloured areas: Mask, ears and tail rich bright reddish gold. The legs and feet will be paler in colour, but the bright colour should show at the rear of the hind legs below the hock. Barring and striping on mask, legs and tail is permissible. Freckles' may occur on nose, paw pads, lips, eyelids and ears. Slight freckling in a mature cat should not be penalised.

Body: Coloured areas warm white. Shading, if any, to tone with points. Such shading may be uneven, and a Red Point should be penalised for shading no more nor less severely than a Seal Point.

Nose Leather, Eye Rims & Paw Pads: Pink.

Cream Point & White: Points: Coloured areas: Mask, ears and tail cool toned cream with a powdery look, A dark toned cream is permissible, but a hot cream is incorrect. The legs and feet will be slightly paler in colour, but definite colour should show at the rear of the hind legs below the hock. Barring and striping on mask, legs and tail is permissible. Freckles' may occur on nose, paw pads, lips, eyelids and ears. Slight freckling in a mature cat should not be penalised.

Body: Coloured areas creamy white. Shading, if any, to tone with points. Such shading may be uneven, and a Cream Point should be penalised for shading no more nor less severely than a Blue Point.

Nose Leather, Eye Rims & Paw Pads: Pink.

Apricot Point & White: Points: Coloured areas: Mask, ears and tail apricot, hot in tone with a slightly darker dusting that develops and becomes more noticeable with maturity. The legs and feet will be slightly paler in colour but definite colour should show at the rear of the hind legs below the hock. Barring and striping on mask, legs and tail is permissible. Mature cats may show a pewter sheen on the ghost tabby markings, particularly on the head, but also under the feet. 'Freckles' may occur on nose, paw pads, lips, eyelids and ears. Slight freckling in a mature cat should not be penalised.

Body: Coloured areas warm creamy white. Shading, if any, to tone with points. Such shading may be uneven and an Apricot Point should be penalised for shading no more nor less severely than a Blue Point.

Nose Leather, Eye Rims & Paw Pads: Pink.

Cinnamon Point & White: Points: Coloured areas warm cinnamon brown. The legs may be slightly paler than the other points.

Body: Coloured areas ivory. Shading, if any, to tone with points.

Nose Leather & Eye Rims: Cinnamon brown and/or pink. **Paw Pads:** Pink to cinnamon brown and/or pink.

Caramel Point & White: Points: Coloured areas dark brownish blue (in blue based) or brownish grey (in lilac/fawn based), matching on all points although the legs may be slightly paler than the other points.

Body: Coloured areas off-white. Shading, if any, to tone with points.

Nose Leather, Eye Rims & Paw Pads: Pinkish grey and/or pink.

Fawn Point & White: Points: Coloured areas warm pale rosy mushroom. The legs may be slightly paler than the other points.

Body: Coloured areas warm magnolia. Shading, if any, to tone with points.

Nose Leather, Eye Rims & Paw Pads: Pinkish fawn and/or pink.

TORTIE POINT & WHITE

Points: In coloured areas the base colour is patched and/or mingled at random with varying shades of red, cream or apricot; any large areas of red, cream or apricot may show some striping. Points need not be evenly broken. The higher the grade of white marking, the more the base colour and the red/cream/apricot form distinct patches.

Body: Coloured areas as in the equivalent Self Point & White colours. Any shading of the body colour will show patching or mingling and a Tortie Point & White should be penalised for shading no more nor less severely than the equivalent Self Point & White colour.

Nose Leather, Eye Rims & Paw Pads: As in the equivalent Self Point & White colour.

Seal Tortie Point & White: Points: Coloured areas seal brown with shades of red.

Blue Tortie Point & White: Points: Coloured areas light blue with shades of cool-toned cream.

Chocolate Tortie Point & White: Points: Coloured areas milk chocolate with shades of red.

Lilac Tortie Point & White: Points: Coloured areas pinkish grey with shades of cool-toned cream.

Cinnamon Tortie Point & White: Points: Coloured areas warm cinnamon brown with shades of red.

Caramel Tortie Point & White: Points: Coloured areas dark brownish blue (in blue based) or brownish grey (in lilac/fawn based) with shades of apricot.

Fawn Tortie Point & White: Points: Coloured areas warm pale rosy mushroom with shades of cream.

SMOKE POINT & WHITE

Points: Coloured areas any of the above Self Point & White and Tortie Point & White colours, with a near-white undercoat. The effect will be to produce a paler and muted version of the Self or Tortie Point & White colour, although this will be less obvious in dilute colours. In Red, Cream & Apricot Smoke Points & White the ears may have a faintly mottled appearance. The silver gene often modifies the coat colour resulting in a colder or darker shade than in the standard equivalent and this should not be penalised.

Body: Coloured areas a paler silvery version of the equivalent Self Point & White or Tortie Point & White colour, with a near-white undercoat which should be approximately one third to two thirds of the total hair length in adults. Shading, if any, to tone with points.

Nose Leather, Eye Rims & Paw Pads: As in the equivalent Self Point & White or Tortie Point & White colour.

TABBY POINT & WHITE, SILVER TABBY POINT & WHITE

Points: In coloured areas the markings colour in Standard Tabby Points & White should be that of the equivalent coloured Self Point & White or Tortie Point & White. In Silver Tabby Points & White the silver gene often modifies the colour of the markings resulting in a colder or darker shade than in the standard equivalent and this should not be penalised. The mask, legs and tail should all show clear tabby markings which should be the same colour on all points, although leg markings may be slightly paler in tone. Paler markings are acceptable in kittens. In Tortie Tabby Points & White the base colour is patched and/or mingled at random with shades of red/cream/apricot. The higher the grade of white marking, the more the base coloured tabby areas and the red/cream/apricot tabby areas form distinct patches. In Silver Tabby Points & White tarnishing, i.e. discolouration of the silver ground colour, is undesirable. In Tabby Points & White from Shaded or Shaded & White breeding the tabby markings will be less distinct but should still be evident.

Mask: In coloured areas stripes, especially around the eye and nose, with an 'M' marking on the forehead, stripes on the cheeks and darkly spotted whisker pads. The stripes should not extend over the top of the head to form a 'hood'.

Ears: In coloured areas the edges of the ears should be the same colour as the markings on the mask with a central patch of paler colour resembling a thumb print. These thumb prints may be less apparent in dilute colours. In Tortie Tabby Points the ears may be mottled and the thumb prints may not be visible. In Red, Cream & Apricot Silver Tabby Points & White the ears may have a faintly mottled appearance.

Legs: In coloured areas varied-sized, broken stripes. Solid markings on the back of hind legs. The leg markings may be slightly paler in tone than the other points, especially in Red, Cream and Apricot Tabby Points & White.

Tail: In coloured areas varied-sized rings, possibly broken. The rings should extend for the entire length of the tail, ending in a solid tip except in Red, Cream and Apricot Tabby Points where the tip may be pale. In Tortie Tabby Points the tip may be mottled. In shorthaired Bicolours the rings should be clearly visible on the top of the tail as well as on the underside.

Body: Coloured areas as in the equivalent Self Point & White, Tortie Point & White or, in Silver Tabby Points, Smoke Point & White colour. Shading, if any, to tone with points. Shading will show the underlying tabby pattern which may be ticked, spotted, mackerel or classic. A Tabby Point & White should be penalised for shading no more nor less severely than the equivalent Self, Tortie or Smoke Point & White.

Nose Leather & Paw Pads: As in the equivalent Self Point & White or Tortie Point & White colour, or pink outlined by that colour.

Eye Rims: As in the equivalent Self Point & White or Tortie Point & White colour