



CAT OWNERS' ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA INC

RULES FOR BREEDING AND REGISTERING PEDIGREE CATS

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CAT OWNERS' ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA INC.

RULES FOR BREEDING AND REGISTERING PEDIGREE CATS

1. PREFIX (CATTERY NAME)

- 1.1. A Prefix (or Cattery Name) is used to identify the breeder(s) of cats and kittens and to identify bloodlines.
- 1.2. All members of COAWA engaged in breeding pedigree cats must have a registered Cattery Prefix.
- 1.3. Unique or manufactured words are most likely to be approved as Cattery Prefixes because such names are most likely to conform to the conditions for approval and are less likely to conflict with names already registered.
- 1.4. On the granting and registration of a Prefix, COAWA will issue notification to the breeder in the form of a Prefix Certificate.
- 1.5. In order to avoid replication of a Prefix, COAWA will forward proposed names to the national registration record centre (currently in NSW). Because of the time involved in doing this, intending cat breeders should apply for approval and registration of a Cattery Prefix well before mating their stock. (See Rule 1.9 for conditions applying to approval of a suggested Prefix name.)
- 1.6. A Cattery Prefix remains the property of the Breeder for life, subject to annual renewal. Provided however that COAWA may transfer ownership of the Cattery Prefix on application by an eligible member in the following special circumstances:
 - (i) On the death of a Prefix holder the Prefix may be transferred to another member of the family or to the remaining joint holder of the Prefix.
 - (ii) On dissolution of a cat breeding partnership, the Prefix may be transferred to one or other of the partners with the agreement of both partners.
- 1.7. A Cattery Prefix may be held in single or in joint names and on application to COAWA the Prefix may be transferred to joint or single ownership subject to the membership status of the application.
- 1.8. Junior members of COAWA are not eligible to own a registered Prefix except jointly with Ordinary Member(s).
- 1.9. The following rules govern the registration of a Cattery Prefix:
 - (i) The Prefix must consist of not more than one word. Applicants should keep in mind that a cat's full name (including the Prefix) may not exceed 35 letters and that each space between the words counts as a letter.
 - (ii) Titles such as Princess, Baron, Madam, Champion, Premier etc must not be used as Prefixes.
 - (iii) The Prefix must not consist of a given (common) name such as Mary, John, etc.
 - (iv) The Prefix must not include spaces or punctuation marks such as dashes, hyphens, apostrophes, etc.
 - (v) The Prefix must not consist of a recognised breed or colour/variety of cats.
 - (vi) The name of a town, place, country or notable person should not be used as a Prefix.
 - (vii) Abbreviations or variations of a Prefix already registered will not be approved.

- 1.10. A Cattery Prefix registered by COAWA, subject to these rules, shall not be replicated. As far as is practicable, no Prefix which is already registered with any other feline registering body shall be used by a member of COAWA unless the member has joined COAWA from the other registering body when the Prefix may be transferred.
- 1.11. Where it is later found that a Prefix has been duplicated either by COAWA or another registering body, COAWA shall direct the breeder to make alteration to the Prefix registered by COAWA.
- 1.12. A Cattery Prefix which has not been renewed for not less than 20 years will become available for re-allocation to another breeder at the discretion of COAWA.
- 1.13. A person acquiring a cat or kitten from a registered breeder shall have no right to that breeder's Cattery Prefix except where the special circumstances of Rule 1.6 above apply.

2. THE NAMING OF CATS

- 2.1. The name of a cat consists of the Cattery Prefix and its given name(s). The registered Prefix must precede the given name(s) of every registered cat and the full registered name must be used when referring to the cat in any competition, exhibition or advertisement. The Prefix is not used when a Companion Cat is exhibited in a Companion Cat Show or Companion Cat Section of a pedigree show.
- 2.2. The entire name of a cat, including the breeder's registered Prefix may not exceed 35 letters. Each space between words is counted as a letter.
- 2.3. Numbers, whether in words or numerals, hyphens, dashes and apostrophes are not permitted in names of cats.
- 2.4. Names of towns, places, countries and notable persons may not be approved.
- 2.5. No name that is the same as or resembles a registered Cattery Prefix may be used as a common name. The names of cats registered with other bodies and transferred to COAWA may undergo alterations or not at the discretion of COAWA.
- 2.6. Names which are misleading as to sex, origin or relationship will not be approved.
- 2.7. When a colour is used in the name of a cat it must be the colour of the cat or a shade of that colour.
- 2.8. A name which closely resembles that of a cat already registered by the breeder (e.g. by the addition or removal of one or two letters) and which thereby may cause confusion, will not be accepted.
- 2.9. A name which the breeder has already registered may only be re-used by him/her after the expiry of 20 years unless the first animal has died before being used for breeding.
- 2.10. When a name submitted for registration is not accepted, the breeder is required to submit a new name. If he/she omits to do this, a new name may be allotted by COAWA.
- 2.11. Once a name has been approved and registered it may not be changed in any way unless with the specific permission of COAWA.
- 2.12. Should a breeder have erroneously submitted a name for registration (e.g. have mistaken the sex or colour of the cat or kitten), or have found a mistake in the litter record/cat registration papers, he/she should notify the office of COAWA as soon as possible so that the mistake can be rectified.
- 2.13. Where a Suffix has been applied for and approved for a cat (see By-Laws) it may be used by the owner only while the cat remains in his/her name, but the Suffix shall not be used on official documents issued by COAWA.

- 2.14. A Suffix referring to the Prefix of the new owner which has been registered as part of the name of a cat imported from overseas may be used by the new owner (the importer) as a Suffix, subject to Rule 2.13. Provided, however, that a certified pedigree prepared by COAWA shall include the Suffix as part of the name by indicating this as an addendum or legend on this certificate and/or on the registration certificate when space does not allow the whole name to be entered in the usual place.

3. BREEDING

- 3.1. The owner (or the lessee) of the registered dame at the time of kitting is the breeder of the litter. Every pedigree litter bred by a member of COAWA must be litter recorded by COAWA and the owner of the dam must hold a registered Cattery Prefix.
- 3.2. The breeder of the litter must apply for litter recording within 84 days of the birth of the litter. Should the breeder be uncertain about the colour or pattern or length of the coat at this time, he/she may change this information when the kitten(s) is/are old enough to be sure of it. (See under Registering Kittens and Rule 10.7 below).
- 3.3. Only litters of breeds recognised by COAWA are eligible for litter recording. (See also Experimental Breeding). All litters bred by COAWA members must be recorded with COAWA.
- 3.4. A litter will not be recorded unless the breeder supplies all the details asked for on the application form. Names and other details must be given for every live kitten in the litter.
- 3.5. The owner of the sire of the litter must sign the service declaration on the application form. At the time of service the sire must be registered with COAWA or with a registering body recognised by COAWA and his owner must be a member of COAWA or the body with which the cat is registered.
- 3.6. If the sire is registered with a registering body other than COAWA, the litter application form must be accompanied by a copy of the sire's pedigree and registration certificate (or of both if these are not combined). The pedigree must detail four generations of ancestry identified with the breed/colour description's and registration numbers for these cats must be given.
- 3.7. No litter resulting from multiple conception (i.e. where more than one male has serviced the queen) will be accepted for litter recording. Kittens born from the same parturition (birth) but born on different days will be recorded as having been born on the day the first kitten was born.
- 3.8. COAWA may refuse to record a litter and refuse to register the kittens if the application form for litter recording is not received within 84 days of the birth of the litter. A fine may be imposed if a late application for recording a litter is accepted.
- 3.9. The owner of a stud cat must not allow that stud cat to service an entire female which is not owned by a breeder registered with COAWA or with a registering body recognised by COAWA.
- 3.10. No member of COAWA is permitted to register any litter, kitten or other cat with any other registering body. This does not apply where legislation requires compulsory cat registration at Local, State, or Federal Government level.

4. REGISTERING KITTENS

- 4.1. Only kittens which have been litter recorded by COAWA are eligible for individual registration by COAWA. Individual kittens may be registered at the time a litter is recorded or at any time up to the age of nine months. After the kitten is nine months of age, registration will only be granted in exceptional circumstances and at the discretion of COAWA. (See also Rule 10).
- 4.2. COAWA reserves the right to refuse any entry in its records and to remove any entry already recorded erroneously or in violation of the rules without necessarily giving the reason for such refusal or cancellation, but the member(s) affected by such a decision will be notified in writing as soon as possible.

- 4.3. Breeders may individually register pedigree kittens which have been litter recorded and the status of these kittens may be:
- (i) Breeding – to be used in future breeding programmes by the breeder(s) or by the new owner(s) and eligible to be exhibited in pedigree cat shows.

A kitten may only be sold or transferred for breeding in Australia to an owner who is either already registered as a breeder or who has applied for registration as a breeder with COAWA or with a registering body recognised by COAWA.
 - (ii) Non-breeding – to be desexed and eligible to be exhibited in pedigree cat shows.
 - (iii) Companion Pet – to be desexed and eligible to be shown in Companion Cat Shows/Sections without a breeder's Prefix.
- 4.4. Kittens which are intended as desexed companion pets (see Rule 4.3.(iii) not to be shown in pedigree cat shows except as part of the Companion Cat Section and eligible to be shown in Companion Cat Shows, need not be individually registered. However they must be litter recorded in the usual way before they are 84 days old and will then receive a litter record number.
- 4.5. It is the duty of the breeder to ensure that the new owner fully understands the registration status of the kitten, i.e. whether it is registered as a breeding or non-breeding animal, or recorded as a companion pet only.
- 4.6. Up to nine months of age the status of a kitten may be changed by application to COAWA by the BREEDER. Status may be changed from companion pet to non-breeding or from non-breeding to breeding, provided the relevant forms for registration are completed and signed by the BREEDER and the appropriate fee for registration is submitted. Application for change of status will not be accepted from the new owner of the kitten.
- 4.7. Kittens should not go to their new homes until they are 10-12 weeks of age and they should be handed over in good health, free of parasites and vaccinated at least against Panleucopaenia (Feline Infectious Enteritis).
- 4.8. All cats and kittens belonging to or bred by a COAWA member must be individually registered with COAWA before their transfer of ownership/registration to another cat registering body.
- 4.9. At the time of gift or sale of a kitten the breeder should ensure that:
- (i) The new owner knows how to care for and feed the kitten.
 - (ii) The vaccination certificate is supplied.
 - (iii) The new owner is given a copy of the kitten's pedigree which contains four generations of breeding, the kitten's litter record number and its registration number (if applicable) and the breeder's name and address.
 - (iv) The transfer of ownership of ALL pedigree kittens is recorded on the official Transfer of Ownership Form signed by the new owner and the breeder at the time of gift or sale (see also Transfers, Re-registrations, etc. Rule 10.1).
 - (v) Transfer Forms for kittens to be individually registered must be sent to the COAWA office for the record within 30 days of the gift or sale. Transfer Forms for Companion Pets not being individually registered should be retained by the breeder as part of his/her breeding records.

This form is a contract. Where appropriate it should be drawn to the attention of the new owner that desexing of the kitten is a condition of the gift/sale. The breeder must make sure that the new owner is fully aware of the kitten's status with COAWA, i.e. whether for breeding, showing as a desexed pet in pedigree shows, or as a companion pet eligible to be shown in Companion Shows/Sections without the breeder's Prefix.

- (vi) Every cat or kitten intended for export may be sold with a Certificate of Registration and an Export (certified) Pedigree (obtainable from COAWA).
 - (vii) All cats or kittens belonging to or bred by a COAWA member must be individually registered with COAWA before their transfer of ownership/registration to another recognised cat registering body.
- 4.10. The breeder should ensure as far as he/she is able that non-breeding and companion pets are desexed at the appropriate age. Any future progeny bred from cats designated as non-breeding or companion pet status will not be litter recorded or registered by COAWA.

5. KEEPING BREEDING RECORDS

- 5.1. Every breeder who is a member of COAWA must keep accurate records of his/her pedigree cat breeding and these must be made available to COAWA at any time on reasonable notice. The records must show:
- (i) The registered names and registration numbers of the sire and dam of the litter.
 - (ii) The date of mating of the cats and the date of birth of the litter.
 - (iii) The number of kittens born (both the number of the living and the number of the dead, if any) and whether male or female.
 - (iv) The name each kitten, its litter record number and its registration number if individually registered.
 - (v) The name and address of the person(s) to whom each kitten has been given or sold.
 - (vi) The status of each kitten, whether breeding, non-breeding or companion pet.
 - (vii) If a "silver" cat (i.e. showing silver in its coat) has been used in mating, the notation Sv must be shown after the registration number of every kitten of the resulting litter and this must also be shown on the pedigree forms as an indication that it MAY be a "silver". This is particularly important for shorthaired kittens and for 'pointed' cats. (Note that "golden" should be treated in the same way using G as the addition to the colour identification of each registration number).
 - (viii) A kitten from a mating between a shorthair cat and longhair cat must have the notation VAR added to the registration number and pedigree to indicate that it is carrying the recessive gene for long hair.

6. LEASING CATS

- 6.1. A registered cat may be leased by a member COAWA or he/she may lease a cat to another breeder by completing a Lease Form and registering the lease. The lessee is then entitled to all benefits of the cat for breeding and/or exhibition during the period of the lease but the lessor remains at all times the owner of the cat.
- 6.2. The lessee is responsible for the health, safety and well-being of the cat during the time of the lease unless the cat remains in the care of the lessor and COAWA is only responsible for the registration of the lease itself. Any conditions agreed upon by the lessee and lessor are not the responsibility of COAWA.
- 6.3. The lease form must be signed by both the lessee and the lessor and include the dates between which the lease will be in force. The lease form must be submitted to COAWA before the date of the commencement of the lease.
- 6.4. The owner of the cat may transfer ownership of the animal to a third party without consultation with the lessee but this in no way invalidates the lease in force at that time.
- 6.5. On expiry of the lease all benefits of ownership revert to the owner but an extension of the lease may be registered by submitting a second Lease Form before the expiry date.

7. CLASSIFICATION OF PEDIGREE CATS

As a brief general guide to breeders, the following rules apply for full registration of pedigree cat breeds and varieties recognised by COAWA:

7.1. LONGHAIR BREEDS

Persian

All colour varieties may be freely intermated and Persians may be freely intermated with Exotic Shorthairs since these breeds have the same characteristics and breed type with the only difference being in the length of the coat. Colour varieties which are not officially recognised by COAWA will be registered as Any Other Colour and are not eligible for challenge/award of merit certificates. Shorthaired progeny (Exotics) which result from mating a Persian to an Exotic should carry the notation VAR after the colour identification to indicate to breeders that they carry the recessive gene for long hair. NOTE that Golden versions of these breeds are recognised, arising from Silver parents.

Show classes for these cats are part of the Persian-type Section of Group 1.

7.2. SEMI-LONGHAIR BREEDS

Balinese (Longhaired Siamese)

All colour varieties in these breeds may be freely intermated and they may also be freely intermated with Javanese, Siamese and Oriental Shorthairs. Shorthaired progeny produced from one longhaired parent and one shorthaired parent should carry the notation VAR after the colour variety identification to indicate to breeders that they carry the recessive gene for long hair.

Shorthaired kittens produced by matings from one silver parent must carry the notation Sv after the colour identification until it is proved that they are not themselves silver. NOTE that Golden varieties may arise from using silver varieties in breeding.

Show classes for these cats, together with Siamese, Oriental Shorthairs and Javanese, are part of Group 2.

Birman

All Birman varieties may be freely intermated, no outcrosses to other breeds are allowed.

Show classes for these cats are part of the Semi-longhair Section of Group 1.

Burmilla Longhair

The shading or tipping may be black, blue, chocolate, lilac, cream, red, caramel, apricot, black tortie, blue tortie, chocolate tortie, lilac tortie, caramel tortie. All colour varieties may be freely intermated and they may be freely intermated with Burmilla Shorthairs. Shorthaired progeny from a mating with one Burmilla Longhair parent should carry the notation VAR after the colour identification to indicate to breeders that they carry the recessive gene for long hair.

Show classes include Shaded and Chinchilla/Shell (Tipped) varieties of all colours in the same classes. They are grouped with Burmilla Shorthairs in the Asian Section of Group 3.

Cymric and Cymric Stumpy

All colours, with or without white, are allowed in this breed. Cymric and Cymric Stumpy cats may be freely intermated with Manx and Manx Stumpy cats. Shorthaired progeny resulting from such matings should carry the notation VAR after the colour identification to indicate that they carry the recessive gene for long hair. Cymrics may be outcrossed to British Shorthairs and, provided there is an unbroken line of Cymric and Cymric Stumpy and/or Manx and Manx Stumpy in the pedigree, progeny will be eligible for full registration. Any cats with normal tails resulting from Cymric breeding will be registered as Any Other Variety. They may be used in the breeding programme if of sufficient quality but are not eligible for challenge/award of merit certificates.

Show classes for these cats, together with Manx and Manx Stumpy, are part of the Other Shorthair Section of Group 3.

Longhaired Orientals (Javenese)

All varieties may be intermated and may be intermated with Oriental Shorthairs, Siamese and Balinese. Breeders should note that White Javanese may have blue eyes or green eyes depending on the breeding. Shorthaired progeny from a longhaired parent and a shorthaired parent should carry the notation VAR after the colour variation to indicate to breeders that they carry the recessive gene for long hair. If one parent is a "silver" the notation Sv should be added to the registration number of the shorthaired progeny to indicate that they MAY be "silvers". NOTE that Golden varieties (notation G) may arise from using silver varieties in the breeding.

Show classes for these cats, together with Siamese, Balinese and Oriental Shorthairs, are part of Group 2.

Maine Coon

All colours, with or without white, with the exception of chocolate and lilac, and all patterns, except the himalayan coat pattern, with or without white are recognised and may be freely intermated; no outcrosses to other breeds are allowed.

Show classes for these cats are part of the Semi-longhair Section of Group 1.

Norwegian Forest

All colours, with or with white, with the exception of chocolate and lilac, are allowed. All patterns except the himalayan coat pattern are recognised with or without white. Colours and patterns may be freely intermated, no outcrosses to other breeds are allowed.

Show classes for these cats are part of the Semi-longhair Section of Group 1.

Ragdoll

The three coat patterns and all colour varieties of these cats may be freely intermated; no outcrosses to other breeds are allowed.

Show classes for these cats are part of the Semi-longhair Section of Group 1.

Selkirk Rex Longhair

All coat colours and patterns acceptable, with or without white. These cats may be freely intermated with Selkirk Rex Shorthair cats; no outcrosses with other breeds allowed. Shorthaired progeny from a mating between a longhaired parent and a shorthaired parent should carry the notation VAR to indicate to breeders that they carry the recessive gene for long hair.

Show classes, together with Selkirk Rex Shorthairs, are part of the Other Shorthair Section of Group 3.

Somali

All colour varieties of Somali and Abyssinian cats may be freely intermated; no outcrosses with other breeds allowed. Shorthaired progeny from a mating with one Somali parent and one Abyssinian parent should carry the notation VAR after the colour identification to indicate to breeders that they carry the recessive gene for long hair.

Show classes, together with Abyssinians, are part of the Other Foreign Shorthair Section of Group 3.

Turkish Angora

All colour varieties may be freely intermated; no outcrosses to other breeds allowed.

Show classes part of the Semi-longhair Section of Group 1.

No representatives in WA (2003).

Turkish Van

All colour varieties in this breed may be freely intermated; no outcrosses to other breeds allowed.

Show classes are part of the Semi-longhair Section of Group 1.

7.3. **SHORTHAIR BREEDS**

Abyssinian

All colour varieties may be freely intermated and Abyssinian varieties may be freely intermated with Somali varieties. Shorthaired progeny from a mating with one Somali parent should carry the notation VAR after the colour identification to indicate to breeders that they carry the recessive gene for long hair.

Show classes, together with Somalis, are part of the Other Foreign Shorthair Section of Group 3.

American Shorthair and American Wirehair

Varieties of these breeds may be freely intermated; limited colour and pattern varieties (see Standards).

No representatives in WA (2003).

Asian Shorthair

Asian Shorthairs may have self-coloured coats (including black known as Asian Mandalay), shaded coats (Burmilla), smoke coats (non agouti) and tabby-patterned coats. They may be freely intermated and freely intermated with Burmese. Progeny which show no sign of the Burmese Colour Restriction will be registered as Asian cats of a particular colour. Those showing the BCR in standard Burmese colours will be registered as Burmese and as AOV Burmese if the colours/patterns not recognised for Burmese.

Show classes for these cats are part of the Asian Section of Group 3.

With the exception of Mandalay and Burmillas which their own classes, all self-colours compete together in the same classes at present (2003).

Australian Mist

Limited colour varieties allowed (see Standards) in both spotted and marbled patterns and may be freely intermated; no outcrosses are allowed.

Show classes are part of the Other Shorthair Section of Group 3.

Bengal

All recognised colour and pattern varieties may be freely intermated; no outcrosses to other breeds are allowed. See Standards for colour and pattern descriptions.

Show classes are part of the Other Shorthair Section of Group 3.

British Shorthair

All recognised colour varieties may be freely intermated. Breeders should be aware of pitfalls in breeding varieties showing white patching (the S gene) with some others, especially Colourpoints.

Show classes are part of the Other Shorthair Section of Group 3.

Burmese

All colour varieties may be freely intermated. See also under "Asian" above.

Show classes are part of the Other Foreign Shorthair Section of Group 3.

Burmilla Shorthair

The shading or tipping may be black, blue, chocolate, lilac, red, cream, caramel, apricot, black tortie, blue tortie, chocolate tortie, lilac tortie, caramel tortie on a silver-white background. All colour varieties may be freely intermated and they may be freely intermated with Burmilla Longhairs. Shorthaired progeny from a mating with on Burmilla Longhair parent should carry the notation VAR after the colour identification to indicate to breeders that they carry the recessive gene for long hair.

Show classes include Shaded and Chinchilla/Shell (Tipped) varieties of all colours in the same classes. They are grouped with Burmilla Longhairs in the Asian Section of Group 3.

Chartreuse

One colour only recognised; no outcrosses to other breeds are allowed.

No representatives in WA (2003).

Cornish Rex

All colours and patterns, with or without white, may be freely intermated; no outcrosses to other breeds allowed.

Show classes are part of the Other Foreign Shorthair Section of Group 3.

All colours and patterns compete together in the same classes.

Devon Rex

All colours and patterns, with or without white, may be freely intermated; no outcrosses to other breeds allowed.

Show classes are part of the Other Foreign Shorthair Section of Group 3.

All colours and patterns compete together in the same classes.

Exotic Shorthair

All colours recognised for Persians may be freely intermated and may be freely intermated with Persian cats. (See under "Persians" in the Longhair Heading). Note that an Exotic bred from one Persian parent should carry the notation VAR after the colour identification to indicate to breeders that it carries the recessive gene for long hair.

Show classes are part of the Persian-type Section of Group 1.

European Shorthair

Recognised colours and patterns may be freely intermated; no outcrosses are allowed. Note that chocolate and lilac and the himalayan pattern are not recognised (see Standard).

No representatives in WA (2003).

German Rex

All colours and patterns may be freely intermated; no outcrosses allowed.

No representatives in WA (2003).

Japanese Bobtail

White, and other colours and patterns with or without white, are recognised varieties and may be freely intermated. But himalayan coat pattern and unpatterned agouti, and colours derived from these such as chocolate and lilac, are not acceptable. No outcrosses are allowed. See Standard for list of restricted colour varieties.

Show classes are part of the Other Shorthair Section of Group 3.

Korat

Three varieties are recognised. They include the original Blue cat and others arising from mating together Blue Korats which carry the genes to produce Lilac, Blue Point and/or Lilac Point cats. No outcrosses to any other breed are allowed.

Show classes are part of the Other Shorthair Section of Group 3.

Manx and Manx Stumpy

All colours, with or without white, are allowed in this breed. Manx and Manx Stumpy cats may be freely intermated with Cymric and Cymric Stumpy cats. Shorthaired progeny resulting from such matings should carry the notation VAR after the colour identification to indicate that they carry the recessive gene for long hair. Manx may be outcrossed to British Shorthairs and, provided there is an unbroken line of Manx and Manx Stumpy and/or Cymric and Cymric Stumpy in the pedigree, progeny will be eligible for full registration. Any cats with normal tails resulting from Manx breeding will be registered as Any Other Variety. They may be used in the breeding programme if of sufficient quality but are not eligible for challenge/award of merit certificates.

Show classes for these cats, together with Cymric and Cymric Stumpy, are part of the Other Shorthair Section of Group 3.

Munchkin (Shorthair and Longhair)

All varieties may be freely intermated and may be mated with unpedigreed (domestic) cats until the breed is established in WA.

Show classes are part of the Other Shorthair Section of Group 3.

Ocicat

Recognised colour varieties (see Standard) may be freely intermated; no outcrosses to other breeds allowed. No representatives in WA 2014.

Show classes are part of the Other Shorthair Section of Group 3.

Oriental Shorthair

All varieties may be freely intermated and may be intermated with all varieties of Siamese. They may also be freely intermated with Balinese and Javanese. Shorthaired progeny from a mating between a shorthaired cat and a longhaired cat (e.g. an Oriental and Javanese) should carry the notation VAR after the breed and colour identification to indicate to breeders that they carry the recessive gene for long hair. Shorthaired progeny (especially "pointed" cats) should carry the notation Sv after the colour identification to indicate to breeders that they MAY be "silvers" if one of the parents is a "silver". NOTE that "golden" should be treated in the same manner, using the notation G.

NOTE that Foreign White cats of this group will have blue eyes if only Siamese/Balinese are used in the breeding while if produced by using an Oriental or Javanese the eye colour may be green.

Show classes, together with Siamese, Balinese and Javanese, are part of Group 2.

Scottish Fold

All colours and patterns recognised for British Shorthairs are recognised for these cats. They may be freely intermated with cats having normal ears (pricked ears) which result from a Scottish Fold breeding programme. They may be intermated with British Shorthairs, American Shorthairs and/or European Shorthairs (if these two latter breeds are available). Provided that there is an unbroken line of Scottish Fold cats in the pedigree, a cat with one or more of these breeds in the pedigree is eligible for full registration. Progeny which do not show folded ears (i.e. with normal ears) are a valuable part of a Scottish Fold breeding programme and will be registered as Any Other Variety.

Show classes are part of the Other Shorthair Section of Group 3.

Selkirk Rex Shorthair

All coat colours and patterns acceptable, with or without white. These cats may be freely intermated with Selkirk Rex Longhair cats; no outcrosses with other breeds allowed. Shorthaired progeny from a mating between a longhaired parent and a shorthaired parent should carry the notation VAR to indicate to breeders that they carry the recessive gene for long hair.

Show classes, together with Selkirk Rex Longhairs, are part of the Other Shorthair Section of Group 3.

Siamese

All varieties may be freely intermated and may also be intermated with all varieties of Oriental Shorthairs. As well, Siamese and Oriental Shorthairs may be freely intermated with Balinese and Javanese. Shorthaired progeny from a mating between a shorthaired cat and a longhaired cat (e.g. a Siamese and a Balinese) should carry the notation VAR after the breed and colour identification to indicate to breeders that they carry the recessive gene for long hair. Progeny from silver parents or one silver parent should carry the notation Sv after the colour identification to indicate to breeders that they MAY be silvers. This is important for shorthaired pointed cats.

NOTE that Foreign White cats will have blue eyes if only Siamese/Balinese are used in their breeding, while if produced by using an Oriental or Javanese the eye colour may be green.

Show classes, together with Balinese, Oriental Shorthairs and Javanese, are part of Group 2.

Singapura

One colour only is recognised (see Standard); no outcrosses with other breeds are allowed.

Show classes are part of the Other Shorthair Section of Group 3.

Sphynx

All skin colours may be freely intermated; no outcrosses are allowed.

Show classes are part of the Other Foreign Shorthair Section of Group 3.

All skin colour varieties are grouped together in the same classes.

8. THE REGISTERS

- 8.1. The General or Full Register will be kept by COAWA to record the pedigrees of cats which are officially recognised by COAWA and are eligible for full registration. Full registration is granted to a cat with at least three generations of immediate ancestry of the same breed type which is recognised by COAWA.
- 8.2. Full registration means that a cat conforms to the Standard of Points accepted for its breed at least in some degree and that these definitive features of the breed will be transmitted to its progeny.
- 8.3. Full registration can also be granted to the fourth (or later) generation of breeding from an experimental breeding programme approved by COAWA after recommendation from the Experimental Breeding Committee. For example when a new conformation, coat colour/pattern/length/texture etc. has/have been produced and developed under the supervision of the Experimental Breeding Committee, and the Committee's recommendation has been accepted, the new breed or variety will be officially recognised by COAWA and that cat will be eligible for full registration.
- 8.4. The Sub-register will be kept by COAWA to record the pedigree of cats which do not qualify for the Full Register because they do not have the requisite number of generations of immediate ancestry of the same breed type. It will accommodate cats which are part of an experimental breeding programme carried out to produce and develop new breeds and varieties, etc. (See under Rule 9 below).

9. EXPERIMENTAL BREEDING

- 9.1. Experimental breeding is defined as a breeding programme aiming to produce and develop a new breed or variety of cat or to increase the gene pool of an established breed, by outcrossing a basic breed type to other breeds or by breeding a cat showing a natural mutation with cats of breeds from which it originated.
- 9.2. Before a new breed or variety can be officially recognised by COAWA it must be proved that the cats produced will transmit the specific and desirable features aimed for and will not transmit undesirable features which are harmful to the general pedigree cat gene pool.
- 9.3. A member of COAWA who wishes to commence an experimental breeding programme must apply in writing addressed to the Experimental Breeding Committee of COAWA setting out the aims of the programme, the methods to be followed and, if possible, the names of the cats to be used during the programme. A proposed Standard of Points should be included with the application.
- 9.4. Experimental breeding programmes will only be approved by COAWA if:
 - (i) The breeder is considered to be experienced in cat breeding and has successfully bred a recognised breed for at least three years.
 - (ii) The breeder understands the genetics of the breeding programme and is aware of the time the project may take and the number of animals which will have to be kept to develop the new breed or variety.
- 9.5. Experimental breeding programmes aimed at producing breeds already established in WA and recognised by COAWA will only be approved in exceptional circumstances.
- 9.6. Only one experimental breeding programme will be approved for any one breeder in any one year but two breeders may embark on the same experimental breeding programme in order to expand the gene pool for extra bloodlines.
- 9.7. Application for approval of an experimental breeding programme with consequent registering of the breeding stock must be submitted before the first mating takes place and the programme will only be approved if COAWA's Experimental Breeding Committee is convinced that the objective of the programme is attainable.
- 9.8. The breeder applying for an experimental breeding programme must agree to continue the programme until at least fourth generation animals have been bred. The first generation of the new breed or variety must have one full register parent of a recognised breed.
- 9.9. After inspection by the Experimental Breeding Committee litters produced by experimental breeding must be litter recorded as usual but only those kittens to be included in the breeding programme need be individually registered for inclusion in the Sub-register. Kittens not required for the programme may be:
 - (i) Registered as desexed non-breeding status, eligible for competition in pedigree cat shows.
 - (ii) Registered as entire cats for breeding and passed on to other breeders who have an experimental breeding programme approved by COAWA or another registering body.
 - (iii) Given or sold as desexed companion pet cats.
- 9.10. Every kitten of every litter produced in an experimental breeding programme will be inspected by the Experimental Breeding Committee of COAWA and a qualified Veterinarian to ensure that physical health and suitability of the breeding stock. Kittens should be at least six weeks old when the inspection is arranged.
- 9.11. Kittens considered to be a good physical health and of promising characteristics for the new breed or variety will be registered in the Sub-register. Kittens from the first outcross which show potential for the characteristics required in the objective of the programme will be registered as first generation.

- 9.12. The second generation may be produced by mating two cats from first generation stock or by back crossing to the basic full register stock. Succeeding generations will be calculated by adding one generation to the lower parental generation.
- 9.13. If it is considered that the objective of the experimental breeding programme has been achieved when the fourth generation has been produced and that the stock is healthy and fertile, COAWA may register the breed or variety in the Full Register on recommendation from the Committee. If there are sufficient fertile and independent bloodlines available the breeder shall sterilise the Sub-register stock unless it is to be passed on to another breeder with an approved experimental breeding programme.
- 9.14. Sub-register stock may be exhibited in pedigree cat shows as a new variety of an established breed to compete against Full Register cats or as part of a show section of Sub-register cats if it is being produced as a new breed (provided that the judge is given a proposed Standard of Points as a guide).

10. TRANSFERS, RE-REGISTRATION AND PEDIGREES, ETC.

- 10.1. When the ownership of an individually registered cat or kitten (whether of breeding, non-breeding or pet status) is changed, the breeder or registered owner must notify COAWA by means of a Transfer of Ownership Form and this should be done within 30 days of the gift or sale.
- 10.2. When a registered cat or kitten is to be passed on to a member of another registering body, the breeder or registered owner may apply to COAWA for a certified pedigree if required.
- 10.3. An export certificate (certified pedigree) can be obtained from COAWA for cats being sold to an overseas country. It will detail four or five generations of ancestry as required and will be stamped, dated and signed in COAWA's office.
- 10.4. Cats and kittens brought into COAWA from other registering bodies or from overseas may be registered if eligible according to COAWA's rules. Application for re-registration should be made on the relevant form. The cat's certified pedigree and registration certificate must accompany the application for re-registration for an interstate cat and the export certificate for re-registration of a cat imported from overseas. A copy of each of these documents will be placed in the member's file in COAWA's office and the originals returned to the applicant.
- 10.5. The certified pedigree must show at least four generations of breeding. Registration numbers, a breed number (if available) and a colour/pattern description should also be shown for all generations.
- 10.6. All pedigrees issued by members of COAWA must show the registration numbers of at least three generations of ancestry, the generation number if applicable (i.e. SR1, SR2, SR3), the colour/variety description for each cat (either in words or by breed numbers), and the name and address of the breeder. (Companion Pets need only show the Litter Record number if not individually registered).
- 10.7. The colour/pattern/length of the coat of a cat (over 9 months of age) may be changed by application on the relevant form and supplying the details requested on it to the Judge(s) who will examine these and the cat and make a recommendation to COAWA.
- 10.8. When a registered cat has died or a breeding cat has been sterilised, the owner should notify the office of COAWA so that records may be adjusted.

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