



AUGUST 2018 EDITION of the

CATCALL MAGAZINE



The Official Journal of
CatsWA (Feline Control
Council of WA (Inc))



August 2018

Catcall is the OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF CatsWA

Any opinions expressed in the magazine are the responsibility of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of CatsWA (the Feline Control Council of W.A. (Inc)) or the Editor.

Advertising:

CatsWA accepts no responsibility for the contents of advertisements. All advertisements are accepted in good faith and the advertising content is the responsibility of the advertiser.

CatsWA Fees for 2019:

Please note that page 11 contains CatsWA Fees for 2019.

The Burmese Brown



CatsWA CONTACT DETAILS

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Office phone number: (08) 9452 2885

Office email: catswa@inet.net.au

Website: www.fcc-wa.com

Postal Address: Post Office Box 915, Cannington WA 6107

CatsWA Office is currently open on Wednesdays only. Please check before you call into the office as volunteer staff it and sometimes they may not be available and we have to close the office at short notice.

When the office is not attended, you can leave a phone message or send an email and someone will get back to you.

If the matter is urgent, please contact the appropriate Council member directly.

CatsWA Registrars Carole Galli and Jo Nelson

Titles and Office Judy Kluczniak 0403 524 172

IN MEMORANDUM



VALE BARBARA ZAHARI

To say cheerio to my old friend Barbara Zahari, who died late July 2018 after a long battle with illnesses and sojourn in a Nursing home; it was hard.

Barbara and I had some good times - we always traveled to the Northam Show together for some 10 years. A great day out, and Barbara would start talking as soon as we set off, and stop when we said goodbye !!! :)

Barbara was a teacher, she was involved in many organisations, including Drama - she was a Radio Announcer and did a regular feature in a Community Newspaper - just a tiny bit of her life.

In her prime Barbara was the most consistent exhibitor at our cats shows for some 25 years, in the companion class with most memorably Paddington Bear - a huge gentle ginger boy, and in the pedigree classes with Triple Diamond Grand Premier Kaos Emperor Constantine – Jack; a Beautiful Bengal with attitude. More recently she showed Savannah, Riley and Leonardo da Invincible. Barbara was a member of COAWA and a member of their AdCom and later joined CatsWA. Barbara loved her cats and gave them all the care in the world, until she became too ill to cope.

Barbara and Elizabeth Lourencz founded The Companion Cat Club of WA with COAWA and organised annual shows that attracted up to 40 or 50 Companions. It is hard to believe. Exhibitors could enter the once without being a member of any group - and very often joined a registration body after that. Barbara and I were on many committees together, including the Oriental Shorthair Cat Club.

At the OSCC show on 19 August 2018 we gave the Barbara Zahari Award for the most Successful Companion Exhibitor in each ring. The Awards were won by La La Lord of the Rings, owned by Sandra Hayes in Ring 1, and by Spike, owned by Tara Jackson in Ring 2.

Farewell Barbara, from your old mate Sue.

CASUAL VACANCY ON GOVERNING COUNCIL

We extend thanks and appreciation to Monique Whitty who served as our Treasurer this year, but has had to resign from Council due to work commitments.

This opens up a Casual Vacancy on Council until the January 2019 AGM. Nominations are invited from our Members - an application form is downloadable from our website (under "For Members"), and should be sent per email (or delivered or posted) to the CatsWA Office, to arrive Friday 14 September, thanks. Our next Governing Council meeting will be on Monday 17 September 2018. If we have a number of nominations a vote will be taken at that meeting.

Nominations for Governing Council 2019

There are vacancies for Governing Council this year. Applications Close 23 October 2018. We need YOU!

Application form available on the website on the Members page.

The Governing Council meets once a month on the third Monday at 7.30pm. There are eight members on the Council who fulfil the responsibilities overseeing the running of the association. Members of the Council also assist in the running of most of the CatsWA shows.

We need energetic people with new ideas and some time to put into CatsWA. You must be a financial member of CatsWA to apply.

The applicant's details and resume's will be published in the November Cat Call.

More information can be obtained by calling any of the current members on Governing Council or the office on a Wednesday.

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"For crying out loud, Jensen! Stop licking yourself and pay attention!"

Renewal of Memberships due 1 November 2018.

Members have three months to renew their memberships and prefixes. Applications to renew memberships received after 31 January 2019 will be treated as a new application and will incur extra fees.

Governing Council has found it necessary to make changes to the membership fees to cover the increasing costs of running the association. The new schedule of fees is printed below. We have tried to keep the cost increases as low as possible.



ACF Roundup

The ACF holds the AGM and General Meeting in June each year. All changes to Standards and Bylaws must be voted on by all the ACF member bodies. Both CatsWA and COAWA are members of ACF and we send two representatives to the meetings.

Some of the decisions made this year are:

- The Toyger breed has been recognised using the TICA standard
- The British Breed had three clauses added to the breeding and registration rules;

A) No imported cat should be registered as a British Shorthair if they have breeds other than the accepted outcrosses within the last 8 generations in their pedigree.

B) Where a British Shorthair is allowed as an outcross for another breed the progeny will not be recognised as a British Shorthair.

C) Where another breed has been used in a British mating under an approved Experimental Breeding Program, the progeny of such a mating will be identified with the EMS breed code to identify the breed after the registration number ad infinitum.

- Allowable outcrosses for Burmese
 - A) American Burmese be allowed as an outcross as part of an experimental program.
 - B) That full generation sepia patterned Mandalay be accepted as an allowable outcross for Burmese. These cats must be DNA tested for all

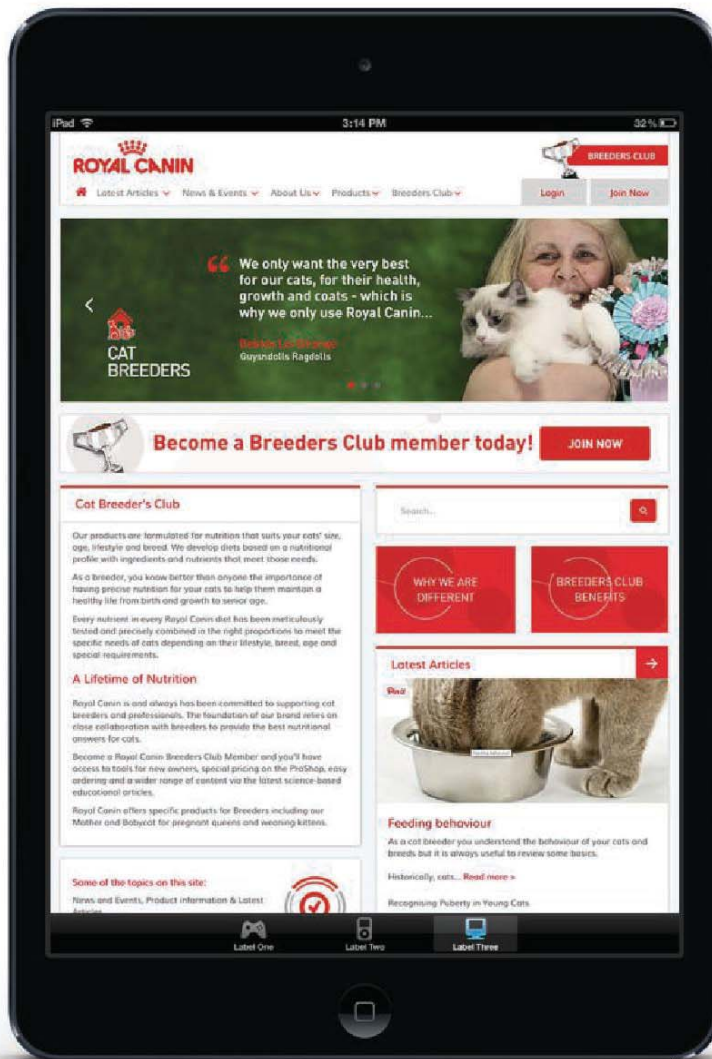
health tests available for both British and Burmese. They must test positive for cb/cb and negative for colours not recognised in Burmese by ACF

- Colour classing for Burmillas to be changed from Orange and Non Orange to the standard colour classes
- American Shorthair be an allowable outcross with the Scottish Fold Shorthair and Longhair

For the complete Minutes of the meetings refer to the ACF website www.acf.asn.au in October.

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Code of Conduct for all members

Did you know that CatsWA has a code of conduct?

A code of conduct is really important because it acts as a guide and reference for all members. It helps to clarify CatsWA's values and principles and is a visible statement to the rest of the world what we stand for. Anyone who deals with CatsWA can look at our Code of Conduct and they will get a sense of who we are and what is important to us. Our Code of Conduct incorporates the standard of ethics that our breeders abide by and provides a reference point for Governing Council when they are dealing with any situations that may arise.

The full code of conduct can be found on our website www.fcc-wa.com

General Principles of Conduct

General principles to guide the behaviour of CatsWA members include that all members must:

- a) Act with reasonable care and diligence
- b) Act with honesty and integrity
- c) Act lawfully
- d) Avoid damage to the reputation of the CatsWA
- e) Treat others with respect and fairness.
- f) Abide by any rules, regulations or guidelines as determined by CatsWA including Breeding, Showing, membership of Governing Council or any other activity. Such regulations will be available on the CatsWA website.
- g) Comply with the WA Cat Act (2011) and any other relevant legislation.

Don't forget to keep an eye out on our website for news, updates and show schedules. Our kitten page, is an extension of the breeder's directory, and helps to link those breeders who are registering kittens with potential kitten buyers.

www.fcc-wa.com

Looking for ways to get involved?

Why not join one of the clubs? CatsWA has several clubs, which are a great way to get to know people. Clubs run the shows and are always happy for people to come along and learn how a show works.

British Shorthair Cat Club Sec: Pamela Lanigan 0419 940 025	Oriental Shorthair Cat Club Sec: Susan Game 0409 082 395
Feline All Breeds Society (Inc) Sec: Margaret Bush (08) 9535 3239	Southern and Siamese Cat Club Contact: Carole Galli Mob: 0407 852 012
Paws and Claws Cat Club Sec: Linda Horton Mob: 0431 487 841	W.A. Cat Club Sec: Maree Carle Mob: 0408 925 205
W.A. Shorthair Cat Club Sec: Helen Colleran (08) 9459 8982	

Some of these clubs are no longer active or have changed office bearers. Please contact the editor at catswa@iinet.net.au to update your information.

Any club news? Here is the place to list it.

Show dates

19 August 2018	OSCC
22 September 2018	British
Sep/Oct	Royal Show
21 October 2018	CatsWA
tba	Osborne Park Show

Please!!



It is essential that show curtains are washed after each show, especially when showing entire males.

It is upsetting for other cats to have the smell of stale urine in the show hall.

It also upsets the judges and exhibitors.

“Increasing costs of overheads and responsible management has necessitated these increase and we are sure everyone will understand. The Governing Council is confident that we can count on our Members’ support as always”

The new fee structure is effective 1 November 2018.

CatsWA Fees for 2019

All existing & New Members please note:-

Proof of Payment are to be sent in with paperwork, or your paperwork will not be processed

Membership

Annual renewal of Membership is due on

1st November each year

Once off Joining Fee (New Members only) \$20.00

Yearly

Breeders Single Membership \$60.00

Breeders Double Membership \$80.00

Non-Breeders Single Membership \$35.00

Non-Breeders Double Membership \$50.00

Pensioner Membership Fees

Non-Breeders Single Membership \$25.00

Non-Breeders Double Membership \$35.00

Junior (16-18years old) \$20.00

Child Membership Attached to Parent \$5.00

Under 16

All items required to be posted back \$2.00

Per Envelope

Prefix

Initial Application \$25.00

Renewal (annual) \$15.00

Transfers (single/joint or vice versa) \$10.00

Transfers from other Body \$10.00

Breeders Directory

Per Entry \$15.00

Registrations

Per kitten within 70 days of birth \$10.00

Late Fees (per wk / part wk per kitten) \$2.00

Pet Cat \$10.00

Corrections to Registrations \$8.00

Duplicate copies of Registrations \$8.00

Copy of Pedigree \$8.00

Re-registration

Cat registered with another Body in WA \$10.00

Cat registered outside of WA but within Australia \$25.00

Cat registered outside of Australia \$50.00

Cats MUST be transferred into your name with the other Body before they can be re-registered with CatsWA (Inc) Please Note: Cats and kittens cannot be shown in your name until the re-registration has been effected in our records

Transfers

Initial transfer – non breeding No fee

Initial transfer – breeding \$30.00

Subsequent transfers - Members \$6.00

Subsequent transfers Non-members \$10.00

Leases

Recorded in CatsWA (Inc) records \$15.00

Certified Pedigrees

Members (5 generation) \$35.00

Members (4 generation) \$20.00

Non-Members (4 generation) \$30.00

Titles

Postage \$5.00

Title Certificate (unlaminated) \$10.00

Title Certificate (Laminated) \$15.00

Title Certificate with Ribbon \$25.00

Supreme Title inc. Ribbon \$25.00

ACF AoE (payable to ACF Inc) \$25.00

Clubs

Nomination for Affiliation \$30.00

Affiliation inc Insurance \$200.00

Printing own Award Certs (per ring) \$15.00

Catcall

(Membership includes Catcall)

Free downloads from CatsWA Inc website

Members extra copies posted \$6.50

Non-members within Australia \$18.00

Advertising Rates

Members

Page	Per Issue	4 Issues
Full	\$32	\$110
Half	\$20	\$70
Quarter	\$12	\$40

Commercial

Full	\$80	\$300
Half	\$50	\$180
Quarter	\$30	\$100
Rear Cover	\$120	\$400
Inside Rear	\$100	\$340
Inside Front	\$100	\$340

2018 Governing Council Members

President

Carole Galli 0407 852 012

Vice President

Janis Thompson 0414 563 107

Secretary

Susan Game 0409 082 395

Treasurer

Maree Carle 0408 925 205

Councillors

Judy Kluczniak, Julie Pickens, Michelle Harris

Sub-Committees & Convenors

Judge Training

Susan Game (0409 082 395) and Betty Payne (08) 9525 0071

Experimental Breeding

Susan Game

Steward Training

Susan Game

Cat Act 2011

Linda Horton

Fundraising and grants

Janis Thompson

Show Cages

Carole Galli

Cat of the Year points

Linda Horton

Cat Call Editors

Philip & Janis Thompson

Website

Linda Horton

Assistant Registrar

Jo Nelson

CATSWA JUDGES

MARGARET BUSH (08) 9535 3239 margaret_bush@outlook.com	ALL BREEDS	PAMELA LANIGAN 0419 940 025 cuddleton@optiic.com	GROUP 3
JENNY CASOTTI (08) 9295 2658 purrever@bigpond.com	GROUP 3	BETTY PAYNE (09) 9525 0071 pyret@bigpond.net.au	ALL BREEDS
CAROLE GALLI 0407 852 012 admin@roellencattery.com.au	GROUP 2 & 3	LEE-ANNE PITMAN-PRYDE 0423 115 533 kinabalu15@virginbroadband.com.au	GROUP 1 & 3
SUSAN GAME 0409 082 395 ssgame@inet.net.au	ALL BREEDS	NICK SKEET 0423 821303 riordanburmese@yahoo.com.au	GROUP 3
KIRSTY CONNELL (08) 9455 1230 mewsingsragdolls.yahoo.com	GROUP 1		

TRAINEE CATSWA JUDGES

MICHELLE HARRIS	GROUP 1	NICK SKEET	GROUP 2
CAROLE GALLI	GROUP 1		

All judges may judge group 4.

Members wishing to become judges are welcome to contact Judge Training Conveners Susan Game or Betty Payne where they will be given full support and encouragement.

CATSWA STEWARD TRAINING

Stewards play a very important role in our shows and accreditation courses are conducted during the year. Contact Susan Game – 0409 082 395.

Judges Training

CatsWA has undertaken a strong training program for judges over the last 5 years. Special thanks must go to Betty Payne and Sue Game for the hours they put into tutoring, mentoring and assessing trainee judges and those of us still on training wheels.

Hopefully this year we will see Nick complete his Group 2 and become All Shorthair and Lee-anne complete her junior assignments in Group 2 to become an Open All Breeds judge, what an achievement!

This year both Pamela and Carole qualified to be placed on the ACF Judges Panel for Group 3.

We currently have trainees in Group 1 and Group 2. Although we have been training judges for the last five years this must be an ongoing program. If you have been breeding for a minimum of 3 years and have an interest in judging please speak to Betty, Sue or any of the members of Governing Council. You don't have to aspire to be an All Breeds judge. Perhaps you would like to study in your own group?

Please consider the option to apply to become a trainee judge or encourage someone who you think would be a super judge. The first step is to ask some questions and then become involved as a steward as you learn so much from observing judges in action.

Welcome to our New Members

Kim Wallis
Milena Zdrzynski
Amy Samuels
Rebecca Price
Jennifer Lavery
Nadine Davis



“In the **cat health** section we also cover some **health** problems that are common to **cats**, so you don't have to wait for your yearly vet check to pick them up. Things like hair loss, dehydration, fleas, ticks and worms, are all issues that need to be dealt with as soon as possible”.

CatsWA do-not profess to being health professionals and all of their articles are for information purposes only therefore it is important that your felines health be checked at least once a year by your preferred Vet.

HEALTH & WELFARE MATTERS



Feline blood groups and blood incompatibility

Just as in humans and dogs, cats have different blood groups. These are important as the blood groups determine the compatibility of blood.



Kittens affected by neonatal isoerythrolysis may develop jaundice, causing their skin to appear yellow.

(picture courtesy of Dr Urs Giger)

There are three major feline blood groups: A, B and AB. Group A is the most common, but group B is quite common in certain pedigree breeds. Group AB appears to be rare in all breeds.

Because pedigree cats in different countries are sometimes bred from quite different gene pools, in some cases the frequency of blood group A and group B cats can vary between countries so the likely blood group of any individual cat should never be assumed.

Determination of blood groups

A cat's blood group is determined genetically. A single pair of genes are generally responsible for determining the blood group and the gene for group A is dominant to the gene for group B.

This means that a cat which is blood group A may have either two type A genes (termed homozygous - two genes the same - for type A), or may have one type A gene and one type B gene (termed heterozygous, having two different genes). In a heterozygous cat, because the A gene is dominant, it will still be blood group A. For a cat to be blood group B, it must carry two type B genes (ie, it is homozygous for type B) - see Table 1. The blood group AB is inherited independently and the AB gene appears to be dominant to the B gene, but recessive to the A gene.

Table 1: Blood groups A and B, and blood group genes in cats

	Gene 1	Gene 2	Notes
Blood group A	A	A	Homozygous
Blood group A	A	b	Heterozygous
Blood group B	b	b	Homozygous

Most cats are either blood group A or B. This is determined by a single pair of genes. The gene for group A (denoted by 'A') is dominant over the gene for group B (denoted 'b').

For a cat to be blood group B, it must be homozygous (have two 'b' genes).

A blood group A cat may be homozygous (two 'A' genes) or heterozygous (one gene 'A' and one gene 'b')

Depending on the parent cats' genotypes (what genes they carry), a variable proportion of

kittens from a mating may be group A or group B. However, if two group B cats are mated together all the kittens will also be type B (as both parents will be homozygous for the 'b' gene).

Although blood group A cats are generally the most common, the frequency of type A and B cats varies between countries and between different breeds of cat. For example the Siamese and some related breeds appear only to have blood group A, while other breeds may have as many as 50% group B cats.

A cat's blood group can be determined quite simply by tests that are available to use within a veterinary clinic (such as card tests or immunochromatography tests), or in a diagnostic laboratory using similar or more advanced techniques. These tests are usually very reliable. In addition, the genetic make-up of a cat (what blood type genes it is carrying) can be found by sending a blood sample or a cheek swab to a veterinary genetics laboratory.

In an emergency, if tests to determine blood types are not available, compatibility between two cats can also be checked by performing a cross-match.

Blood group incompatibility

Blood group B cats all have naturally occurring high levels of anti-A antibodies in their blood. Antibodies are part of the immune system and this means that if a type B cat were to receive blood from a type A donor, this could cause a severe and even fatal reaction because the immune system would recognise the type A blood as 'foreign' and attack it.

Some group A cats also have naturally-occurring anti-B antibodies, meaning that they too may develop severe reactions if given incompatible blood.

Blood transfusions are sometimes needed in cats, and this can be a life-saving procedure in some cats with severe anaemia. If performed properly and with care, blood transfusions are also very safe, but transfusion reactions can be a major problem in cats. Because of their naturally-occurring antibodies even a first transfusion can be incompatible in cats and cause a major (life-threatening) transfusion reaction.

This means that cats should **always** be blood typed and/or cross-matched if they need to receive blood and when they donate blood to ensure any transfusion is compatible.

Neonatal isoerythrolysis

Any antibodies present in the blood of a queen (female cat) will also be passed into her milk and colostrum (the first milk produced) if they are feeding a litter of kittens. During the first 24 hours of life, a kitten's intestine is specially adapted to be able to absorb these antibodies so that the kittens can acquire 'passive protection' from the queen - ie, the absorbed antibodies will help protect the kitten against diseases in the early weeks of life.

This process is highly beneficial for the kitten, but it can sometimes cause problems with blood groups and blood incompatibilities. If the queen is of blood group B, she will have naturally-occurring anti-A antibodies. If she is mated to a type A tom cat, some of the resulting kittens will be type A and when they feed on the queen's milk in the first 24 hours of life they will absorb the anti-A antibodies, as well other protective antibodies. The anti-A antibodies will then destroy the kitten's red blood cells just as if there had been an incompatible blood transfusion. This is a condition known as neonatal isoerythrolysis. This can be a significant cause of death in young kittens in certain breeds (especially those with high numbers of both type A and type B cats).

This disease does not occur in type B kittens born to a type A queen, as type A cats have much lower levels of antibodies against the type B blood cells and often no antibodies at all.

What to look for in affected kittens

The kittens will all be normal at birth but, soon after they have suckled milk, any group A (or AB) kittens in the litter may start to show signs of disease.

The severity of the signs is very variable, probably largely determined by the amount of anti-A antibodies the kitten has absorbed:

- Sudden death, with no prior warning signs in some kittens
- Most affected kittens will appear to 'fade' over a few days - they will stop suckling from the queen, become weak, often appear pale and may become jaundiced (yellow)

- Affected kittens usually pass red coloured urine, due the presence of haemoglobin (released from the breakdown of red blood cells) in the urine
- Mildly affected kittens may show few signs, but the tip of their tail (and sometimes ears) may gradually die off. This is because the antibodies against the red blood cells may prevent normal circulation to the extremities
- Some kittens remain unaffected showing no signs of disease

Treatment of affected kittens

Once the kitten has absorbed the antibodies it is very difficult to treat the problem.

- If recognised in the first few hours of life, the kitten should be removed from the queen for the remainder of the first 24 hours of life to prevent absorption of further anti-A antibodies from the colostrum
- It may be possible to transfuse the kitten with washed red cells from a group B cat (eg, the queen) to supply type B red blood cells which will not be destroyed by the anti-A antibodies. This is often not possible, but when is considered, the cells *must* be washed first to remove the serum (and anti-A antibodies) to prevent further damage to the kitten's existing type A red cells. Generally the problem is recognised too late for this to be helpful, and there are very real, practical difficulties in providing a blood transfusion to a newborn kitten

Preventing neonatal isoerythrolysis

As treatment is rarely possible, it is much more important to prevent this problem from occurring. The situation is most likely to arise in pedigree cats, especially where there is quite a high frequency of both type A and type B cats in the breed. In these situations, the blood type of cats being used for mating should **always** be determined beforehand. Several approaches can then be taken.

1. Avoid using group B cats for breeding altogether. This avoids the problem, but may also limit the pool and choice of breeding cats, which may be undesirable for other reasons.
2. Only mate group B queens with group B toms. This will also avoid the problem, but again will limit the choices for matings. All the offspring of such matings will be group B so this approach may have a tendency to gradually increase the proportion of group B cats within a breed.
3. Prevent type A kittens from suckling colostrum from a group B queen during first 24 hours of life. This method has been used by many breeders, and can be successful. It requires blood typing newborn kittens using blood from the umbilical cord. Type A and AB kittens need to be removed from the queen, but any group B kittens in the litter can be left to suckle from the queen. Removed kittens have to be hand-reared for the first 24 hours of life (or placed with a type A foster queen that is producing milk), after which it is safe to put them back with the queen as they will no longer have the ability to absorb antibodies from their intestine.

Approximate frequency of type B cats in various breeds

Note this is for guidance only and will vary between countries and regions

Breeds with only type A or a low frequency of type B (less than 10%)

- American Shorthair
- Bengal
- Maine Coon
- Norwegian Forest

- Oriental Shorthair
- Siamese
- Tonkinese

Breeds with an intermediate frequency of type B cats (10-25%)

- Abyssinian
- Birman
- Burmese
- Himalayan
- Persian
- Somali
- Sphynx

Breeds with a high frequency of type B cats (more than 25%)

- British Shorthair
- Cornish Rex
- Devon Rex
- Exotic
- Ragdoll
- Turkish Angora
- Turkish Van

Source of article <http://icatcare.org>

Toyger



The Toyger breed was accepted this year by ACF as a breed for showing. ACF has adopted the TICA standard for the breed. Below is the description for the TICA website. There will be Toygers on the show bench in South Australia later this year.

General Description

The call of the wild right in your living room: that's the Toyger with its dramatic striped and glittered pelt. The Toyger is being bred to resemble the tigers of the wild but in a package that fits easily into the modern urban lifestyle with the same nature as the domestic cat. The medium-sized cat has the rolling gait and vivid striped patterns of the wild cats without a single drop of real tiger blood. These miniature tigers are friendly outgoing cats that delight in being with their human companions. A young breed, the Toyger is in development as breeders work to replicate the pattern and colours of the tiger with ever-increasing accuracy. Tigers are an endangered species in the wild and many of the Toyger breeders are also very concerned about conserving the beautiful wild species that cats are created to resemble.

History

People often refer to mackerel tabby cats as tigers or tiger stripes and yet their pattern is a far cry from the bold braided patterns of the real tiger. In the late 1980s, Judy Sugden was working to improve the clarity of the mackerel markings in these tiger cats. She noticed that her cat Millwood Sharp Shooter had two spots of tabby markings on the temple and realized that this could be a key to developing

a cat with the true circular pattern on a tiger's head. The temples of domestic tabbies do not usually have such markings on the head. Two cats that formed the cornerstone for the young Toyger breed were a striped domestic shorthair named Scrapmetal and a big-boned Bengal named Millwood Rumped Spotskin. In 1993, Judy also imported Jammu Blu, a street cat from Kashmir, India, who had all spots between his ears rather than the regular tabby lines.

Judy embarked on her program to develop these toy tigers with a firm picture in her mind of the characteristics that would be needed to replicate the tiger in this miniature form: a large, long body to display the bold vertical patterns; a stretching and branching of the tabby patterns and rosettes found in other cats that would break up and elongate those patterns; the circular head markings found in no other domestic cat; the vivid glittering colours; and most importantly a laid-back temperament to make the Toyger a delight to live with. Joining Judy early on in this pioneering work were Anthony Hutcherson (JungleTrax) and Alice McKee (Windridge). In 1993, TICA accepted the Toyger for Registration and in 2000 advanced them to the new breed exhibition classes, finally granting them full recognition as a championship cat in February 2007.

Personality

The Toyger is a friendly outgoing cat that delights in being with people. They are highly intelligent and interactive cats that also get on well with other pets. Their intelligence means that are easy to train and can be taught to go for walks on a leash and to play fetch. Their laid-back personalities make them easy to live with and mean they fit easily into the household bringing you a sense of having truly tamed the wild.

Traits

The Toyger coat pattern is unique in the domestic cat. Instead of the vertical stripes of the mackerel tabby or the rounded rosettes of some spotted tabbies, the Toyger has broken, or branched, bold vertical stripes in a random pattern. Some of the stripes resemble rosettes that have been stretched vertically. The goal of the facial markings is to have a circular pattern. As with the tiger, the colours being sort are dark markings on a vividly bright orange background on the outer to top portions of the cat with a whited ground colour on the undersides and insides. These beautiful dramatic patterns, each of which is unique to the individual like a fingerprint, are enhanced by the scatter of gold glitter over the top to enrich the coat pattern even further.

This distinctive new breed of cat has other attributes than coat that help it resemble the tigers of the wild. The long, deep rectangular body has the low slung powerful look of the tiger along with big bones and high shoulders that give the domestic Toyger the rolling gait of the large wild cats.

Like the tiger, the Toyger is a very muscular cat with a long inverted heart shape to the face. These medium-sized, living room tiger replicas weigh in at 10-15 pounds for the male and 7-10 pounds for the female. The Toyger will capture your imagination as you watch it moving through your home in the urban jungle that is its native habitat.

Registration Matters

CatsWA requires that all kittens are registered by 10 weeks of age. The cost is \$10 per kitten PLUS \$2.00 for postage. A late fee of \$2 per week per kitten applies after 10 weeks.

All kittens are issued with a pedigree. When the kitten is adopted the BREEDER needs to send in the transfers for the litter/kittens. Buyers do not send the transfers in to CatsWA. The CatsWA Code of Conduct for Breeders requires that the transfers are lodged within a month after adoption/sale.

The registration pedigree and vaccination records must be provided to the new owner. Most breeders copy the pedigree initially and then post the new pedigree in the owners name when it arrives. It is important that the new owner knows what vaccinations and worming treatment the kittens has received and most importantly when the next vaccination is due.

The Cat Act 2011 requires breeders to either sterilise kittens before sale or provide a PREPAID sterilisation voucher with the kitten. Breeders are not permitted to sell entire kittens without a voucher unless it is going to a REGISTERED breeder. CatsWA recommends that breeders sterilise kittens before they are sold as new owners often lose track of time and all kittens are legally required to be sterilised by six months of age.

The following Vets offer breeder discounts for early desexing. Different rates apply at each Vet and you will be required to show your membership card and comply with conditions.

Kudah Vet – Challenger Vet – Deepwood Vet – Hanley Vet – Paws & More Vet – Ocean Keys Vet – Malaga Vet – Applecross Vet – Lark Hill – Baldivis Vet
There may be more in your area.

Agouti – what does this mean?

A large long-legged burrowing rodent related to the guinea pig, native to Central and South America.

Hmm, perhaps this isn't the definition we are looking for in cat showing.
A gene expressed during the hair-growth cycle in the neonatal skin of mice, in which it is a paracrine regulator of pigmentation.

Maybe this is getting closer?

*The **Agouti gene** is responsible for determining whether a mammal's coat is banded (agouti) or of a solid colour (non-agouti). The chief product of the **Agouti gene** is Agouti signalling peptide (ASP), but there are a number of alternative splice products. So maybe this shows that in our cats it means the coats will be banded or solid colour?*

The gene that is responsible for agouti derived banded hair pattern in cats.

Yes!! So this means that a cat with an agouti coat has banded colouring on the hairs. Agouti = Tabby patterns.

Some breeds such as Maine Coon, Sphynx and the Rex breeds are classed according to their coat patterns; agouti, agouti and white or non agouti. Therefore for cat show entries a **tabby** patterned cat is agouti or agouti and white and the solid colours are non-agouti or non-agouti and white.

Meow – A genetic concert for cats by Kerry J Fowler is an excellent reference for breeders.

Primordial Pouch (Cat Belly Flap) – What is it?

By

[Julia Wilson](#)

September 3, 2018



Many cats have a loose flap of skin, which runs along the length of the belly, but is most pronounced towards the rear, just in front of the hind legs. It can often be seen swaying from side to side when the cat moves.

Pet owners sometimes attribute it to weight gain, but the primordial pouch can be seen on cats of all shapes and sizes, even slim ones.

Primordial pouch removal

It is not possible to get rid of the primordial pouch with weight loss and it would be highly unethical to surgically remove it. In no way does the primordial pouch have a detrimental effect on the cat.

Does spaying and neutering cause the primordial pouch?

No, cats either have a primordial pouch or they don't it has nothing to do with spaying or neutering.

What purpose does the primordial pouch serve?

We don't know for sure, but the most obvious theories are that it serves four purposes.

1. To protect the vulnerable internal organs in the event of a fight. If you have ever seen cats in a fight, you may have noticed that they often kick each other with their hind legs and their strong claws.



2. To enable the cat to stretch out when running at high speed or jumping.



3. It is also hypothesised that the primordial pouch allows for greater stomach expansion in the event that a cat gorges on a large meal.

4. It serves as a fat reserve in the event of leaner times.

What's the difference between a primordial pouch and an overweight cat?

[Obesity](#) is a serious and growing health concern amount domestic cats, and it is

our responsibility to keep a close eye on our cats to make sure they don't gain too much weight. To differentiate between a harmless primordial pouch and the serious health risks an obese cat risks we can do the following:

The primordial is just a loose flap of skin and you may notice it jiggle from side to side when a cat trots towards you. It is located on the underside of the belly, and if you look down on the cat, it will be difficult to see.

The obese cat's belly has an overall rounder shape that will not jiggle from side to side the way the skin of the primordial pouch does. You should be able to feel the ribs when you run your hands along the cat's sides, if you can't, the cat is overweight.

Here you can see Monty's primordial pouch. When standing directly above him, he is a good shape and tucks in at the hips. This is an obese cat.

The cat directly above is severely obese and runs the risk of developing a number of [diseases](#) as a result of her weight.

Do all cats have a primordial pouch?

No, not all cats have a primordial pouch, or if they do, it is barely noticeable. It is very common in both domestic breeds of cat as well as several pure breeds.

ALIZAMAH LADY CHOCOLATIER - Cornish Rex – 8 mth female kitten exhibited by Louise Larkin. Won Supreme Exhibit in Ring 1 under Sandi Gemmell CANT, and Ring 2 under Betty Payne CatsWA at the Oriental Shorthair Cat Club Show held 19 August.

What a start !!! Congratulations to all concerned. Chocolatier was bred by Heather & Colin Mahoney from the Cat Association of Tasmania.

Full results in a marked catalogue are available on the CatsWA Web site



CatsWA Breeders Directory 2018

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