

1: Longhair Cat Breeds | www.enganchecubano.com

Unlike many other books that attempt to provide a roundup of the different cat breeds available to fanciers, this book is intended to provide text and photographic coverage of strictly American Breeds.

Appearance[change change source] The American Shorthair is a working cat. It has a large and strong body. It is usually healthy, calm and loving with its owners. This cat is friendly and not shy with strangers. Males weigh eleven to fifteen pounds. Females weigh eight to twelve pounds. It takes three or four years for them to become adult cats. With a good diet and good care, they can live 15 years or longer. These include a brown-patched tabby , a blue-eyed white, shaded silvers, smokes and calicos. Some even come in deep shades of black or brown. Only hybrid cats that are chocolate, sable, lavender, lilac, or a Siamese pattern are not allowed in cat shows. They will watch outdoor birds, other animals and other activity from an inside window perch. These cats are calm but playful. Some enjoy sitting in laps. They get along with children, so they make good family pets. American Shorthairs are social cats, but still like to have their own way. They use their hunting skills to catch insects or pests that come into the house. Before, there had not been a lot of mixed breeds that had the American Shorthair background. The breed is accepted by all North American cat registries. In , the breed was given the name "American Shorthair". This was to separate the pure breed cat from the many mixed domestic short-haired cats that live all over North America.

2: The American Shorthair Cat - Cat Breeds Encyclopedia

Get this from a library! Encyclopedia of American cat breeds. [Meredith D Wilson] -- Spine title: American cat breeds. Text and photographs cover every breed recognized by cat associations in the United States and Canada.

See Article History Alternative Titles: Felis catus, domestic cat, house cat Cat, Felis catus , also called house cat or domestic cat, domesticated member of the family Felidae , order Carnivora , and the smallest member of that family. Like all felids, domestic cats are characterized by supple low-slung bodies, finely molded heads, long tails that aid in balance, and specialized teeth and claws that adapt them admirably to a life of active hunting. Cats possess other features of their wild relatives in being basically carnivorous, remarkably agile and powerful, and finely coordinated in movement. It is noteworthy that the ancestors of the other common household pet , the dog , were social animals that lived together in packs in which there was subordination to a leader, and the dog has readily transferred its allegiance from pack leader to human master. The cat, however, has not yielded as readily to subjugation. Consequently, the house cat is able to revert to complete self-reliance more quickly and more successfully than most domesticated dogs. For an account of the relationship of the family of cats to other carnivores, see carnivore. They first appeared in the early Pliocene Epoch 5. Domestication Although the origin of the domesticated cat is hidden in antiquity, studies involving mitochondrial DNA mtDNA suggest that there have been two lineages of Felis catus. Cats of both lineages continued to breed with the African wildcat F. Limestone ostracoon with a drawing of a cat bringing a boy before a mouse magistrate, New Kingdom Egypt, 20th dynasty 1400 bc ; in the Oriental Institute, University of Chicago. Courtesy of The Oriental Institute of The University of Chicago The earliest known association between cats and humans dates possibly as far back as the origins of agriculture in the Middle East , about 9,000 years ago. A cat skeleton accompanying that of a human dated to that time was discovered in southern Cyprus. Although some sources note that this finding suggests that cats had undergone some degree of domestication in that location, other sources citing evidence that the cat genome did not differ that much from that of the African wildcat during this period argue that cats may have domesticated themselves by choosing to live in human-altered landscapes. Fossil evidence found in China dating to approximately 5,000 years ago revealed that cats similar in size to modern domestic cats fed on small grain-eating animals , such as rodents , and millet in agricultural settings. Although research suggests that these cats were actually leopard cats Prionailurus bengalensis , which were replaced by modern domestic cats F. Although the cat was proclaimed a sacred animal in Egypt in the 5th and 6th dynasties c. It is probable that the ancient Egyptians partnered with the cat because they realized its value in protecting granaries from rodents. Their affection and respect for this predator led to the development of religious cat cults and temple worship of cats. There are no authentic records of domestication earlier than bce, however. Cats have long been known to other cultures. Wall tiles in Crete dating from bce depict hunting cats. Evidence from art and literature indicates that the cat was present in Greece from the 5th century bce, and tiles featuring cats appeared in China from bce. In India cats were mentioned in Sanskrit writings around bce, while the Arabs and the Japanese were not introduced to the cat until about ce. The earliest record of cats in Britain dates to about ce, when Howel Dda, prince of south-central Wales , enacted laws for their protection. Even though all cats are similar in appearance, it is difficult to trace the ancestry of individual breeds. Since tabbylike markings appear in the drawings and mummies of ancient Egyptian cats, present-day tabbies may be descendants of the sacred cats of Egypt. The Abyssinian also resembles pictures and statues of Egyptian cats. The Persian , whose colouring is often the same as that of mixed breeds although the length of hair and the body conformation are distinctive , was probably crossed at various times with other breeds. The tailless Manx cat, like the hairless Sphynx cat and curly-coated Devon Rex, is a mutation. The ancestry of Persian and Siamese cats may well be distinct from that of other domestic breeds, representing a domestication of an Asian wild cat. In fact, nothing is known of the ancestry of the Siamese types, and there is no living species of Asian cat that could have served as ancestor. Abyssinian, red, or sorrel. Persian, cream and white bicolor. The cat figured prominently in the religions of Egypt, the Norse countries, and various parts of Asia. The Egyptians had a cat-headed goddess named Bast or Bastet.

Thousands of cat mummies have been discovered in Egypt , and there were even mouse mummies, presumably to provide food for the cats. Often the cat has been associated with sorcery and witchcraft , and the superstitions regarding cats are innumerable. Throughout the ages, cats have been more cruelly mistreated than perhaps any other animal. Black cats in particular have long been regarded as having occult powers and as being the familiars of witches. Egyptian cat statue representing the goddess Bastet. The English legend of Dick Whittington and his cat is a particular favourite. Supposed portrait of Dick Whittington and his cat, engraving by Renold Renier Elstracke, early 17th century. Courtesy of the trustees of the British Museum; photograph, J. General features and special adaptations The average weight of the household cat varies from 2. Average lengths are In keeping with a carnivorous habit, the cat has a simple gut; the small intestine is only about three times the length of the body. AdstockRF The skin of the cat, composed of dermis and epidermis , regenerates and fights off infection quickly. Tiny erector muscles , attached to hair follicles, enable the cat to bristle all over. Thus, although the cat is a relatively small animal, it can frighten enemies by arching its back, bristling, and hissing. Coordination and musculature Cats are among the most highly specialized of the flesh-eating mammals. Their brains are large and well developed. Cats are digitigrade ; that is, they walk on their toes. Unlike the dog and horse , the cat walks or runs by moving first the front and back legs on one side, then the front and back legs on the other side; only the camel and the giraffe move in a similar way. Because the vertebrae of the spinal column are held together by muscles rather than by ligaments , as in humans , the cat can elongate or contract its back, curve it upward, or oscillate it along the vertebral line. The construction of the shoulder joints permits the cat to turn its foreleg in almost any direction. Cats are powerfully built animals and are so well coordinated that they almost invariably land on their feet if they fall or are dropped. Cats have no flat-crowned crushing teeth and therefore cannot chew their food; instead, they cut it up. The total number of teeth is 16 in the upper jaw and 14 in the lower. Primary, or milk, teeth number 24; these are replaced by the permanent teeth at about five months. Each half of the jaw is hinged to the skull by a transverse roller that fits tightly into a trough on the underside of the skull, making grinding movements impossible even if the cat had teeth suitable for grinding. The claw is retracted or extended by pivoting the end bone of the toe, which bears the claw, over the tip of the next bone. The action that unsheathes the claws also spreads the toes widely, making the foot more than twice as broad as it normally is and converting it into a truly formidable weapon. This claw-sheathing mechanism is present in all species of the cat family except the cheetah. Although there are no nerve endings in the nail itself, blood capillaries are present in the inner part. Senses Cats are generally nocturnal in habit. The eyes themselves, large with pupils that expand or contract to mere slits according to the density of light, do not distinguish colours clearly. Cats have a third eyelid , or nictitating membrane, commonly called the haw. Cats can distinguish the odour of nitrogenous substances e. The sense of touch is acute in cats. The eyebrows, whiskers, hairs of the cheek, and fine tufts of hair on the ears are all extremely sensitive to vibratory stimulation. The functions of the whiskers vibrissae are only partially understood; however, it is known that, if they are cut off, the cat is temporarily incapacitated. The toes and paws, as well as the tip of the nose, are also very sensitive to touch. Cats also have an acute sense of hearing. Their ears contain almost 30 muscles compared with 6 in humans ; as a result, they can turn them many times more quickly in the direction of a sound than can a dog. The ears of cats are receptive to ultrasonic frequencies up to 85, vibrations per second, greatly exceeding the hearing capabilities of dogs, which register 35, vibrations per second. Behaviour Special traits The cat has a subtle repertoire of facial expressions, vocal sounds , and tail and body postures that express its emotional state and intentions. These various signals serve to increase, decrease, or maintain social distance. One distinctive social behaviour involves rubbing the side of the head, lips, chin, or tail against the owner and against furniture. The disposition to cleanliness is well established in cats, and they groom themselves at length, especially after meals. While lions and other big cats roar, domestic cats and other Felis species purr. Purring has been described as a low, continuous, rattling hum and often is interpreted as an expression of pleasure or contentment. Some behaviours are not abnormal but are difficult for owners to accept. The most common behaviour problem in companion cats is that they sometimes urinate and defecate outside the litter box in the house. Organic causes include feline urologic syndrome urinary bladder inflammation and calculi, or stones, in the urinary tract , blocked or impacted anal

glands , and constipation. Emotional causes include the addition of a new family member—another cat, a child, or a spouse. Such changes may make the cat feel insecure, so that it deposits urine and feces around the house, possibly as territorial marks for security. Cats are creatures of habit , and any change in the family structure or in daily routines—resulting, for example, from a move or even from rearranging furniture—can be stressful. Another common behaviour problem in cats is their natural desire to rake objects such as drapes and furniture with their claws. Surgical removal of the front claws to prevent property damage is normally repugnant to cat lovers. Cats can be trained to use carpeted scratching posts in the house to satisfy this behavioral need, which may be a combination of claw cleaning and sharpening and of territorial marking. Many cats engage in social licking and in the grooming of their feline and human companions, which is a natural display of affection and dependence. It is often more intense in cats weaned too early or in those malnourished in kittenhood. For various emotional reasons some cats may groom themselves to the point of self-mutilation or become compulsive wool suckers and eaters. Pica—a hunger for nonnutritive substances—may be a symptom of the need for more roughage in the diet or of feline leukemia or other health problems. As with the dog, excessive eating and drinking is frequently associated with endocrine diseases such as diabetes and thyroid dysfunction. Cats often vomit soon after eating, which is most often caused by the accumulation of fur balls in the stomach , although a food allergy , feline leukemia, or other organic cause may be involved. Active and healthy cats often race through the house as though they were crazed.

3: American Shorthair Facts for Kids

The following list of cat breeds includes only domestic cat breeds and domestic wild hybrids. The list includes established breeds recognized by various cat registries, new and experimental breeds, landraces being established as standardized breeds, distinct domestic populations not being actively developed, and lapsed (extinct) breeds.

Some of the descendants of those seafaring cats, known prosaically as shorthairs, or domestic shorthairs, became what we know today as American Shorthairs. Cats were valued on land as well as at sea. Farmers, shopkeepers and householders all needed a good cat to protect their stores of food from mice, rats and other vermin. The shorthairs were solid, hardy working stock, well suited to the tough conditions that prevailed on the untamed continent. From their coastal arrival points, they went west with settlers, and thrived. By , shorthairs had made enough of a mark that they were exhibited at the first cat show in the United States. The Cat Fanciers Association recognized them as a breed in To differentiate them from randombred cats, also known as domestic shorthairs, the pedigreed felines were given the name American Shorthair in The cats are recognized by all registries. Size The American Shorthair weighs 7 to 12 pounds. Personality The adaptable and good-natured American Shorthair retains his hunting ability, but these days he is more likely to be a family companion, a job at which he excels. He has a middle-of-the-road temperament, being calm but not comatose. As befits a working class cat who has made good, he is smart and enjoys playing with puzzle toys and interactive toys. Let him stand on his own four feet. He may or may not be a lap cat, but he will always appreciate having a spot next to you on the sofa or at the end of the bed. Health Both pedigreed cats and mixed-breed cats have varying incidences of health problems that may be genetic in nature. American Shorthairs are generally healthy, but be sure to ask a breeder about the incidence of health problems in her lines and what testing has been done for any that are genetic in nature. Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy , a type of heart disease, has been seen in the breed, but it is not yet known to be genetic. Brush the teeth to prevent periodontal disease. Daily dental hygiene is best, but weekly brushing is better than nothing. Trim the nails every couple of weeks. Wipe the corners of the eyes with a soft, damp cloth to remove any discharge. Check the ears weekly. If they look dirty, wipe them out with a cotton ball or soft damp cloth moistened with a mixture of cider vinegar and warm water. Avoid using cotton swabs, which can damage the interior of the ear. American Shorthairs like their meals, so they can easily become overweight. To prevent obesity, measure their food instead of free-feeding them. Keep the litter box spotlessly clean. Cats are very particular about bathroom hygiene, and a dirty box may cause them to start using other places in the house instead. Keeping him indoors also protects local birds and wildlife from this talented hunter. American Shorthairs who go outdoors also run the risk of being stolen by someone who would like to have such a beautiful cat without paying for it. His build gives him the agility and endurance he needs as a first-rate stalker, and heavily muscled legs make him capable of pouncing, jumping and climbing to get his furred or feathered prey. This is a medium-size to large cat, slightly longer than he is tall. A large head with a full-cheeked face gives the American Shorthair a sweet, open expression. He has medium-size ears that are slightly rounded at the tips and large, wide eyes. A short, thick coat comes in a large assortment of colors and patterns: The silver classic tabby pattern is probably the most popular of them all. Children And Other Pets The laidback but playful American Shorthair is a perfect choice for families with children and cat-friendly dogs. He can learn tricks and loves the attention he receives from children who treat him politely and with respect. He is a skilled hunter, but may learn to leave pet birds or other small animals alone if he is introduced to them at an early age. When in doubt, however, separation is best. Always introduce any pets, even other cats, slowly and in a controlled setting.

4: List of experimental cat breeds - Wikipedia

The American Longhair cat was the result of attempts by breeders to infuse certain Persian color varieties into American shorthair cats. The longer coat and some of these colors seemed genetically linked, and the result was a cat with a combination of traits from both its Persian and American shorthair ancestors.

The Columbia Encyclopedia, 6th ed. Copyright The Columbia University Press cat, name applied broadly to the carnivorous mammals constituting the family Felidae, and specifically to the domestic cat, *Felis catus*. The great roaring cats, the lion, tiger, and leopard are anatomically very similar to one another and constitute the genus *Panthera*, which also includes the jaguar and, in some systems, the snow leopard. The clouded leopards, *Neofelis*, and the cheetah, *Acinonyx*, are big cats that, like the jaguar and snow leopard, do not roar. The medium-sized and small cats are classified by most zoologists in different genera, but they were previously all put in the single genus *Felis*, despite the great variation among them. Among these cats are the puma or cougar and the jaguarundi, genus *Puma*, the lynx including the bobcat, *Lynx*, the ocelot, *Leopardus*, the serval, *Leptailurus*, and many small species described by the name cat or wildcat, such as the several golden cats and European wildcat, as well as the domestic cat. The small cats are generally ticked, striped, or spotted. The largest member of genus *Felis* is the jungle cat, *F.* It lives in a variety of habitats, especially open woodlands and scrub. It is also known as the jungle lynx but is not a true lynx. **Anatomy and Behavior** Of all the carnivores, cats are the most exclusive flesh-eaters and are the most highly adapted for hunting and devouring their prey. All cats have rounded heads, short muzzles, large eyes, sensitive whiskers about the mouth, and erect pointed ears. They have short, wide jaws equipped with long canine teeth and strong molars with sharp cutting edges. Their tongues are coated with sharp recurved projections called papillae that aid in drinking and grooming. Cats have five toes on the forefeet and four on the hind feet. The fifth toe is set high on the forefoot and does not touch the ground during walking, but it is used in grooming and capturing prey. The ends of the toes bear strong, sharp, curved claws. In all but the cheetah the claws are completely retractile, being withdrawn into protective sheaths when not in use. This mechanism is a distinguishing feature of the cat family, although it occurs in a less developed form in some civets. All cats, with the exception of the lynx and related species, have long tails which they use for balance. The musculo-skeletal system is extremely flexible, allowing cats to arch and twist their bodies in a variety of ways. Most cats have good vision and are able to see well in very dim light; their color vision is weak. Their sense of hearing is excellent and, at least in the small cats, can detect frequencies of up to 40,000 Hz or higher. The sense of smell is not as highly developed as in the dog; its keenness may vary from one species to another. Cats are extremely agile; they can run faster than any other mammal for short distances and are remarkable jumpers. They are also good swimmers and members of many species appear to enjoy bathing. All are able to climb trees, but they vary in their behavior from almost exclusively terrestrial. Most cats stalk their victims with great stealth and silence; even the lion, which lives in open country, usually lies in concealment until it can pounce on its victim. Only the cheetah, the swiftest of all mammals, runs down its prey. Most are more or less solitary, but cheetahs live in family groups and lions live in groups, called prides, of up to 30 individuals. Cats live in a wide variety of habitats, although they are most numerous in warm climates. Even a single species, such as the tiger, may range from cold northern regions to the tropics. All continents except Australia and Antarctica have native species. **Domestic Cats** Cats have been domesticated since prehistoric times, perhaps for 10,000 years; there is evidence from a Neolithic grave on Cyprus of some sort of association with humans dating back to the 8th cent. BC Cats have been greatly valued as destroyers of vermin, as well as for their ornamental qualities. The ancient Egyptian domestic cat, which spread to Europe in historic times, was used as a retriever in hunting as well as for catching rats and mice. It and the modern domestic cat, *F.* The domestic cat can and does interbreed with the subspecies of wildcat found in Eurasia and Africa. Cats were venerated in the ancient Egyptian and Norse religions, and they have also been the object of superstitious fear, especially in the Middle Ages, when they were tortured and burned as witches. Cats vary considerably in size; males commonly weigh 9 to 14 lb 4. They have coats of varying length and a wide variety of colors: A cat may be solid-colored or have patches or shadings of a

second color. An extremely common pattern, probably derived from wild ancestors, is tabby: The tortoiseshell pattern is a mixture of red, yellow, and black patches. The calico pattern is similar, but with large patches of white. Recognized Breeds Besides the common house cat, with its natural variation, the species *F. catus*. Breeds are established when particular traits breed true for several generations; the known lineage of an animal is called its pedigree. The short-haired breeds are in general more slender and active than the long-haired. The long-haired breeds are the Persian and Himalayan; angora is an old term denoting any long-haired cat. Persians may be black, white, or any of a great variety of colors, including calico, tortoiseshell, tabby, and cameo cream with red shadings. The Himalayan breed resulted from the crossing of a Siamese with a Persian cat; Himalayans have the stocky bodies and long hair of Persians, with Siamese coloring. All other breeds are short-haired. Abyssinians have long bodies and ruddy brown coats with ticking marking on each hair of darker brown or black. They are thought to be the most unchanged descendants of the ancient Egyptian domestic cat. Siamese are slender cats with almond-shaped blue eyes, and white, cream, or fawn-colored coats with brown or gray areas, called points, on the feet, tail, ears, and face. Show Siamese are divided according to color of their coats and markings into seal-, chocolate-, blue-, lilac-, and red-point types. Burmese are small, muscular, roundheaded cats with medium to dark brown coats. Manx are tailless cats of various colors; their hind legs are longer than their forelegs, so that the rump is elevated. They probably arose by mutation on the Isle of Man in the Irish Sea, although tailless cats also occur in the Orient. The Russian Blue has bright green eyes and an evenly blue-gray coat, distinguished for having two layers of short, thick fur. The Rex is a recent breed resulting from mutation and is the only curly-haired cat. Its short, woolly coat may be any color. Domestic shorthair is also a recognized category in American cat shows; cats of this group differ from the common household cat only in having known parentage for at least two generations. The Maine coon cat is a non-pedigreed strain of large domestic cats found in Maine and believed to be descended from Persians; coon cats weigh up to 25 lb. Maltese does not connote a breed but is a name applied indiscriminately to gray cats. In an American biotechnology firm began selling cats that did not have the glycoprotein that causes an allergic response in humans; the animals had been selectively bred from cats that naturally lacked the allergen.

Classification Cats are classified in the phylum Chordata, subphylum Vertebrata, class Mammalia, order Carnivora, family Felidae. Boorer, Wild Cats; C. Cite this article Pick a style below, and copy the text for your bibliography.

5: Cat Breeds List with Pictures – Purrfect Cat Breeds

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Balinese Balinese cats have long svelte bodies and sapphire-blue eyes. They are a mutation of the Siamese breed. Balinese cat Balinese cats have long svelte bodies and sapphire-blue eyes. The Cymric cat is a stout tailless breed. It is a type of longhair Manx. Cymric cat The Cymric cat is a stout tailless breed. It has a cobby body, short full tail, and sapphire-blue eyes. Himalayan cat The Himalayan cat is a cross between the Siamese and the Persian. Javanese The Javanese cat is known for its gracefulness. It has a long lithe body and silky coat. Javanese cat The Javanese cat is known for its gracefulness. It is large and well-muscled with a shaggy coat. Norwegian Forest cats were also thought to have been favored by the Norse goddess Freya. They have a robust muscular body with a double coat. Norwegian Forest cat The Norwegian Forest cat features prominently in Norse mythology as the skogkatt, a mystical cat with the power to climb sheer rock faces. Norwegian Forest cats were also thought to have been favoured by the Norse goddess Freya. Persian The Persian, or Persian Longhair, is one of the oldest and most popular breeds of cats. They are known for their cobby bodies and massive heads. Persian, or Persian Longhair, cat The Persian, or Persian Longhair, is one of the oldest and most popular breeds of cats. Ragdoll The Ragdoll cat relaxes its muscles when it is picked up, giving it the appearance of a floppy rag doll. They have a heavy and powerful build and blue eyes. Ragdoll cat The Ragdoll cat relaxes its muscles when it is picked up, giving it the appearance of a floppy rag doll. Somali The Somali is a longhair variety of the Abyssinian, which is a shorthair cat. They have lithe and muscular bodies with a full brush tail and green or golden eyes. Somali cat The Somali is a longhair variety of the Abyssinian, which is a shorthair cat. It has a long plumed tail and large pointed ears.

The Ultimate Encyclopedia of Cats, Cat Breeds, and Cat Care by Edwards, Alan See more like this.

Aegean cat Aegean cat The Aegean is a cat of Greek origin that has been developed since the s by the Feline Federation of Greece, using cats from the Cyclades. For the wild cat genus Lynx in the Alps, see Eurasian lynx. The Alpine Lynx is a white, short-tailed cat that can have either curled or straight ears. This breed has a bobtail or short tail. The coat pattern bears some resemblance to the bobcat. This breed is recognized by the Rare and Exotic Feline Registry. This breed is currently in development. As of , [update] it is recognized only by since the Rare and Exotic Feline Registry. These cats resemble the old style of Chinchilla Longhair. Some name confusion exists with this breed; this Australian cat is not the same as the Tiffanie breed in Europe also known as the Burmilla Longhair or the Tiffany breed in the United States. It is recognized by the Waratah State Cat Alliance. It was derived from crossing the Bengal with brush-coated Peterbalds. In the Burmilla Longhair, the recessive gene inherited from the Chinchilla is prominent. These cats are known in the U. It is overall an Ocicat type, but has a coat with the classic swirled tabby pattern. It is recognized by the New Zealand Cat Fancy. For the wild cat genus Lynx, which may be found in deserts, see Lynx. The Desert Lynx is a bobtailed or short-tailed breed of cat of US origin. This cat has spotted or marbled markings and resembles the bobcat , and the breed is recognized by the Rare and Exotic Feline Registry. Foldex cat Foldex kitten Blue Spotted Tabby. The Foldex cat, also known as the Exotic Fold, is a type of cat developed in the Canadian province of Quebec. The physical features of the Foldex include its medium size, rounded face, short legs, and folded ears, the latter being the defining feature of the Foldex. The eyes are well-rounded and wide open, and the ears are equipped with small and smooth-edged tips. The coat can vary from long to short hair, and is naturally dense and soft. Genetta[edit] The Genetta breed of cat is derived from crossing the Bengal and Munchkin breeds to create a spotted, long-bodied, short-legged cat that resembles the African Genet which is not a felid. This breed is of US origin. It is derived from crossing the Bengal and Chausie breeds, both of which are felid hybrids. It has a conformation similar to the Tonkinese while its color is similar to the Ragdoll. These cats have a white blaze on the face and muzzle and white markings on the colorpoint limbs. It is recognized by the Malaysian Cat Club. They are derived from crossing the Munchkin cat and the Selkirk Rex. Later, Abyssinians were used to introduce the cinnamon and fawn genes. These cats resemble the Asian Shorthair bred in Europe. There should be no evidence of sepia-pointing i. This results in a cat with Persian appearance but with short legs. They are derived from crosses between Bengal bloodlines and those of the naturally occurring polydactyl cats from the Mojave Desert region in the US This breed is recognize by the Rare and Exotic Feline Registry. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. March Learn how and when to remove this template message The Owyhee bob is a mix of the Siamese and Manx cat breeds, and is of US origin. The most distinctive feature of this cat is its color and build, and it is slow to mature, like the Manx. The Owyhee Bob is a colorpoint breed like the Siamese , of medium to large size. The body is medium in length, hard and muscular with a broad chest. The head shape is medium to large with full cheekbones and whisker pads giving a rounded appearance to the muzzle. The strong chin gives a balanced appearance to the head. The ears are medium to large, wide set, full at base and tapering, standing straight and upright, sometime feathering to a rounded tip that is often tufted in the longer-haired cats. The large oval eyes are slightly slanted and wide set, and are always blue. Legs are medium in length and are sturdy and well-muscled. Paws are large and round and can be polydactyl. The tails come in rumpy, stumpy and full, with some breeders docking the long tails in countries where this is still legal. They come in all coat lengths except bald. The coat is soft and plush, like that of a rabbit, and should not curl or wave. The Owyhee Bob is sometimes said to be temperament is more like that of a dog than a cat; they can be taught to play fetch, sit, and lie down. They are a vocal breed. They are currently recognized only by the Rare and Exotic Feline Registry. Classic seal point Pantherette[edit] The Pantherette is a felid hybrid breed of cat intended to resemble a black panther. It is derived from either the wild Amur or Asian leopard cat *Prionailurus bengalensis* or the melanistic black Bengal crossed to either the

Maine Coons or black full-tailed Pixie-Bob. This breed is a large, muscular, and short-haired with resemblances to a melanistic leopard and is of US origin. The Pantherette is a separate breed from the black variety of Bengal and is still in development. The option exists to introduce the Manx bloodline as well. This breed cannot be recognized in its native Germany due to legislation that bans the folded-ear traits. It is a large cat that resembles a chunky Devon Rex with a thick, dense lamb-like coat and folded ears. This replicates the look of the Indian desert cat yet retains the domestic temperament of the Bengal. In regards to appearance, the coat has small random spots on an ivory or pale sand background. This breed was first developed in Belgium. Tabbies and bicolors also occur. These cats occur naturally in Russia, but in the 19th Century only the Russian Blue was perpetuated by the British and American cat fanciers. The White and Black forms were recreated through crossing Russian Blue cats to domestic cats of similar conformation. Some of the individual breeds are recognize under their own names. They resemble the Selkirk Rex in all ways, except the Seltic is without the Rex mutation and has a straight-haired coat. It is derived from crossing the Munchkin with the LaPerm , a type of Rex. This breed originates in the US and was previously known as the LaMerm. Helens[edit] The St. In addition to the cougar-like color, the body is thick and low to the ground, the tail is thick and the ears are small. All can trace their ancestry to a single Persian stud that had European ancestry. Apart from the curly fur , these cats have the characteristics and conformation of the Manx breed. A state-sponsored breeding program is under way to true-breed some specimens into a standardized cat breed with fixed traits.

7: American Shorthair Cat Breed Information, Pictures, Characteristics & Facts

The American Shorthair cat is one of the oldest domestic companions in the New World. This is the classic American cat, complete with a hearty build and game personality and a long history of domestication that can be traced back to the Mayflower.

Images Appearance The American Shorthair is a working cat. It has a large and strong body. It is usually healthy, calm and loving with its owners. This cat is friendly and not shy with strangers. Males weigh eleven to fifteen pounds. Females weigh eight to twelve pounds. It takes three or four years for them to become adult cats. With a good diet and good care, they can live 15 years or longer. The American Shorthair comes in more than eighty different colors and patterns. These include a brown-patched tabby, a blue-eyed white, shaded silvers, smokes and calicos. Some even come in deep shades of black or brown. Only hybrid cats that are chocolate, sable, lavender, lilac, or a Siamese pattern are not allowed in cat shows. **Behavior** American Shorthairs are intelligent cats who are interested in what is happening around them. They will watch outdoor birds, other animals and other activity from an inside window perch. These cats are calm but playful. Some enjoy sitting in laps. They get along with children, so they make good family pets. American Shorthairs are social cats, but still like to have their own way. They use their hunting skills to catch insects or pests that come into the house. **History** In the early 20th century, a breeding program was started to develop the best qualities of these cats who came from Europe. Before, there had not been a lot of mixed breeds that had the American Shorthair background. The American Shorthair cat now has standards set by cat fanciers of the breed. The breed is accepted by all North American cat registries. In , the breed was given the name "American Shorthair". This was to separate the pure breed cat from the many mixed domestic short-haired cats that live all over North America. All these short haired cats are called "working cats" because they were used to catch rodents on ships and farms. **Images** Orange American shorthair cat. All content from Kiddle encyclopedia articles including the article images and facts can be freely used under Attribution-ShareAlike license, unless stated otherwise.

8: Cat Breed Info Center - List of All Cat Breeds by Type, Traits & Characteristics

The Maine Coon is the oldest American breed of cat. It is large and well-muscled with a shaggy coat. It is large and well-muscled with a shaggy coat. Maine Coon cat The Maine Coon is the oldest American breed of cat.

The American Longhair cat was the result of attempts by breeders to infuse certain Persian color varieties into American shorthair cats. Different from the Domestic Longhair which has no clear lineage, the American Longhair comes from champion bloodlines, and some individuals are registered in multiple cat fancier associations, but the breed itself is not recognized by the larger organizations just yet. The main difference between American Longhair cats and Domestic Longhair cats is that American Longhair cats must have a pedigree that can be traced back to both the American Shorthair and the Persian. Most American Longhair cats possess a bit of the snub nose of a Persian cat, but this varies among individuals. The well-muscled, athletic body is standard, along with the dense, and profusely shedding double coat. They can be a great choice for a bustling household or a working single because they do not require much fussing or attention, but the long coat does require some care as it will mat easily without a good brushing once or twice a week. American Longhairs tend to be a bit more active than either of their parent breeds. They are more athletic than Persians, and more friendly, in general, than American Shorthairs. Large dogs need not be too delicate with the big-boned American Longhair, and small dogs often find themselves with a warm cuddle-buddy. These kitties are not usually lap-cats, but because of the Persian influence they can make very pleasant, patient companions for elderly or house-bound folks, as long as their grooming needs are met. The American Longhair really enjoys the outdoors and may spend lots of time gazing out the window. Fortunately they tend to be easily trainable and calm enough to adjust to a harness and leash for a little outdoor stroll. These cats adapt to various lifestyles well, but may not be the first choice for a family with many small children, not because they will be aggressive but because they may be elusive, choosing to avoid the commotion. Beautiful, long-lived and hardy, the American Longhair can be a wonderful pet for the right household. Much like American Shorthairs, American longhair kittens tend to be just a little less rowdy than some other breeds. They are even-tempered, maybe a little shy, and may take a little time to adjust to a new environment. They should be handled often to insure deep bonds with family members, and kept on a regular feeding schedule as they may tend to overeat. Kitten-proofing is definitely recommended for anyone considering adopting or purchasing any kitten. High furniture should be off limits, caution should be taken when holding these excitable youngsters, particularly when carrying them across hard wood or tile floors, and spaces under counters and doors should be blocked off as they have a very strong urge to explore. The true length of their coat may not be revealed until their second full winter season. Some may eventually develop guard hairs as long as 6 inches year-round, losing only the undercoat in the warmer months, while others may maintain more of a "plush" look, with hair no longer than 4 inches. This Form cannot be submitted until the missing fields labelled below in red have been filled in [Vote Here for Your Favorite Cat Breed!](#) The head should be large, round, broad and well-developed. The cheeks should be full presenting a powerful look. There should be a slight concave or "dished" quality to the face. The muzzle is squarish and may be somewhat compressed, with a strong, well-formed chin. The ears should not be unduly large, but medium in proportion to the head, broad at the base with rounded tip and good space between. Feathering on the ears is highly desirable. The eyes should be large and round, widely spaced, bright, clear, and of any color. Odd-eyes are permissible, as long as it is not accompanied by deafness. This should be a medium to large size cat that is slightly longer than it is tall with a powerful, broad body and deep, well-formed chest. A pad of fat on the abdomen is common for this breed and completely acceptable. The neck is short and stout. The legs are medium in length and well boned with a meaty quality. The feet are medium to large in size and round with five toes in front, four in back. The tail should be of medium length, plume-like, and is usually carried level with the top line. **Red and White American Longhair cat Coat:** There is a full double coat with long, straight outer guard hairs. Any color except ticked or pointed patterns. This should be a robust, broad-faced and attractive animal with a natural, only slightly refined appearance, calm, sometimes reserved, but not timid. A lovely, classic domestic cat, with full,

double coat and well-furred, plume-like tail.

9: About Your Privacy on this Site

The Jungle Curl cat is a hybrid breed of US origin, primarily a cross between the Jungle breed, above, and the American Curl with the addition of several other spotted breeds, including the Egyptian Mau, the Serengeti and the Bengal.

Burmilla I get my good looks and my personality from two exceptional cat breeds the playful and mischievous Burmese and the laid back and affectionate Chinchilla Persian, which makes me the purrfect mix of the two temperaments: My upbeat yet laid-back disposition makes me one of the easiest felines to take care of just keep in mind I tend to be a bit clumsy and store away your breakables! Read more about the Burmilla. Read more about the Chartreux. Read more about the Chausie. Read more about the Colorpoint Shorthair. Read more about the Cornish Rex. Although I may look buff and formidable, I am actually very affectionate and playful. Read more about the Cymric. Read more about the Devon Rex. Read more about the Donskoy. Yes, I do play favorites and I always prefer those humans over strangers. Read more about the Egyptian Mau. Read more about the Exotic Shorthair. Read more about the Havana Brown. Read more about the Highlander. Read more about the Himalayan. Which makes socializing, adapting, playing well with others, and public speaking with my characteristic sing-song coo a breeze for me. Read more about the Japanese Bobtail. Read more about the Khao Manee. Read more about the Korat. Read more about the Kurilian Bobtail. Read more about the Lambkin Dwarf. Read more about the LaPerm. Read more about the Maine Coon. Oh, and did I mention I can be taken for walks and bathed in water as well? Read more about the Manx. Add to that my easy mingling with both humans and other pets, unabashed affection, and extremely high intelligence and I am quite the feline catch. Read more the Minskin. I socialize with everyone and am always open to being adored even if that translates to being picked up. And my short stature never prevents me from living life to the fullest. Read more about the Munchkin. Read more about the Nebelung. Read more about the Norwegian Forest Cat. As such, my nature is pure domestic feline, friendly and affectionate. Read more about the Ocicat. Even in this day and age of frenzied cat fancy, I am still one of the most rare breeds you can get your hands on. Read more about the Ojos Azules. Read more about the Oriental. My desirability has both to do with my adorably fluffy looks as my extremely laid-back personality. Read more about the Persian. If you want, you can even train me to understand some human words and take me for walks on a leash. Sort of like a canine, which I admit I do share similarities with such as my devotion to my humans, high activity levels, and easy-going sociability. Read more about the Pixie Bob. I am every bit as big, fluffy, and easy-going as a ragdoll. Read more about the Ragdoll. Socializing is just not my cup of catnip. I prefer the comfortable familiarity of just one or two humans with whom I can spend a quiet life full of tender affection and peaceful understanding. Read more about the Russian Blue. Read more about the Savannah. I am cute to the core. Sweet, gentle, and good-naturedly docile, I get along with everyone and retain my kitten-like playfulness well into adulthood. Read more about the Selkirk Rex. Read more about the Serengeti. Read more about the Siamese. Read more about the Siberian. Read more about the Singapura. Read more about the Snowshoe. I bond closely with my humans and even have an uncanny ability to pick up on human emotions and act accordingly. Read more about the Sokoke. I admit, I can be a handful but good-natured, sociable nature makes me worth the trouble. Read more about the Somali. I love to mix and mingle with humans and other pets and my friendliness makes it easy-peasy for me to adapt to new surroundings and make instant friends with new people. Read more about the Toyger. Read more about the Turkish Van.

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