

RAGDOLL
(Breed 66)

General Type Standard

The overall impression given by a Ragdoll is that of a large, powerful, imposing cat, distinctively marked and striking in appearance. Allowance should be made for females who may be smaller. The cat should be relaxed in temperament, gentle and easy to handle.

Head - Broad head with flat plane, not domed, and width between the ears. Cheeks well developed, with a rounded well developed muzzle and firm chin with level bite. The nose should be of medium length with a gentle dip, and slightly retrousse at tip.

Ears - Medium in size, set wide with a slight tilt forward. They should be well furnished and rounded at the tip.

Eyes - Large, well opened, slightly oblique and set well apart. Blue in colour; the deeper blue the better.

Body - Long and muscular body. Short neck, heavy set. Broad chest.

Legs and Paws - Medium in length and of substantial bone. Paws large, round, firm and tufted.

Tail - Long, bushy, slightly tapered towards the tip, and should at least reach the shoulder and be in proportion to the body.

Coat - Silky texture, dense and medium in length. A ruff and knickerbockers are preferred on mature cats. (A short coat in the summer is acceptable.)

Note: Cats may not reach full maturity until between three and four years of age and therefore some degree of body shading is to be expected and cats should not be penalised as long as there is still contrast between body and points.

SCALE OF POINTS

Head	20
Ears.....	5
Eyes	10
Body and Neck	20
Legs and Paws	10
Tail	5
Coat length, texture and condition	10
Colour and markings	20
Total	<u>100</u>

With 70 points for type and appearance, it should be noted this is paramount over colour and markings.

Withhold Certificates or First Prizes in Kitten Open Classes for:

1. Fine boned legs
2. Short body
3. Narrow head
4. Pinched or narrow muzzle
5. Pronounced nose break
6. Round or any tendency to oriental-shaped eyes
7. Pale eye colour

8. Dermoid cysts anywhere on head or face
9. Any resemblance in type to any other Semi-Longhair cat
10. White anywhere on Colourpointed cats
11. Badly off-centred 'V' on face of Bi-colour cats
12. White on the front paws extending beyond the angle formed by the paw and the leg in Mitted cats
13. White on the back legs not reaching the level of the hock in Mitted cats
14. Absence of a white chin in Mitted cats
15. The white bib not extending from chest to tail in Mitted cats
16. Complete absence of any of the required colours in Tortie Points.
17. Any defect as listed in the preface to this SOP booklet.

COLOURPOINTED RAGDOLL

The colour of the points (mask, ears, paws and tail) to be well defined (except in kittens). On reaching maturity the mask covers the entire face including whisker pads and is connected to the ears by tracings.

Note: A darker belly spot though undesirable is NOT a withholding fault.

SOLID POINT COLOURPOINTED

Nose leather and paw pads should be the same colour as points.

Seal (66) - The body colour should be beige shading to a lighter colour on the belly and chest. Points should be deep seal brown and all of the same shade.

Blue (66a) - The body colour should be bluish white shading to a lighter colour on the belly and chest. Points should be greyish blue and all of the same shade.

Chocolate (66b) - The body colour should be ivory shading to a lighter colour on the belly and chest. Points should be milk chocolate and all of the same shade.

Lilac (66c) - The body colour should be magnolia shading to a lighter colour on the belly and chest. Points should be pinkish grey and all of the same shade.

Red (66d) – The body colour should be pale cream shading to a lighter colour on the belly and chest. Points may match in tone but they may not all be the same shade, the legs and feet will often be paler.

Note 1: Tabby markings, barring and tail rings shall not be considered as major faults, especially in kittens.

Note 2: Freckles may occur on nose, lips, eyelids and ears. Slight freckling in a mature cat should not be penalised.

Cream (66f) – The body colour is off-white shading to a lighter colour on the belly and chest. Points may match in tone but they may not all be the same shade, the legs and feet will often be paler.

Note 1: Tabby markings, barring and tail rings shall not be considered as major faults, especially in kittens.

Note 2: Freckles may occur on nose, lips, eyelids and ears. Slight freckling in a mature cat should not be penalised.

TORTIE POINT COLOURPOINTED

The colour on the points should be seal brown or chocolate intermingled with shades of red, or blue or lilac intermingled with shades of cream. The extent and distribution of the Tortie areas are not important providing the tortie element is clearly visible and each point shows some break in colour no matter how small. Any large areas of red or cream may show some striping.

Seal Tortie (66e) – The body colour should be shades of beige and/or cream to tone with the points colour shading to lighter colour/s on the belly and chest. Points should be seal brown intermingled with shades of red.

Nose leather and paw pads - seal brown and/or pink.

Blue Tortie (66g) – The body colour should be shades of bluish white and/or creamy white to tone with the points colour shading to lighter colour/s on the belly and chest. Points should be greyish blue intermingled with shades of cream.

Nose leather and paw pads - blue and/or pink.

Chocolate Tortie (66h) – The body colour should be shades of ivory and/or cream to tone with the points colour shading to lighter colour/s on the belly and chest. Points should be milk chocolate intermingled with shades of red.

Nose leather and paw pads - chocolate and/or pink.

Lilac Tortie (66j) – The body colour should be shades of magnolia and/or pale cream to tone with the points colour shading to lighter colour/s on the belly and chest. Points should be pinkish grey intermingled with shades of cream.

Nose leather and paw pads - pinkish/faded lilac and/or pink.

TABBY POINT COLOURPOINTED

There should be a clearly defined 'M' marking on the forehead, light coloured 'spectacle' markings round the eyes with spotted whisker pads. Ears must be solid with no stripes. Clear 'thumb marks' which are less apparent in dilute colours and they may be mottled in the Tortie Tabby Pointed Ragdolls. The legs should have clearly defined, varied sized broken stripes and/or rings with solid markings on the back of the hind legs. The tail should have many, varied rings, possibly broken, ending in a solid coloured tip.

Notes:

1. The nose leather should be pinkish outlined in pigment or to tone with the points.
2. Paw pads should be the same colour as the points.
3. Markings in kittens are less well defined.
4. A ringed tail is desirable but a solid top-tail, ringed on the underside, is not a fault.

TABBY POINT COLOURPOINTED (excluding Tortie Tabby)

These colours show distinct tabby markings, although they are more diffuse in the dilute colours

Seal Tabby (66t) – The body colour should be beige shading to a lighter colour on the belly and chest. Points, seal brown tabby markings on a pale brown agouti background.

Blue Tabby (66at) - The body colour should be bluish white shading to a lighter colour on the belly and chest. Points, blue tabby markings on a light beige agouti background.

Chocolate Tabby (66bt) - The body colour should be ivory shading to a lighter colour on the belly and chest. Points, milk chocolate tabby markings on a light bronze agouti background.

Lilac Tabby (66ct) - The body colour should be magnolia shading to a lighter colour on the belly and chest. Points, lilac tabby markings on a pale beige agouti background.

Red Tabby (66dt) – The body colour should be pale cream shading to a lighter colour on the belly and chest. Points, red tabby markings on a light apricot agouti background. Note: Freckles may occur on nose, lips, eyelids and ears. Slight freckling in a mature cat should not be penalised.

Cream Tabby (66ft) – The body colour should be off-white shading to a lighter colour on the belly and chest. Points, cream tabby markings on a paler cream agouti background. Note: Freckles may occur on nose, lips, eyelids and ears. Slight freckling in a mature cat should not be penalised.

TORTIE TABBY POINTED COLOURPOINTED

These colours show the normal tabby pattern, which has been overlaid and intermingled with shades of red or cream. The extent and distribution of the tortie areas are not important providing both elements, tortie and tabby, are clearly visible and each point shows some break in colour no matter how small. Any large areas of red or cream may show some striping.

Notes:

1. The nose leather should be mottled pink and pigmented or to tone with the points.
2. Markings in kittens are less well defined.

Seal Tortie Tabby (66et) – The body colour should be shades of beige and/or cream to tone with the points colour shading to lighter colour/s on the belly and chest. Points should have seal brown tabby markings on a pale brown agouti background overlaid and intermingled with shades of red.

Nose leather and paw pads - seal brown and/or pink.

Blue Tortie Tabby (66gt) - The body colour should be shades of bluish white and/or creamy white to tone with the points colour shading to lighter colour/s on the belly and chest. Points should have blue tabby markings on a light beige agouti background overlaid and intermingled with shades of cream.

Nose leather and paw pads - blue and/or pink.

Chocolate Tortie Tabby (66ht) – The body colour should be shades of ivory and/or cream to tone with the points colour shading to lighter colour/s on the belly and chest. Points should have milk chocolate tabby markings on a light bronze agouti background overlaid and intermingled with shades of red.

Nose leather and paw pads - chocolate and/or pink.

Lilac Tortie Tabby (66jt) – The body colour should be shades of magnolia and/or pale cream to tone with the points colour shading to lighter colour/s on the belly and chest. Points should have lilac tabby markings on a pale beige agouti background overlaid and intermingled with shades of cream.

Nose leather and paw pads - lilac and/or pink.

MITTED RAGDOLL

The colour of the points (mask, ears, legs and tail) to be well defined (except in kittens). On reaching maturity the mask covers the entire face including whisker pads and is connected to the ears by tracings. A narrow white blaze on the nose is permitted. The chin, bib and chest are white as is the underbody from chest to tail. The two front paws will have white mittens that are evenly matched preferably extending to the angle formed by the paw and the leg. The back legs should be white to a minimum level of the hock but preferably up to a level of the underbody. Paw pads should be pink.

SOLID POINT MITTED

Note: Nose leather should be the same colour as the points.

Seal (66w) - The body colour should be beige. Points should be deep seal brown and all of the same shade.

Blue (66aw) - The body colour should be bluish white. Points should be bluish grey and all of the same shade.

Chocolate (66bw) - The body colour should be ivory. Points should be milk chocolate and all of the same shade.

Lilac (66cw) - The body colour should be magnolia. Points should be pinkish grey and all of the same shade.

Red (66dw) – The body colour should be pale cream. Points may match in tone, but they may not all be the same shade, the legs will often be paler.

Notes:

1. Tabby markings, barring and tail rings shall not be considered as major faults, especially in kittens.
2. Freckles may occur on nose, lips, eyelids and ears. Slight freckling in a mature cat should not be penalised.

Cream (66fw) – The colour of the body is off-white. Points may match in tone, but they may not all be the same shade, the legs will often be paler.

Notes:

1. Tabby markings, barring and tail rings shall not be considered as major faults, especially in kittens.
2. Freckles may occur on nose, lips, eyelids and ears. Slight freckling in a mature cat should not be penalised.

TORTIE POINT MITTED

The colour on the points should be seal brown or chocolate patched or intermingled with shades of red, or blue or lilac patched or intermingled with shades of cream. The presence or absence of a blaze is immaterial. The extent and distribution of the Tortie areas are not important providing the tortie element is clearly visible, but each point must show some break in colour no matter how small. Any large areas of red or cream may show some striping.

Notes:

1. Red or cream patches are expected to be larger in cats showing greater degrees of white.
2. Tabby markings, barring and tail rings on the red/cream areas only should not be considered as major faults, especially in kittens.
3. Freckles may occur on nose, lips, eyelids and ears on the red/cream areas only. Slight freckling in these areas on a mature cat should not be penalised.

Seal Tortie (66ew) – The body colour should be shades of beige and/or cream to tone with the points colour. Points should be seal brown patched or intermingled with shades of red.

Nose leather and paw pads - seal brown and/or pink.

Blue Tortie (66gw) – The body colour should be shades of bluish white and/or creamy white to tone with the points colour. Points should be greyish blue patched or intermingled with shades of cream.

Nose leather and paw pads - blue and/or pink.

Chocolate Tortie (66hw) – The body colour should be shades of ivory and/or cream to tone with the points colour. Points should be milk chocolate patched or intermingled with shades of red.

Nose leather and paw pads - chocolate and/or pink.

Lilac Tortie (66jw) – The body colour should be shades of magnolia and/or pale cream to tone with the points colour. Points should be Pinkish grey patched or intermingled with shades of cream.

Nose leather and paw pads - pinkish/faded lilac and/or pink.

TABBY POINT MITTED

There should be a clearly defined 'M' marking on the forehead, light coloured 'spectacle' markings round the eyes with spotted whisker pads. Ears solid with no stripes. Clear 'thumb marks' which are less apparent in dilute colours and may be mottled in the Tortie Tabby Pointed Ragdolls. The legs should have clearly defined, varied sized broken stripes and/or rings. The tail should have many, varied rings, possibly broken, ending in a solid coloured tip.

Notes:

1. The nose leather should be pinkish outlined in pigment or to tone with the points.
2. Markings in kittens are less well defined.
3. A ringed tail is desirable but a solid top-tail, ringed on the underside, is not a fault.

TABBY POINT MITTED (excluding Tortie Tabby)

These colours show distinct tabby markings, although they are more diffuse in the dilute colours.

Seal Tabby (66tw) – The body colour should be beige. Points, seal brown markings on a pale brown agouti background.

Blue Tabby (66atw) – The body colour should be bluish white. Points, blue tabby markings on a light beige agouti background.

Chocolate Tabby (66btw) – The body colour should be ivory. Points, milk chocolate tabby markings on a light bronze agouti background.

Lilac Tabby (66ctw) – The body colour should be magnolia. Points, lilac tabby markings on a pale beige agouti ground.

Red Tabby (66dtw) – The body colour should be pale cream. Points, red tabby markings on a light apricot agouti background. Note: Freckles may occur on nose, lips, eyelids and ears. Slight freckling on a mature cat should not be penalised.

Cream Tabby (66ftw) – The body colour should be off-white. Points, cream tabby markings on a paler cream agouti background. Note: Freckles may occur on nose, lips, eyelids and ears. Slight freckling on a mature cat should not be penalised.

TORTIE TABBY POINT MITTED

These colours show the normal tabby pattern which has been overlaid and patched or intermingled with shades of red or cream. The extent and distribution of the tortie areas are not important providing both elements, tortie and tabby, are clearly visible and each point shows some break in colour no matter how small. Any large areas of red or cream may show some striping.

Notes:

1. The nose leather should be mottled pink and pigmented to tone with the points.
2. Red or cream patches are expected to be larger in cats showing a greater degree of white.
3. Markings in kittens are less well defined.
4. Freckles may occur on nose, lips, eyelids and ears on the red/cream areas only. Slight freckling in these areas on a mature cat should not be penalised.

Seal Tortie Tabby (66etw) – The body colour should be shades of beige and/or cream to tone with the points colour. Points should have seal brown tabby markings on a pale brown agouti background overlaid and patched or intermingled with shades of red.

Blue Tortie Tabby (66gtw) – The body colour should be shades of bluish white and/or creamy white to tone with the points colour. Points should have blue tabby markings on a light beige agouti background overlaid and patched or intermingled with shades of cream.

Chocolate Tortie Tabby (66htw) – The body colour should be shades of ivory and/or cream to tone with the points colour. Points should have milk chocolate tabby markings on a light bronze agouti background overlaid and patched or intermingled with shades of red.

Lilac Tortie Tabby (66jtw) – The body colour should be shades of magnolia and/or pale cream to tone with the points colour. Points should have lilac tabby markings on a pale beige agouti background overlaid and patched or intermingled with shades of cream.

BI-COLOUR RAGDOLL

The mask should have a balanced inverted 'V' of white starting on the forehead, extending downwards covering the nose, whisker pads and chin, but should not extend beyond the outer aperture of the eye. The bib, chest and entire underbody should be white. The front legs should be all white. It is desirable that the back legs should be white to the level of the underbody but allowance may be made for a small spot of colour on the hocks. The colour of the points (remainder of mask, ears and tail) to be clearly defined (except in kittens). Nose leather and paw pads will be pink.

Seal (66 31) - The colour of the back and sides of the body can be completely beige or predominantly beige, with evenly distributed patches of white which may vary in size but are limited in total to not more than one-third. Points should be deep seal brown and all of the same shade.

Blue (66 31a) - The colour of the back and sides of the body can be completely bluish white or predominantly bluish white, with evenly distributed patches of white which may vary in size but are limited in total to not more than one-third. Points should be bluish grey and all of the same shade.

Chocolate (66 31b) - The colour of the back and sides of the body can be completely ivory or predominantly ivory, with evenly distributed patches of white which may vary in size but are limited in total to not more than one-third. Points should be milk chocolate and all of the same shade.

Lilac (66 31c) - The colour of the back and sides of the body can be completely magnolia or predominantly magnolia, with evenly distributed patches of white which may vary in size but are limited in total to not more than one-third. Points should be pinkish grey and all of the same shade.

Red (66 31d) – The colour of the back and sides of the body can be completely cream or predominantly cream with evenly distributed patches of white which may vary in size, but are limited in total to not more than one third. Points may match in tone, but they may not all be the same shade.

Notes:

1. Tabby markings, barring and tail rings shall not be considered as major faults, especially in kittens.
2. Freckles may occur on nose, lips, eyelids and ears. Slight freckling on a mature cat should not be penalised.

Cream (66 31f) – The colour of the back and sides of the body can be completely off-white or predominantly off-white with evenly distributed patches of white which may vary in size, but are limited in total to not more than one third. Points may match in tone, but they may not all be the same shade.

Notes:

1. Tabby markings, barring and tail rings shall not be considered as major faults, especially in kittens.
2. Freckles may occur on nose, lips, eyelids and ears. Slight freckling on a mature cat should not be penalised.

TORTIE POINT BICOLOUR

The colour on the points should be seal brown or chocolate patched or intermingled with shades of red, or blue or lilac patched or intermingled with shades of cream. The extent and distribution of the Tortie areas are not important providing the tortie element is clearly visible and each point shows some break in colour no matter how small. Any large areas of red or cream may show some striping.

Notes:

1. Red or cream patches are expected to be larger in cats showing greater degrees of white.
2. Tabby markings, barring and tail rings on red/cream patched areas only should not be considered as major faults, especially in kittens.
3. Freckles may occur on eyelids and ears in red/cream patched areas only. Slight freckling in these areas on a mature cat should not be penalised.

Seal Tortie (66 31e) – The body colour should be shades of beige and/or cream to tone with the points colour. Evenly distributed patches of white are allowed which may vary in size, but are limited in total to not more than one third. Points should be seal brown patched or intermingled with shades of red.

Blue Tortie (66 31g) – The body colour should be shades of bluish white and/or creamy white to tone with the points colour. Evenly distributed patches of white are allowed which may vary in size, but are limited in total to not more than one third. Points should greyish blue patched or intermingled with shades of cream.

Chocolate Tortie (66 31h) – The body colour should be shades of ivory and/or cream to tone with the points colour. Evenly distributed patches of white are allowed which may vary in size, but are limited in total to not more than one third. Points should milk chocolate patched or intermingled with shades of red.

Lilac Tortie (66 31j) – The body colour should be shades of magnolia and/or pale cream to tone with the points colour. Evenly distributed patches of white are allowed which may vary in size, but are limited in total to not more than one third. Points should pinkish grey patched or intermingled with shades of cream.

TABBY POINT BICOLOUR

On the remainder of the mask there should be a clearly defined 'M' marking on the forehead and light coloured 'spectacle' markings round the eyes. Ears solid with no stripes. Clear 'thumb marks' which are less apparent in dilute colours and may be mottled in the Tortie Tabby Pointed Ragdolls. The tail should have many, varied rings, possibly broken, ending in a solid coloured tip.

Notes:

1. The 'M' on the forehead and the 'spectacle' markings may not be visible if overlaid by the white inverted 'V' on the mask.
2. Markings in kittens are less well defined.
3. A ringed tail is desirable but a solid top-tail, ringed on the underside, is not a fault.

TABBY POINT BICOLOUR (excluding Tortie Tabby)

These colours show distinct tabby markings, although they are more diffuse in the dilute colours.

Seal Tabby (66 31t) – The colour of the back and sides of the body can be completely beige or predominantly beige, with evenly distributed patches of white which may vary in size, but are limited in total to not more than one third. Points, seal brown tabby markings on a pale brown agouti background.

Blue Tabby (66 31at) - The colour of the back and sides of the body can be completely bluish white or predominantly bluish white, with evenly distributed patches of white which may vary in size, but are limited in total to not more than one third. Points, blue tabby markings on a light beige agouti background.

Chocolate Tabby (66 31bt) - The colour of the back and sides of the body can be completely ivory or predominantly ivory, with evenly distributed patches of white which may vary in size, but are limited in total to not more than one third. Points, milk chocolate tabby markings on a light bronze agouti background.

Lilac Tabby (66 31ct) - The colour of the back and sides of the body can be completely magnolia or predominantly magnolia, with evenly distributed patches of white which may vary in size, but are limited in total to not more than one third. Points, lilac tabby markings on a pale beige agouti background.

Red Tabby (66 31dt) - The colour of the back and sides of the body can be completely cream or predominantly cream, with evenly distributed patches of white which may vary in size, but are limited in total to not more than one third. Points, red tabby markings on a pale apricot agouti background. Note: Freckles may occur on eyelids and ears. Slight freckling on a mature cat should not be penalised.

Cream Tabby (66 31ft) - The colour of the back and sides of the body can be completely off-white or predominantly off-white, with evenly distributed patches of white which may vary in size, but are limited in total to not more than one third. Points, cream tabby markings on a paler cream agouti background. Note: Freckles may occur on eyelids and ears. Slight freckling on a mature cat should not be penalised.

TORTIE TABBY POINT BICOLOUR

These colours show the normal tabby pattern which has been overlaid and patched with shades of red or cream. The extent and distribution of the tortie areas are not important providing both elements, tortie and tabby, are clearly visible.

Notes

1. Red or cream patches are expected to be larger in cats showing greater degrees of white.
2. Markings in kittens are less well defined.
3. Freckles may occur on eyelids and ears on red/cream patched areas only. Slight freckling in these areas on a mature cat should not be penalised.

Seal Tortie Tabby (66 31et) – The body colour should be shades of beige and/or cream to tone with the points colour. Evenly distributed patches of white are allowed which may vary in size, but are limited in total to not more than one third. Points should have seal brown tabby markings on a pale brown agouti background overlaid and/or patched with red markings on a pale apricot background.

Blue Tortie Tabby (66 31gt) – The body colour should be shades of bluish white and/or creamy white to tone with the points colour. Evenly distributed patches of white are allowed which may vary in size, but are limited in total to not more than one third. Points should have blue tabby markings on a light beige agouti background overlaid and/or patched with cream markings on a paler cream agouti background.

Chocolate Tortie Tabby (66 31ht) – The body colour should be shades of ivory and/or cream to tone with the points colour. Evenly distributed patches of white are allowed which may vary in size, but are limited in total to not more than one third. Points should have milk chocolate tabby markings on a light bronze agouti background overlaid and/or patched with red markings on a pale apricot background.

Lilac Tortie Tabby (66 31jt) – The body colour should be shades of magnolia and/or pale cream to tone with the points colour. Evenly distributed patches of white are allowed which may vary in size, but are limited in total to not more than one third. Points should have lilac tabby markings on a pale beige agouti background overlaid and/or patched with cream markings on a paler cream agouti background.